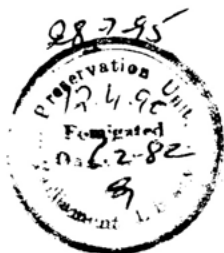


Fourth Series Vol. XX—No. 21

Thursday, August 22, 1968
Shravana 31, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FIFTH SESSION)



(Vol. XX contains Nos. 21-28)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Re. 1.00

CONTENTS

(Vol. XX—Fifth Session, 1968)

No. 21—Thursday, August 22, 1968/Sravana 31, 1890 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 602 to 605 and 609	1—31
Short Notice Question No. 9	31—35
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 601, 606 to 608, 610 to 613, 615 to 630	35—54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4778 to 4783, 4785 to 4870, 4872 to 4877, 4879 to 4880, 4882 to 4889, 4891 to 4909, 4911 to 5005, 5007 to 5081, 5083 to 5086 and 5088 to 5114	54—319
Papers Laid on the Table	320—23
Messages from Rajya Sabha	323—24
Arrest and release of Members	325—29,351
Bills Passed—	
1. Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1968 and	329
2. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1968	330
Gold (Control) Bill	331—50
Clasues 11 to 16	331—50
Motion <i>re.</i> Prime Mininister's statement on situation in Czechoslovakia	352—476
Shri R. D. Bhandare	352—59
Shri M. R. Masani	367—73
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	374—79
Shri Bal Raj Madhok	379—85
Shri Hanumanthaiya	387—92
Shri Frank Anthony	392—96
Shri S. Kandappan	396—400
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza	400—05
Shri Yogendra Sharma	406—10
Shri M. Muhammad Ismail	410—11
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav	412—20
Shri J. B. Kripalani	420—24
Shri P. Ramamurti	424—28
Shri Rabi Ray	428—34
Shri B. Shankaranand	434—37
Shri Nath Pai	437—49
Shrimathi Sharda Mukerjee	450—53
Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi	453—57
Shri Swell	457—58
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	458—63
Conviction of Members	476—78
<i>Re.</i> Discussion Under Rule 193	478

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

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 22, 1968/Sravana
31, 1890 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devan Sen.

SHRI DEVEN SEN: Question No. 602.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Sir, question No. 605 may also be taken up with this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

STRIKE IN JHARIA AND ASANSOL COAL FIELDS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a token strike in the coalfields of Asansol and Jharia on the 17th June, 1968 demanding payment of variable Dearness Allowance at Rs. 1.47 per day, as recommended by the Wage Board;

(b) the variable Dearness Allowance paid by the National Coal Development Corporation per day; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to persuade the private sector collieries to implement the Wage Board's award on variable Dearness Allowance?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes, there was a strike on the 17th June, 1968 in a number of Collieries in the Asansol and Jharia coal-fields over this demand.

(b) The National Coal Development Corporation are paying variable dearness allowance at Rs. 1.47 per day.

(c) A meeting of the representatives of employers and workers was held on the 12th August 1968 to consider the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry. The representatives of various coal mining associations who attended the meeting were requested to persuade the defaulting collieries to implement the Wage Board's recommendations. It was decided at this meeting by all to review the position again after six weeks.

STRIKE IN COLLIERIES

*605.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether 1,50,000 workers of the 450 collieries in the Jharia and Hajari-bagh coalfields abstained from work on the 17th June, 1968 to press their demands for the implementation of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board;

(b) whether their demands have been looked into; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No. However, about 70,000 workers employed in 91 collieries in Dhanbad region (which includes Jharia and Hazaribagh coalfields) went on token strike on 17-6-1968.

(b) and (c). A meeting with the representatives of employers and workers was held in the Department of Labour and Employment on the 12th August, 1968 to consider the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for

the Coal Mining Industry. The representatives of various coal mining associations who attended the meeting were requested to persuade the defaulting collieries to implement the Wage Board's recommendations. It was decided to review the position again after six weeks.

श्री देवेन सेन: क्या यह बात सच है कि वेतन बोर्ड ने जितनी सिफारिशें सर्वसम्मति से की हैं सरकार ने उन सब के ऊपर अपनी मंजूरी नहीं दी है, यदि हां, तो क्यों नहीं दी है? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सरकार ने जिन सिफारिशों को मंजूर भी कर लिया है मालिकों ने उन को भी अपने यहां इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया है हांलाकि कोयले की कीमत एक मर्तबा 5 रुपये बढ़ा दी गई और एक मर्तबा 2 रुपये बढ़ा दी गई है और कोयले की सब से बड़ी ग्राहक सरकार है अर्थात् रेलवेज, इस्पात और फटिलाइजर्स में उस की बहुत अधिक खपत होती है तो सरकार यह कोयले की कीमत बढ़ाते वक्त क्यों नहीं मालिकों से इस बात को कबूल करवा लेती है कि उन्हें मजदूरों को सिफारिश के अनुसार बढ़ा हुआ पैसा देना पड़ेगा तभी यह कीमत कोयले की बढ़ाई जा सकेगी?

SHRI HATHI: Some of the recommendations, for example, about the payment of gratuity and all that are yet under consideration. It is not that they have been rejected. Some have been modified. About the other point that the hon. Member has raised, that is, the prices, 67 collieries are paying dearness allowance. It is not that they are not implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board as a whole. It is the dearness allowance, variable, which has to be paid. Some collieries have paid the dearness allowance partially. Some have paid it fully. 67 collieries have paid fully. Then there is the question as to why those who have got more prices should not pay. Some of them have got Re. 1 only, they said, at this meeting; some have got Rs. 4; some have Rs. 5 and some have Rs. 7. What was decided was that at least those collieries which have got more prices, say, Rs. 7 or Rs. 5, should pay. For the others, it is a different matter. That was the point discussed and they have agreed

that they will look into each case, and those people who have got more price should pay. That was the point agreed to.

श्री देवेन सेन: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा मिल-मालिकों के लिए इस से निकल जाने का रास्ता हो जाता है या नहीं क्योंकि जाहिर है कि जो लोग 7 रुपये नहीं पायेंगे वह यह देंगे नहीं और जब तक आप यह 7 रुपये नहीं करियेगा वह देंगे नहीं। एक भी ऐसी कोएलैरी नहीं जहां कि सब कोएलैरियों में कीमत 7 रुपये हो। होता यह है कि एक कोएलैरी में कीमत 7 रुपये होता है तो कहीं पर साढ़े 6 रुपये होती है और कहीं पर साढ़े 5 रुपये होती है?

SHRI HATHI: This was also a point discussed that the 67 collieries who are paying might also feel as to what is the meaning of their paying if others do not pay. Therefore it was that the Association was called for and asked that they themselves should see that these collieries also pay.

श्री वेंणी शंकर शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय विगत 5 जुलाई को जब झरिया गये थे तो उन्होंने एक प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में कोलमाइंस ऑनर्स को इन शब्दों में चेतावनी दी थी जिसकी अमृतवाजार पत्रिका ता० 7-7-68 में दी गई रिपोर्ट में उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—

“MR. HATHI, yesterday, warned employers in coal-mining industry about serious consequences of what he described as their present unhelpful attitude in respect of implementation of wage board award. Government would not remain silent spectators if this attitude persisted. If employers failed to show a responsive attitude, Government was contemplating adoption of suitable measures to make implementation of wage board award a statutory obligation.”

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि झरिया में उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा था वह केवल एक कोरी धमकी थी या वे उस के मुताबिक काम भी करना चाहते हैं?

अगर अभी तक माईस आनर्स ने वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक काम नहीं किया है तो क्या वे अपने कथन के अनुसार इस को एक क़ानूनी रूप देंगे ?

एक बात मैं और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की खानें सारे देश में फैली हुई हैं लेकिन हर एक खान में काम करने वाले मज़दूरों के लिए उन्होंने एक ही तरीके के वेतन की सिफारिश की है या भिन्न भिन्न जगहों के लिए वेतन की सिफारिश करने का भिन्न भिन्न मापदंड उन्होंने अपनाया है ?

SHRI HATHI : This is a general question that wage board recommendation are non-statutory, and the general question as to whether the wage board should be made statutory or not is not only being considered but actively considered. Even the Labour Commission which is a National Labour Commission is also looking into this question. The Standing Labour Committee had appointed a special committee and that is also looking into this question. After that if it is thought that there is no way of collective bargaining then statutory provision would be the last resort. Personally I believe it is always better the employers and employees understand, negotiate and settle. Law is not the weapon which should be used in every walk of life. I would rather encourage this. But this matter also has been considered by not only the National Labour Commission but also the Standing Labour Committee. There are different wages I think in different States. There is a slight change I think in Madhya Pradesh and in Assam.

श्री विभक्ति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बसुरिया कॉलफील्ड है जिसके लिए वेज बोर्ड ने कहा है कि वहां पर 78 पैसे पर हंड पर डे मज़दूरी बढ़ायी जाय और उस के हिसाब से रोज़ की मज़दूरी करीब डेढ़ रुपये से कुछ ऊपर हो जाती है लेकिन ज़ुंकि वहां उन्हें वह बढ़ा हुआ पैसा नहीं दिया गया इसलिए उस में हड़ताल चल रही है। मंत्री महोदय सारी बातें जानते हैं। यह वेज बोर्ड का फैसला है और वेज बोर्ड सरकार

की ही चीज़ है तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी सरकार इस को अमल में क्यों नहीं लावाती है ? गरीब मज़दूरों को जब भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता है तो वह हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं और सरकार चपचापा बैठ कर देखती रहती है और यह जो बसुरिया में मज़दूर हड़ताल पर हैं उस के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कुछ करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हाथी : पहली बात तो यह है कि ज़ां वेज बोर्ड है वह कोई सरकार का क़ानून है जिसका कि पालन होना है इस तरह का कंसेप्ट ठीक नहीं है। वह तो यही है कि आपस में बैठ कर और बातचीत करके कुछ बातें तय कर ली जाती हैं कि इस स्तर पर मज़दूरों की वेज़ होनी चाहिए। यह बातें जैसा मैं ने कहा मालिकों और मज़दूरों की यूनीयनों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच में सलाह मशविरा से तय पाई जाती है। अभी तक सारी मिलों के मज़दूरों के बारे में तय नहीं हुआ है। अभी तक हम ने 22 बोर्डों में से 19 के बारे में ही इस तरह की बातचीत की है जहाँ कि एक साथ बैठ कर यह बातचीत की गई है। दूसरी बात यह है कि सारे वेज बोर्ड की उसी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होने की भी बात नहीं है। जब डियरनेस एलाऊंस फिक्स किया गया था तब प्राइस इंडेक्स 166 था उस के बाद हर एक प्वाएंट पर 3 पैसे देने की बात थी अभी प्राइस इंडेक्स 166 से बढ़ कर 206 और कुछ हो गया है इसलिए उस के हिसाब से डियरनेस एलाऊंस देने में हम को दिक्कत होती है। बसुरिया के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है तो वह तो एक इंडिविजुअल केस है।

SHRI UMANATH : Unlike in other industries a particular thing happens so far as collieries are concerned. The colliery owners as soon as a wage board's recommendations are announced specifically go to Government saying that in order to enable them to implement the recommendations they must get a price rise and a price rise was given on this specific understanding that the recommendations will be implemented. Still they have not implemented completely in some factories or partially in other factories. I under-

stand a second rise has also been given so far as prices are concerned. Notwithstanding that, if there are still some factories or colliery owners who have not implemented either in full or in part the wage board recommendations I would like to know from the Labour Minister whether he is considering a proposal to be made to the Steel Ministry that such of the collieries which have either not implemented totally or even partially these recommendations should be taken over and handed over to NCDC? If not, may I know the reasons?

SHRI HATHI: *So far as the first suggestion is concerned, in any wage board generally this happens that both the employers and the employees agree to a certain recommendation of the wage board. The workers get something more and the employers put in a stipulation that the prices should be raised—as has happened in the case of electricity where the rates were increased. At that time coal was controlled. We said that it was not proper to give them Rs. 9 but that we could give them Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 and that they should implement the recommendations. Ultimately, as the House knows, coal was decontrolled. Therefore, it is not that the Government has fixed a particular price of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 more but if the buyers after open tenders pay more it is a different matter.

SHRI UMANATH: May I know whether there is any proposal to take over the defaulting collieries and handing them over to the NCDC?

SHRI HATHI: That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI UMANATH: May I know whether it will be considered?

MR. SPEAKER: No assurance can be given during the Question Hour.

SHRI UMANATH: I am not asking for any assurance. I want to know whether the proposal that I have made is under consideration. If the reply is in the negative let him say so.

SHRI HATHI: The proposal was something different.

MR. SPEAKER: If it was something different, why should he explain that.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Is the hon. Minister aware of the series discontent prevailing among the colliery workers in Asansol, Jharia and Hazaribagh area and, if so, in view of the fact that these States, West Bengal and Bihar, will have to face mid-term elections, is the hon. Minister prepared to give a positive assurance about the steps he is going to take to see that the wage board recommendations are implemented in time and, secondly, is the hon. Minister aware of the miserable conditions in which these colliery workers are working in several States? Is he prepared to assure us that steps will be taken to see that the colliery owners are prevailed upon to give these workers better working conditions?

SHRI HATHI: I am aware of the discontent and it was therefore that only some days back, on the 12th August, I called a meeting where both the parties were there. There I said that wherever they have got extra price they must pay. They have said that in six weeks they will discuss and try to persuade others to do it.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Hon. Minister said a little while ago that discussions with the employers' organisations are taking place.

SHRI HATHI: No, I said a tripartite meeting was called between the employers and workers.

DR. RANEN SEN: Besides the tripartite meeting, separate discussions with the employers are also taking place.

SHRI HATHI: No.

DR. RANEN SEN: This is not the first time that the colliery owners have defied the government and tried to cheat the workers of their due shares. It was probably only last year that they refused to pay the workers

the bonus that was due to them and it took months for the government to bring sense to the employers. Is the government going to take similar measures of appeasing the colliery owners and giving them higher rates for their coal while not forcing or compelling them to give the workers their due share? What is the policy of the government in regard to this?

SHRI HATHI : Government did not agree to a price rise when the price was controlled. When it was de-controlled we said "you go to the open market and do whatever you like". So, it is not as if the government has given a higher rate.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In Basuria coalfields in Jharia the strike is going on from the 13th of July 135 workers have been retrenched. The colliery owners are trying to bring workers from outside and dismiss even the other workers. In this case, two disputes have been referred to the Labour Tribunal. May I know why the cases of other labourers have not been referred to the Labour Tribunal? What steps are the government going to take to reinstate the workers and see to it that the workers get their bonus?

SHRI HATHI : If hon. Members require information about individual collieries, I require notice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि न्यूनतम वेतन अलग अलग जगह अलग अलग है। ये एक समान हों सभी खानों के लिए क्या इसके लिए सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है?

वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को बहुत सी खानों ने माना नहीं है, बहुत से उद्योगपतियों ने माना नहीं है। क्या सरकार उन पर कोई ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी कि जो मानेंगे नहीं उनको कोयला ढोने के लिए बैंगल नहीं दिये जायेंगे?

क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी गया है की बहुत सी कोयला खानें आजकल बन्द होती जा रही हैं जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में उमड़िया खान है या काफी मजदूर बेकार होते जा रहे

हैं या बहुत से मजदूरों को टैम्पोरेरी रखा जाता है या उनकी छटनी की जा रही है जगह जगह पर? यदि गया है तो सरकार इन चिजों को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है?

श्री हाथी : कदम उठाने का जहाँ तक सवाल है मैंने तो कहा है कि वेतन देना और लेना मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच कोनैक्टिव बारगेनिंग की बात है और वे इसको करें। इस में गवर्नमेंट जितनी एक्ट कर सकती है करेगी।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, the Minister has not answered the question. Since you want to have a national wage board, why don't you fix the minimum wage for all the workers? There may be slight variations due to local conditions but there can be a minimum wage.

SHRI HATHI : That the wage board does.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You said it is not applicable.

SHRI HATHI : Not that it is not applicable, but it is not a statutory wage that is applicable to everybody. But they do recommend this.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : धनबाद जिले के निरसा-चिरकुडा क्षेत्र में साठ कोयला खदानें हैं। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है केवल पाँच खदानों के मालिकों ने ही, जो बड़ी बड़ी खदानें हैं, वेज बोर्ड के फैसले के मुताबिक महंगाई भत्ता देना स्वीकार किया है और बाकी जो 55 खदानें हैं उन में यह भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि वेज बोर्ड के एवार्ड के मुताबिक महंगाई भत्ता समेत जो वेतन मिलता है वह तो वहाँ पर 6 रुपया मिलता है और जहाँ नहीं दिया जाता है वहाँ सवा दो रुपया मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन को यह महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उनको दिलवाने के लिए सरकार कौन से प्रयत्न कर रही है?

श्री हाथी : जो प्रयत्न किया है, वह सब तो मैं बता चुका हूँ।

खाद्यान्नों को क्षति

* 603. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के गोदामों में रखे हुए खाद्यान्नों में गत पाँच वर्षों में कुल कितनी कमी हुई;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी मात्रा चूहों, कबूतरों तथा अन्य पक्षियों द्वारा नष्ट की गई; और

(ग) सरकारी गोदामों में रखे हुए खाद्यान्नों को भविष्य में उनसे बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

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

(a) and (b): In a total quantity of about 24 million tonnes of foodgrains handled and stored in the Central godowns during the last five years, a short-fall of about 43,000 tonnes had occurred, which is about 18% of the total quantity. The short-fall occurs because of various causes, such as driage in storage, different modes of weighment, rats, birds, insects, etc. It is not possible to indicate separately the loss on account of any one or more of these causes.

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

Statement

The following arrangements have been made for protection of foodgrains from rats and birds in the Central godowns :—

- (i) All the conventional godowns constructed or under construction by the Government are modern structures designed to be rodent proof.
- (ii) Grain is inspected at frequent intervals during storage by technically qualified staff.
- (iii) Bird scarers are used wherever bird nuisance exists.
- (iv) Ventilators are provided with expanded metal wire screens to prevent entry of birds.

(v) Polythene strips are hung over doors to prevent entry of birds.

(vi) In hired godowns which are not rat proof, rat control through use of fumigants and anticoagulants is carried out by the technically trained staff.

(vii) Silo storage put up by the Government already is bird and rat proof. More emphasis is being placed on this type of storage in the future programme of storage construction.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में दिये गये विवरण में जिस व्यवस्था का उल्लेख किया गया है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह व्यवस्था पाँच बरस पहले नहीं की गई थी, सिर्फ अब की गई है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As the hon. Member is aware, in the past storage conditions in our country were not satisfactory and progressively Government adopted various measures to see that modernisation in storage conditions took place. It is a question of investment. Progressively our storage is being modernised and we are doing everything to reduce the losses in storage. As far as Government storage is concerned, our storage is damp-proof and ratproof and losses in storage are tried to be kept to the minimum.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न के उत्तर को एकत्रित करने में कितना धन, श्रम और समय लगा है। इसी प्रकार के कई प्रश्न इस आधार पर डिसएलाऊ कर दिये जाते हैं कि उन के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित करने में काफ़ी धन, श्रम और समय खर्च होगा, इसलिए वह सूचना नहीं दी जायेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This also will differ from time to time. After all, if we work out some projections at some time, they will have to be revised after some time.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी आधार पर प्रश्नों को अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है कि उन के सम्बन्ध में सूचना

एकत्रित करने में काफ़ी धन, थम और समय खर्च होगा। मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी दें, ताकि आइन्दा हम व्यापक प्रश्न नहीं, बल्कि संकुचित प्रश्न भेजें।

MR. SPEAKER: He wants separate notice.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Is it a fact that the total value of foodgrains damaged by rodents and pests only in the country is about Rs. 1,000 crores; if so, have the Government taken steps to avoid this loss?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Exaggerated figures are reported in the press and elsewhere. But, as has been mentioned by the hon. Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, on a previous occasion, considerable losses occur in the houses of farmers. This is because the housing conditions of our farmers are not very satisfactory. As is known only 25 to 30 per cent of the total produce comes in the market as marketable surplus; the rest of it is consumed or kept stored in the houses of farmers. The conditions there being not satisfactory, losses take place there. But efforts are being made to construct storage bins etc., so that farmers also can get cheaper receptacles to store foodgrains.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the driers set up to dry the ADT-27, which is susceptible to sprout within three days if it is not dried properly, went out of order causing great damage to foodgrains particularly in Tanjore District, and if that is so, what is the total loss sustained by this and whether any effort has been made to improve the working of the driers there.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It does not arise out of this, but I would try to find out the position.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: While the Government has succeeded in revolutionising agriculture and raising the output by 20 per cent, the loss by rodents in

godowns and by seepage of water during transportation by railway wagons is continuing. May I ask the Government that it will keep a strict vigil and that these measures, which are recently contemplated, are strictly enforced? At the same time, would the Government see that there is adequate supply of tarpaulins available at the right time so that seepage loss during transportation is eliminated?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:

This question mainly refers to storage losses. As far as the first part of the hon. lady Member's question is concerned, our Ministry has appointed an expert committee to go into the general problem of storage losses and to make recommendations to Government to see what steps can be taken to avoid these losses.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA

ROHATGI: Sir, this question pertains to damage to foodgrains which covers damage either by rodents or by seepage of water.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This time there has been a bumper crop of foodgrains in the country and the whole country has become over-enthusiastic over this. In the context of that may I know what steps Government have taken to see that any portion of these foodgrains is not wasted by faulty storage or lack of storage space and what steps Government have taken to improve the storage space to protect 25 per cent of our foodgrains eaten away by the rodents?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already mentioned the figure. Actually, during storage, on an average, the total loss that has occurred during the last five years is 0.18 per cent. The figure that the hon. Member has mentioned, that is, 25 per cent, is on a very high side. As far as the Government storages are concerned, they are rat-proof and damp-proof. There is a certain damage due to rats. Some damage does occur at various points.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : There is the Central Warehousing Corporation and there are the State Warehousing Corporations which are trying to store all the material in a very scientific manner. What is the difficulty with the Government in entrusting these foodgrains to the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations to store them properly so that there is no damage ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The facility and the storage capacity that is available with the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations is being utilised.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is agreed that the storage space is still inadequate. May I know how much new storage space has been created in the godowns in the last two years and whether the Government propose to increase the storage capacity further and also what measures are being taken to expedite clearance of food-stuffs ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the existing storage facility is concerned, we have, in the Food Department, 9,76,200 tonnes capacity; in the F.C.I., it is about 13,51,700 tonnes capacity and with the State Governments, it is 13,96,200 tonnes capacity—all told, about 37,24,100 tonnes capacity. The hired accommodation is to the tune of 31,63,800 tonnes.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : It is an exaggerated scandal against rates, pigeons, insects and pests to put the entire blame at the doors of these pests and rats. There are certain human rats and pigeons who are in-charge of these godowns and are practising pilferage. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government will make a thorough inquiry to find out how far the officials are responsible for this ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If the hon. Member brings to our notice any specific instance, we are prepared to go into it.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सरकारी गोदामों को ठीक कराने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में सरकारी गोदामों में कितना अनाज रखा जाता है, उन में से कितने गोदामों को ठीक करने का काम शुरू किया जा चुका है और उन गोदामों के कब तक ठीक हो जाने की आशा करनी चाहिए।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I was explaining, at present, the owned and hired storage capacity with the Central Government Food Department, the Food Corporation and the State Governments comes to about Rs. 68,87,900 tonnes. The construction programme is already on for about 3 lakh tonnes. We are examining the possibility of undertaking more storage capacity to the tune of about 3 lakh tonnes during the current year.

COLOURISATION OF VANASPATI

*604. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the broad details of the recommendations made in the report submitted by the Committee on colourisation of vanaspati ;

(b) action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) in case no action has been taken, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(a) : (i) The Committee examined a large number of colours including ratanjot and turmeric, but found none of them suitable for the purpose.

(ii) In view of this and the general consensus of scientific opinion in this regard, the Committee has come to the conclusion that colouring of vanaspati is neither practicable nor desirable.

(iii) Alternative methods like the more rigorous enforcement of anti-adulteration laws and marketing of ghee in small containers under AGMARK seal should be used for achieving the end in view.

(iv) The latent colourisation of vanaspati with sesame oil currently in force which imparts red colour to vanaspati on performance of a simple test called Baudouin Test should amply serve the purpose. But the inspection and testing of vanaspati for checking presence of the Baudouin Test colour, and of ghee for checking the absence of such colour, should be intensified.

(b) and (c): The report is under consideration.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के इस उत्तर को सुन कर के मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई है। 1952 में लगातार यह प्रश्न इस सदन के अन्दर उठ रहा है। स्वर्गीय माननीय सदस्य श्री ठाकुर दास भार्गव इस प्रश्न को यहां उठाया करते थे। 1952 के बाद लगातार 8 वर्षों तक इस प्रश्न को उठाने के बाद पहली बार 1960 में एक एक्सपर्ट्स समिति इसके ऊपर कायम की गई। 5 वर्ष के बाद 1965 में उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया। 1965 के बाद फिर इस प्रतिवेदन को खाद्य मंत्रालय ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को भेज दिया। पिछली बार 2 मई को मन्त्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आ गई है और इस संबंध में हम शीघ्र ही कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन आज जब मैं उस प्रश्न के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं रंगों के बारे में कि कोई रंग की आप ने खोज की तो मुझे बताया जाता कि हल्दी रतनजोत आदि जितने प्रकार के द्रव्यों के ऊपर प्रयोग हुए हैं वह सब अव्यावहारिक नजर आ रहे हैं। यह पिछले 16 साल से अधिक का इतिहास और आज का उत्तर यह दोनों मिला कर यह शंका बड़ी प्रबल हो जाती है कि

यह सरकार आज न तो उपभोक्ताओं को बचाना चाहती है और न इस मुल्क की समस्या को मुलझाना चाहती है। तो अब मैं प्रश्न करता हूं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो डालडा का या वनस्पति के जमाए हुए तेलों का भाव है और जो पशुओं के दूध से मिलने वाले घी का भाव है, दोनों में जो इतना अन्तर है, साढ़े 13 और 14 और चार और पांच के बीच इस में क्या सरकार सामान्य उपभोक्ता के हितों की रक्षा नहीं करना चाहती? किसी घी खाने वाले व्यक्ति को

MR. SPEAKER : If he goes on making a speech about the old history and about the future, I will have to call somebody else.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : इसका आर्थिक पहलू है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आर्थिक पहलू से विचार करके जो हल्दी वर्षों से और युगों से खायी जा रही है, वह अगर तेल के अन्दर मिलायी जाय तो उससे कोई हानि नहीं होगी, इस दृष्टि से सरकार इसकी जांच करना चाहती है या नहीं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not know what is the expectation of the hon. Member from the Government. As I have already submitted in the main part of my reply, a committee of experts was asked to look into this, and help from the research organisation was also taken. The scientists have come to the conclusion that it is neither desirable nor practicable to add colour to vanaspati. May I tell the hon. Member that nowhere in the world colour is being added, but taking into consideration the conditions in our country, we tried our best if something could be done in this direction. But there is the recommendation of this Committee. The impression should not go with the hon. Member that nothing is being done at present to test the purity of vanaspati, etc. There is a compulsion on the manufacturers to add five per cent sesame oil. The inspecting organisation looks into this and every month we analyse about 300 samples from all

factories and if anybody is found committing adulteration, etc., we take action against him.

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है क्या सरकार यह जो हमारे नेशनल केमिकल लेबोरेटरीज आदि है उनके द्वारा आई हुई कोई निश्चित वैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट यहां पेश करेगी जिस में यह कहा गया है कि इस प्रकार के तेलों के अन्दर अगर यह रतनजोत आदि मिलाते हैं तो उस से किस प्रकार की हानि होगी, ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आ जाय जिससे पता चल सके कि स्वास्थ्य को क्या हानियां इससे होती हैं, तो ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट हमें मिलेगी और मिलेगी तो कब मिलेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am prepared to make available the report to the hon. Member or place it on the Table of the House.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी अप्वाइंट की गई थी इस में कौन-कौन लोग थे और क्या यह सही है कि जो वनस्पति के उत्पादक लोग हैं उन्होंने काफी इनके ऊपर दबाव डाला और हर प्रकार की इनकी पूजा को जिसकी वजह से उन्होंने यह लिखा कि वनस्पति को रंगना सम्भव नहीं है वरना यह काम निकल सकता था, तो क्या उन्होंने कोई दबाव डाला जिससे ऐसा निर्णय सरकार ने लिया ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member has always a prejudice against anything. In fact, they were eminent scientists and experts...

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : उनका काम ही यही है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is an insinuation against the eminent scientists who were members of the Committee. They sought the advice of even the C.S.I.R., the highest scientific organisation in our country, and the C.S.I.R. agreed with the broad conclusions of this Committee.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सन् 1960-61 में न्यूट्रीशन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट मैसूर में हल्दी के सत्व का यह प्रयोग किया गया था या नहीं कि हल्दी की थोड़ी सी भी मात्रा वनस्पति घी में मिला देने से रंग में फर्क तो नहीं जान पड़ता किन्तु बाद में वह वनस्पति थोड़ा भी घी में मिलाया जाय तो उस मिश्रण घी को जरा बूने के पानी में मिलाने से रंग फिर से निखर आता है और पता चल जाता है कि घी शुद्ध नहीं है और इसमें वनस्पति की मिलावट है । ऐसा प्रयोग हुआ था या नहीं ? अगर नहीं हुआ था तो क्या ऐसा प्रयोग फिर से करवाया जा सकता है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Actually, the Central Food Technological Research Institute suggested that alcoholic extract of turmeric may be used for adding colour to vanaspathi. But this was examined by the committee to which I have already made a reference, and they have said that this will make adulteration possible instead of really preventing adulteration, because the colour of *haldi* in undiluted form will resemble the colour of cow ghee and will not be distinguishable. Moreover, the colour was easily removable by some decolorising agents.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब हमारे देश में सोडा वाटर, लेमन जून, कोका कोला और कुछ इस प्रकार की मिठाइयां हैं जिन में रंग मिलाने के बाद भी वह प्रयोग में लायी जाती हैं और स्वास्थ्य को हानिकारक नहीं होती हैं तो फिर यह कहां के आकाश से उतरे हुए वैज्ञानिक हैं जिन्होंने यह गय दी है कि वनस्पति घी में रंग मिलाने से स्वास्थ्य को हानि पहुंचेगी ? क्या इस में सरजू पांडेय जी ने जो बात कही उस की वास्तविकता सिद्ध नहीं होती है कि वनस्पति घी के उत्पादकों ने सरकार के ऊपर इस तरह का प्रभाव डाला हुआ है कि सरकार इस तरह का निर्णय नहीं ले रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is altogether a different thing to add colours to oily substances. I think the hon. Member should realise one thing; when scientists have examined this, how can be raise doubts about it ?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Is the hon. Minister aware that the basic possibility for adulteration of vanaspati ghee is because of hydrogenation of vegetable oils ? Hydrogenation does not add anything either to the edible qualities or to the nutrient qualities or even to appearance when it is being sold in containers. So what stops Government from banning the hydrogenation of vegetable oils while allowing purification of vegetable oils as is done in some of the industries ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not know what the hon. Member means because what is being manufactured is on the lines of what is being manufactured in other countries.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : It is a simple thing. The basic possibility of adulteration is because of hydrogenation. Hydrogenation thickens oil and makes it look as if it is ghee, and that is the basic temptation for adulteration. It does not add at all to the nutrient value or to the cooking value or even to the appearance value. So, what steps Government propose for banning the hydrogenation of oil ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : The question is one of consumer preference. If there are people who prefer to take vanaspati ghee, then it is a question of consumer preference. Of course, they are free to take groundnut oil or other oils and use them as cooking media. But the consumer preference is that they want to use something which has the appearance of ghee.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Only appearance.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : That is the consumer preference. Otherwise, oil in the original form and vegetable oil ghee both are available in the market. Those who have the preference of taking something which has the appearance of ghee take it, and that is why it is continuing.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि जिस तरह से जाली रुपया बनाने वाले को सजा दी जाती है, इसी तरह से जाली घी बनाने वाले को सजा दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार ने किसी को सजा नहीं दी तो क्या इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि एक अलग कालोनी बना दी जाय जिस में डालडा, कोकोजम और वनस्पति घी खाने वाले, बेचने वाले और बनाने वाले जो नागरिक हैं वह रहें जिससे कि भ्रष्टाचार ज्यादा न फैले ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member has been expressing these views of his on the floor of the House on a number of occasions. I would suggest to the hon. Member that he should closely go into the manufacturing processes.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : When Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first Food Minister of the first Congress Government, he had this matter examined by scientists and they came to the conclusion that the process of hydrogenation leads to the loss of vision, which experiment as carried out on rats, and I believe this experiment was carried out at Madras, and he came to the conclusion that hydrogenation should be stopped. Will the hon. Minister find out the conclusions reached by Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first Food Minister of the first Congress Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Health experts have been consulted on this and their general consensus has been that the existing vanaspati or vegetable oil ghee is not harmful to the human eyes.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : Some years ago, this

question had come up here, and Government had given the answer that these hydrogenated oils were responsible for coronary thrombosis, and it had come to their knowledge that several deaths had occurred on account of these oils. Subsequently, the opinion has been that these hydrogenated oils and vegetable lead to not only coronary thrombosis but also dullness of liver and lassitude for instance, the general lassitude that we are now finding in our country. Have Government pursued scientific experiments in this line?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have tried to consult the experts, the health experts etc. and they do not agree with the view expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : It is not my view but the view of the Government which was expressed here.

SHRI R. BARUA : What is the total capital investment in the vegetable oil industry, and what is the industrial use of vegetable ghee and what is the quantity used for human consumption?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As regards investment, I would require notice. As regards the industrial oils, they constitute hardly less than 10 per cent. But the percentage also varies from year to year.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खाद्य मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वनस्पति घी जैसा दिखता है इस लिये लोग उसको खाना पसन्द करते हैं, इसी लिये उसे शुद्ध घी में मिलाया जा सकता है और इसी लिये रंग मिलाने की मांग निकली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार—अभी जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उस रिपोर्ट ने वह सन्तुष्ट नहीं है—इस प्रकार की घोषणा कर के कोई नई कमेटी बनायेगी जो इस सवाल पर दोबारा विचार करे? दुनिया आज चन्द्रमा पर जाने की तैयारी कर रही है, हम रंग तक नहीं निकाल सके हैं, हमारे वैज्ञानिकों के लिये यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं खुद भी समझता हूँ कि कोई भी कदम जो मिलावट को रोक सके, बहुत जरूरी है तथा सचमुच ही यह अफसास का विषय हो जाता है कि अभी तक कोई ऐसा रंग नहीं निकल पाया है कि जिससे समस्या का मुलझाव हो सके। यह तो हम नहीं कह सकते—जैसा कि कुछ सदस्यों की आम आदत है कि जितने देश के बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक इस में थे उन सब को कारखानेदारों ने खरीद लिया है.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने दबाव डाला है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है, वैज्ञानिकों का प्रश्न है—सरकार और वैज्ञानिकों के बीच में अन्तर नहीं मान्य हो सके, तो उसका मैं हलज नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन जैसा कि बतलाया गया है इस में तिल का तेल लगा देने से यदि उस में मिलावट हो तो टेस्ट करने पर सारा घी लाल हो जायगा—ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस में बहुत दिक्कत होगी, आम तौर से आसानी की कोई चीज निकल सके तो बेहतर होगा। जैसा कहा गया है मैं इस चीज को फिर देखूंगा, कुछ और वैज्ञानिकों की भी राय ली जा सकती है या उनकी कोई समिति बनाई जा सकती है या नहीं।

जहाँ तक यह कहा गया है कि इस से बीमारी होती है—इस के बारे में डाक्टरों का ऐसा भी मत है कि इससे तथा घी से भी हृदय के ऊपर असर पड़ता है।

REDUCTION IN AGE LIMIT OF VOTERS

*609.

SHRI PREM† CHAND VERMA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received proposals from some Members of Parliament suggesting reduction of age limit of voters;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by them; and

(c) whether the proposals have been examined and if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM):

(a) Shri Brahma Nanda Panda, M.P., has given notice of the following Resolution in the Rajya Sabha:—

“This House is of opinion that the qualification as to age for being registered as a voter should be reduced from twenty-one to eighteen and that Government should take necessary steps to amend the Constitution for the purpose.”

(b) No reasons have been stated.

(c) Government do not consider that any change in the age-limit for registration as a voter is called for.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह आपने सुन लिया है। असल में वह इस का जवाब नहीं है, इन्होंने दूसरा ही रेफ्रेन्स कर दिया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी प्रपोजल आई है? अगर आई है तो क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया है। और सरकार चाहती है कि वोटर की उम्र कम न की जाय, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, अगर उसकी उम्र 18 साल रख दी जाय तो उस से क्या हानियाँ हो जायंगी?

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : इस वक्त हमारी मुल्क का जो इलैक्टोरेट है—वह तकरीबन 250 मिलियन वोटर्स का है। अगर इस में 18 साल या उस से ऊपर की उम्र के लोगों को शामिल कर दिया जाय तो कई मिलियन वोटर्स का और इजाफ़ा हो जायगा। इसके अलावा हमारे मुल्क में कई ऐसे कानून नाफ़िज़ हैं जिनमें बालिग होने की उम्र 21 साल मुकर्रर की गई है, जैसे स्पेशल मैरिज एक्ट, इण्डियन क्रिश्चियन मैरिज एक्ट, मजारि-टीज एक्ट और दूसरे कवानीन में उम्र

21 साल मुकर्रर की गई है। इसी तरह अगर किसी नाबालिग की जायदाद कोर्ट आफ़ वार्ड्स की निगरानी में है तो उस को भी 21 साल के पहले उस के हवाले नहीं किया जा सकता। जिस वक्त यह दस्तूर बनाया जा रहा था, और जो लोग इस मसले पर गौर कर रहे थे उन्होंने इस बात पर भी गौर किया था कि सियासी मसायल में हिस्सा लेने की सही उम्र क्या होनी चाहिये—उन्होंने बहुत गौर करने के बाद यह तय किया था कि राय देने का अख्तियार 21 साल से पहले नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बहुत से कानूनों में तबदीली करनी पड़ेगी—मेरा इस से मतलब नहीं है। मेरा तो सीधा सवाल यह है कि इस से हानि क्या होगी? देश के नौजवानों की जो नई पीढ़ी है, अगर हम उस को वोट देने का हक देते हैं और वे राजनीति में हिस्सा लेते हैं तो इसमें क्या हर्ज है, क्या नुक़सान है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस का पता कट जायगा।

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : मैंने साफ़ तौर पर जवाब दिया है कि गौर करने के बाद यह नतीजा निकाला गया कि इस मुल्क के हालात के मुताबिक यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि टीन-एजर्स को इस किसम के अख्तियारात दिये जायं कि वे प्रेक्टिकल पोलिटिक्स में हिस्सा ले सकें। इस का सबब यह बताया गया कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकलज या दूसरे कवानीन के समझ आने की उम्र 21 साल समझी गई है, इस उम्र को घटाना मुनासिब नहीं समझा गया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं इस के सिलसिले में यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ—आपने कहा कि 21 वर्ष से उम्र कम नहीं करनी चाहिये, लेकिन मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं और हम सब लोग भी जानते हैं कि जब इलैक्शन का मौका आता है तो 10 और 12 वर्ष के लड़कों के नाम-एक नहीं हज़ारों, लाखों—रहते हैं और वे भी वोट देते हैं। इस लिये मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह की वोटिंग को रोक नहीं सकते हैं—12 वर्ष का लड़का कहता है कि हम 21 वर्ष के हैं। तो आप इसको कैसे रोकना चाहते हैं? इसको रोकने के लिए आपके पास कोई तरीका है? अगर नहीं है तो फिर 18 साल की उम्र मानने में आपको क्यों एतराज है?

श्री म० युनस सलीम : वह तो सब को मालूम है कि जब वोटर्स लिस्ट तैयार की जाती है तो वह सब लोगों के देखने के लिए रख दी जाती है। अगर किसी शख्स की उम्र 18 साल से कम है लेकिन उसका नाम वोटर्स लिस्ट में आ गया है तो उसपर एतराज करने का हक हर शख्स को हासिल है। कोई भी शख्स एतराज कर सकता है कि इसकी उम्र कम है। अब इसके अलावा और क्या तरीक़ों की जा सकती है अगर कोई अपनी उम्र 15 की जगह पर 25 बता देता है।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। 18 वर्ष से जो नीचे हैं उनको तो आप छोड़ दीजिए लेकिन जो ऊपर के लोग हैं उनके भी नाम जब वोटर्स लिस्ट से छूट जाते हैं तो इसके लिए सरकार का क्या इन्तजाम है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, ठीक है।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून मंत्री की दकियानूसी और कन्जर्वेटिव राय से हमें आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने कई कानूनों का हवाला देकर यह बताया कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि कानून के विशेषज्ञों से बढ़कर, महात्मा गांधी की यह राय थी कि 18 साल के बालिग को वोट देने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

दूसरे यह कि हमारी नयी पीढ़ी के जो नौजवान हैं उनके मन में जिम्मेदारी की भावना आनी चाहिए क्योंकि आप देखेंगे हैं कि आज फ़्रांस में क्या हो रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान में भी क्या होने वाला है, इसलिए उन नौजवानों के मन

में रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी पैदा करने के लिए, जिम्मेदारी की भावना जगाने के लिए क्या आप पुनः इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि मत देने वालों की आयु का घटाकर 18 साल कर दिया जाए?

श्री म० युनस सलीम : कोई न कोई हद तो मुकर्रर करनी ही पड़ेगी। अगर 18 साल की हद मुकर्रर की जाती है तो फिर 16 और 17 साल के लोग भी कह सकते हैं कि हमें भी शामिल किया जाए। फिर तो आप कोई भी हद तय नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए जो 21 साल की उम्र रखी गई है वह कंस्टीट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने बहुत सोच समझकर मुकर्रर की है।

श्री रवि राय : गांधीजी के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER : Do not bring in Gandhiji's name for everything. There is another forum—not this House. It is too big a name to be dragged into a supplementary question.

श्री प० ला० बरूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिनको अपना नाम मतदाता सूची में दर्ज कराना होता है, स्त्री हो या पुरुष, प्रत्येक को अदालत में जाकर स्वयं हाज़ीर होना पड़ता है जिससे बड़ी परेशानी होती है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार पटवारी या किसी ऐसे दूसरे अधिकारी को गांव में भेज कर, जो लोग मतदाता सूची में अपना नाम दर्ज कराना चाहें, उसे करने की व्यवस्था करेगी क्योंकि आज गांवों में अधिकतर आदमी अनपढ़ हैं और वे अपना मत देने से वंचित रह जाते हैं?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : It is a suggestion which may be considered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister said in reply to a supplementary that the list is changed properly. But our experience after three general elections is different. In one of the cases, a person came twice or thrice to vote.

क्योंकि सूची में नाम के आगे लिखा रहता है “आज नहीं” और पिता का नाम के आगे लिख रहता है “कल आना”।

I want to know whether they do not want to reduce the age-limit because there is a lurking fear in their mind that the student community is entirely dissatisfied with the present ruling class? Is that the reason?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a presumption. Are you agreeing with that presumption?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : No, Sir.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : In view of the fact that there is a consensus that the age should be reduced is, the hon. Minister willing to appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the question whether the age should be reduced or not?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : There is no consensus to that effect and we have said that it is not the policy of the Government to consider this matter for the time being.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रायः 18 वर्ष के लड़के और लड़कियां बी० ए० पास कर लेते हैं। इनका कहना है कि 21 साल के आदमी को होश आता है और अकल आती है तो उनका तजुर्बा मुक़्तलिफ़ हो सकता है लेकिन जहाँतक लोगों में अकल और समझ आने की बात है, देश का हित और भला बुरा पहचानने की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ 18 वर्ष की उम्र में निश्चित रूप से वह चीज़ आ जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर क्या कारण है कि जब एक नौजवान 18 वर्ष की उम्र में बी० ए० पास करके हर प्रकार से समझ प्राप्त कर सकता है तो फिर उसको क्यों उसके अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है? इसलिए क्या सरकार इन हालात में इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि 21 साल की आयु को घटाकर 18 साल कर दिया जाय?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : इसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : 18 साल के लड़के और लड़कियां हमारे देश का दिमाग हैं। उनको उनके हक में महकूम करना देश

की जवानी पर तमाचा मारना है। जहाँ दूसरे देशों में जैसे इंग्लिस्तान में 21 साल का पिट द यंगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन सकता है, बर्मा का जनरल ओंग सान प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन सकता है, तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में 18 साल का नौजवान, लड़का या लड़की, बोटर क्यों नहीं बन सकता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के इस दिमाग को राइट आफ वोट देने के लिए गवर्नमेन्ट फिर से इसपर गौर करने के लिए तैयार है? क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई स्कीम है?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि आपने मताधिकार को आयु पर ही आधारित किया है? यदि राय देने का सम्बन्ध बुद्धि से भी है तो क्या आप वोटिंग राइट देते समय आयु के अतिरिक्त शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योग्यताओं को भी स्थान देना चाहते हैं? सरकार का कोई ऐसा विचार है या नहीं?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : ऐसी कोई तजवीज़ जेरे गौर नहीं है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : वर्तमान समय में आपकी स्थिति तो यह है कि एक चोर जो 6 बार जेल जा चुका है, शराबी-कबाबी नालायक आदमी और एक महात्मा, इन दोनों को वोट का अधिकार एक ही है, तो इसमें कोई परिवर्तन लाने का आपका विचार है या नहीं?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : ऐसी कोई तजवीज़ जेरे गौर नहीं है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, जिस गद्दी पर आप बैठे हुए हैं और जिस संस्था के मेम्बर होकर आये हैं और मन्त्री जी जिस गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं और जिस संस्था के मेम्बर होकर आये हैं, उस संस्था में 18 वर्ष का नौजवान मेम्बर बन जाता है और उसके बाद वह कौन्सिल का सेक्रेटरी और प्रेसीडेन्ट तक बन सकता है, पार्लेमेन्टरी बोर्ड का मेम्बर बन जाता

है और वही हमको यहां संसद में भेजता है तो फिर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ 18 साल उम्र का नौजवान वोटर क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are making a speech ; not putting a question.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Because the Minister has denied it.

MR. SPEAKER : May be so, but this is Question Hour.

श्री विमल मिश्र : गुड़ खायेँ, गुलगुलों से परहेज । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार 18 साल की उम्र मानने के लिए तैयार है ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : We have been feeling that several Members of the Treasury Benches have not yet acquired their maturity. Will they be deprived of their franchise ?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Persons in the age-group of 18 to 21 on an average are more literate than the rest of the population. If you include them in the electorate, the total percentage of literacy will increase. In order to increase the total percentage of literacy for the electorate, will you include persons of the age-group of 18 to 21 in the electoral roll ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Literacy is not the only criterion for entitlement of a vote in this matter. The majority of the voters are illiterate and therefore this question does not arise.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government is also seriously thinking about the question whether any upper age limit should be fixed so as to keep away some of our old people from participating in elections ?

MR. SPEAKER : Very well said. That will be considered.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

INDIA AS WORLD WEATHER WATCH CENTRE

SNQ. 9. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been selected as the Centre of World Weather Watch; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b): India has agreed to participate in the World Weather Watch plan drawn up by the World Meteorological Organisation. The plan envisages the establishment of 3 World Meteorological Centres at Washington, Moscow and Melbourne, with Regional Telecommunication Hubs and Regional Meteorological Centres located at important places on the Main Trunk Circuit between Washington and Moscow, and Moscow and Melbourne. India has agreed to the location and manning of a Regional Telecommunication Hub and Regional Meteorological Centre at New Delhi on the Main Trunk Circuit between Moscow and Melbourne. The main objective of the plan is to speed up transmission of meteorological data and to enable participating countries to receive world analysed data, charts etc., which would go a long way to improve the weather forecasting service.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Sir, this is a new type of centre in India. May I know what is the total expenditure to be incurred on that and whether the Government of India will be aided by some other agency or some other tied programmes are connected with it? May I also know whether some foreigners are also working in this centre?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): This particular plan may be new but I think this Hon. House knows that the Meteorological Department here is in fact one of the oldest and best established departments in this country. In fact, we are going to celebrate its centenary in four or five years. It is new and in view of the technological developments—rockets, satellites, high speed computers and so on—the whole forecasting and study of the weather of the world has become very much more important. The U.N. Resolution has stressed this. In this particular scheme we are going to spend Rs. 4.29 crores up to 1970-71 and we are going to receive from the World Meteorological Organisation a sum of Rs. 1.63 crores in equipment and spares—very valuable equipment which normally we would not have got. As far as foreigners are concerned, you will be happy to know not only is there not a single foreigner working in our Meteorological Department but 11 of our officers are working throughout the world in Sudan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and in the World Meteorological Office giving our technical experience.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Is it obligatory on the part of India that all the information must be supplied to other countries?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. By becoming a Regional Hub there will be very sophisticated weather study equipments here in Delhi and it will become an Asian Centre for the collection of material and for the dissemination of material to countries in this region.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: While the organisation of the World Weather Watch is to be welcomed, I would like to know from the Minister what is being done at present about such a simple thing as artificial rain making? I understand a scheme for about Rs. 50 lakhs was put to the Finance Ministry for providing four aircraft.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is about weather study. I am not allowing that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I want to know whether the Minister can represent to the Finance Ministry that it is most important that this rain-making scheme receives the four aircraft?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक हकीकत जानना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि आजकल जो हमारा मौसम विभाग है उस के बारे में पिछले पांच साल का हमारा यही अनुभव रहा है कि जिस दिनके लिए हम अखबार में यह वैदर फोरकास्ट पढ़ते हैं कि आज मौसम साफ रहेगा उस रोज बादल छा जाते हैं और बारिश हो जाती है और जिस रोज के लिए यह उनका फोरकास्ट होता है कि बादल छाये रहेंगे और बारिश होगी उस रोज न बादल होंगे और न बारिश ही होती है। तो यह जो करोड़ों रुपया आगे इस काम पर और यह सेंटर औफ वर्ल्ड वैदर वाच पर खर्च किया जाने वाला है वह भी इसी तरह से बेकार में ही जायगा?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना सत्य नहीं होगा कि हमारा वैदर फोरकास्ट हमेशा गलत ही रहता है बाकी मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वैदर का फोरकास्ट करना बड़ा कठिन कार्य है और यह वैदर फोरकास्ट के बारे में केवल भारत में शिकायत हो ऐसा नहीं है रूस और अमरीका में भी लोगों को शिकायत है लेकिन चीज यह है :

When I am right no one remembers;

when I am wrong no one forgets."

जब वैदर फोरकास्ट सच होता है तब तो कोई कहता नहीं है और जब कभी वैदर फोरकास्ट गलत निकल जाता है तो सभी लोग उस की शिकायत करते हैं। मेरा विचार है कि इस रीजनल टेलीकम्युनिकेशन हब और रीजनल मेट्रोलॉजिकल सेंटर की स्थापना से हम अवश्य लाभान्वित होंगे और हमें आशा

है कि हमें उस से इस फोरकास्ट करने में ऐकुरेसी मिलेगी और यह सब्सि इम्प्रूव करेगी।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I know how much expenditure is involved in this scheme and whether any grant will be received from other countries?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I said, the expenditure up to 1970-71 is Rs. 4.29 crores and will get Rs. 1.63 crores in terms of very sophisticated and advanced equipment from the World Meteorological Organisation.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, we have a Meteorological Department which gives weather forecasts—of course the forecasts very often go wrong. When that is there and when we are going to have a World Weather Watch in this country, will the Minister tell us that this does not mean duplication of work?

DR. KARAN SINGH: On the contrary, the World Weather Watch can only be developed upon the basis of our organisation. I feel proud to say that we are perhaps the only country or one of the two countries in Asia alone with Japan which has got such a well established infra structure of Meteorological Organisation. It is only on that that this will be built. So there is no question of duplication and it will be of great advantage to us.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHALLOW TUBEWELL SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION

*601. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sought the opinion of the Geological Department about the effect of shallow tubewell system of irrigation on general humidity of soil;

(b) whether it is a fact that shallow tubewell system of irrigation is likely to dry up soil which in turn may defeat the very purpose of irrigation; and

(c) whether Government propose to convene a meeting between the experts of the soil science and Agricultural and Geological Department to ascertain various effects of shallow tubewell system of irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Geological Survey of India are not concerned with this subject at all.

(b) No, Sir. On the other hand, shallow tubewells schemes are helpful in draining the root-zone soils of excess water.

(c) The position being as above, no further examination of the effects of shallow tubewells is considered necessary at present.

STRIKE BY CEMENT WORKERS

*606. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the offer by the Cement industry to implement the Central Cement Wage Board's recommendations with regard to increase of wages, the cement workers gave notice for one-day token strike on the 28th June, 1968;

(b) if so, what were the main grounds for their strike; and

(c) what steps were taken to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). A letter was received from the Indian National Cement Workers' Federation in May, 1968, expressing dissatisfaction with the recommendations of the 2nd Ce-

ment Wage Board as accepted by the Government and saying that if certain changes were not made, the cement workers would resort to a token strike on 18th June, 1968 to be followed by a general strike, from the 28th June, 1968. Government has, however, no information as to which of the cement factories had offered to implement the recommendations before the Federation's letter was received whether they were affected by any strike and what are the disputed issues in each factory.

(c) The matter was discussed with the President of the Federation. The employers' organisation was also consulted. The recommendations of this Wage Board are being implemented through the State Governments and they are the appropriate Governments under the Industrial Disputes Act for industrial disputes in the cement factories.

DEVELOPMENT OF MALPE PORT FOR FISHING PURPOSES

*607. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 618 on the 15th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have submitted to the Central Government their proposal and estimates for the development of Malpe Port for fishing purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Detailed plans and estimates have not been received. Government of Mysore have, however, recently indicated that one of the alternative solutions proposed by the Yugoslav firm in their feasibility report is considered suitable, and have proposed that

discussions be held to finalise the project.

(b) The matter will be discussed with the Government of Mysore as proposed by them.

DISTRIBUTION OF TUBEWELLS BETWEEN KHAGARIA AND BEGUSARAI

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the disparity in the distribution of State Tube-wells between Khagaria and Begusarai sub-divisions of Monghyr District;

(b) if so, the action taken to remove the disparity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of Bihar is aware of the position that there are 49 State Tube-wells in the Begusarai sub-division and none in Khagaria sub-division of Monghyr District.

(b) and (c). Tube-wells in the Begusarai sub-division were constructed in 1950-53 and since then no new tube-wells has been sunk in either of the sub-divisions. Tube-wells were sunk only where a command area of at least 350 acres situated in a compact and flood-free block was available for each of them. It has been reported by the State Government that a major portion of the Khagaria sub-division is flood affected and there is no guarantee of any demand of water in the area during the Kharif season. There is, however, a proposal for sinking of 20 new tube-wells in the Khagaria and Begusarai sub-divisions during the current year and it is possible that some of them may be located in the Khagaria sub-division.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES AND DEEP
SEA FISHING

*610. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of fisheries and deep sea fishing in the country in the Fourth Five Year Plan has been prepared by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme indicating the lay-out and the targets of production?

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

(a) The Fourth Five Year Plan which is being formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission includes schemes for the development of fisheries including deep sea fishing.

(b) A statement has been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The tentative plan for the development of fisheries envisages an outlay of about Rs. 190 crores of which governmental expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 130 crores, the remainder being contributed by institutional finance and the private sector. It is envisaged that the scheme, on full development, will raise the level of fish production by over 6 lakh tonnes. The plan, which is production oriented, lays special emphasis on the extension of fishing to the off-shore and deep sea regions. It is proposed to introduce 300 medium vessels in addition to 8000 mechanised boats. Special attention will be paid to developing fishing harbours, both major and minor and to the intensive development of inland fisheries.

CONSUMER INDUSTRIES IN COOPERATIVE SECTOR

*611. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBU CHEZHIAN:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have invited specific proposals from the State Governments for setting up Consumer Industries by Consumer Co-operatives;

(b) if so, the financial assistance and other help to be given by the Centre for setting up these industries; and

(c) whether any technical survey has been conducted to find out if there is sufficient scope for the co-operatives to set up such industries with profitable results?

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

(b) Financial assistance is provided through State Governments in the shape of block capital loan and subsidy for managerial expenses. The block capital loan is to the extent of 100% where the capital cost of a unit does not exceed Rs. one lakh and 40% where it exceeds Rs. one lakh.

The managerial subsidy is on a tapering scale, being 100% of the approved expenditure for the first year, 66-2/3% for the second year and 33-1/3% for the third year.

(c) A careful assessment of economic viability is made in each case and technical advice obtained where necessary.

उत्तर प्रदेश में "आदर्श सहकारी जिले"

* 612. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1967-68 में ग्यारह जिलों को "आदर्श सहकारी जिले" बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जिलों में आरम्भ की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं में कितने किसानों को शामिल किया गया है तथा किन शर्तों पर ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) (क) से (ग) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या Lt-1816/68]

मध्य प्रदेश सफ़िल के रेलवे डाक सेवा कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

* 613. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सफ़िल के रेलवे डाक सेवा कर्मचारियों ने जून 1968 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हड़ताल की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल के क्या कारण थे और सरकार ने कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को किस हद तक हल किया है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी नहीं । केवल रेल डाक सेवा 'एम० पी०' डिविजन के कर्मचारियों ने 25-6-68 तक की अवधि के दौरान 'नियमानुसार काम करें' आन्दोलन चलाया था ।

(ख) यह आन्दोलन अखिल भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा के तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी यूनियन की इटारसी शाखा की कुछ अनिर्णीत मांगों की पूर्ति न करने के खिलाफ विरोध प्रदर्शन था । दस में से केवल तीन जो एक रास्ते और कुछ निर्माण-कार्यों से सम्बन्धित हैं, अभी तक बकाया हैं ।

पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में जवानों द्वारा गेहूँ का लदान

615. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब तथा हरियाणा की सरकारों ने उक्त राज्यों में गेहूँ के लदान के लिये जवानों की सहायता दिये जाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये उक्त राज्यों को कितने जवानों तथा अधिकारियों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध की गई हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त जवानों तथा अधिकारियों से क्या काम लिया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

WEEKLY OFF FOR CLASS IV EMPLOYEES IN TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN DELHI

* 616. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sweepers, farrashes and watermen are given fortnightly off instead of weekly off for the last one year in Telegraph Offices in Delhi whereas in all other offices of

the Central Government these people are given weekly off; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is, however, not correct, that in all other Central Government offices officials in these categories are being given weekly offs. The practice followed in each office is determined according to administrative convenience.

(b) A general policy decision has been taken in the P&T Department that such officials employed in offices which are not closed on Sundays should be given a fortnightly off.

नयी चीनी मिलें

617. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69 में केवल 6 नयी चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने का कम लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि अपने संसाधनों तथा भारतीय मुद्रा से भारत की क्षमता प्रति वर्ष 13 चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है अब भी अधिकांश गन्ने से गुड़ आदि बनाया जाता है और यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष 13 चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने में क्या अड़चनें हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी उद्योग के विस्तार में कुछ निहित स्वार्थ बाधक रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) नई चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए कोई वार्षिक लक्ष्य नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां । उत्पादित गन्ने का काफी भाग गुड़ बनाने में लग जाता है, तथापि, नई मिलों की स्थापना सफेद

चीनी की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता, रुपये साधनों की उपलब्धि आदि पर निर्भर करती है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

SECOND UNIT OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

*618. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up a second unit of the Indian Telephone Industries; and

(b) if so, the capacity, location and other details of the proposal?

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

(b) The new unit will manufacture long distance transmission equipment to augment the production of the existing factory at Bangalore of such equipment. It is expected to produce Rs. 13.5 crores worth of transmission equipment during the first five years of its setting up. According to preliminary estimates, the capital expenditure on the new factory is expected to be about Rs. 245 lakhs. No decision has so far been taken about the location of the proposed factory.

JUNGLE ALLOWANCE FOR TRACTOR TRAINING AND TESTING SERVICE, BUDNI EMPLOYEES

*619. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 648-A on the 15th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether a final decision about the Jungle Allowance for the employees of the Tractor Training and Testing Service, Budni, has been taken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The matter was considered by the Government and no cash allowance has been sanctioned. Orders have, however, since been issued to sell food-grains produced at the Farm, to the employees of Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni, at concessional rates of 10% below the market price.

(b) Does not arise.

SARABHAI CHEMICALS LTD., BARODA

620. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd. have installed computers at their factory at Baroda;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large number of employees in the mailing and sales Department have been retrenched after the installation of the computers;

(d) if so, the total number of employees retrenched;

(e) whether it is further a fact that he has sent instructions to all Employers' Organisations not to retrench any employee due to computerisation; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government against Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd., for violating these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A representation was received from the All India Chemical and Pharma-

ceutical Employees Federation in June last against the installation of a computer by M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd. This representation also referred to retrenchment of employees from the Bombay establishment of the Company. In view of Government's policy that there should be no consequential retrenchment as a result of computerisation and the appeal made to Employers' Organisations in April 1968 that pending a detailed discussion of the issues involved at the special session of the Standing Labour Committee, the employers should maintain the *status quo* in regard to the introduction of automation, the complaint of the Federation was brought to the notice of the Government of Maharashtra.

The State Government also received a complaint from the All India Sarabhai Chemicals Employees Union regarding the closure of the Sales Accounts and Mailing Departments of the Company at Bombay and consequent retrenchment of 52 employees. The State Government referred the dispute to adjudication on the 21st June, 1968. On the 26th June, 1968, the parties arrived at a mutual settlement and took a consent award in terms thereof from the Industrial Tribunal. As per the terms of the settlement the parties agreed that 31 employees out of 52 in question be retrenched on payment of all their legal dues and the remaining 21 employees be provided with alternative employment as per the option exercised by them in the Company's establishment at Baroda on the terms and conditions prevailing therein. The complaint now does not survive.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

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

(a) the amount of financial aid given to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, District Sirmur (H.P.) annually by Government;

(b) who audits the accounts and whether audit is done after giving notice or by surprise;

(c) whether the account books are made available to the Auditor on his visit to Bharat Sewak Samaj Office immediately; and

(d) whether there were any cases when the books were not shown to Auditor immediately on the ground that the books were with the Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

COW PROTECTION COMMITTEE

***622. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:**

SHRI T. P. SHAH:

SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI SHRI GOPAL

SABOO:

SHRI KANWAR LAL

GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti have withdrawn their representatives from the Cow Protection Committee;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) how the vacancies are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A letter has been received from three members of the Cow Protection

Committee representing Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti intimating their withdrawal from the Committee.

(b) Mainly due to difference of opinion between those three members and the other members of the Committee with regard to the interpretation of the terms of reference of the Committee. The letter of withdrawal of the Samiti's representatives is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) No decision has been taken so far.

SEIZURE OF MILK POWDER NEAR CALCUTTA

***623. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the seizure from a truck of 98 bags of milk powder of foreign origin concealed in onions by the Dum-Dum Police near Calcutta;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the further disclosures that the bags carried with them papers showing that these were despatched from Ranchi Fatua (Patna) on the 7th July, 1968;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bags had printed instructions "Non-fat Dry Milk United States of America-Donated by the People of U.S.A.—Not to be sold or exchanged—Contract No. MP(FP) 34089"; and

(d) whether any enquiry is proposed to be made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनाज की बिक्री ।

624. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों ने अनाज की बिक्री में विचलियों को हटाने की प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :-

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES BY BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

*625. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gram Sewaks and Sewikas employed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, District Sirmur (H.P.) are not paid regularly;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to see that their salaries are paid in time; and

(c) the dates of payment of salaries to them during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

DAMAGE TO CROPS AS A RESULT OF DROUGHT

*626. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:

SHRI G. S. REDDI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been inadequate rainfall in some parts of the country like Orissa resulting in drought and damage to growing crops; and

(b) if so, whether the extent of damage caused thereby has been assessed?

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

(a) Rain-fall during the pre-monsoon period from March to May 1968 was deficient in the Eastern States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and South Assam. Further there has been a delay of about ten to fifteen days in the onset of the South-West monsoon in different States. Rain-fall in the South-West monsoon season has, however, so far (from 1st June to 14th August 1968) been *normal* in most of the States including Orissa, the deficient rain-fall areas so far being West Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

(b) It is too early to assess the quantitative data relating to damage to the Khariff crops on this account.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS FROM U.S.S.R.

*627. SHRI CHEGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of small tractors from U.S.S.R. is held up due to deadlock concerning the distribution of tractors;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that U.S.S.R. want their distribution being done through private agency instead of the State Trading Corporation;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the reasons for importing them from U.S.S.R. and not from U.K. and Japan, where the same horse power tractors are available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The matter is still under negotiations.

(b) and (c): The policy of the Government is to distribute imported tractors through the State Agro-Industries Corporations set up in the Public Sector and not through the agents of foreign suppliers. The State Trading Corporation of India will only be the agency for import of these tractors.

(d) Owing to constraint of foreign exchange, comparative prices of tractors, etc., it is considered preferable to import tractors from Rupee Payment areas.

LAND HOLDINGS IN INDIA, JAPAN AND FORMOSA

***628. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative per capital figure of the cultivated land in India, Japan and Formosa;

(b) the comparative figure about the number of holdings about five acres in the three countries and the total acreage of land owned by those holdings;

(c) whether Government propose to fix a ceiling on the holdings in India on the pattern of Japan and Formosa and implement the same during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The per capita arable land in India, Japan and Formosa would be 0.34, 0.08 and 0.06 hectare respectively according to data given in the Production Year Book 1965, published by the Food & Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.

(b) the number of holdings above 5 acres in India is 18.1 million and the area comprised in such holdings is 254.3 million acres. Data for Japan and Formosa are not readily available.

(c) and (d) Laws imposing ceiling on land holdings have already been enacted in the various States and are in different stages of implementation. Changes of fundamental nature in the ceiling laws at this stage will impede the process of implementation of the existing ceiling provisions.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

***629. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how is the "cost of living index" ascertained;

(b) the number of places where it is ascertained; and

(c) whether retail consumers' prices are taken into account while data is collected?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c): Consumer Price Index Numbers are constructed by comparing the current retail prices of select commodities with prices in the base year and averaging them according to the weighting diagram obtained through a Family Budget Enquiry in the base year. The All India

Consumer Price Index (Base 1949), which is currently published covers 27 Centres. Details of methodology and the names of the Centres covered are given in the "Guide to Consumer Price Index Numbers" published by the Labour Bureau which is a priced publication.

पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि निर्वाचन

* 630. श्री मधु लिमए :

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग ने नवम्बर का माम नियत किया है :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के प्रमुख कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने इस विनिश्चय की आलोचना की है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नेताओं ने यह मुझाव दिया है कि उक्त निर्वाचन फरवरी तक के लिए स्थगित कर दिए क्योंकि चावल के भाव प्रायः अगस्त-नवम्बर-दिसम्बर से चढ़ते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने कांग्रेस दल के दबाव से अब अपना विनिश्चय बदलने का फैसला किया है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग ने अन्तिम रूप से विनिश्चय किया है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि निर्वाचन नवम्बर 1968 में कराए जाएं ।

(ख) और (ग) आयोग को पश्चिम बंगाल कांग्रेस समिति की कार्यकारिणी समिति द्वारा 29-6-1968 को हुए अपने अधिवेशन में सर्वसम्मति से पारित उस संकल्प की एक प्रति प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें आयोग से प्रार्थना की गई है कि राज्य में मध्यावधि निर्वाचन 1969

की फरवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में कराए जाएं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को खाद्यान्न का दिया जाना

4778. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक खाद्यान्न दिये जाने के लिये प्रार्थना की है ; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

INSTALLATION OF GRAIN DRYERS IN MADRAS

4779. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Grain Dryers installed in Madras State and how many of them are now in working condition: and

(b) the expenditure involved on them as cost price and construction, installation and other expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 30 Mechanical grain dryers have been installed in Thanjavur district of Madras State and all of them are now in working condition.

(b) The expenditure involved is as follows:—

	(in lakhs)
(i) Cost of plant and machinery	Rs. 57.94
(ii) Cost of construction, installation and other expenses	Rs. 33.38

USE OF ROCKETS FOR CROP PROTECTION

4780. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any likelihood of Rockets being used in India for crop protection, as is done in Georgia, U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, by what time?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ARREST OF POST MASTER OF KALINDI

4781. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6398 on the 24th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Extra Departmental Branch Post-master of Kalindi who had absconded after defalcating Rs. 23,438 has been arrested; and

(b) if so, whether it has been verified that he had escaped to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) Information now received from the Police is that the Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster of Kalindi has escaped to Pakistan.

POST OFFICE IN MADHYA PRADESH

4782. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh with particular reference to Seoni and Chindwara districts and the total number of Postmen in these Post Offices; and

(b) the number of letters on an average received in the Post Offices of Madhya Pradesh, and with particular reference to Seoni and Chindwara districts, during rainy, winter and summer seasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The information is under collection and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) Statistics of articles received during different seasons are not maintained and are not available.

POST BOXES IN SEONI AND CHINDWARA DISTRICTS OF MADHYA PRADESH

4783. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Boxes installed in Seoni and Chindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the special rule for installing a Post Box at a particular place, with particular reference to economic factor governing it; and

(c) the number of demands made for the installation of Post Boxes in Madhya Pradesh with a particular reference to Seoni and Chindwara Districts of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

(b) Post boxes are provided in P.O.'s where there is a public demand for them subject to availability of post box cabinet and space in the office for their installation.

EXPORT OF TELEPRINTERS

4785. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position to export teleprinters; and

(b) if so, whether Indian teleprinters have any demand in any country?

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

(b) Under the collaboration agreement entered with M/s. Olivetti of Italy, exports of teleprinters by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, is permitted to a limited number of countries only viz., Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos, Viet-Minh, Pakistan and Nepal, upto 25-8-70. The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited will be free to export teleprinters to any country only after that date. The Company have, however, received orders for the supply of teleprinters and ancillaries worth about Rs. 2.4 lakhs from the Ceylon Government which are being executed.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM ON LAND IN KALKAJI COLONY, DELHI

4786. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the rate of premium on land near Kalkaji earmarked for the rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan in Delhi at the original estimated price level of 1960-61, keeping in view the increased cost of land caused by inordinate delay in executing the developmental works by the contracting parties or agencies; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No. The scheme of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony is aimed at providing developed plots on the basis of actual cost of acquisition of land and expenditure incurred on its development. The rate of premium to be charged cannot, therefore, be restricted to the estimates proposed at some earlier date. The rate of premium already intimated to the allottees is subject to revision on the basis of ultimate actual expenditure.

SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS

4787. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pigs, sheep, cows, bulls and buffaloes slaughtered annually in the country during the last three years for food purposes. State-wise:

(b) the number and places of licensed slaughter houses in the country; and

(c) the total number of people community-wise and State-wise who eat animal flesh in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

DISMAL PERFORMANCE OF D.M.S.

4788. **SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament and experts to go into the causes of the dismal performance of the Delhi Milk Scheme during the past five years and to suggest measures for its improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): No, Sir. The working of the Delhi Milk Scheme was examined by an Experts' Team headed by Dr. V. Kurien, General Manager, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Anand in 1964 and the appointment of another Committee is not considered necessary at this stage. Government also do not consider the performance of the Scheme to be dismal.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR MADHYA PRADESH

4789. **SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh had requested the Central Government to provide assistance for Forestry development programme over and above the State Plan;

(b) if so, whether the request was considered;

(c) whether the provision of Rs. 11.33 lakhs for rehabilitation of degraded forests is in the nature of Central assistance of over and above the provision in the State Plan;

(d) whether a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs recommended as Central assistance for Farm Forestry during 1968-69 is in the nature of 100 per cent grant; and

(e) the reasons for which the Central Government did not agree to an upward revision of the present rate of assistance upto Rs. 200 per acre for the scheme of "Quick Growing Species".

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The pattern of Central assistance for forestry schemes included in the State Sector is 20% grant and 30% loan.

(d) No, Sir. The pattern of central assistance for the scheme is:

(i) Extension Forestry: 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 500 per hectare.

(ii) Village plantations: 100% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 200 per hectare.

(e) The Government of India have since agreed to increase the ceiling rate of subsidy to Rs. 250 per acre for raising plantation of 'Quick Growing Species' for the year 1968-69.

PROCUREMENT TARGETS FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE

4790. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for the procurement of Jowar and Paddy—Rice in the State of Maharashtra for the year 1967-68 season;

(b) the actual procurement up-to-date; and

(c) the reasons for not fulfilling the targets?

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

(a) and (b).

(In thousand tonnes)

Grain	Targets recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission for the crop Year 1967-68.	Quantity actually procured up to 10-8-1968
Jowar	600	256.9
Paddy (in terms of rice)	180	182.1

(c) The target for procurement of rice has already been exceeded. Jowar procurement was hampered by damage to kharif jowar caused by late

rains and also damage to rabi jowar by cold wave.

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF PADDY AND RICE

4791. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the procurement price of paddy and rice, per quintal, for the year 1967-68 in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Procurement prices of paddy/rice fixed during kharif season 1967-68

State	Variety	(Rs. per quintal)	
		Paddy	Rice
1. Assam	Wintersali (coarse)	56.25	*107.77 raw *104.72 parboiled
2. Bihar	Coarse and Medium	56.25	95.25
3. Gujarat	Coarse	55.00	@
4. Kerala	Palghat matta	56.25	99.00
5. Uttar Pradesh	Grade III	56.25	90.00 inclusive of cost of gunny.
6. West Bengal	Common	56.25	93.75 inclusive of cost of gunny
7. Maharashtra	Coarse	56.00	76.15

* Rice is generally not procured.

These are maximum prices.

@ Rice is not procured.

बावल की मिलें

4792. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या बावल तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बावल की मिलों को औद्योगिक एककों में नहीं गिना जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो सुविधायें अन्य औद्योगिक एककों को

उपलब्ध है वे इन चावल की मिलों को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

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

(घ) ये सुविधायें चावल की मिलों को भी कब तक उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-सहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चावल मिलिंग उद्योग को एक ऐसा उद्योग माना गया है जिसे बैंक, राज्य वित्तीय निगम तथा औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता मिले।

(ख) चावल मिलिंग उद्योग को वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर करने के लिए कोई मनाही नहीं है। स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया भी इस उद्योग को उस प्रकार ऋण देता है जिस प्रकार अन्य परम्परागत उद्योगों को देता है।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठने।

COLD STORAGE PLANTS IN CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4793. SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI: Will the Minister of FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cold storage plants have been sanctioned on cooperative basis for storage of vegetables, meat, fish etc. in Andhra Pradesh last year and this year; and

(b) how many were installed and how many are in working condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No cold storage on cooperative basis for storage of vegetables, meat, fish, etc. has been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh in the year 1967-68, and the current year so far.

(b) The question does not arise.

COLLABORATION AGREEMENT WITH JAPANESE FIRM FOR MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURE MACHINERY

4794. SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) the number of Japanese firms which have entered into collaboration agreement for the manufacture of Power Tillers and of the agricultural machinery in India and when the agreements were completed with dates and details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Food after his return from Japan in a Press statement stated that the Government wanted to avoid of complete Units of Power Tillers and Permit to import of only C.K.D.; and

(c) if so, how the import of C.K.D. will help Middle Class Farmers to Mechanise their small holdings under Minor Irrigation Schemes who actually need power tillers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement indicating the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1817/68].

(b) and (c). Yes. The policy is to import power tillers in C.K.D. packs for assembly in India with the ultimate object of developing indigenous industry. Besides, import of power tillers in C.K.D. packs enable imports being made of a larger number of tillers with the same amount of foreign exchange than if completely built-up ones were imported.

COOPERATIVE RICE MILLS

4795. SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Cooperative Rice Mills installed in Andhra Pradesh at present and the number to be installed this year; and

(b) number of Automatic Modern Rice Mills working there at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Financial assistance has been so far provided to the State Government for the establishment of 143 co-operative rice mills of which 113 have been installed and the remaining are at various stages of installation during the current year.

(b) One cooperative modern rice mill is working at present in the I.A.D.P. district of West Godavari.

NEEM KERNEL LOTION

4796. SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Neem Kernel lotion has been found to be a very potent anti-locust insecticide and is very cheap; and

(b) if so, the action taken to manufacture and utilise it on a large scale to meet the locust menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) On an experimental basis, the suspension prepared from neem kernels has been found to have repellent effect on locusts; it does not kill locusts. Neem Kernel spray has limited application for protection of valuable crops from damage by locusts. It has

not been tried against locusts in large scale field operations. In field application, it may not prove cheaper than synthetic insecticides being currently used against locusts.

(b) The active ingredient in the neem kernel which is responsible for repellent effect has not so far been isolated or synthesized in the laboratory. Its manufacture on a large scale could be taken up when the preliminaries have been settled.

भरतपुर डिबीजन के गंगापुर नगर एक्सचेंज और जयपुर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइन

4797. श्री मीठालाल मोना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भरतपुर डिबीजन के गंगापुर नगर एक्सचेंज और जयपुर के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन लाइन प्रायः खराब रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य लाइनों का दैनिक परीक्षण अधिकांशतः इस लाइन पर किया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप उपयोक्ता इस लाइन का बहुत ही कम उपयोग कर पाते हैं ;

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

(घ) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन व्यवस्था रहित थाने

4798. श्री मीठालाल मोना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे कितने थाने हैं जहाँ पी० सी० ओ० की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ऐसे सभी थानों में पी० सी० ओ० की सुविधा की व्यवस्था

करने का विचार है जहां यह व्यवस्था विद्यमान नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (ई० कू० गुजराल) :

(क) 213।

(ख) जी नहीं। मौजूदा नीति ऐसे स्थानों पर घाटा होने पर भी प्रारम्भ में केवल तारघरों की व्यवस्था करने की है।

(ग) तथा (घ) . पूरे देश में ऐसे पुलिस थानों की संख्या काफी बढ़ी है जिनमें टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ऐसे सभी स्थानों पर प्रारम्भ में तार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बाद यदि टेलीफोन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि दिखाई दी जिससे कि यह आर्थिक दृष्टि से संभव हो तो इस नीति पर फिर से विचार करना पड़ेगा। इस समय यह बता सकना संभव नहीं है कि सभी पुलिस थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था करना कब तक संभव हो सकेगा।

राजस्थान को उर्वरकों का सम्भरण

4799. श्री मोठालाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष में राजस्थान को उसकी मांग के अनुसार उर्वरकों का सम्भरण नहीं किया जा रहा ;

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

(ग) यदि इसकी समूची मांग पूरी की जा रही है तो कुल कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक का सम्भरण किया जा रहा है तथा कब इसकी सप्लाई की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) :

(ख) और (ग) : राज्य सरकार की नाइट्रोजन की 38,984 मैट्रिक टन और पी₂ ओ₅ की 22,335 मैट्रिक टन की मांग थी। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि 1-4-68 को उनके पास नाइट्रोजन का 6,000 मैट्रिक टन और पी₂ ओ₅ का 4,729 मैट्रिक टन का पिछला चला आ रहा स्टॉक था। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुये, यह निश्चय किया गया था कि केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल सन् 1968-69 में उसे 30,835 मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 11,168 मैट्रिक टन पी₂ ओ₅ का संभरण करे। राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षा की गई थी कि अतिरिक्त संभरण वह स्वदेशी उत्पादन के फ्री सेल कोटे से प्राप्त कर लेगी। जिस मात्रा का नियतन राज्य सरकार को किया गया व जिस माल को उसने प्राप्त किया वे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

आंकड़े मैट्रिक टनों में

उर्वरक की किस्म	अप्रैल-जून, 1968			जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1968		
	जिस आरम्भिक नियतन	जिस को रद्द कर दिया गया	जिस माल को प्राप्त कर लिया गया	आरम्भिक नियतन	जिस नियतन को रद्द कर दिया गया	जिस माल को प्राप्त कर लिया गया
नाइट्रोजन	6,474	4,061	2,413	3,000	2,391	609
फोस्फेट (पी ₂ ओ ₅)	765	765	—	1,000	1,000	—

क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने नियतित स्टॉक को नहीं उठाया और न ही उचित समय तक उसको भेजने के सम्बन्ध में आदेश दिये अतः उर्वरक नियतन के एक

बड़े भाग को रद्द कर देना पड़ा। तथापि, यदि उन्हें आवश्यकता हो, तो राज्य सरकार को अतिरिक्त मात्रा का नियतन किया जा सकता है।

IMPORT OF TRACTORS AND POWER TILLERS

4800. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEO BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of tractors and power tillers proposed to be imported in 1968-69;

(b) the countries from which they are to be imported and the cost at which they would be procured;

(c) whether any of the imported tractors are being supplied to Tripura for reclamation of land and for quick cultivation of lands involved by the floods waters this year by the Central Governments; and

(d) if so, how many and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Government. It is proposed to import tractors to the tune of 10,000 nos. in 12-20 h.p. range and 4,000 nos. power tillers in 5 to 10 h.p. range during 1968-69.

(b) (i) Tractors are proposed to be imported from East European countries. The prices will depend on the different makes to be imported and will be negotiated by State Trading Corporation.

(ii) Power tillers are likely to be imported from Japan, West Germany and Bulgaria at a cost of about Rs. 200 lakhs. The prices will be negotiated by State Trading Corpn.

(c) and (d). Tripura's requirements for tractors will be taken into account at the time of making allocations of imported tractors and power tillers.

NEW POST OFFICES IN GUJARAT

4801. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of new Post Offices opened in Gujarat since January, 1967 and in how many cases the matter is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): 418 post offices were opened since January, 1967 and in 31 cases the matter is under consideration.

ELECTION PETITIONS

4802. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members elected to Lok Sabha from Gujarat State against whom election petitions are pending with the High Court after the last General Elections;

(b) the number of these Members elected to Gujarat Vidhan Sabha against whom election petitions have been filed;

(c) the number of election petitions filed against Members of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha on which judgments have been given and the result thereof; and

(d) whether any specific period has been fixed for considerations of election petitions and, if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Nil.

(b) 23.

(c) The number of election petitions filed against the Members of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha after the last General Elections was 4 and 23 respectively. All these 27 petitions have since been disposed of by the

Gujarat High Court and out of these 27 petitions, the election of 5 returned candidates (2 of Lok Sabha and 3 of Legislative Assembly) have been declared void by the Gujarat High Court. Against the orders of the Gujarat High Court, Appeals in 9 cases (1 of Lok Sabha and 8 of Legislative Assembly) have so far been filed in the Supreme Court and 2 of these appeals relating to Legislative Assembly have since been dismissed.

(d) Apart from sub-section (7) of section 86 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which provides that the High Courts shall endeavour to conclude the trial of the petitions within six months from the date of presentation of the petition, no time limit has been fixed since the discretion and independence of the Courts cannot for obvious reasons be fettered and curtailed in this fashion. There may be innumerable circumstances of a genuine nature under which it may not be possible to finish a trial within a period of six months or any other fixed period.

ASSISTANCE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4803. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Union Government have decided to take responsibility for providing financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent for the Community Development Blocks;

(b) if so, how far this assistance will help the State Governments to implement the Community Development programme; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Government have decided to provide Rs. 1 lakh as a nucleus fund for all blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). Under the existing financial pattern, Central assistance for Blocks in stage I and stage II is about 75% of the outlay, the rest being met by the States. The Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj, held at Madras on June 11, 1968, however, recommended that, with a view particularly to maintaining the tempo of development in the post-stage II Blocks also, financial assistance should be secured to them on the same pattern as in the case of Blocks in stage II, i.e., at the rate of Rs. one lakh per Block per year, to be shared equally between the Centre and the States, in addition to the States' committed expenditure on the Block staff. The proposal is under consideration in the context of the Fourth Plan formulations.

LEAKAGE OF A SECRET MILITARY MAP TO A SWEDISH FIRM

4804. SHRI SRADHAKAR SU-PAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the Organiser of the 12th May, 1968 about the leakage of a secret military map of a certain parts of India to a Swedish firm; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On investigation in the matter, it has been transpired that the Project Preinvestment Forest Resources has never intended or obtained secret military maps. The question of leakage, therefore, does not arise.

FLOWING OF TIMBER TO PAKISTAN

4805. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that useful timber worth about three crores of rupees flows down the rivers Ravi, Chamba (Himachal Pradesh) every year to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to check or control this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVES

4806. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State got all the help it desired from the Central Government for the development of Cooperatives for the weaker sections during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The State Government was provided with financial assistance for the development of cooperatives for the weaker sections during 1966-67 and 1967-68, according to their entitlement and as per the pattern of financial assistance in vogue at the time. Details are appended.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Scheme	Year	Amount demanded by the State Govt. (in rupees)	Amount released by the Govt. of India.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Miscellaneous Co-operatives (Labour co-operatives, co-operative Printing Press, Washerman co-operatives and Rickshaw pullers, reda pullers' co-operatives)	1966-67	1,25,700	1,20,500
		1967-68	—	—
2.	Subsidy towards out right grants to Central Co-operative Banks and credit Societies.	1966-67	The scheme was not in operation	
		1967-68	1,50,000	1,50,000
3.	Co-operative Farming	1966-67	—	1,00,000
		1967-68		1,20,000

DAIRY COOPERATIVES IN BIHAR

4807. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Dairy Cooperatives in Bihar, especially in the Kosi and the Ganga Diara belts;

(b) the main hurdles which stand in the way of the development of such cooperatives; and

(c) the present position of the Madhopur Dairy to be run by the Government of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY IN BIHAR

4808. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the time by which the Banmankhi (Bihar) Cooperative Sugar Factory is expected to go into actual production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The Cooperative is facing difficulty in regard to collection of share capital from the members. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to assess the probable time when the factory will go into production.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्मिक संघ

4809. श्री मोलू प्रसाद: क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1968 के अतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5561 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्मिक संघों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्योग क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं; तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या L-T 1818/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

COMMONWEALTH PRESS CABLE RATES

4810. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Commonwealth Press Cable rates have been increased to three pence a word;

(b) whether this is hindering free flow of news to India because of the unavoidable cut in cable wordage; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to oppose such increase?

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

(b) No.

(c) Increase in Commonwealth Press Cable rates had become necessary as the original rate of one penny per Press word, which was fixed as far back as 1941, was found to be uneconomic owing to increased cost of operation. Similar increases were made by other Commonwealth Governments who are parties to the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreements.

LAND SUBSIDENCE IN KULTI MINING AREAS

4811. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI:

SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the widespread land subsidence in the mining areas of Kultu affecting inhabited localities, bazars and Eastern Railway main line track; and

(b) whether any investigations have been made by the Mining Safety Department and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding damages to houses in Kendua Bazar area in Asansol were received by the Director General of Mines Safety from time to time. The subsidences were enquired into by the experts of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The Directorate had already suggested to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Asansol that dwellings in the dangerous area in Kendua Bazar should be evacuated as a precautionary measure. It has been reported that the danger is caused not by working mines but mines which were abandoned about 60 years ago.

6—1 LSD/68

कोटा में टेलीफोन उद्योग

4812. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के कोटा ज़िले में एक टेलीफोन उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह उद्योग कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री : (श्री इं० कु० गुजरास): (क) और (ख) : इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बंगलौर के, लम्बी दूरी के पारेषण-उपस्कर के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से, इस उपस्कर का निर्माण करने के लिये, एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस नये कारखाने के स्थान के विषय में सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर लिये जाने की संभावना है।

GOKHALE COMMISSION ON JOB SECURITY IN FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

4813. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

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

(a) the progress made by the Gokhale Commission on job security in Foreign Oil Companies;

(b) when the report will be submitted; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Commission's work has been proceeding regularly except for short breaks to suit the convenience of the parties. According to the present estimates the arguments by

all the parties concerned are likely to be over by the middle of December, 1968.

(b) The Commission expects to submit its report by the end of January, 1969.

(c) The Commission can submit its report only after full opportunity has been given to all the concerned parties to present their case. The parties have advanced lengthy arguments and submitted voluminous records.

LOANS GIVEN BY STATE BANK TO FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

4814. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts advanced by the State Bank of India to the Food Cor-

poration of India and to the State Governments for procurement operations during the last two years; and

(b) the various types of foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments during that period by those advances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The advances are made by the State Bank of India to the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments for procurement operations by way of providing overdraft facilities upto the limits fixed by it. The limits sanctioned by the State Bank of India and the outstandings as on end March 1967 and 1968 in respect of the F.C.I. and the State Governments were as under:—

(Figures in Crores of Rupees)

	Limits in force as on end March, 1967	Outstandings as on end March, 1967	Limits in force as on end March, 1968	Outstandings as on end March, 1968
Food Corporation of India	5.30	0.43	100.00	83.80
State Governments	59.00	16.15	43.02	19.17

(b) Both the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments utilised these advances for the purchase of foodgrains like rice, wheat and other coarse grains. In addition, the Food Corporation of India also utilised part of the limit for financing stocks of groundnut oil and sugar. This facility has now been withdrawn.

(b) the total estimated cost thereon;

(c) the total area in acres expected to be covered through sinking of those tubewells District-wise;

(d) whether Geological Survey of India was consulted prior to the drawing up of the scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

SINKING OF DEEP TUBEWELLS IN WEST BENGAL

4815. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep tubewells for irrigation purposes to be sunk in West Bengal in 1968;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) At present the Government of West Bengal has no programme of sinking deep tubewells for irrigation purposes in the State during 1968.

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

LAND REVENUE ON UNECONOMIC HOLDINGS

4816. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have decided to exempt uneconomic holdings from the payment of land revenue and in which forms;

(b) whether the deficit due to these exemptions can be met by imposing land tax on a graded basis on the lands above uneconomic holdings;

(c) whether the Central Government are considering any proposal to suggest to the State Governments to exempt all uneconomic holdings from land revenue on an uniform basis and impose land tax on a graded basis; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See N. LT-1819/68*].

(c) and (d). Land Revenue is a State subject under the Constitution of India and therefore the question of the Central Government considering any such proposal does not arise.

REQUIREMENTS OF FERTILISERS

4817. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated requirements of imported fertilisers at present and the value thereof;

(b) how long the country will have to import fertilisers; and

(c) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in the production of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total estimated requirements of imported fertilisers for 1968-69 have been worked out as under:—

	metric tonnes.
Nitrogenous (in terms of N)	1,045,000
Phosphatic (in terms of P_2O_5)	136,000
Potassic (in terms of K_2O)	213,000
Total value (estimated)	\$ 300 million.

(b) and (c). It is Government's aim to achieve self-sufficiency in fertilisers as early as possible. But the interests of agricultural production require that the rapidly increasing demand for fertilisers should be fully met. Import of fertilisers will, therefore, have to be continued till indigenous production matches the country's requirements. With a view to achieving self-sufficiency, the Government have sanctioned setting up of additional capacity for production of N.trogen of P_2O_5 as under:

	metric tons.	
	N	P
Existing capacity	894,000	419,000
Under construction	1,248,000	201,000
Extra capacity approved	1,249,000	891,000

Further expansion is also receiving consideration. In the case of Potash, the existing capacity is negligible. There are at present no known sources of Potash supply in India.

हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर

4818. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दो सप्त अक्षरों में सरकार का नाम दिखे

अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा है कि भारत सरकार टेलीप्रिटिंग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के विदेशों से आयात को सुविधाजनक नहीं बना रही है जिस कारण हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर्स के निर्माण में विलम्ब हो रहा है;

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

(ग) इसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल):

(क) संसदीय-अध्ययन-दल की रिपोर्ट में आयात की व्यवस्था की कुछ प्रक्रिया-त्मक कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया गया है। अलबत्ता, इस कारण से हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास द्वारा हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर्स के निर्माण में कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। इस कम्पनी ने निर्धारित उत्पादन-कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, जुलाई, 1968 से हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर्स का उत्पादन आरंभ कर दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

CULTIVABLE LAND IN TRIPURA

4819. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of cultivable land in Tripura and how much of it is de-

void of irrigation facilities and depends purely on rains.

(b) the scheme for bringing more such lands under irrigation during the year 1968-69 and the allocation of funds for major and medium irrigation projects in Tripura for this year;

(c) whether there is also any scheme to bring arid lands in Tripura under the plough by reclaiming them and providing them with irrigation facilities; and

(d) if so, the details and cost of the scheme?

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

(a) The total area of cultivable land in Tripura is about 5,40,913 acres of which about 4,98,613 acres are devoid of irrigation facilities and depend mainly on rains.

(b) There is no major or medium irrigation scheme in Tripura at present. During 1968-69, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 6.07 lakhs for minor irrigation programme in Tripura. The Union Territory of Tripura has, however, made a provision of Rs. 9.46,250 for minor irrigation works. The break-up of this amount is as under: —

I. Community Development Programme

Scheme for the purchase of Pumping sets constructions of Bunds etc.

Rs. 2,64,250

II. P. W. Department Programme

(i) Ten Diversion schemes

Rs. 2,94,500

(ii) 7 Lift Irrigation schemes

Rs. 1,18,000

(iii) 8 Reclamation schemes

Rs. 2,53,000

(iv) 3 Tubewell schemes

Rs. 12,000

(v) 2 Tanks

Rs. 4,500

Total:

Rs. 9,46,250

(c) and (d). There is no arid zone in Tripura. Under integrated scheme for soil and water conservation under the Agriculture Department there is a programme for undertaking at Government expense bench terracing in 400 acres and contour bunding in 300 acres of land and reclamation and development of about 400 acres of lungu land for bringing them under cultivation. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under the Plan fund has been made for these schemes during the year 1968-69. In addition to this a provision of Rs. 0.16 lakhs has been made for 1968-69 to reclaim and develop about 50 acres of land in Amarpur Sub-Division.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ORISSA

4820. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI**: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the minor surface water flood schemes in Orissa which will provide irrigation for 10,000 acres;

(b) the location of the State tubewells and river pumping schemes which will provide irrigation to 15,000 acres;

(c) the break-up of the Private Minor Irrigation Works (i.e., tubewells and pumpsets) which will provide irrigation to 19,000 acres in Orissa during the year 1968-69; and

(d) the amount of money which the Central Government have allocated to Orissa in 1968-69 for minor irrigation purposes?

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 State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(d) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1968-69 for Minor Irrigation. According to the present pattern of financial assistance, the State Govt. is eligible for 60% loan and 15% grant on the overall expenditure within the specified outlay.

REHABILITATION OF HINDUS MIGRATED FROM EAST PAKISTAN

4821. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD**:

SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:

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

(a) the number of refugees that have come to India from East Pakistan since the beginning of 1968; and

(b) the various steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them since the beginning of this year and the financial provision made for this purpose during the year 1968-69?

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

(a) According to reports received till now, 5707 persons have entered India from East Pakistan since 1-1-1968.

(b) These 5707 persons (i.e., about 1400/1500 families) are a part of about 8.39 lakhs new migrants from East Pakistan who have migrated from 1-1-1964 onwards. Rehabilitation plans and programmes are not drawn up on the basis of the requirements of a small section of displaced persons who have migrated over a small specific period of time. Similarly, no separate financial provision is made for their rehabilitation. Their rehabilitation is considered as a part of the programmes and plans of rehabilita-

tion of new migrants. A budget provision of Rs. 1088.74 lakhs has been made for the rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan for the year 1968-69.

विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि का वितरण

4822. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में गत तीन वर्षों में भूमिहीन लोगों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा सहकारी समितियों को अलग-अलग कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त समूची भूमि को कृषि भूमि में परिवर्तित किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) गत 3 वर्षों में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमिहीन लोगों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा सहकारी समितियों को नियत की गई भूमि के क्षेत्रफल के बारे में कोई अलग अलग अकड़ उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, भूमिहीन किसानों तथा अन्यो को नियत की गई बेकार भूमि का राज्यवार वितरण निम्नप्रकार है :—

राज्य का नाम	कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि का वितरण	भूदान में प्राप्त भूमि का वितरण
	(लाखों एकड़ में)	(एकड़ में)
1	2	3
1. आसाम	3020	509
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13090	103309
3. उड़ीसा	1663	113345
4. उत्तर प्रदेश	9442	210091
5. केरल	0484	5774

1	2	8
6. मद्रास	3111	21519
7. दिल्ली	—	180
8. पंजाब	1679	3601
9. गुजरात	3332	50984
10. महाराष्ट्र	6407	107111
11. मध्य प्रदेश	23457	156506
12. मंजूर	7226	3181
13. पश्चिम बंगाल	1220	3898
14. बिहार	5064	331842
15. राजस्थान	28350	84781
16. हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	2531
17. जम्मू और काश्मीर उपलब्ध नहीं		5

(ख) कोई विस्तृत अर्थ-सर्वेक्षण न होने के कारण, क्योंकि उसके लिए काफी समय, मेहनत और खर्च की आवश्यकता होगी, इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि दो किस्म की है अर्थात् (1) ऐसी भूमि जो तुरन्त ही नियत की जा सकती है (2) भूमि जिसको नियत किए जाने से पहले सुधार की आवश्यकता है। पिछले वर्ग की भूमि को नियत करने में राज्य सरकारों को जिस मुख्य कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है वह है वित्तीय साधनों की सीमा। वर्तमान प्रबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, उन जमीनों के लिए, जो अध्रिपत्य क्षेत्र में है और जहाँ क्षेत्र विकास योजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल रिफाइनंस कारपोरेशन से वित्तीय सहायता भी उपलब्ध होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार ऐसी जमानें भी उस सीमा तक नियत करती हैं जिसके सुधार तथा पुनर्वास के लिए वे धन उपलब्ध करने में समर्थ हैं।

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDING IN U.P.

4823. SHRI VISHWA NATH-PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for consolidation of holdings

has been launched in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, how many Districts have been covered and how many are not being covered under the scheme;

(c) when the consolidation is likely to be completed in the State;

(d) the total amount spent on this scheme so far; and

(e) the number of officers who have been removed or dismissed due to charges of corruption in this department since the scheme was launched?

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

(b) Upto the end of 1967-68, 196.85 lakh acres had been consolidated in the various districts of the State. During the current year about 19 lakh acres would be consolidated.

(c) The consolidation operations throughout the State are likely to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

(d) By the end of 1967-68, Rs. 2514.90 lakhs were spent on the scheme of consolidation of Holdings. The proposed outlay for 1968-69 is Rs. 390 lakhs.

(e) The information is not readily available.

REORGANISATION OF THE P & T BOARD

4824. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the P & T Board as an autonomous unit on the lines of the Railway Board;

(b) whether the reconstituted Board is proposed to be split up in three separate services viz., postal, telecommunications and financial matters, each

being under the charge of one member; and

(c) if so, the objective sought to be achieved by the reorganisation and when it is likely to be given effect to?

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

(a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission have constituted a Working Group on the P & T Department, to examine the administrative structure and working procedure of P & T Department and suggest reforms with a view to securing greater efficiency in the services, provided to the community consistent with economy in expenditure. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have not yet been received by P & T Department.

MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN BIHAR

4825. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Presidential Proclamation dissolving the Bihar Legislature is only for six months;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the notification issued by the Government of Bihar regarding revision of electoral rolls fixing the month of February for the mid-term elections; and

(c) if so, the legitimacy and propriety of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reference to the time of holding the mid-term election in the Press Note issued by the Chief Electoral Officer was made by a mistake and was immediately contradicted by him.

उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि चुनाव

4826. श्री मोलुद्र प्रसाद: क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन संस्थाओं के क्या नाम हैं जिन के प्रतिनिधियों को 22 मई, 1968 को मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त अधिकारी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि चुनाव की तारीख को नियत करने के लिए बुलाया था ; और

(ख) उन प्रतिनिधियों के नाम, पदनाम और पते क्या हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मुझाव क्या है और क्या निर्णय लिए गए ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मू० यूनुस सलिम: (क) और (ख). मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त द्वारा 22 मई को लखनऊ में बुलाए गए अधिवेशन में राजनीतिक दलों के निम्नलिखित प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित थे :—

दल	प्रतिनिधियों के नाम
1	2
1. इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस	1. श्री हैमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा 2. श्री लक्ष्मी रमण आचार्य 3. श्री बनारसी दास 4. श्री नवल किशोर 5. श्री रामेन्द्र वर्मा
2. भारतीय जनसंघ	1. श्री प्रताप नारायण तिवारी 2. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार गुप्त
3. संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी	1. श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा
4. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी	1. श्री रमेश सिन्हा 2. श्री काली शंकर शुक्ल 3. श्री भीखा लाल

1	2
5. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)	1. श्री प्रताप टन्डन
6. स्वतंत्र पार्टी	1. श्री के०डी०आर० पाण्डे
7. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी	1. श्री गया प्रसाद प्रशान्त
8. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (अम्वेदकरवादी)	1. श्री छेदी लाल सायी
9. प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी	1. श्री रामचन्द्र शुक्ल 2. श्री सबंजीत लाल वर्मा 3. श्री राजवन्त सिंह 4. श्री रामकरण सिंह
10. भारतीय क्रान्ति दल	1. श्री राज बहादुर द्विवेदी
11. सोशलिस्ट पार्टी	1. एम०ए०हलीम
12. मजदूर परिषद्	1. श्री शिव कुमार मिश्र 2. श्री भैया जी
13. फारवर्ड ब्लाक	1. श्री देवदत्त शास्त्री
14. स्वतंत्र संग्राम सैनिक परिषद	1. श्री ठाकुर प्रसाद सक्सेना
15. निर्दलीय	1. श्री हरिश्चन्द्र सिंह 2. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल 3. श्री चन्द्रबली सिंह 4. श्री महीलाल

प्रतिनिधियों के पदाभिधान और पते निर्वाचन आयोग को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि निर्वाचन कराने के लिए समय के बारे में प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा विभिन्न सुझाव रखे गए। प्रतिनिधियों में से कुछ ने सुझाव दिया कि मध्यावधि निर्वाचन नवम्बर 1968 में कराए जाएं, कुछ फरवरी 1969 के पक्ष में थे और कुछ ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए मार्च अप्रैल 1969 का सुझाव दिया। अन्ततः सब प्रतिनिधि निर्वाचक नामावतियों के पुनरीक्षण और मतदान की व्यवस्था आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् सर्वसम्मति से सहमत हो गए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि निर्वाचन फरवरी 1969 के द्वितीयार्ध में कराए जाएं।

राज्यों में परती भूमि

4827 श्री० निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य राज्यों के तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में परती भूमि तथा वन विभाग की ऐसी भूमि कितने एकड़ है जिस पर खेती नहीं होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत दो एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले तथा भूमिहीन हैं और कृषि को अपना व्यवसाय बनाने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति इस परती भूमि तथा वन विभाग की भूमि या खेती करने के लिए सरकार को आवेदन पत्र दे सकें तथा भूमि को अपने नाम पर अलाट करा सकें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) (क) परती भूमि (वर्तमान परती भूमियों के अलावा) के राज्यवार वितरण को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT -1836/68।] विभिन्न राज्यों में जिलेवार तथा विभागवार 7-1 LSD/68

परती भूमि (वन विभाग, राजस्व विभाग आदि) सम्बन्धी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) . परती भूमि और कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि में खेती करने के लिए, विभिन्न स्टेट प्लान स्कीम, बेकार भूमि के सुधार तथा भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं और एग्रीकल्चरल रिफाइनमेंस कारपोरेशन की सहायता से सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंकों के द्वारा शुरू किए गए क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के अन्तर्गत भूमि सुधार किया जा रहा है। जहां तक भूमि के नियतन का सम्बन्ध है, यह राज्य-विषय है और राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न श्रेणी के लोगों को कुछ प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार, जो एक राज्य में दूसरे राज्य से भिन्न, हैं, बेकार भूमि के नियतन के लिए अपने अपने नियम बनाये हुए हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर फैक्टरी

4828. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर फैक्टरी किस तारीख को स्थापित की गयी थी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त फैक्टरी द्वारा अब तक कितने हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर बनाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में इस कारखाने द्वारा कितने टेलीप्रिन्टर बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) दि हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड, का पंजीकरण 14 दिसम्बर, 1960 को हुआ था।

(ख) इस कारखाने ने इस वर्ष अब तक 20 हिन्दी दूरमुद्रकों (टेलीप्रिन्टर्स) का निर्माण किया है।

(ग) आशा है कि 1968-69 के दौरान यह कारखाना 800 हिन्दी दूरमुद्रक बनायेगा।

दिल्ली में चिड़ियाघर पर व्यय

4829. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में चिड़ियाघर पर कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान नये जानवर लाने और नये ढाँचों के निर्माण पर पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब शिन्दे : (क) 1967-68 की अवधि में दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर पर हुआ व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

राजस्व	11,52,300
पूँजी	1,92,000
कुल	3,44,300

(ख) 1968-69 की अवधि में निम्न-लिखित रकम खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

नये जानवरों पर	25,000
नये ढाँचों के निर्माण पर	2,00,000
कुल	2,25,000

गाजियाबाद इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी को ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण का कोटा

4830. श्री प० ला० बाबुपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजियाबाद स्थित गाजियाबाद इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) जिस का मुख्यालय जनपथ, नई दिल्ली में है, 1 जनवरी 1965 से 15 जुलाई 1968 की अवधि में कितने ट्रेक्टरों के लिये कोटा दिया गया था ; और

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी से कितने किसानों ने ट्रेक्टरों की मांग की है, कितने किसानों को ट्रेक्टर दिये गये तथा कितने किसानों के नाम इस समय प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब शिन्दे) : मांगी गई सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

(क) ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या	डा० टी०	डी० टी० 28	बायलारस
जिन का कोटा गाजियाबाद	14 बी	147	175
इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट	2,663		
लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को दिया गया।			
(ख) उन कृषकों की संख्या जिन्होंने कम्पनी से ट्रेक्टरों की मांग की थी।	12,000	4,000	3,000
उन कृषकों की संख्या, जिन्हें ट्रेक्टर दिये गये।	2,751	147	175
इन में पिछले साल का शेष भी सम्मिलित है			
उन किसानों की संख्या जो ट्रेक्टर प्राप्त करने की प्रतीक्षा में हैं।	9,249	3,853	2,825

नलकूप लगाने की योजना

4831 श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा और यमुना नदियों के बीच पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र में भूमिगत पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में होने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या योजना आयोग ने नलकूप लगाने की कोई बड़ी योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

INTRODUCTION OF AUTOMATION

4832. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultations have taken place recently between the representatives of Government, employers and the employees on the question of introduction of Automation in the country;

(b) if so, a resume of the views expressed by the three parties on this issue; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The matter was discussed at the 28th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 18th July, 1968.

(b) and (c). There was a prolonged discussion in the course of which the different parties stated their respective positions with regard to Automation.

2. On behalf of the workers' representatives, it was stated that since the country had an enormous volume of unemployment and was short of technological and capital resources the general orientation of policy should be against automation. Exceptions could however, be permitted in special circumstances where there was a compulsion for introducing automation. What constituted such compulsion and the conditions under which such exceptions might be permissible had to be spelt out in detail. A small Working Group of the Standing Labour Committee might be constituted for laying down the necessary guidelines. Experts might be associated with this Working Group and the guide-lines formulated by the Working Group should be placed before the Standing Labour Committee or the Indian Labour Conference for final approval. Pending formulation of such guide-lines there should be a freeze on automation. Where it had already been introduced employers should be asked to desist from the use of automatic machinery.

3. The stand taken by the employers' representatives, on the other hand was that the very largeness and the complicated nature of the operations of some concerns made computerisation a necessity in the interest of efficient functioning. The problem of local redundancy created by the introduction of such automatic processes could be dealt with under the procedure evolved at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference for dealing with similar problems resulting from rationalisation. It was emphasised that automation eventually created more employment within the economy. The real question for consideration, therefore, should not be whether automation should be introduced or not but what measures could be taken to deal with the problems of labour displacement that might arise. It was not desirable that in a technological age India should stay away from the main stream of progress and where industries had to compete in the international market introduction of automation might be almost

imperative. It was the employers' view that fears of largescale displacement of labour were unwarranted as automatic processes had been introduced only in a few establishments and the existing resources available to industry would not enable it to introduce automation on a large scale. In any case, when no retrenchment was involved and when the employers and the union at the plant level were agreed there should be no objection to the installation of computers.

4. The Labour Minister of Maharashtra suggested that a tripartite sub-committee of the S.L.C. should be constituted at the Centre for laying down policy guide-lines in respect of introduction of automation. This Committee should be assisted by experts. Within the framework of the guide-lines formulated at the national level the appropriate Government should consider each individual proposal for introduction of automation and decide whether it could be permitted. The sub-committee should also undertake periodical review of the general effects of automation and study how the policy guide-lines are working in practice.

5. The Chairman stated that the views expressed had been noted and would be taken into account by Government in arriving at a decision on the subject. Meanwhile the procedure being followed at present for screening of proposals regarding import of computers would continue.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME

4833. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have concluded an agree-

ment with the United Nations Development Programme for the execution of a National Apprenticeship Scheme;

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

(c) the total number of Indians likely to be trained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) Yes. The Scheme has been in force from 1-1-1968.

(b) and (c):

- (i) The purpose of the Scheme is to assist the Government of India in establishing central technical services in the Directorate General of Employment and Training and four regional directorates of apprenticeship training, in order to implement the apprenticeship scheme in accordance with the Apprentices Act, 1961.
- (ii) The central technical services, in consultation with Central Apprenticeship Council and National Council of Training in Vocational Trades will evolve suitable methods of training, prepare teaching and audio-visual aids, organise courses for training officers, apprenticeship advisers, supervisors etc.
- (iii) The four regional apprenticeship headquarters located at Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras will be responsible for promotion and implementation of the apprenticeship programme in the respective regions.
- (iv) Toward the above objectives, services of 11 experts from the I.L.O., which is the executing agency of the Scheme, fellowships for 48 man-months, equipments and supplies will be available to the Government

of India. The U.N. Special Fund allocation for the project is U.S. \$1,102,100 and the Government counterpart contribution in kind is U.S. \$ 6,063,270.

- (v) At the end of the U.N.D.P. Project, duration of which is five years, it is estimated that one lakh apprentices will undergo training in industry.

चीनी का वितरण

4834. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी के वितरण के लिये जो तरीका अपनाया गया है उसके अनुसार शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देहातों में रहने वाले लोगों की तुलना में अधिक चीनी तथा अन्य सुविधाएं भी अधिक दी जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) :— केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को लेवी से प्राप्त चीनी का मासिक कोटा उन राज्यों में मुख्यतः घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित करने के लिए आवंटित करती है। राज्यों के अन्दर वितरण संबंधी प्रबंध संबंधित राज्य सरकारें ही करती हैं। उनसे प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, गुजरात, केरल, नागालैंड, पंजाब, राजस्थान और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली, गोवा, मणिपुर, पांडिचेरी और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप में चीनी के वितरण हेतु एक जैसी ही प्रणाली अपनाई गई है। अन्य राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में लेवी से प्राप्त चीनी के वितरण की मात्रा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक है।

अराजक पत्रित पुलिस कर्मचारी, सेना और सचिवालय सुरक्षा दल, दिल्ली से लिए गये एन० सी० सी० शिक्षक जिन्हें सेना के जवानों को मिल रही चीनी की तुलना में कहीं अधिक चीनी दी जाती है, को छोड़कर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को चीनी के वितरण में कोई भी विशेष सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकारी कर्मचारियों के उपयुक्त वर्ग के लिए ही केवल की गई है न कि उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए भी।

हरियाणा में मांस तैयार करने का कारखाना

4835. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बालराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदानंद :

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं को मांस सप्लाई करने के लिये मांस तैयार करने का एक कारखाना हाल ही में हरियाणा में कुन्डेली नामक गांव में स्थापित किया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कारखाने को वहां स्थापित करने के विरोध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को बहुत सी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और लोगों में व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस कारखाने की स्थापना के विरुद्ध इस मन्त्रालय में दो पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) एक पत्र रोहतक जिले की कुछ ग्राम पंचायतों के पदाधिकारियों की ओर से सितम्बर 1967 में प्राप्त हुआ था और दूसरा दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 1967 को

एसेक्स कार्य निरोध समिति, ग्राम कुण्डली द्वारा पास किया हुआ एक प्रस्ताव था।

मांस तैयार करने के लिये कारखाने की स्थापना करना राज्य सरकार का विषय है, अतः यह मामला हरियाणा राज्य सरकार के पास भेज दिया गया था।

संसद और राज्य विधान मण्डल में नागालैण्ड के प्रतिनिधि

4836. **श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा और राज्य सभा तथा नागालैण्ड विधान सभा में नागालैण्ड के कितने प्रतिनिधि हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें हिन्दुओं और ईसाइयों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री युनुस सलोम) : (क) नागालैण्ड के प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है—

- (i) लोक सभा 1
- (ii) राज्य सभा 1
- (iii) नागालैण्ड 46 (प्रादेशिक परिषद के विधान सभा सदस्यों द्वारा चुने त्वेन सांग जिले के 6 सदस्यों को सम्मिलित करते हुए)

(ख) इस विषय में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

HOUSES FOR COLLIERY LABOURERS IN CHANDA DISTRICT

4837. **SHRI K. M. Koushik :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any houses have been constructed for the colliery labourers of Ballarpur, Shasti, Hindustan Lalpeth, Ryotwari, Majri and Ghugus in Chanda District;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not constructing them, so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Two statements showing Colliery-wise position in respect of Chanda Coalfield relating to New and Low Cost Housing Schemes are laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1820/68.*]

(c) The main difficulty in implementing the Housing Schemes in Chanda Coalfield was the leasing out of the land to the Coal Mines Labour Housing Board by the Colliery Owners for the prescribed period of 40 years as the Mining Leases granted by the State Government to the colliery owners is for a period of 30 years and some portion of those Mining Leases have already expired in respect of most of the collieries. The matter has been taken up with the State Government of Maharashtra.

VIOLATION OF LABOUR LAWS IN COLLIERIES

4838. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10297 on the 9th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the violation of Labour Laws in Collieries has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The details are given in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1821/68.*]

(c) Does not arise.

साराभाई कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड

4839. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अखिल भारतीय साराभाई कैमिकल्स कर्मचारी संघ, बम्बई से अथवा किन्हीं अन्य साधनों से साराभाई कैमिकल्स में श्रम-विरोधी तथा राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इन शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को अखिल भारतीय साराभाई कैमिकल्स कर्मचारी संघ, बम्बई से कम्पनी के बम्बई स्थित कार्यालय के विक्री, लेखा और एक विभाग के बन्द होने और उसके परिणामस्वरूप हुई 52 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की डाक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) राज्य के श्रम विभाग ने विवाद में हस्तक्षेप किया । चूंकि कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका, इसलिए यह विवाद 21-6-1968 के न्याय निर्णय के लिए भेज दिया गया । फिर भी, आपसी समझौते के परिणामस्वरूप न्यायाधिकरण ने एक सहमति पंचाट दिया, जिसके अन्तर्गत छंटनी किये गये 52 कर्मचारियों में से 31 कर्मचारियों को कानूनी देय राशि का भुगलान किया गया और शेष 21 को वैकल्पिक रोजगार दिया गया । इस प्रकार यह विवाद तय किया गया ।

खेमकरण में मकानों के निर्माण के लिये सहायता

4840. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब

सरकार को खेमकरण में सार्वजनिक भवनों के निर्माण के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी ; और

(ख) 1968-69 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिये पंजाब सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण)

(क) 14.8 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) 4.36 लाख रुपये ।

IMPORT OF FERTILISERS

4841. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. have finalised arrangements for the import of fertilisers for the current year to meet the gap between the indigenous production and the demand in the country?

(b) if so, what would be the total quantum of imports and at what rates;

(c) whether it is also a fact that long term arrangements have also been made with Govt. of U.S.A. for the supply of fertilisers during the next three years;

(d) if so, whether any firm agreement has been reached in this connection and;

(e) if so, the terms of the contract.

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

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) Plant Nutrient	Million tonnes
Nitrogen	1.045
P ₂ O ₅	0.136
K ₂ O	0.210

A statement showing prices of different fertilisers is attached.

*Statement***A. AVERAGE C&F PRICES OF VARIOUS FERTILISERS**

S. No.	NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS	PLANT NUTRIENT CONTENTS	Rs. PER M/T C&F
1.	AMMONIUM SULPHATE	20.5721% N	376.10
2.	UREA	(45/46 N)	688.63
3.	CALCIUM AMMONIUM NITRATE	(26% N)	410.74
4.	AMMONIUM SULPHATE NITRATE	(26% N)	461.25
5.	AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	(25% N)	327.21

B. COMPLETE FERTILISERS CONTAINING BOTH NITROGEN AND P_2O_5

1.	AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	(20-20-0)	666.73
2.	AMMONIUM NITROPHOSPHATE	(20-20-0)	666.73
3.	DI AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	(18-46-0)	737.95
4.	N. P. K.	(14-14-14)	542.86
5.	N. P. K.	(15-15-15)	704.54
6.	N. P. K.	(12-24-12)	676.35
7.	N. P. K.	(14-28-14)	768.11

C. POTASSIC (K_2O)

1.	SULPHATE OF POTASH	(50% K_2O)	538.35
2.	MUTRIATE OF POTASH	(50% K_2O)	380.10

NOTE: The prices are based on weighted average C&F prices as per contracts conclude upto the end of June, 1968.

(c) No, Sir.

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे):

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के नलकूपों का लगाया जाना

उत्तर प्रदेश

बिहार

4842. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों में विद्युत-चालित नलकूप लगाने का विचार है जहाँ नहरीपानी उपलब्ध नहीं है और पानी का अभाव है ; और

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

(क) जी हाँ, जहाँ भी तकनीकी दृष्टि से निर्माण उपयुक्त समझा जाये।

बिहार सरकार से जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में राजकीय नलकूपों का निर्माण प्रतिवर्ष तैयार होने वाले सामान्य नलकूप निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संसाधनों की उपलब्धि के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

STRIKE BY JUTE MILLWORKERS4843. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:****SHRI D. C. SHARMA:****SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:****SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:**

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

(a) whether the jute mill owners have shown their inability to pay more salaries to their workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the jute mill employees have threatened to go on strike from August 15, 1968 to press their demands; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert the strike and to look into the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Yes, the industry has expressed itself against any immediate wage increase on the ground that it has no capacity to bear additional labour costs;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS WITH PAKISTAN4844. **SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases relating to the security deposits belonging to the non-Muslim employees of the private undertakings and verification of Government Provident Fund deposits of the Government employees as also that of the assets of the joint-stock companies left in Pakistan are receiving consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether in the event of there being no favourable response from Pakistan authorities, Government propose to take any steps to have satisfaction of the claims of established validity in regard thereto expedited unilaterally?

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

(a) The position is as under:

(i) The question of settlement of claims of displaced employees of private undertakings in Pakistan has been the subject matter of discussion with Pakistan Government; but so far no agreement could be arrived at.

(ii) *Verification of Government Provident Fund Deposits of the Government employees.* These claims are covered by the Indo-Pakistan agreement on the subject and are being processed accordingly through this Department with the Government of Pakistan.

(iii) *Assets of Joint Stock Companies left in Pakistan.* There is an agreement with the Government of Pakistan in this regard but it is not being implemented by that Government.

(b) This question arises only in respect of items (a) (i) and (a) (iii) above. As regards (a) (i), it is not possible for the Government of India to take any unilateral action. As regards (a) (iii), the Government of India are in correspondence with the Government of Pakistan to settle this matter and are awaiting their response.

OIL MILLS IN NARELA (DELHI)4845. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various oil mills in Narela do not close

their mills once in a week and whether it is also a fact that the workers both skilled and unskilled, have to work for 7 days in a week;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the owners of these mills terminate the services of workers as and when they desire and if so, the number of persons whose services were terminated during the last one year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the job security of these workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

PARLIAMENT SESSION IN SOUTH

4846. SHRI ONKAR LAL
BERWA:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel of the Committee of Members of Parliament set up to examine the feasibility of a session in the South;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The personnel of the Committee are:—

1. Shri S. R. Rane —*Chairman*
2. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya
3. Shri Dwaipayan Sen

4. Shri G. S. Dhillon

5. Shri V. Sambasivam

6. Shri J. N. Hazarika

7. Shri K. Anbazhagan

8. Shri Rabi Ray

9. Shri Balraj Madhok

10. Shri Nath Pai

11. Shri K. M. Koushik

12. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

13. Col. B. H. Zaidi

14. Shri Om Mehta

15. Shri R. S. Doogar

16. Shri C. Achuta Menon

17. Shri K. P. Subramania Menon

18. Shri Kota Punnaiah

(b) No, Sir;

(c) and (d). The Committee proposes to visit certain States' Capital cities for an on-the-spot study of the facilities that may be available and expects to submit its report by February, 1969.

LOSS OF FOODGRAINS IN TRANSIT

4847. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

SHRI B. K. MODAK:

SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Storage, Handling and Transit Loss Committee in its preliminary report stated that foodgrains worth about Rs. 2 crores are being lost every year in transit from Calcutta Port and Government godowns;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this loss?

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

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

CENTRAL NUCLEUS JUTE SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM IN WEST BENGAL

4848. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Secretary, Shramik Kalyan Samiti Central Nucleus Jute Seed Multiplication Farm, Panagar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

CONTRACTS TO BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

4849. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contracts for stitching of uniforms and construction works are given by Government to the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, District Sirmur (H.P.);

(b) if so, the number of workers and

labourers employed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the date of payment of their salaries for the last 3 years; and

(c) whether these contracts are given to the Bharat Sewak Samaj on the basis of tenders, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

4850. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on maintenance of a Jeep by the Chairman, Bharat Sewak Samaj Nahan, District Sirmur (H.P.) is over thousand rupees per month; and

(b) whether the repair to the jeep is carried out on the basis of tenders invited from the motor dealers or through one shop only?

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

ALLOTMENT OF RESIDENTIAL PLOTS TO REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

4851. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an auction of residential plots was made by

lots in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi for the refugees from Burma on the 16th July, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that applicants exceeded the number of plots;

(c) whether Government have earmarked some land in the Kalka-ji Colony for the repatriates from Burma for residential purposes;

(d) if so, when such plots will be allotted to the repatriates from Burma who could not be covered by the aforesaid auction; and

(e) whether Government intend to finance the repatriates for the purchase of these plots?

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

(a) and (b). No auction was held. 72 plots were allotted by drawal of lots among the 208 eligible applicants.

(c) and (d). No land is available in Kalkaji Colony for being earmarked for Repatriates from Burma. Delhi Administration, however, have a scheme to reserve residential accommodation to the Repatriates from Burma in their Jhilmil and Pankha road residential schemes.

(e) The scheme for housing assistance for repatriates from Burma provides for the grant of loan up to Rs. 2,100 for purchasing a plot, including cost of development.

ENCROACHMENT OF GOVERNMENT LAND BY DELHI TELEPHONE AUTHORITIES

4852. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 25th July, 1968, Delhi Telephone authorities have been fined Rs. 400 under the Bombay Police Act for encroaching on Government land;

(b) if so, the persons responsible for this; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

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

(b) and (c). An appeal has been filed in the Sessions Court and Stay Orders have been obtained against the recovery of the fine. It is not possible to fix responsibility till the case is decided.

IMPORT OF RICE FROM THAILAND

4853. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price of the rice to be purchased from Thailand this year; and

(b) the expected date of its delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Since the Government still contemplate some purchases of rice from abroad, it would not be in the public interest to disclose the price of rice purchased from Thailand this year.

(b) The entire quantity of 120,000 tonnes of rice purchased from Thailand under the contracts dated the 18th June and 23rd July, 1968 is to be shipped to India before the end of October, 1968.

ARTIFICIAL RICE

4854. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report, pub-

lished in the Statesman of the 10th July, 1968 stating that an artificial rice factory has been opened in Bandung and that the factory produces 50 tons of synthetic rice (a blend of cassava, beans and corns) a month with the same nutritive properties as the natural rice;

(b) whether any inquiry is proposed to be made in the matter; and

(c) whether a similar attempt is proposed to be made in India?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, had already developed a similar product known as Tapioca macaroni and had set up a pilot plant for its production. There is, therefore, no proposal to make any specific inquiry in this regard.

COLLIERIES IN CHANDA DISTRICT

4855. Shri K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide a separate hospital for Colliery labour in the Chanda District as the local civil hospital is unable to cater to their needs; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

4856. Shri K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, District

Sirmur (H.P.) undertake stitching of uniforms and receive cloth for that purpose from various organisations;

(b) whether a Stock Register is maintained and if so, the designation and qualification of the person who maintains the Stock Register; and

(c) whether a periodical scrutiny is made against pilferage and the designation of the Officer who conducts the verifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

NON-PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO TEACHERS BY BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

4857. Shri K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers employed in the schools run by the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, District Sirmur (H.P.) are not paid their salaries regularly;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to see that the salaries are paid in time; and

(c) the dates of payment of salaries to the teachers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS

4858. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the areas in the country particularly in Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Rajasthan and U.P. were declared as drought-affected areas this year;

(b) the relief measures provided for these areas and the central assistance given for the purpose; and

(c) whether any Central Ministers visited the drought-affected areas and, if so, which of the areas were so visited and what were their observations about the adequacy of the relief measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No State except Maharashtra has reported that scarcity conditions have been declared in any area. There are, however, pockets of scarcity in the various States. The information received from the State Governments in this respect is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1822/68.*]

(b) The State Governments have taken up relief measures. Government of India have increased the allotment of foodgrains to the States with scarcity pockets wherever necessary. The States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa who approached Government of India in the prescribed manner have been allowed Central financial assistance on the usual pattern.

(c) Information regarding visits of Central Ministers to the affected areas is being collected.

Undertaking relief measures in scarcity affected areas is the responsibility of the State Governments and they deal with it in normal course. They submit reports to Government

of India only when the relief measures to be taken are of a magnitude where assistance from Government of India becomes necessary. In such cases the requirements of the States are assessed by Central Teams of officials. Necessary assistance is provided by concerned Departments on the basis of the recommendations of these teams.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR-BEET IN ALKALINE SOILS

4859. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana has established the possibility of sugar-beet cultivation in the saline soils in Northern India particularly in Haryana, Punjab and U.P.;

(b) if so, schemes drawn out for cultivation of sugar-beet in the vast areas affected by salinity in those States; and

(c) the total area of saline lands in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana has studied the possibility of sugar-beet cultivation in saline and alkali soils. The work was conducted in the Department of Soils from 1956-64. A sugar-beet variety, U.S. 75, was used for these trials in typical saline alkali areas in Punjab and Haryana. This variety gave very promising results.

The results also showed that the uptake of salts by the crops increased when the salt contents of the soils were high. There was a negative correlation between the recovery of the sugar and the salt content of the beet crop.

Experiments are being initiated to try sugar-beet as an inter-crop in the

autumn sown sugarcane crop. If this succeeds then the chance of success of sugar-beet as a commercial crop will really be bright. The work on the agricultural aspects of sugar-beet cultivation is needed for making this an economic proposition.

(b) At present the Punjab Agricultural University has no Scheme drawn out for cultivation of sugar-beet. However, a coordinated Project for Research on Sugarbeet is being prepared by the I.C.A.R.

(c) The total estimated area of saline and alkali soils in the State of U.P., Punjab and Haryana is 3 million hectares.

TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW CASES OF MASS RECRUITMENTS LAY-OFFS IN INDUSTRY

4860. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripartite Committee set up to evolve a machinery to review the cases of mass recruitments and lay-offs in industry has submitted its report or any interim report;

(b) if so the main recommendations and observations thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the Tripartite Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal in June, 1968 to evolve proposals for a machinery to review cases of mass retrenchment and lay-off. This Committee has held several meetings but has not submitted any report as yet.

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

FOOD AID FROM INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT SIGNATORIES

4861. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are trying to get food aid from the International Wheat Agreement Signatories;

(b) if so, the outcome of the efforts made in this regard; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The International Wheat Agreement, 1962, has been replaced by the International Grains Arrangement, 1967 which came into force on the 1st of July, 1968. The Government have made an approach, for food aid, to some of the signatory countries concerned with the Food Aid Convention under the International Grains Arrangement, 1967.

(b) and (c). Negotiations are still in progress.

PORT AND DOCK WORKERS

4862. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group of the National Labour Commission has expressed the view that port and dock works of a continuing nature should be carried out departmentally wherever possible;

(b) whether they have also expressed the view that the nature of work in the port industry is such that all workers should be made permanent;

(c) whether the above views have been considered; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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

(b) The representatives of labour on the Study Group have expressed this view.

(c) and (d). The views of the Study Group are for the consideration of the National Commission on Labour and not of the Government. Government will consider the matter only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission which are awaited.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO TRIPURA

4863. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains in Tripura in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and how much of it was rice; and

(b) quantity of foodgrain supplies arranged by the Central Government for Tripura during each of these years and during the first quarter of the current year and how much of the quantity was in the form of rice and what was the Tripura Government's demand during this period?

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

(a)

Crop year (Nov-October)	Total production of food grains (In thousand tonnes).	Production of paddy in terms rice
1966-67*	204.0	202.6
1967-68%	208.9	207.5

* Partially revised estimates.

% Final estimate.

(b) The supplies of rice and wheat made to Tripura during the financial

years 1966-67, 1967-68 and for the first quarter of 1968-69 are as follows:

Year	Supplies in thousand tonnes	
	RICE	WHEAT
1966-67	20.6	11.2
1967-68	15.9	24.6
1968-69 (Up to June)	7.5	6.2

The demands made by the Tripura Government are for calendar years and not for financial year. Their demands for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 were as follows:—

Year	Demand in '000 tonnes	
	Rice	Wheat
1966	30.0	6.0
1967	30.0	21.0
1968	30.7	31.6

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN TRIPURA

4864. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the agricultural development, programme for the current year for Tripura, indicating its item-wise cost and how far the foodgrains yield in Tripura is likely to increase as a result thereof during this year?

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

A statement giving details of agricultural development schemes in Tripura during 1968-69 indicating the item-wise cost is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1823/68].

As a result of implementation of these schemes it is estimated that additional production of foodgrains to the extent of 7.100 tonnes would be achieved.

SALE OF TRIBAL'S LANDS IN TRIPURA

4865. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions received or obtaining Government's permission or the sale of tribal lands to non-tribals since the enforcement of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act 1960 in Tripura;

(b) the number of cases in which permission was granted and the grounds on the basis of which such permission was generally granted; and

(c) how much of tribal land has thus passed into non-tribals' hands during these years?

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

(a) 1044 cases were received during the last 3 years.

(b) 655 cases. The circumstances in which permission is being given are:

(i) When a tribal indicates his desire to sell a part of his holding in order to purchase another piece of land.

(ii) For defraying marriage expenses of the children of the tribal petitioner.

(iii) For defraying from medical expenses etc.

(c) Information is not readily available.

PROVIDENT FUND ACT

4866. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 788 on the 25th July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to amend the Provident Fund Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

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

NEW SUGAR POLICY

4867. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI ANANTRAO PATEL:

SHRI T. P. SHAH:

SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to formulate a new sugar policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for making the change?

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

(a) to (c). The sugar policy for the coming sugar year will be considered in September when information about the sugarcane crop will be available.

AVAILABILITY OF SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS IN MADHYA PRADESH

4868. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and subsidy to the farmers for purchasing farming equipments is lowest in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the allocation to various States of seeds, pesticides and similar agriculture raw material input for the current year?

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN M.P.

4869. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone into the difficulties faced by the Madhya Pradesh Government in co-ordinating its efforts to accelerate the agricultural production in the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Plan proposals for 1968-69 in respect of Madhya Pradesh were discussed by the Working Group on Agriculture who made recommendations for execution of the Plan schemes and fixing of outlays for different Development Heads under Agri-

culture Sector. This was followed up by visit of a Central Team consisting of the officers of the Government of India to the State headquarters, to discuss and help the State Government in formulating a coordinated programme of action for Agricultural Plan Schemes. The report of the Central Team has been circulated and action to implement the recommendations of the Team will be taken by the concerned Departments at the Centre and in the States, during the course of the year.

RADIO SETS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN MADHYA PRADESH

4870. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets distributed among the Community Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh since the inception of the Community Development Programmes; and

(b) the number of these sets which are in working order and the steps taken by Government to maintain this communication media between the backward tribal people and the advance urban section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

CROP ESTIMATES

4872. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any agency of their own to collect reliable crop estimates in the various States

at State level or whether they depend on the estimates on the State Governments;

(b) whether Government have also any agency to ascertain the cost of production of various agricultural products like wheat, rice, millet, jowar and bajra; and

(c) the main criteria on the basis of which the cost is ascertained?

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

(a) The estimates of area and production of various crops issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are generally based on information furnished by the State Governments. The area estimates are based on complete field-to-field enumeration in most of the States and on a sampling basis in some others. The estimates of yield are based on crop-cutting experiments conducted by the State Government agencies. The Directorate of National Sample Survey, in the Department of Statistics, is responsible for technical guidance, co-ordination and supervision of the crop-cutting experiments conducted by the State Governments.

(b) Neither the Central Government, nor the State Governments, have regular machinery for ascertaining the cost of production of various agricultural crops on a continuous basis. However, farm management investigations, cost of cultivation enquiries and farm records projects, carried out on *ad hoc* basis, in selected areas provide some data on cost of cultivation of some crops.

(c) The estimates of cost production are worked out taking into account different components, such as various inputs, human and bullock labour, rent or rental value of land, depreciation on fixed capital, interest and other miscellaneous charges including land revenue, irrigation charges, etc. The detailed principles followed in the valuation and allocation

of different costs are indicated in the Reports giving the results of Studies as have been published.

ग्राम समाज, सहकारी समितियों तथा वन विभाग के अधीन भूमि

4873. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वन विभाग, सहकारी समितियों तथा ग्राम समाज के नियंत्रणाधीन कितनी भूमि है और कितनी भूमि बजर पड़ी है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन जिलों में भूमिहीन किसानों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि के लिए भूमि दी गई है और इस प्रकार कुल कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री अण्णासाहिब शिन्दे (क) और (ख) .

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बुलन्दशहर में कस्टोडियन के अधीन भूमि

4874. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुलन्दशहर जिले की खुरा और छत्री तहसील तथा मथुरा जिले की मोन्ट तहसील की कितनी भूमि कस्टोडियन के अधीन है और यह भूमि किन-किन व्यक्तियों को अलॉट की गई है ;

(ख) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कितनी भूमि अलॉट की गई है और शेष क्षेत्र के भस्वामियों के नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1963 के पश्चात् भूमिहीन लोगों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी भूमि दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

NATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

4875. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

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

(a) whether the Study Group constituted by the National Labour Commission on Industrial Relations in the Western region has submitted a six-point plan for collective bargaining;

(b) if so, what are the six points mentioned in the plan; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are:

(1) Ensuring quality unionism by imparting quality prescriptions in the Indian Trade Unions' Act of 1926.

(2) Statutory prescription of unfair labour practices both employers and labour and statutory sanctions against such unfair labour practices.

(3) Promotion of collective bargaining by creation of a representative of sole bargaining agency, and insistence on bargaining in good faith between the employer and the sole bargaining agency.

(4) Creation of grievance procedure.

(5) Providing for levels of bargaining (area-industrial, occupational, plant-wise, etc.) and issues relevant to each area.

(6) Making available various types of services to the parties such as educational, research, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, not necessarily under statutes, but as real service, to complement what the parties are able to do by themselves when the parties want such services.

(c) The report of the Study Group has been submitted to the National Commission on Labour for their consideration and not to Government. Government will consider the matter only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

SUPPLY OF GOODS ON CREDIT THROUGH SUPER BAZAR

4876. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the supply of goods on credit to the consumers through their Super Bazars;

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

(c) the reason for evolving such a scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Government have no such proposal under consideration; besides, the consumer cooperative societies, which

run the Super Bazars, are not required to refer a business arrangement of this nature to Government.

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

REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF ILO

4877. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that special regional conference of I.L.O. will be held in Tokyo in September, 1968; and

(b) if so, the subjects to be discussed at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Sixth Asian Regional Conference of the ILO will be held in Tokyo from the 2nd to the 14th September, 1968.

(b) The subjects to be discussed at the Conference are:

- (1) Report of the Director-General.
- (2) Social security: trends and problems.
- (3) Management development with special reference to personnel policies and practices.
- (4) Review of the Asian Manpower Plan.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

4879. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI BEDABRATA
BARUA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to completely do away with the import of foodgrains during the next three

years as per recently reported statement by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, what are the firm grounds on which this assessment is based;

(c) whether any follow-up programme to maintain and intensify the production of foodgrains has been worked out; and

(d) whether the various State Governments have shown any zeal and business-like attitude towards this end?

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

(a) According to latest projections, given normal weather, self-sufficiency in foodgrains is likely to be achieved in 1970-71 and surpluses are expected in the subsequent years. Thus, while concessional imports may be stopped after 1970-71 as already announced, imports of foodgrains may be made on purely commercial considerations or in exceptionally bad years.

(b) This assessment is based on the present trend in production of foodgrains and particularly on the success achieved in the introduction of the High Yielding varieties and the receptive attitude shown by the farmers in taking to these. Necessary programmes are envisaged in the Fourth Plan to achieve the desired rate of increase in production. The buffer stock which is being built up will also help to reduce the need for imports.

(c) and (d). A New Strategy of Agricultural Development involving High Yielding Varieties Programme, Multiple Cropping, Minor Irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmers education and training and intensification of research has been adopted. It is expected that the State Governments will fully cooperate in the implementation of this programme.

A.R.C.'s RECOMMENDATION ON REORGANISATION OF P & T DEPARTMENT4880. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:****SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the re-organisation of the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations that have been accepted by Government; and

(c) if not, by what time a final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The working group on P&T constituted by A.R.C. has submitted its report to Administrative Reforms Commission. The recommendation of Commission have not yet been received by P&T Department.

RIVER ORE LOADING POINTS IN GOA4882. **SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the river ore loading points in Goa have been considered by Government as being covered neither by the Mines Act nor by the Factories Act; and

(b) if so, the Labour Law under which the workmen at these points are covered?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes, in so far as the Mines Act, 1952 is concerned. As regards appli-

cability of the Factories Act, 1948, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu is considering the matter.

(b) Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act can be claimed by workmen for death or injury caused by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment.

PART PAYMENT OF PENSIONS TO ABSORBED P & T EMPLOYEES IN GOA4883. **SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders were issued by Government for part payment of pensions to absorbed employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Goa, and if so, the date of order and the extent of payment sanctioned by it;

(b) the number of cases of Pensions that have since then been finalised and the number still pending;

(c) whether payment under the above order has been discontinued and if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed by Government in the matter; and

(d) the action proposed by Government for expeditious finalisation of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. Orders were issued on the 29th June, 1967 and the quantum of anticipatory pension to be paid under these orders was 75% of the pension certified by the pension sanctioning authority.

(b) Out of thirty-one cases pending finalisation anticipatory pension has been granted in 30 cases. In the remaining one case where the official retired in June '68 orders for anticipatory pension will be issued shortly.

(c) The currency of orders referred to at (a) above expired on 28-6-68 and

orders extending this period upto 28-6-69 have been issued.

(d) There is a difference of opinion between the audit and executive regarding the interpretation of the rules governing grant of pension in these cases. Every effort is being made to resolve these differences very early.

**CENTRAL ARID ZONE RESEARCH
INSTITUTE, JODHPUR**

4884. **SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI SATYANARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:**

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

(a) whether the employees of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, are getting the same facilities in the matter of pay, leave, confirmation as the employees of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute gave a written assurance to the employees in May, 1967 that they will take up the matter with his Ministry;

(d) if so, whether this matter was referred to his Ministry and whether they have examined it; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(a) All the Class I, II, III and IV employees of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, are getting the same facilities in the matter of pay, leave, confirmation etc., as the employees of the same status working at other Research Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, including the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presumably, this relates to daily-paid labourers who are engaged by the Institute. In order to consider the demands of the labourers employed at the Institute, discussions were held on the 1st June, 1967, between the representatives of the labour union, Central Arid Zone Research Institute and the Labour Enforcement Officer (C), Jodhpur in the presence of Collector, Jodhpur. The representatives of the union demanded that all the workers should be made permanent. It was explained by the Director that it was not possible to do so, but every effort will be made to provide regular employment on the basis of the requirements of the Institute.

(d) Yes.

(e) It has been decided to create fifty regular posts of Mazdoors at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

**EVICION OF SHARE-CROPPERS IN WEST
BENGAL**

4885. **SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Kisan Sabha General Secretary has recently alleged that large scale eviction of share-croppers was going on in the State with the connivance of the police and some officers;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):**
(a) to (d). No reports of any large-scale eviction of share-croppers have been received by the Government of West Bengal. Sporadic cases wherever

reported are being dealt with in accordance with the law. The General Secretary, West Bengal Kisan Sabha met the Secretary, Land and Land Revenue Department, West Bengal, during the second half of July, 1968 and made an allegation about large scale eviction of share croppers, or Bargadars, in West Bengal. He also alleged the connivance of the Police and some other officers. The General Secretary was requested to cite specific instances, but he was not in a position to supply specific instances except in regard to three villages, namely, Rajnagar, Srinathgram-Fatikpur and Bishalaxmipur in Budhakhalī Anchāl, P.S. Kakdwip District 24-Parganas. The matter was referred to the Collector, 24-Parganas, with directions to take immediate action. The local Sub-Divisional Officer reported that all the cases did not relate to eviction of share-croppers. About 500 acres of land in those villages had been taken possession of by Government, the area being above the ceiling of laws retainable by ex-intermediaries and big Jotdars. These lands were distributed to local landless agriculturists. The ex-owners however, attempted to create difficulties in the way of the new allottees enjoying peaceful possession. Such attempts have been thwarted by prompt action of the local officers and the agriculturists are in peaceful possession now.

दिल्ली में राशन की कीमत

4886. श्री भारतसिंह चौहान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) दिल्ली में राशन के गेहूं के मूल्य निश्चित करने समय प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं पर प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिये कितनी

राशि का अनुमान लगाया गया था तथा उससे कितनी राशि प्राप्त की गयी थी;

(ख) इस राशन व्यवस्था पर वस्तुतः कितना प्रशासनिक व्यय हुआ तथा इस व्यय को कैसे पूरा किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि प्राप्त राशि वास्तव में व्यय से अधिक रही हो, तो अधिक राशि किम प्रकार व्यय की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 2 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल, मार्च, 1968 तक गेहूं, गेहूं से बने पदार्थों पर और चावल से 176 लाख रुपये प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के राशन विभाग पर 89.76 लाख रुपये। उपरोक्त (क) पर बतायी गई राशि में से यह राशि खर्च की गई थी।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के राशन विभाग तथा सिविल सप्लाइज विभाग का चालू खर्च अधिक प्राप्तियों से पूरा किया जा रहा है। राशन संबंधी लागत को एकत्रित करने का कार्य अप्रैल, 1968 में बन्द कर दिया गया है।

अनाज तथा उर्वरक को ढेर से उतारने का शुल्क

4887. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) मई, 1968 से जुलाई 1968 में देश के विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों में अनाज

तथा उर्वरकों को देर में उतारे जाने के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा में कितना विलम्ब शुल्क दिया जाना है ; और

(ख) देर से उतारने के कारण क्या है और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) उल्लिखित जहाजों पर दिया जाने वाला विलम्ब-शुल्क वाणिज्यगत स्थित हमारे सप्लाई मिशन द्वारा इन जहाजों के टाइम-शीट तैयार करने के बाद ही मालूम होगा। इस पर आमतौर पर तीन महीने लगते हैं।

(ख) जब कभी भी विलम्ब-शुल्क दिया जाता है उसके मुख्य कारण ये होते हैं—भारी तादाद में जहाजों का आना, बन्दरगाहों पर जहाजों का जमाव, और इसके फलस्वरूप घाट के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़नी, वर्षा में बाधा, मजदूरों की मौसमी कमी, कुछ जहाजों पर अतिग्रस्त माल जिससे उतरान धीमे होता है, मानसून में छोटी बन्दरगाहों के बन्द होने से अन्य बन्दरगाहों आदि पर दबाव पड़ना। विलम्ब शुल्क न देने। घटाने की दृष्टि से जहाजों से यथा शीघ्र खाद्यान्न और उर्वरक उतारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सभी सम्भव उपाय किए गए हैं। इन उपायों में अन्य उपायों के साथ साथ नमन लिखित उपाय भी शामिल हैं :—

(1) अधिकतम सम्भव सीमा तक माल के उतरान और निकासी की रफ्तार बढ़ाना।

(2) जहां व्यवहार्य हो वहां अधिक जमाव वाली बन्दरगाहों से कम जमाव वाली बन्दरगाहों को जहाज भेजना।

(3) आयात कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार तैयार करना जिससे यथा सम्भव जहाजों का जमाव नहो।

COMMITTEE ON FOOD STORAGE HANDLING AND TRANSIT LOSS

4888. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) the date on which the Committee on Food Storage, Handling and Transit Loss was set up;

(b) the date on which the Committee is likely to submit its final report; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for submitting the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Committee on losses of food grains during post-harvest handling was set up on the 26th May, 1966.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its final report shortly.

(c) A time limit of six months was fixed for submission of the report.

दिल्ली से मद्रस, बम्बई और कलकत्ता की सीछे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

4889. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता तथा अन्य मुख्य नगरों को ग्राहकों द्वारा डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था की एक योजना तैयार करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल):
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) दिल्ली से बम्बई, मद्रास तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगरों के बीच उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए दिल्ली, बम्बई और कानपुर में ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना का कार्य पहले से ही प्रगति पर है। मद्रास स्थित ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज ने काम करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है तथा बंगलौर मद्रास मार्ग उसके माध्यम से काम कर रहा है। कलकत्ता में ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए मैसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज को उपस्कर भेजने के लिए मांग पत्र भेज दिया गया है। ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंजों को चालू करने के लिए आवश्यकता पड़ने वाले लम्बी दूरी के परिपथ उपलब्ध हैं किन्तु आने वाले वर्षों में उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के बढ़ते हुए परियात को निपटाने के लिए कई सूक्ष्म-तरंग सहधुरीय। योजनाएँ आयोजित की गई हैं जिनके लिए उपस्कर का आयात करना है। विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की कठिनाइयों के कारण इन परिपथों की व्यवस्था करने में विलम्ब होने की संभावना है।

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER ON THE LAST GENERAL ELECTIONS

4891. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations made by the Chief Election Commissioner in his Report regarding the 1967 General Elections; and

(b) whether any of them have been implemented so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) A summary of the main recommendations made by the Chief Election Commissioner in his Report on the Fourth General Elec-

tions, 1967, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1824/68].

(b) No, Sir.

SHIFTING OF TELEPHONE TRUNK EXCHANGE OFFICE TO DHARWAR

4892. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from people to shift the Telephone Trunk Exchange Office to Dharwar from Hubli (Mysore-State); and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to shift the said exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A request from Shri Y. H. Patil, MLC, Mysore, was received by the Postmaster General, Mysore Circle.

(b) No.

मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में शरणार्थी परियोजना

4893. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में शाहापुर के समीप शरणार्थी परियोजना में 10'—12' के कमरे में दो परिवारों को बसाया जाता है और डम छप्पर की झोपड़ी का मूल्य 2,000 रुपये नियत किया गया है तथा इस राशि को प्रत्येक झोपड़ी की कीमत के लिये, उनको दिये गये ऋण के रूप में दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त परियोजना में शरणाधियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिये अथवा उनकी कृषि भूमि की सिंचाई के लिये तथा शाहापुर से इस परियोजना तक सड़क बनाने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शरणाधियों द्वारा वहाँ अनेक कठिनाईयों का सामना किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञान मिला है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चन्नाल) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की बेतुल पुनर्वास परियोजना में, 376 जुड़वा झोपड़ियाँ जिनमें सामान्य दीवार को छोड़कर पृथक-पृथक दो कमरे हैं और प्रत्येक का माप $12'-63\frac{3}{4}" \times 15'$ है, चीपना I, II और III, हीरापुर I तथा II पूंजी और कोलिया में निर्मित किये गये हैं। हीरापुर I तथा II पूंजी तथा कोलिया के प्रत्येक झोपड़े के साथ 6 फुट चौड़ा बरांडा भी बनाया गया है। ऊपर दिये गये आकार के एक कमरे में, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये केवल एक प्रब्रजक परिवार को बसाया जाता है, इस प्रकार इन जुड़वा झोपड़ियों के प्रत्येक सेट में ऐसे दो परिवारों को बसाया जाता है। 376 जुड़वा झोपड़ियों के निर्माण पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 7.25 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं। इस प्रकार जुड़वा झोपड़ी के प्रत्येक सेट पर औसत लागत लगभग 1,930 रुपये बनती है और प्रति परिवार 965 रुपये बनते हैं। सभी पुनर्वास योजनाओं में सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति के अनुसार, यह कुल राशि, सम्बन्धित प्रब्रजक परिवारों के लिये ऋण के रूप में समझी जायेगी।

(ख) प्रब्रजक बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये, परियोजना क्षेत्र में 6 प्राइमरी स्कूल तथा 2 माध्यमिक स्कूल स्थापित करने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा लगभग 1,00,000 रुपये का व्यय मंजूर

किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त बेतुल में नये प्रब्रजकों के 183 बच्चों को छावृत्तियों के रूप में अब तक 88,000 रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं ताकि वे बेतुल तथा माना में अध्ययन जारी रख सकें। बरबनपुर से बेतुल पुनर्वास खंड तक पहुँचमार्ग बनाने के लिये 6,02,600 रुपये की धन राशि मंजूर की गई है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाएँ देने के लिये एक सिंचाई परियोजना की योजना, जिसमें बिचवा नहर लतिया जलाशय इत्यादि हैं, तैयार की गई थी। इस योजना को छान-बीन भारत सरकार के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा की गई है और उसके उपरान्त राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया गया है कि भारत सरकार के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किये गये अवलोकन को ध्यान में रखते हुये योजना को परिशोधित किया जाये। राज्य सरकार से पुनरीक्षित योजना की प्रतीक्षा है, इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को याद दिलाई गई है।

(ग) और (घ) . मध्य प्रदेश में रहने वाले नये प्रब्रजकों से, जिनमें बेतुल परियोजना में रहने वाले प्रब्रजक भी शामिल हैं, कुछ अन्या-वेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं, जिन में सस्ते दामों पर चावल का दिया जाना, भरण-पोषण अनुदान को जारी रखना, विद्यालयों को व्यवस्था, तथा पहुँच-मार्गों इत्यादि के बारे में प्रार्थना की गई है।

नकद बेकारी अनुदान की पूर्ण दर पर अनुदान के रूप में भरण-पोषण सहायता दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही मंजूरी जारी कर दी गई है। वे नये कृषक परिवार जो 1968-69 के अन्तर्गत पहली बार अपनी खेती करेंगे उन्हें प्रथम जून, 1968 से सस्ते दामों पर चावल/गेहूँ का राशन देने की मंजूरी भी दी जा चुकी है।

उन नये प्रब्रजक कृषक परिवारों के लिये जो पिछले वर्षों में भूमि की खेती करते रहे थे, उपरोक्त अवधि के लिये पूर्ण बेकारी अनुदान की दरों पर केवल भरण-पोषण ऋण को मंजूरी दे दी गई

है। वे सस्ती दरों पर राशन प्राप्त करने के पात्र नहीं हैं।

जहाँ तक विद्यालयों इत्यादि का सम्बन्ध है, स्थिति का उल्लेख इस प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में किया गया है।

CENTRAL PLANT PROTECTION AND STORAGE, DHARWAR

4894. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had opened a Central Plant Protection and Storage Station at Dharwar in Mysore State;

(b) the reasons for opening it at Dharwar and the total amount spent on it; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same has now been closed and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The entire country has been divided into 14 Agroclimatic regions and Dharwar area is one of them. The Station at Dharwar was opened in 1957 in consultation with the State Government to assist it with technical personnel, plant protection machines, pesticides and vehicles for control of pests and disease outbreaks until their own resources were developed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs only.

(c) This Station has been closed at Dharwar with effect from 8-8-1968, because suitable and adequate arrangements with regard to trained personnel, plant protection equipment and pesticides are now available with the Department of Agriculture, Government of Mysore, for Dharwar.

गायों और भैंसों में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान

4895. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में राज्यवार कितनी गायों और भैंसों को कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के माध्यम से गर्भ धारण कराया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गर्मियों में उपरोक्त विधि से जिन भैंसों को गर्भाधान कराया गया था, उन्होंने गर्भ धारण नहीं किया ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) से (ग) : राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित जानकारी टुकटुकी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली का चिड़िया-घर

4896. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के चिड़िया-घर में रहने वाले प्राणियों के अस्वस्थ रहने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उसका एक कारण उनको अपर्याप्त तथा घटिया दर्जों का खाना दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या चिड़िया-घर के प्राणियों के लिये निर्धारित खाने की मात्रा में चिड़िया-घर के कर्मचारी गोल-माल करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) दिल्ली चिड़िया-घर के जानवर प्रायः एन्टीडिस निमोनिया, कोलिक, चोट इत्यादि विभिन्न रोगों से कभी कभी पीड़ित रहते हैं; जोकि चिड़िया-घर में प्राकृतिक और—ग्राम रोग समझे जाते हैं। प्रायः दिल्ली चिड़िया-घर के जानवर स्वस्थ रहते हैं। संक्रामक रोगों तथा अन्य रोगों की रोक-थाम के साधनों का पूरे साल पालन किया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं, प्रत्येक जानवर का भोजन-मात्रा, एक सर्मनि द्वारा जिसके पशु चिकित्सक अधिकारी भी एक सदस्य है, विभिन्न विदेशी चिड़िया-घर आदि में प्रयुक्त खुराक-चाटों का ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित की जाती है। दिये गये भोजन की शुद्धता तथा पूर्णता की सुनिश्चितता के लिए पशुचिकित्सा अधिकारी द्वारा रसोईघर में तथा जानवरों को देने समय भोजन का निरीक्षण किया जाता है और अक्सर चिड़िया-घर के निदेशक स्वयं भी उसका निरीक्षण करते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए, जानवरों को भोजन चिड़िया-घर के किसी उत्तरदायी अधिकारी जैसे चिड़िया-घर के रेंजर, मुख्य रक्षक आदि की उपस्थिति में दिया जाता है।

(घ) भाग (ग) के कारण प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

पंजाब की मंडियों और रेलवे स्टेशन में भीगे हुए अनाज का पड़ा रहना

4897. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब की मंडियों और रेलवे स्टेशनों में इस समय कितना अनाज ऐसे स्थानों पर पड़ा है, जो गील हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ गीले अनाज को सूखे अनाज के साथ रख दिया गया है जिससे सारे अनाज के खराब हो जाने का खतरा हो गया है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार गीले अनाज का किस प्रकार प्रयोग करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पंजाब और हरियाणा में मंडियों अथवा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कोई गीले खाद्यान्न नहीं पड़े है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

LOSS TO FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

4898. SHRI K. K. NAYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss in terms of money incurred by the Food Corporation of India as a result of damage to Rabi food-grains from the 1st January, 1968 to 15th July, 1968:

(b) the factors responsible for these losses; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Damage to some quantities of rabi foodgrains handled by the Food Corporation of India occurred mainly during the months of June and July. Since the process of drying and salvaging of the grain affected by rain has not yet been completed, complete disposal of affected grain found fit for other purposes, such as cattle and

poultry feed, has not taken place and the claims preferred by the Food Corporation on the Railways in respect of foodgrains affected by rain have not yet been settled. It is not possible at this stage to assess the financial loss suffered by the Food Corporation on account of damage to rabi foodgrains.

(b) Attention is invited to the answer given in this Sabha to Starred Question No. 258 on the 1st August, 1968.

(c) The following steps have been or are being taken to prevent such losses in future:—

- (i) capacity both for intermediate and long-term storage in the surplus-producing areas is being augmented;
- (ii) use of open wagons for foodgrains has already been discontinued and will, as far as possible, not be resorted to in future;
- (iii) in the event of compelling necessity for use of open wagons for foodgrains, greater precautions have been urged by the Railway administration to secure tarpaulins and to ensure that they are properly lashed and not displaced in transit;
- (iv) bottlenecks, if any, at the destination points regarding unloading of wagons and handling of foodgrains will, as far as possible, not be allowed to occur.

CUBAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA

4899. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Cuba has made a great advance in such fields as intensive sugar-cane cultivation, manufacture of bagasse and dairy-farming; and

(b) if so, whether the possibility of securing Cuban technical assistance for India in these matters is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government of India have not made a study of the advancement made in Cuba in these fields.

(b) No.

SEARSOLE COLLIERY

4900. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI J. M. BISWAS:

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

(a) whether the Searsole Colliery, Asansol, is lying closed since the 10th June, 1968 and 1,400 miners have been rendered unemployed thereby;

(b) whether any report has been received from the Regional Labour Commission to the effect that the workers' wages and other dues, amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs, are not being paid since March, 1968; and

(c) action taken to get the colliery reopened?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No. The workers were laid off from 11-6-68 without any notice. The work in the Colliery was suspended under the orders of Directorate of Mines Safety as the Haulage Engine developed some trouble. The lay off affected about 800 workers.

(b) Yes. Payments have, however, been made to the weekly paid workers for week ending 20-4-68 and to No. 3 pit loaders for week ending 27-4-68. Salary for one month has also been paid to the monthly-paid staff.

(c) The Colliery started working from 26-7-68 with essential staff and coal-raising work started from 29-7-68.

STANDARD WAGON CO.

4901. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 7-month old lock-out at Standard Wagon Co., Burnpur, was lifted on the 6th May, 1968 after a tripartite settlement whereby only those workman who might be found surplus by an Assessor were to be laid off;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assessor declared only 151 workers as surplus;

(c) whether, despite this, the management is refusing to give work to hundreds of other workers not found surplus, in violation of the settlement terms; and

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

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

(b) 150 workers were declared surplus by the Assessor.

(c) A total of 176 workmen are not being given work by the management although they are being paid full wages and or salaries on condition that they present themselves at least once a day at the factory gate.

(d) The Conciliation Machinery of the State Govt. is trying to get the management to provide these 176 employees with work.

CULTIVABLE LAND LYING FALLOW IN VARIOUS STATES

4902. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cultivable land at present lying fallow, State-wise;

(b) the plans, if any, to bring this land under plough during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether the claims of landless and poor peasants to land-ownership will be given highest priority in distributing the waste and fallow lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The acreage of cultivable land at present lying fallow is given below:

Fallow land other than current fallows in India 1964-65:—

State/Union Territory	Thousand Hectare
	Fallow land other than current fallows
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	811
Assam	176
Bihar	779
Gujarat	327
Jammu & Kashmir	22
Kerala	34
Madhya Pradesh	1,085
Madras	609
Maharashtra	1,085
Mysore	548
Nagaland	..
Orissa	127
Punjab (†)	..
Rajasthan	2,556
Uttar Pradesh	621
West Bengal	379
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
Delhi	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	..
Himachal Pradesh (†)	3

(†) Relates to Punjab and Himachal Pradesh before reorganisation.

1	2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..
Manipur	*
N.E.F.A.	..
Pondicherry	1
Tripura	4
All-India	9,168

(*) Below 500 hectares.

(Note : Based on land Utilisation Statistics for the latest year 1964-65).

(b) For bringing fallow land and cultivable waste land under cultivation, land reclamation is being carried out under various State Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of reclamation of waste lands for the resettlement of landless agricultural workers, and also as a part of the area development programme undertaken through the Co-operative Land Development Banks with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Almost all the States and Union Territories (except Delhi, Chandigarh, and Laccadive and Amindivi Islands) have land reclamation schemes.

(c) In so far as land is a State subject, various State Governments have framed their own rules for allotment of waste land to various categories of people. The landless agricultural labour and small cultivators with uneconomic holdings, are generally given a high priority in the allotment of cultivable waste lands.

बिहार काटन मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, फुलबाडी शरीफ के कर्मचारियों को लाभान्श की अदायगी

4903. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या क्षम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार काटन मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लि०, फुलबाडी शरीफ (पटना) के कर्मचारियों को पिछले अनेक वर्षों से कोई लाभान्श नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मिल का कर्मचारी संघ पिछले अनेक वर्षों से लाभान्श की अदायगी की मांग करता आ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन कर्मचारियों को लाभान्श की बकाया राशि दिलाना सुनिश्चित करना चाहती है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

क्षम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) जी, हां । बोनस अदायगी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोनस की अदायगी सन् 1964 में नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) बोनस अदा न करने के लिए प्रबंधक के विरुद्ध अभियोजन चलाने का एक प्रस्ताव बिहार सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में भूमि पर कृषकों का अधिकार

4904. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की भूतपूर्व संयुक्त विधायक दल सरकार ने 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 अर्थात् गांधी जयन्ती तक एक लाख एकड़ सरकारी परती भूमि को खेतिहर मजदूरों में बांटने और अलाभप्रद जोतों पर लगान समाप्त करने तथा खेतिहर मजदूरों को उनके ढांग जोती जाने वाली भूमि का पूर्ण अधिकार देने का निर्णय किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे): जानकारी बिहार सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

PRASANNA DUTTA'S KAJORA COLLIERY

4905. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Prasanna Dutta's Kajora Colliery has paid the arrears of wages as per the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board from 15th August, 1967 till December, 1967;

(b) the total amount of arrears still outstanding; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to compel the management to pay the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Recommendations have been implemented by the management partially from 27th November, 1967, but arrears from 15th August have not been paid.

(b) Rs. 68,630.

(c) The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily. Efforts, however, continue to be made to persuade the management to implement the recommendations.

COAL WAGE BOARD AWARD

4906. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Kalipahari New Ghusick and Ghusick collieries have implemented the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board;

(b) whether the arrears of wages from the 15th August, 1967 till the date of the implementation have been paid to the workers; and

(c) the total amount of arrears due to the workers under the Coal Mines Wages Award?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The recommendations have been implemented partially from the 4th December, 1967.

(b) Arrears from August 15 till the end of December 1967 have not been paid.

(c) Approximately Rs. 75,000.

उत्तर प्रदेश में साई नदी से होने वाला भूमि का कटाव रोकना

4907. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में साई नदी से होने वाला भूमि का कटाव रोकने के लिये कोई योजना क्रियान्वित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो यह योजना किन-किन जिलों में तथा किन-किन स्थानों में क्रियान्वित की गई है ;

(ग) इस योजना का ब्योरा क्या है, और इस योजना का कार्य कब पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है तथा उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) इस व्यय में से कितने प्रतिशत व्यय सरकार द्वारा तथा कितने प्रतिशत व्यय किसानों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) जिन स्थानों पर यह योजना क्रियान्वित की गई है ग्रथवा की जाने की संभावना है, क्या उन स्थानों पर भूमि की चकबन्दी की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) शाहजहांपुर, उनाओ, रायबरेली, प्रतापगढ़ तथा जौनपुर जिलों के साई जलग्रह क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण संबंधी पांच उप प्रभागीय एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं। हरदोई जिले में चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कार्य प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) प्रत्येक उप प्रभागीय एकक वर्ष में 6 से 7 हजार एकड़ भूमि में कार्य कर रहा है। पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक समस्त क्षेत्र की एककी के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में जो व्यय हो रहा है उसका विवरण अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) कार्यों पर होने वाले व्यय के 25 प्रतिशत भाग के लिये राज्य सहायता मिलती है और शेष भाग लाभानुभोगियों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। स्थापना विषयक व्यय राज्य सरकार वहन करती है।

(ड०) कटाव से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को प्रायः चकबन्दी कार्य से बाहर रखा जाता है।

विकास खण्ड

4908. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर में विकास खण्डों की संख्या को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना किस प्रकार की है और विकास खण्डों की संख्या को कम करने का क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस योजना के अनुसार सभी विकास खंड अन्त में बन्द किये जायेंगे, और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) जिन विकास खंडों को बन्द किया जा चुका है, उनके विकास कार्य को जारी रखने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

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

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

4909. SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Development Blocks in U.P. in which development works were in initial stages have been wound up and development works in such areas are likely to remain incomplete due to the winding up of these Development Blocks;

(b) the saving, effected by the winding up of these Development Blocks; and

(c) whether the officers and employees of such Development Blocks have been absorbed elsewhere or they have been retrenched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

SIL0 AT KANDLA

4911. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is expected to be self-sufficient in foodgrains by 1970-71; and

(b) if so, what use will be made of the Silo being constructed at Kandla for imported foodgrains and expected to be completed by 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) India is committed to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1970-71 when the targeted production of 120 million tonnes is expected to match

the requirements for human population, seed, cattle feed, etc.

(b) In spite of overall self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1970-71, deficiency in certain types of foodgrains such as wheat, is likely to continue for some time. Kandla Silo will be used for imports of such grains. It is also expected that the country will be in a position to export coarse grains by 1970-71; Kandla port will be the most convenient outlet for these exports. The Silo and the equipment will also be utilised for such exports. Moreover, since such silos can hold foodgrains for long periods without any difficulty, it will greatly help in keeping buffer stocks when not in use for operational purposes.

SUGAR FACTORIES IN MYSORE

4912. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in the Mysore State at present; and

(b) the number of sugar factories in the Tumkur District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). At present there are 9 working sugar factories in the Mysore State and there is none in the Tumkur District.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STATEMENT AFTER RESIGNATION

4913. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Attorney-General of India after submitting his resignation to Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Attorney General made a short speech at a Seminar held by the Bar Association of the Delhi High Court on the subject regarding the part the Bar can play in the appointment of judges. The speech being innocuous, it did not call for any action on the part of Government.

PATHAN REFUGEES IN FARIDABAD

4914. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pathan refugees of New Faridabad township, who paid some instalments of rents for their residential quarters but could not continue payment of instalments due to unemployment have been forcibly ousted from their quarters and their poor families are facing untold miseries; and

(b) if so, whether Government are making any alternative arrangements for these families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No such cases have come to Government's notice. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to displaced persons from the former North-West Frontier Province, to whom Government-built residential quarters in Faridabad Township were allotted on hire-purchase basis. The allotment in such cases is cancelled when the allottee defaults persistently in the payment of the dues. As a further measure of protection to the Displaced Person occupants, their eviction is barred for two years when the property has to be auctioned/sold on account of default in payment of rent, etc. During the last six years or so, only one tenement has been sold after the cancellation of allotment.

(b) Does not arise.

EVACUEE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

4915. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that immovable properties taken over during the partition days have not been transferred to the several Indian Muslims who are Indian nationals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken up to transfer these properties to them?

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

(a) No. Only about 20 applications under Section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, are pending under inquiry by the Custodians of Evacuee Property who have been asked to dispose of these cases expeditiously.

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

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

4916. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that advice of the Law Ministry was sought as to whether Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is an 'Industry';

(b) if so, the advice given by the Law Ministry and when the advice was given;

(c) the action taken on the advice of the Law Ministry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In the opinion of the Law Ministry the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is not an 'industry' within the meaning of section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This opinion has been received by the Labour Ministry on the 21st August, 1968.

(c) No action is called for on the part of the Central Government. The opinion is being communicated to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

(d) Does not arise.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

4917. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the various offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation resorted to agitations during 1967-68;

(b) if so, when the agitation took place and their period;

(c) the circumstances which led to the agitations; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the grievances of the employees?

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

(b) In front of the offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation on various occasions during the last 2 or 3 years.

(c) The agitation was organised by the staff association.

(d) The Central Board of Trustees, which administers the Employees' Provident Fund, considered the representations and has decided that the employees of the Organisation will be treat-

ed on a par with employees of comparable Central Government establishment.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

4918. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are not represented on the Joint Consultative Machinery set up by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any bipartite body of management and employees has been set up in the Organisation for the settlement of disputes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when such a body would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (d). The Joint Consultative Machinery set up by the Central Government is for Central Government employees only. Employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are not Central Government employees. The question of setting up a similar machinery for employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is under consideration.

DAMAGE OF FOODGRAINS IN GODOWNS

4919. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3000 mounds of wheat and gram kept for seeds in Government godowns at "Hilsa" in Bihar have got rotten and rendered unfit for sowing purposes;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred on this account;

(c) whether there has been similar damage to foodgrains in other places as well; and

(d) if so, the names of the places and the quantity and value of the grains damaged during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

TULSIPUR SUGAR MILLS, U.P.

4920. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tulsipur Sugar Mills, Uttar Pradesh, which was set up in 1933 was allotted one lakh acres of land out of which sugar-cane is sown on a 10 per cent area only;

(b) whether it is a fact that this area has only six per cent water facilities for irrigation whereas there are thirty per cent irrigation facilities in Uttar Pradesh on an average;

(c) whether it is also a fact that half of this area is unfit for tube-wells and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps envisaged to survey the area again and explore the possibilities of having tube-wells in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, the approximate culturable area within ten mile radius of Tulsipur Sugar Factory is about 1.00 lakh acres. The area under sugar-cane around this factory is small.

(b) Precise figure of percentage of irrigated area are not readily available but this is comparatively small.

(c) and (d). No survey of the area has been undertaken to assess its underground water potential. A Ground-water Assessment Cell is now being set up by the U.P. Government and the Tulsipur Sugar Factory area is also proposed to be taken up for investigation by it.

NEW DELHI COOPERATIVE BANK LTD.

4921. SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the previous managements of the New Delhi Cooperative Bank Ltd., Delhi, have misappropriated, embezzled, and misutilised lakhs of rupees of the Bank money; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to get the accounts of the bank audited and bring the culprits to book?

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

(a) and (b). An enquiry conducted (under Section 43 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925 as extended to Delhi) revealed several irregularities including embezzlement. Prosecution has been launched against the persons involved and the matter is now before the court.

RELIEF WORKS FOR CHHAMB-JAURIAN SECTOR VICTIMS

4922. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses razed to the ground and damaged in the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector during the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965;

(b) the number of houses built by Government to provide relief to the victims; and

(c) the total amount spent in these relief works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) 16,869 houses were destroyed and 2,104 houses were damaged in the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector during the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September, 1965.

(b) No houses were built by the Government, though by the end of July 1968, financial assistance had been provided to the owners of the houses for new construction/re-construction of 16,327 destroyed houses and 2,104 damaged houses, respectively. Tents were supplied as a relief measure.

(c) The total amount spent upto July, 1968 on housing assistance comes to Rs. 4,38,92,871.00 (Four crores thirty-eight lakhs ninety-two thousand and eight hundred seventy-one rupees). This does not include cost of tents supplied.

बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थियों का आगमन

4923. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों से भारत में दूसरे देशों से बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन देशों से ये शरणार्थी मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित हैं; और

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में दूसरे देशों से और अधिक संख्या में शरणार्थियों के आने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय
में उप मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण):
(क) और (ख). अग्रे, मई और
जून 1968 के तीन महीनों के अन्तर्गत दूसरे
श्रेणियों में भारत आने वाले व्यक्तियों की
संख्या निम्न है :—

बर्मा	3,305
श्रीलंका	645
पूर्वी पाकिस्तान	2,813½
तिब्बत	84

(ग) भविष्य में आने वाले व्यक्तियों
की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रवाह के बारे में
आंकड़े केवल 15 जून, 1968 तक के ही
हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

4924. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1968 को मध्य
प्रदेश में चल रहे औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण
केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उन में कितने स्थान हैं ;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न व्यवसायों
को कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया
गया ; और

(घ) ऐसे कितने प्रशिक्षण व्यक्तियों
को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) 23 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएँ।

(ख) इंजीनियरिंग एवं इतर-इंजीनियरिंग
व्यवसायों में 9212 स्थान।

(ग) 1963 से 1967 तक 13,609
व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।

(घ) यथातथ्य जानकारी उपलब्ध
नहीं। नियोजन कार्यालय, औद्योगिक

प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्तियों
को, सामान्य रीति से नियुक्ति सहायता
पहुँचाते हैं।

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

4925. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
make it obligatory for every Panchayat
to have co-operative societies compos-
ed of agricultural labourers and those
owning less than one acre of land; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
(SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):
(a) and (b). No, Sir; the matter is for
the State Governments to consider.

MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN BIHAR

4926. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether any decision has been
taken about the dates on which mid-
term elections will be held in Bihar;
and

(b) whether there is any proposal
to hold mid-term elections in Bihar
along with the mid-term elections in
Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI
M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.
It has been tentatively decided to hold
the mid-term election in Bihar in Feb-
ruary, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir. The proposal is
being examined by the Election Com-
mission.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM EAST PAKISTAN IN DELHI

4927. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a colony for rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan has been set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of plots allotted to the refugees and the number out of them on which houses were built up to July, 1968;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many refugees from East Pakistan, who have settled in Delhi, have not been able to secure any plot in this colony; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to make some more developed plots available for the refugees from East Pakistan in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes. A Housing Colony is being set up.

(b) In the course of drawal of lots in the month of March, 1968, 1362 plots have been earmarked against as many applicants. Intimation calling upon these applicants to pay the second instalment of the premium and also ground rent chargeable for half of the current financial year, is being prepared for issue to the applicants. After the payment of the amounts due and after execution of necessary documents, formal allotment of plots will be made to the applicants. Since formal allotment of plots is yet to be made, the question of construction of houses on the plots till July, 1968, does not arise.

(c) The scrutiny of applications made in response to the first Press Note calling for applications for allotment of plots in the East Pakistan Dis-

placed Persons Colony, is nearly completed and every applicant who has been found eligible, is being provided with a plot of land. Applications made in response to the second Press Note issued in August, 1967 are still under scrutiny. It is hoped that all applicants who are eligible will be able to secure a plot of land. There may still be refugees from East Pakistan who have either not applied for plots or who may not be eligible for allotment of plots; these persons will naturally not be able to secure a plot in this colony.

(d) It is not proposed to develop more plots of land for allotment to any displaced persons from East Pakistan in Delhi.

राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में भूमि पर गैर कानूनी ढंग से कब्जा

4928. **श्री मोलू प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 21 जून, 1968 के दैनिक 'आज' के पृष्ठ 5 के सम्म 1, 2 और 3 में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार भूमि के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करते हुए राष्ट्रपति शासन के अधीन प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कितनी भूमि को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने खेती योग्य भूमि, तालाबों, बागों, धार्मिक तथा धर्मार्थ न्यासों के नाम से रजिस्टर करवायी है और व्यक्तिगत उत्तराधिकार को बदल दिया है ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार जन्म की गयी भूमि का राज्य-वार तथा जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमें कितने व्यक्तियों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे (क) से (ग) . एक विवरण सभा पर पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1825/68]

जमींदारी उन्मूलन अधिनियम

4929. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 2 मई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9299 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जमींदारी उन्मूलन अधिनियम में जिन लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है उनकी विभिन्न श्रेणियां क्या है ;

(ख) उन भूमि प्रबन्ध समिति और प्रधानों के जिलेवार नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध उपरोक्त अधिनियम के उल्लंघन करने की शिकायतें मिली हैं; कितनों के विरुद्ध पथक-पथक रूप से शिकायतें मिली हैं और कितने मामले न्यायालय को भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ग) कब तक इन पट्टों की जांच कराये जाने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी उन्मूलन और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम 1950 के अनुभाग 198 के अधीन और उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी उन्मूलन और भूमि सुधार नियम 1962 के नियम 174-ए के अधीन खाली भूमि के नियतन के लिए प्राथमिकता का क्रम बता दिया गया है। वे संक्षिप्त में इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) एक मान्य प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिये जो कृषि उद्यान या पशुपालन सम्बन्धी किसी एक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करे।

(2) उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले भूमिरहित कृषीय श्रमिक या आसामी जिन के पास भूमि भूमिदार या सरदार के रूप में कोई भूमि नहीं है उन्हें निम्नलिखित प्रकार से प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

(i) उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले पट्टेदार जिन की भूमि लोक कार्यों के लिए अधिग्रहण कर ली गई है।

(ii) एक राजनीति पीडित।

(iii) अन्य कोई भूमिरहित कृषीय श्रमिक या आसामी।

(3) उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले भूमिदार या सरकार जिन के पास $6\frac{1}{4}$ एकड़ से कम भूमि है।

(4) एक सहकारी खेती।

(5) कोई अन्य व्यक्ति।

(ख) राज्य के प्रत्येक गांव में एक भूमि प्रबन्ध समिति है और समितियों तथा उन के प्रधानों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करने के लिये जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई, और साथ ही प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें हुई, काफी श्रम समय तथा व्यय होगा, जो उसके परिणाम को देखते हुए न्यायसंगत नहीं होगा। फिर भी यह बताया जा सकता है कि 1-7-64 और 31-3-68 के बीच के काल में समितियों द्वारा दी लीज के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में 72,000 मुकदमे दायर किये गये इन में से न्यायालयों ने 18,235 लीजें समाप्त कर दीं।

(ग) लीजों की जांच चल रही है और उन में कानूनी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है। इस कार्य को पूर्ण के लिये कितना समय लगेगा इस के बारे में निश्चित रूप से कहना संभव नहीं है।

CODIFICATION OF PRIVILEGES OF M.Ps.

4930. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of codifying the privileges of Members of Parliament has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

TAPPING OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF M.Ps.

4931. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged by some Members of Parliament that their telephones were being frequently tapped and their conversations recorded by the Intelligence services;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made by Government into the allegation;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. Some allegations of a general nature to that effect were made on the floor of the Rajya Sabha but no specific details of any particular case were furnished.

(b) The allegations were refuted and the position was explained by the Minister of State for Communications while replying to the supplementaries of Starred Question No. 510 on 8-3-1968 and during half an hour discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 25-3-1968. As no specific details had been furnished, the question of any investigation did not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

DISPOSAL OF SUGAR STOCKS BY SUGAR MILLS

4932. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Industry has demanded relaxation of the time-limit fixed for disposal of their stocks;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the industry for making such a demand; and

(c) what decision has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir, in respect of the sugar released for free sale.

(b) Some of the reasons advanced by the industry were:

(1) The industry has paid much higher prices for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by the Government which has formed the basis for fixation of price of levy sugar.

(2) The prices of sugar in the free market have gone down substantially which will result in heavy loss to sugar industry in general and particularly the industry in the North.

(3) The demand of sugar in the market has gone down with the result that the factories have to resort to distress selling in order to complete sale and despatch of sugar within the period of 30 days specified in the relevant release orders.

(c) Government has not accepted the request of the industry for extension of the time limit from 30 days to 45 days.

उद्योगों के लिए प्रशिक्षणार्थियों का प्रशिक्षण

4933. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ विकास कार्यक्रम और भारत सरकार के बीच एक करार सम्पन्न हुआ है। जिसके अन्तर्गत एक लाख प्रशिक्षु देश के उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन एक लाख प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के पश्चात् रोजगार देने में समर्थ होगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बेकार इंजीनियरों की संख्या में एक लाख बेकार दस्तकारों को और जोड़ने का क्या अर्थित्व है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० चु० जमीर): (क) जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षु योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षु अधिनियम 1961 को व्यापक ढंग से लागू करना है। शिक्षु अधिनियम की धारा 22 के अधीन यह अनिवार्य नहीं कि नियोजक, प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो जाने के बाद, शिक्षु को रोजगार प्रदान करें। शिक्षु के लिए भी नियोजक के यहां नौकरी करना अनिवार्य नहीं।

(ग) योजना का उद्देश्य कारखाने के वातावरण में शिक्षुओं को दक्ष बनाना है। इससे शिक्षुओं के लिए नौकरी प्राप्त करने के अवसर बढ़ेंगे और साथ ही सफल शिक्षुओं के, आज देश में ही, स्वयं नियोजित होने की काफी गुंजाइश होगी।

बीर सावरकर की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

4934. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले सरकार ने बीर सावरकर की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने का कोई निर्णय किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है, यह डाक टिकट निश्चित तारीख को जारी नहीं किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री: (श्री इ० कु गुजराल): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

छोटे किसानों के लिये वैज्ञानिक उपकरण

4935. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में छोटे किसानों की अपेक्षा बड़े किसानों की संख्या अधिक है और छोटे किसानों को आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक उपकरण सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जापान की तरह भारत में खेती के लिये छोटी मशीनें बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक कार्यरूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं, यह सच नहीं है कि बड़े किसानों की संख्या छोटे किसानों से अधिक है। उन की जोत के आकार का ख्याल न कर, आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक उपकरण किसानों को समुचित दामों पर उपलब्ध होते हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग): साधारणतया, सुधारे हुये कृषीय उपकरण राजकीय क्षेत्र एवं निजी क्षेत्र व्यवसायों द्वारा निर्माण किये जाते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त छोटे यंत्रविरचक की एक बड़ी संख्या सुधरे हुये कृषीय उपकरण का निर्माण करती है। सुधरे हुये कृषीय उपकरणों का निर्माण सरकारी वर्कशापों में मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है। भारत

में किसानों के लिये उपयोगी समझी हुई कृषीय मशीन एवं उपकरण, भारत-जापान संधि के अन्तर्गत, जापान सरकार से भी प्राप्त किये गये हैं। ये मशीन 8 कृषीय प्रदर्शन फार्मों पर प्रयोग के लिये सप्लाई कर दी गयी है। ये फार्म आन्ध्र प्रदेश, विहार, गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा एवं पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों में स्थित हैं उन में तो उन वस्तुओं पर जो भारतीय परिस्थितियों में लाभप्रद पाई जायेगी, भारत में अपनाने के लिये विचार किया जायेगा।

काश्मीर में कृषकों को उर्वरक का सम्भरण

4936. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर में कृषकों को उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध उर्वरक दिये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह उर्वरक मुफ्त दिये गये;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि काश्मीर को इस प्रकार दिये गये उर्वरकों का एक बड़ा भाग पंजाब पहुँच गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले को जांच की है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री :
(श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ) : देश में उर्वरकों का वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चीनी मिलें

4937. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री श्री गोपाल साबू :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष देश की चीनी मिलों ने विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र की सहकारी चीनी मिलों ने, बहुत अधिक लाभ कमाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चीनी का मूल्य कम करने का है अथवा राशन में चीनी का कोटा बढ़ाने का है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1967-68 में उपादित चीनी पर चीनी कारखानों द्वारा उठाये गये लाभ की जानकारी केवल उस समय हो सकती है जब कि कुल उत्पादित चीनी बिक जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY CHIEF WHIPS' CONFERENCE

4938. SHRI T. P. SHAH:

SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by the Whips' Conference last year have not been implemented in full so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which they will be fully implemented;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance is coming in the way of their implementation; and

(d) if so, the details in regard thereto and the decision taken by Government to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Sixth All India Whips' Conference are susceptible of implementation by the Government and Legislatures both at the Centre and in the States. They were accordingly communicated to the Presiding Officers at the Centre and also to all State Governments/State Legislatures for implementation to the extent feasible in their sphere of functions connected with the working of parliamentary machine. Up-to-date reports about the programme of implementation are still awaited from them.

(c) and (d). In so far as recommendations with financial implications applicable at the Centre are concerned, they are being pursued in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

MILK DEPOTS IN COLONIES ACROSS JUMNA IN DELHI

4939. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1617 on the 6th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Milk Depots in Gita Colony, Krishan Nagar, Gandhi Nagar and Shahdara have been opened; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when they are proposed to be opened?

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

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme is at present unable to extend its service to the entire city due to limited procurement.

The extension of the Scheme to new areas including areas across the Jamuna can be taken up only if more milk is available. It is not possible to indicate precisely how soon this may be possible.

GANDHI CENTENARY POSTAGE STAMP

4940. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI RAM CHARAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postage stamp to be issued on the Gandhi Centenary is to be printed in U.K. and not in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COM-
RAL):** (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN STATES

4941. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 995 on the 25th July, 1968 and state:

(a) the names of States where farms on the pattern of Suratgarh and Jetsar farms are proposed to be set up; and

(b) by what time they are likely to be set up?

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

(a) It is proposed to set up 15 new State Farms. Sites for 5 farms have been located in Orissa, Punjab, Har-

yana, Mysore and Kerala. Investigations for the location of sites for the remaining farms are going on.

(b) The farm in Orissa started functioning last year. The farms in Punjab, Haryana, Mysore and Kerala would start functioning during the current financial year. The remaining 10 farms would be established during the Fourth Plan period starting from 1969-70.

ABSORPTION OF NON-GAZETTED EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

4942. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the senior-most non-gazetted employees of the Department of Rehabilitation who were not retrenched but absorbed through the Employment Exchanges and were appointed on transfer to other Departments under the same Ministry in the Public interest have not been given benefit of their past service for the purpose of fixation of their seniority; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Government have laid down certain general principles for determining seniority of various categories of persons employed in Central Services. Seniority of the employees of the Department of Rehabilitation who were absorbed in the other Department of this Ministry through Employment Exchanges was fixed in accordance with these general principles; however, the previous service rendered by certain of these employees could not be counted towards fixation of seniority in their new appointments, since such service could not be allowed, under the general principles referred to above, to be counted for the purpose.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF CASHEWNUT

4943. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and export of cashewnut in 1967-68 and how far they are expected to increase this year;

(b) whether in view of the export potentiality of this product any Central assistance is being given to the Kerala Government or to the industry direct for increasing cashewnut production this year;

(c) the targets of cashew production and export, if any, fixed or proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the special features of the programme for the development of cashew plantations and industry under the said Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No figures of production for 1967-68 are available. However, the estimated production during 1966-67 was about 1.60 lakh tonnes. Being a non-forecast crop, it is not possible to estimate the likely increase in production during 1968-69.

In 1967-68 the export of cashew kernels was of the order of 51,040 tonnes valued at Rs. 43.03 crores. The export during 1968-69 is expected to be to the tune of Rs. 45 crores.

(b) Yes. Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 100% assistance from the Central Government have been sanctioned in Kerala State, namely, production of air layers and package programme at a total cost of Rs. 2.8 lakhs, for this year, towards increasing cashewnut production.

(c) The targets of production and export of cashew for the Fourth Five Year Plan are still to be finalised.

(d) The special features of the Cashew Development Programme are to

intensify production and distribution of high yielding planting material through the propagation of air layers, increasing production from existing plantations through adoption of package programmes and demonstrations, conducting marketing surveys for improving the collection of raw nuts for the processing industry and setting up of cooperative processing units.

AGRICULTURAL LAND UNDER TENANT CULTIVATION

4944. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The percentage of agricultural land in India which is under tenant cultivation and how it compares with the corresponding figure for Kerala;

(b) whether Government have any scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan to abolish or minimise tenancy system in agriculture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The extent of tenancy according to 1961 Census data is indicated below:

State/Union Territories	Proportion of leased in households to total cultivating households.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	17.86
Assam	23.90
Bihar	36.65
Gujarat	11.54
Maharashtra	18.50
Jammu & Kashmir	25.01
Kerala	31.22

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	13.90
Madras	20.88
Mysore	25.07
Orissa	15.94
Punjab (including Haryana)	38.60
Rajasthan	4.62
Uttar Pradesh	10.72
West Bengal	23.55
Himachal Pradesh	27.05
Manipur	10.59
Tripura	36.42
Pondicherry	44.57
All India	23.56

(b) and (c). Proposals relating to tenancy reforms for the Fourth Five Year Plan are under consideration.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

4945. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the Eve registers of Employment Exchanges in Kerala at the end of June this year;

(b) how many of them were educated unemployed and how many technicians and engineers;

(c) what was the back-log of unemployed at the end of the Third Plan and what is the expected back-log at the end of 1968-69; and

(d) what will be the number of employment opportunities to be created under the State's Fourth Plan development programmes and the likely back-log of unemployed at the end of that Plan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) 1,92,344.

(b) (1) Educated applicants (Matriculates and above) 1,03,471

(2) Engineers

(i) Degree holders 575

(ii) Diploma holders
(technicians) 1,921

(c) Precise information is not available. However, according to a survey conducted by Kerala Government during October-November, 1965, there were 5.5 lakhs unemployed persons in Kerala. No subsequent estimates are available.

(d) No estimates are available as the Fourth Plan is yet under formulation.

RICE SUPPLIES TO KERALA

4946. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as stated by the Kerala Chief Minister in a recent interview with the Press at Madras on the 20th July, 1968, it is a fact that the Central rice supplies to that State which had up to March, 1967 been 70,000 tonnes per month were reduced by 50 per cent i.e., 35,000 tonnes per month immediately after the present regime took over there;

(b) if so, in what circumstances the supplies were so drastically cut; and

(c) the steps taken by the State Government to meet the challenge posed by the drastic cut in rice supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The supplies of rice to Kerala depots from outside have been varying from month to month whether before March, 1967 or thereafter depending upon the availability with the Government of India and the necessity to meet the minimal needs of other deficit States. This position has been explained to Parliament on more than one occasion in connection with the

food debates and questions relating to rice supply to Kerala.

(c) Whenever there was shortage in the rice supplies Government of India arranged to make available additional supplies of wheat to Kerala depots in order to make up by supply of wheat the shortfall in the supply of rice. Kerala Government also took up the steps of reducing rice quantum of the ration whenever rice supply fell short and made up for it by increased wheat supplies.

दिल्ली में निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्तियाँ

4947. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्तियों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनमें से कितनी नगर निगम की हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है ;

(ख) शेष निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्तियाँ कब तक नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित कर दी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ दिल्ली में, निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति के खाली प्लॉट हैं और उन प्लॉटों का व्योरा क्या है जिनको नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल 16,080 शहरी अर्जित निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्तियों में से 3,020 सम्पत्तियों को, दिल्ली नगर निगम की प्रेरणा पर, गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये निगम को हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के प्रयोजन के लिये इसी प्रकार की लगभग 590 सम्पत्तियों को निगम के हस्तान्तरण करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) शाहदरा की विभिन्न बस्तियों में ऐसे 729 निश्कान्त प्लाटों में से निगम ने 293 प्लाटों को चुना था। वे प्लाट निगम को जुलाई 1962 में हस्तान्तरित कर दिये गये थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, शाहदरा में रहमान भवन के निकट 48 प्लाट निगम को गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की योजना के अधीन हस्तान्तरित किये गये थे और तिहाड़ गांव के ढाँचे को बदलने के लिये उस गांव की निश्कान्त भूमि दिल्ली नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई थी। अब निश्कान्त सम्पत्ति के कोई खाली प्लाट उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की बसूली

4948. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अब तक, राज्यवार कितनी कितनी मात्रा में विभिन्न खाद्यान्न खरीदे गये हैं तथा 31 मार्च, 1968 तक कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न खरीदने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पो.शिन्दे) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अपनी स्थापना से जुलाई, 1968 के अन्त तक राज्यवार विभिन्न प्रकार के खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा बताने वाला एक विवरण सना पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सङ्ख्या LT 1826। 68] भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 31 मार्च, 1969 तक खरीदी जाने वाली विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा नवम्बर, 1968 से शुरू होने वाली आगामी खरीफ की फसल की सम्भावनाओं पर निर्भर करेगी और अभी लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का वक्त नहीं है।

13-1 LSD/68

GROUND RENT OF QUARTERS ALLOTTED TO REFUGEES IN DELHI

4949. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the ground rent of the quarters allotted to the refugees in Delhi arbitrarily;

(b) whether it is also a fact that thousands of these people have been asked to make payment within a fortnight;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) No. Notices are reported to have been issued so far to 144 allottees of plots in Patel Nagar colonies for payment of the revised ground rent due from them in accordance with the terms and conditions of their lease.

(c) and (d). A few representations have been received in this regard which are receiving attention.

POST OFFICES IN KOSI EMBANKMENTS AREA.

4950. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Extra Departmental Post Office has been opened within the two Kosi Embankments in Saharsa District (Purnea Division) and Darbhanga District (Darbhanga Division) of Bihar Circle;

(b) whether there are only a few sub-offices with telecommunication facility in this area; and

(c) if so, the mode through which the postal facilities are given during the months of flood in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Three extra departmental post offices have been opened within two Kosi Embankments in Saharsa district only.

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

(c) Postal facilities are being provided by boats.

POST OFFICES AND P.C.O. IN CERTAIN PLACES IN BIHAR

4951. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open an Extra Departmental Post Office at Belhi (Thurbhita N.E. Rly. Station) Purnea Division and at Rajarampathi (Darbhanga Division) of Bihar Circle;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to open Public Call Offices at Mumsai-Chamrahare (Muzaffarpur Division of Bihar Circle) and at Dhamoun (Darbhanga Division); and

(c) if so, by what time these offices will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No proposal to open an Extra-Departmental Post Office at Belhi, Purnea Division has been received by the Postmaster General, Bihar Circle. He is, however, examining and will take necessary action for

opening a post office at Belhi if found justified by the departmental standards. A proposal for opening a post office at Rajarampathi, Darbhanga Division was received and examined by the Postmaster General, Bihar Circle. It had to be dropped as it does not satisfy the departmental standards.

(b) The proposal to open a Public Call Office at Mumsai-Chamrahare has been approved recently. The proposal to open a PCO at Dhamoun is unremunerative and can be approved only on guarantee basis if some interested party is willing to indemnify the loss to the Department.

(c) A post office at Rajarampathi can be opened as soon as the non-returnable contribution is paid to the Department by an interested party. Since the proposal for opening a Public Call Office at Mumsai-Chamrahare has been sanctioned only recently, no time limit for opening the office can be indicated at present. However, efforts will be made to carry out the work within a year.

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

4952. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has any proposal under consideration to enter the market with processed food; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) There is a proposal to take up commercial production and marketing of protein enriched food suitable for children of pre-school going age and within the reach of the poorer sections of society whose needs are at present most urgent in the national context. The scheme is only in the

initial stages of formulation at present and hence, no definite indication of the magnitude of production envisaged or its financial and marketing aspects could be given.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4953. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has decided to give the States a free hand in making amendments in the Community Development Programme to suit local conditions;

(b) whether the States have made any changes in the programme accordingly; and

(c) if so, what is the general nature of changes made?

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

(a) to (c). Implementation of the Community Development Programme is the responsibility of States. Within the framework of the schematic development envisaged under the Programme, the States have always had a measure of flexibility in adapting the programme to suit local conditions. Consistently with this, programmes of agricultural production, in the wider sense have received increasingly greater emphasis.

AID TO BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

4954. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government give aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, District Sirmur (H.P.) for providing milk to school children; and

(b) if so, whether any check is exercised to see that the quantity received by the Bharat Sewak Samaj is fully

utilised for supply to the school children?

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 House on receipt.

AID TO BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, NAHAN

4955. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government give financial aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, District Sirmur (H.P.) for supply of medicines to villagers; and

(b) if so, whether any scrutiny is made to see that the quantity of medicines purchased by the Samaj is fully utilised for supply to the villagers?

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 House on receipt.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION FOR REFUGEES FROM EAST PAKISTAN IN KALKAJI COLONY, DELHI

4956. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made to provide housing accommodation to the East Pakistan displaced persons in Kalkaji Colony on the plots allotted to them according to the aim envisaged in the original scheme for their rehabilitation; and

(b) whether Government are considering the desirability of constructing

houses of their own accord as has been done in case of West Pakistan displaced persons in Delhi?

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

(a) The scheme for the East Pakistan displaced persons' colony near Kalkaji has been sanctioned in order to provide developed plots of land to displaced persons from East Pakistan who have been in Delhi for a number of years and who are also gainfully employed there; houses will be built on these plots by the displaced persons themselves. It is not contemplated that Government should build the houses.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

GROUND RENT FOR PLOTS IN KALKAJI COLONY, DELHI

4957. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7605 on the 18th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to assess the ground rent of the plots in East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji on the basis of the actual purchase price of land, excluding the cost of litigation and development; and

(b) whether Government propose to charge ground rent @ Re. 1 per plot per year for a minimum period of ten/fifteen years from the allottees till a uniform rate of ground rent is fixed throughout the Union territory of Delhi?

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

(a) No. Under the rules applicable to the land on which the Colony is being established, ground rent is to be charged

on the amount of cost of acquisition of land as well as development charges.

(b) No.

केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म, सरतगढ़

4958. श्री ५० ला० बारपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म सूरतगढ़ में कितनी परती भूमि है और उस को अब तक कृषि योग्य भूमि न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) पिछले मौसम में कितने एकड़ भूमि में समय पर फसलों की कटाई नहीं की गई थी जिसके फलस्वरूप गेहूं, चना तथा सरसों की फसलों को आंधी और वर्षा के कारण क्षति पहुंची थी तथा यह क्षति किस हद तक थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गेहूं और चने के कटी हुई फसलों को खेतों में ही छोड़ दिया गया था उनमें से हजारों क्विंटल चने को वर्षा तथा बाढ़ के कारण क्षति पहुंची थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच कराने का है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सरकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ) : विस्तृत जानकारी इक्वठ की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

SUGAR PRODUCTION

4959. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :

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

(a) the steps taken to produce more sugar in the next crushing season;

(b) the target fixed; and

(c) whether some more incentives are likely to be given to cane-growers?

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

(a) The policy of partial decontrol of sugar introduced from the current year has resulted in a substantial increase in area under sugarcane. More sugar is expected to be produced next year.

(b) No target of sugar production has been fixed.

(c) The Sugar Policy for the coming crushing season will be considered in September.

मथुरा जिले में भूमि का आवंटन

1960. श्री शिव पुजन शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर-प्रदेश के मथुरा जिले में सानाई नामक गांव में (थोक जन कमल और थोक बिन्डावनी) और तहसील मौर के जबरा नामक गांव में खेती के लिये भूमि के आवंटन हेतु मथुरा के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को बहुत से लोगों ने आवेदन पत्र भोजे हैं जिनके साथ विभिन्न सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा संसद सदस्यों के सिफारिशों पत्र संलग्न हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परगना के कार्यभारी अधिकारी तथा तहसीलदार ने इन आवेदन-पत्रों को रोक दिया है और उन पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा संबन्धित जिला अधिकारियों से

जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

PROFITS EARNED BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

4961. 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 the Food Corporation of India has been making profits since 1965-66 onwards;

(b) if so, the profits earned during 1965-66, 1966-67 and for 1967-68;

(c) percentage of profit disbursed as bonus to its employees during these years; and

(d) the factors which have contributed towards the profit and to what extent the profit earned during each year was as a result of the withdrawal of subsidy on foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The net profit earned by the Food Corporation of India during 1965-66 and 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 22.57 lakhs and Rs. 304.73 lakhs respectively. The accounts for the year 1967-68 are still under compilation.

(c) No bonus was declared for the year 1965-66. The Corporation declared bonus for the first time for the year 1966-67 and the percentage of the net profit disbursed as bonus during this year works out to about 12.6.

(d) Better management of cash resources resulting in savings by way of interest charges and greater utilization of its resources in men and material have contributed to the earning of profits. The withdrawal of subsidy on foodgrains has no bearing on the profits made by F.C.I. in the sale of foodgrains.

FOOD BONUSES TO STATES

4962. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suspended the issue of food bonuses to those States which supply surplus wheat to the Centre;

(b) whether some of the States have requested the Centre to reconsider their case; and

(c) if so, on what grounds the issue of the bonuses has been suspended and whether Government have contemplated any incentive scheme whereby the surplus States would be able to keep up their contribution to the Central fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There is no scheme to make incentive bonus payments to State Governments for supply of wheat to the Centre this year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Incentive bonus payments to State Governments add to the economic cost of procuring the grain, which is ultimately passed on to the consumer. In view of the bumper harvest of wheat and the necessity of providing incentive price to the farmer and reasonable prices to the consumer, it was not considered desirable to pay food bonuses for wheat to State Governments. Even without the bonus, the anticipated supplies to Central pool have been exceeded.

RE-ORGANISATION OF BILLING SYSTEM IN DELHI TELEPHONE DISTRICT

4963. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the payment of bills as a result of the reorganisation of the

billing system introduced in the Delhi Telephone District;

(b) the number of telephones which were disconnected sometime back for the non-payment of arrears;

(c) the number of complaints that were received during 1967-68 for faulty billing; and

(d) whether, as a result of re-organised billing system, there will be some economy on the administrative side?

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

(b) About 5850, in 1968.

(c) Information is not readily available.

(d) Yes, Economy is expected.

UNDER STAMPED POSTAL ARTICLES

4964. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to negligence and lack of supervision at various Post Offices, more particularly at the Post Offices in Calcutta, large number of Postal articles which are under-stamped are being delivered to the addressees without collection of over-dues;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the loss incurred by the Exchequer due to such neglect;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up a Departmental Commission of Enquiry to go into the details of the problem and suggest effective measures;

(d) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department have already any machinery to keep control over under-stamped articles and to see that overdue amounts are properly collected before delivery of the article; and

(c) if so, the nature of such a machinery and whether the same is functioning to the satisfaction of the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

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

(d) Yes.

(e) (i) The departmental rules provide that all postal articles should be checked, both in the office of posting and of delivery, and the unpaid and insufficiently paid articles should be separated and examined, and the amount recoverable noted thereon.

(ii) The revenue from unpaid articles is generally on the increase, which shows that the arrangements for checking them are working satisfactorily.

चीनी का उत्पादन

4965. श्री प्रकाशवोर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष अनुमानित लक्ष्य से चीनी का उत्पादन कितना कम हुआ ; और

(ख) इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे): (क) 1967-68 में चीनी उत्पादन का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था तथापि, चीनी का उत्पादन सीजन के आरम्भ में लगाए गए उत्पादन अनुमान से अधिक हुआ है ;

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

शाहदरा दिल्ली में बूचड़खाना

4966. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 14 मार्च, 1968 के अनारॉकित प्रश्न संख्या 3972 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा दिल्ली के बूचड़खाने के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना अब प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) : नगर निगम दिल्ली / दिल्ली प्रशासन से अब तक प्राप्त जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । प्राप्त जानकारी में उस प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में दूसरे मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट स्थिति नहीं बताई गई, अतः उसके बारे में 29 मार्च 1968 को नगर निगम दिल्ली के नगर निगम आयुक्त से पूछा गया । कई स्मरण पत्रों के बावजूद अभी तक जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, यह जानकारी मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विवरण

लोक सभा में 22-8-68 को पूछे गये अनारॉकित प्रश्न संख्या 4966 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण जिसमें शाहदरा दिल्ली में दो बूचड़खानों के विषय में लोक सभा में 14-3-68 को पूछे गये प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली नगर निगम / दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्य जानकारी दी गई है :—

(क) ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) बूचड़खाना दो मन्दिरों के समीप स्थित है। फिर भी, भक्तों को वहाँ पूजा करने में परेशानी सम्बन्धी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। वहाँ कोई गन्दगी नहीं है।

(ग) दिल्ली में एक आदेश बूचड़खाने के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रस्ताव है। वर्तमान बूचड़खाने को हटाने का निर्णय इस प्रस्ताव से सम्बन्धित है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ङ) यह मालूम हुआ है कि यह बूचड़खाना गत 30 वर्षों में बना हुआ है। यह मन्दिर, सन् 1959 में स्थित है।

GRAIN BANKS

4967. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the "Grain Banks" proposed in the crash programme by the Food Corporation of India are to be located; and

(b) whether these grain banks would store food-grains in addition to the Central Storage Depots in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have no proposals of "Grain Banks". The Corporation have taken up crash programme of construction of godowns at Jullundur, Ludhiana, Khanna, Gurgaon, Barnala, Bhatinda, Rajpura, Nawanshahr, Phagwara, Hoshiarpur, Hissar and Ambala in the Punjab and Haryana for the storage of foodgrains. The Food Corporation

of India is operating in these States and the old Central Storage Depots have also been transferred to it.

INDO-JAPANESE COLLABORATION

4968. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture visited Japan recently; and

(b) if so, the result of discussions with regard to Indo-Japanese collaboration in fishery projects and import of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. He visited Japan from June 15 to July 4, 1968.

(b) The feasibility of Japanese co-operation in developing our fishery resources was discussed in general as well as with reference to some specific issues. The Japanese authorities indicated their general willingness to render assistance. While they are not in a position to take Indians on Tuna fishing vessels in view of the limited space in these vessels, they would be glad to offer limited opportunity to Indian trainees in their training establishments in Japan. The Japanese authorities referred to the proposed project for manufacture of Yanmar Marine Diesel Engines in India. This proposal has been reviewed and the feasibility of the project being established in the public sector by utilising existing spare capacity to the extent possible is being examined.

The question of the prices of Ammonium Sulphate and Urea bought from Japan was also discussed and the issues are under examination.

ADVISORY BOARDS, COMMITTEES ATTACHED WITH THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

4969. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and, if not, for how many terms a member can be re-nominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

NATIONAL FOOD BUDGET

4970. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to formulate a national food budget; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and when it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The preparation of a national food budget has been deferred till

more reliable data relating to production, consumption etc. is available, so that the material on which the budget is to be based is one on which there is agreement.

EXCLUSION OF SUGAR FROM RATION IN DELHI

4971. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar has been excluded from certain types of ration cards in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Sugar has not been excluded from ration cards or in the case of issue to institutional establishments. However, following partial decontrol of sugar since November, 1967 and in the light of Government's decision to utilize available quantities of controlled sugar for normal domestic consumption, issue of sugar to other establishments or for special occasions has been stopped.

TRACTOR REPAIR AND SERVICE STATIONS

4972. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that because of the shortage in the supply of tractors and their spare parts present tractor owners are blackmailed and overcharged by local tractor agents and manufacturers in the matter of service, repairs and replacement of parts;

(b) whether Government propose to set up tractor repair and service stations in various cities and centres to provide repair service and replacement of parts at reasonable rates;

- (c) if so, when; 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, Government are aware of the difficulties which the tractor owners have to face in the matter of servicing, repair and replacement of parts because the tractors and their spare parts are in short supply.

(b) and (c). Agro-Industries Corporations set up in the public sector in the various States are being encouraged to provide repairing and servicing facilities through workshops already established or to be established by them. The Corporations in the States of Bihar, U.P., Punjab and Haryana have already set up workshops and are also maintaining mobile servicing squads to provide servicing facilities on the cultivators' farms. Distribution of spare parts is also being arranged through these Corporations to ensure availability at reasonable rates. Issue of licences for the import of spare parts of the value of about Rs. 40 lakhs has been recommended in favour of the Corporations.

- (d) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF RICE

4973. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice purchased by Government from foreign countries during 1967 with price per tonne and the names of the countries thereof;

(b) the quantity and price of rice imported during 1967 under PL-480;

(c) the quantity and price of rice imported as against the quantity and price of rice exported during 1967 with average price per tonne of exports and imports; and

(d) the quantity, price and the countries wherefrom rice is likely to be purchased during 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Contracts were entered into for the purchase of about 480 thousand metric tons of rice during 1967 from Burma, Thailand, U.A.R., Cambodia, Spain, Argentina and Venezuela. The average price per metric ton C & F comes to about Rs. 1.120.

(b) No rice was imported under PL-480 during 1967.

(c) A total quantity of 452.7 thousand metric tons was actually imported during 1967 at an estimated price of Rs. 4,917.2 lakhs C & F. The average price per metric ton of the quantity actually received comes to about Rs. 1,086 C & F.

A quantity of about 4,660 metric tons of superior basmati was exported during 1967. Its total C & F value was about Rs. 65.29 lakhs. The average price works out to Rs. 1,400.00 per metric ton C & F.

(d) A total quantity of about 360.00 thousand metric tons of rice is proposed to be purchased during 1968 mainly from Burma, Thailand and U.A.R. The entire quantity after all the arrangements are finalized, may cost about Rs. 45 crores on C & F basis.

THEFT OF COPPER WIRE

4974. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts of copper wire in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Statewise, the total quantity stolen and the annual loss to the Department in the last 3 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of these alarming copper wire thefts, there is a proposal to replace them

with aluminium conductor steel reinforced wire (ACSR);

(c) whether tests have been made as to the suitability of ACSR in place of copper wire, if so, when and by whom;

(d) the cost of replacing the copper wires with ACSR; and

(e) the reason why the Department has not been able to prevent these copper wire thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement indicating the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1827/68.]

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, necessary tests have recently been made by the Additional Chief Engineer, Jabalpur.

(d) The cost of erecting a KM (Pair) of ACSR (5 AWG) wire in replacement on an existing line, will be about Rs. 1,200. There will be a credit for dismantled copper wire to the extent of Rs. 1,900 or Rs. 1,250 or Rs. 850 per K.M. pair depending upon the gauge of recovered copper wire (300 lb. per mile or 200 lb. per mile or 150 lb. per mile).

(e) Curbing copper wire thefts is a Law and Order Problem and Chief Ministers of all the States have been requested to bestow special attention to the problem and suitably instruct the police authorities. Heads of Circles have also been instructed to maintain close liaison with Inspectors Generals of Police.

LEGAL EXPRESSIONS PREVALENT IN THE COURTS IN THE NON-HINDI STATES

4975. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Law Ministers of various States was held in Delhi in 1966 at which a Resolution was passed to the effect that the

legal words or expressions prevalent in the Courts in the Non-Hindi States may continue to be used;

(b) if so, whether any Government order was issued to this effect and copies of the above Resolution circulated to all the States and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this impeded or retarded the progress of the working of the Official Languages Commission regarding the preparation of a glossary for Common Terminology; and

(d) whether the Commission was not consulted on a matter of such vital importance and, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). A Conference of Law Ministers of States and Union Territories having legislatures was held in New Delhi on the 31st August and 1st September, 1967 at which the question relating to the use of a common terminology in translations of Central Laws without interfering with the genius of the various regional languages was *inter alia* discussed. It was possible to arrive at a consensus with respect to this question. It was agreed that the legal terminology evolved by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission should be used, as far as practicable, in the regional translations but where there is an accepted word in any regional language to express a certain legal concept or where there is a Latin word like *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *qua warrant* etc., that word should be used in preference to the term evolved by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission and that the term evolved by the Commission should be shown immediately after it in brackets. No resolution was passed at the Conference to the effect that the legal words or expressions prevalent in the Courts in the non-Hindi speaking States may continue to be used. A copy of the conclusions reached at the Conference (including the conclusion mentioned above) was circulated to all States for information.

(c) Government are of the view that far from impeding or retarding the progress of the working of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission regarding the preparation of a glossary for common legal terminology, the agreement reached at the Conference would help the Commission to evolve a common legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all official languages and that the translations based on such terminology will be more widely understood and accepted by the people all over the country.

(d) The conclusion was reached after detailed discussion at the Conference at which besides the State Law Ministers, the Chairman and other members of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission were also present.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST DELHI ADVOCATES

4976. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints of misconduct against the Delhi Advocates since the 15th August 1947 to 1st September 1963, the date of transfer of disciplinary power to elected advocates and whether there have been any complaints against the Senior Advocates, members of the Bar Council and of the Disciplinary Committee since the 1st September, 1963;

(b) in how many of the above complaints a 'finding on merits' was given in appeals under section 38 of the Act and the particulars of appeals which were dismissed without any 'Finding on Merits' by the Appellate Court;

(c) whether it is a fact that section 29 of the Advocates Act, 1961 contemplating one class of advocates has not been yet enforced and that there are in fact two classes of advocates and one of them is unable to file first appeal under section 38 of the Act; and

(d) in the light of the experience gained, what steps Government propose to take to rectify the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). The information is not available with the Ministry.

(c) Section 29 of the Advocates Act has not been brought into force, but in practice there is only one class of legal practitioners, namely, advocates. It is a fact that advocates whose names are not entered on any State roll have only one right of appeal, i.e., to the Supreme Court from orders of the Bar Council of India.

(d) The question of undertaking legislation to transfer the names of advocates whose names are not entered on any State roll to a suitable State roll is under the consideration of Government.

DAMAGE OF FOODGRAINS BY RODENTS IN U.P.

4977. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains worth crores of rupees are being consumed by the rodents in the State of Uttar Pradesh every year;

(b) if so, the estimate total tonnes of foodgrains consumed by rats per annum;

(c) the measures taken by Government to launch rat eradication programme in that State; and

(d) the Central Assistance provided during 1968-69 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No precise data regarding losses of foodgrains due to consumption by rodents in the State of Uttar Pradesh are available. No doubt the losses would be considerable in the infested fields and godowns.

(c) Large-scale seasonal anti-rat campaigns to reduce the number of rats and to avoid damage at the critical stage of the growth of crops are organised when rodenticides are distributed free of cost.

(d) The Government of India has provided a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the State Government for distribution of rodenticides free of cost during 1968-69.

SCHEMES FOR RAISING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN U.P.

4978. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes sponsored District-wise in the State of Uttar Pradesh to raise agricultural production, with details thereof;

(b) the agencies through which those schemes are implemented; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated during the year 1968-69 for each District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The details of the Centrally sponsored Schemes proposed to be implemented in the U.P. during 1968-69 and the amount allocated to each of the schemes are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1828/68.] Allocation of funds for these schemes is done by the Centre to the States which in turn distribute the funds.

Information for the schemes sponsored by the State Government is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN U.P.

4979. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the special facilities and concessions granted for the expansion of communications in U.P., District-wise;

(b) whether any change in the present Policy of taking into consideration the profit and loss in the expansion of telegraphic, postal and telephonic lines in those areas is proposed to be made;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action which Government propose to take in order to provide these services in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Postal facilities—No special facility or concession is being given to the State of U.P. as a whole. However, in pursuance of the general policy followed by the Government, the following areas in U.P. have been treated as 'very backward' for expansion of postal facilities under which post offices could be opened on a higher permissible limit of loss of Rs. 1,000 per annum per office and in special cases up to Rs. 2,500 per annum subject to fulfilment of departmental standards and availability of funds:—

Name of areas: (1) Tehri-Garhwal district. (2) Jaunsar-Bawar pargana (Dehradun). (3) Pargana of Paikhandia including villages Mana and Nity (Garhwal distt.). (4) Portion of Mirzapur district, south of Kaimur range. (5) Areas beyond Askota and Tajan in Almora distt. (6) Patti Pinderpar Palla and Patti Nandak in Garhwal district. (7) Changarh Patti (Nainital dist.).

Telecommunications facilities: No special facilities and concessions are being granted for expansion of Telecommunications in U.P. other than

what is contained in the general policy of the Department, applicable to the whole country, as explained in the reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) below.

(b) to (d). In keeping with the commercial character of the Department, new schemes of Telecommunication development are generally sanctioned on the basis of their remunerativeness, and in case of schemes showing loss, on the basis of guarantee. However, with a view to progressively extending telecommunications facilities to the rural areas, such facilities in the shape of long distance Public Call Offices or Telegraph Offices are provided even on loss basis (limited) at certain categories of stations based on considerations of administrative importance, population, remoteness of locality, proximity to the border and special considerations like tourist, pilgrim and project importance. The policy of the Department in this regard is reviewed periodically with a view to progressively develop telecommunication services in rural and remote areas.

HUNGER STRIKE IN TARAPUR AND CO. KALYANI (WEST BENGAL)

4980. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven hundred and thirteen workers of Tarapur and Co., Kalyani, West Bengal are on hunger strike since the 16th July, 1968 in protest against the retrenchment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the 21st July, 1968 seven workers who were on hunger strike were arrested; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). This is a matter falling in the State sphere and the Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal has been requested to furnish information. The information will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

ASOKE NAGAR R.I.C. FACTORY CALCUTTA

4981. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 women workers are having stay-in-strike at Asoke Nagar R.I.C. factory in a suburb of Calcutta since the 23rd July, 1968 in protest against the decrease in daily wages; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demands of these women workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Forty-two women workers were on a stay-in-strike on 23-7-68 in protest against alleged decrease in earnings. It is reported that after the management explained the position regarding conversion of unit of production from pound to kilogram with resultant adjustment in rates the workers resumed their duties with effect from 24-7-68.

(b) Does not arise.

फसल बीमा योजना

4982. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री सु० कु० तापडिया :

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

(क) फसल बीमा योजना को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इसकी क्रियान्विति में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी विधान के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे : (क) राज्य सरकारों की राय जानने के लिये फसल बीमा सम्बन्धी विशेषज्ञ

का मसौदा तथा मार्गदर्शी योजना को राज्य सरकारों के पास कुछ समय पहले भेज दिया गया था। कुछ राज्यों से उत्तर प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ख) योजना की क्रियान्विति और उस के लिये सहायता के प्रतिमान के विषय में राज्य सरकारों ने भिन्न 2 प्रकार की राय प्रकट की हैं। इस लिये सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न पर नये सिरे से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) वर्तमान संकेतों की मौजूदगी में यह कहना कठिन है कि विधेयक संसद में कब पेश हो सकेगा। योजना के विषय में विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखाविया गया। देखिये सख्या LT-1829/68.]

लोह-अयस्क खान कल्याण निधि

4983. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में लोह-अयस्क खनिकों के कल्याण निधि में से चिकित्सा, आवास, आमोदप्रमोद, शिक्षा, पीने के पानी आदि की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : 1967-68 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के लोह-अयस्क खनिकों के कल्याण के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्य किए गए :—

स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा योजनाएं

1. राजहरा खानों के लिए अस्पताली गाड़ी—चलता-फिरता दवाखाना मंजूर किया गया।

2. राजहरा खानों के प्रबन्धकों को पोलियो टीका खरीदने के लिए 2,000 रुपये का सहायक अनुदान दिया गया।

3. आठ मामलों में 3,940 रु० की कुल लागत में तपेदिक में पीड़ित खनिकों का वित्तीय सहायता की गई।

4. राजहरा खान अस्पताल के लिए 1,00,000 रु० की कुल लागत का एक एक्स-रे संयंत्र मंजूर किया गया।

5. राजहरा खान अस्पताल चलाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के प्रबन्धकों को 3,00,000 रु० का सहायक अनुदान दिया गया।

आवास :

4,08,000 रु० की कुल लागत से नई आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत 102 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण मंजूर किया गया।

मनोरंजन योजनाएं :

1. राजहरा में श्रम कल्याण केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिए मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, भिलाई के 6,100 रु० का सहायक अनुदान मंजूर किया गया।

2. राजहरा में दृश्य श्रव्य सेट चलाने के लिए 12,240 रु० की राशि मंजूर की गई।

3. राजहरा खानों के प्रबन्धकों को श्रमिकों के आवास क्षेत्रों में पांच रेडियो केन्द्र चलाने के लिए 9,675 रु० का सहायक अनुदान दिया गया।

4. राजहरा में राजहरा खानों के लोह-अयस्क खनिकों के लिए खेलों तथा अन्य सांस्कृतिक कार्यों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० भिलाई को 19,400 रु० का सहायक अनुदान दिया गया।

5. राजहरा में 9,190 रु० की लागत पर एक बहुदेशीय संस्थान मंजूर किया गया।

शिक्षा योजनाएं :

1. 110 छात्रों को 28,000 रु० की छावृत्तियां दी गईं।

2. 24,000 रु० की लागत पर राजहरा में एक केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय व वाचनालय मंजूर किया गया है।

3. राजहरा में बाल मंदिर चलाने के लिए मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, भिलाई को 17,500 रु० का सहायक अनुदान मंजूर किया गया।

4. राजहरा में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों (1,378) को बढ़िया सप्लाई करने के लिए 30,000 रु० मंजूर किये गए हैं।

पानी सप्लाई योजनाएं :

राजहरा में 16 कुएं खुदवाने के लिए 26,300 रु० के उपदान की अदायगी मंजूर की गई।

ALLOTMENT OF FERTILISERS TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

4984. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilisers allotted and supplied to Jammu & Kashmir State for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 separately; and

(b) the total demand made by the State Government for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The allotment of various kinds of nitrogenous fertilisers made in favour of Jammu & Kashmir Government during 1966-67 and 1967-68 and quantities supplied against the allotments during these years are given below:—

(Figures in Tonnes)

Kind of fertiliser	1966-67 Demand for Nitrogen*	Allotment	Supplies made
Sulphate of Ammonia	5,470(N)	20,582	20,414
Urea		240	240
Cal. Amm. Nitrate		2,000	1,330
	5,470(N)	4,842(N)	4,670(N)
	1967-68*		
Sulphate of Ammonia	9,000(N)	52,495	37,860
Urea		500	480
Cal. Amm. Nitrate		9,878	3,786
Di. Amm. Phosphate		37,228	33,018
Muriate of Potash		11,000	..
Total Nitrogen	9,000(N)	20,235(N)	15,061(N)

*There was no demand for phosphatic and potassic fertilisers.

LIFT IRRIGATION AND TUBEWELL COOPERATIVES IN BIHAR

4985. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposed to allow the formation of lift irrigation and tubewell co-operatives in Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of India has been encouraging the formation of coopera-

tive societies by groups of farmers for lift irrigation/tubewell schemes etc. in order to bring the small farmers within the purview of the benefits, considering that the small farmers find it difficult to get loans for installing a tubewell or well or pumpset of their own. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, however, has not received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar regarding formation of lift irrigation/tubewell cooperatives in that State.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Bihar is reported to have already taken action to form irrigation cooperative societies in that State in view of the inability of a large number of farmers to execute irrigation schemes with their own resources. Fifty such societies have been set up so far in the State. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided by the State Government for formation of these cooperative societies during the Third Plan. During the 4th Plan, the State Government has a proposal to form about 200 such societies in the State.

FLOUR MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

4986. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flour mills in West Bengal have been asked to grind wheat which was damaged by rain in open wagons received from Northern India and the flour mills are hesitating to accept it; and

(b) if so, whether Government have thoroughly tested such wheat in order to satisfy itself that it is fit for human consumption and what is the expert report from the health authorities?

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

(a) No damaged wheat was issued. Wheat received in open wagons affect-

ed by rain was salvaged and segregated. Only sound stocks fit for human consumption obtained after such operations were issued to flour mills and flour mills lifted such stocks without any complaints.

(b) Does not arise.

PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT IN U.P.

4987. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several U.P. mandis, excess quantity of wheat than that shown in the bills was being taken from farmers during the course of the procurement;

(b) if so, whether that wheat has been accounted for in Government records; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government against procurement officials who indulged in such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). According to prevalent market practices in U.P., the purchasing agents retain 'Karda' i.e., a nominal quantity usually not exceeding one kilo per quintal over and above the quantity for which the cultivators are paid. Karda is taken as the farmers do not clean their grains with the result that the grain contains more dirt and foreign matter than what is normally allowed in procurement operation. It is proposed to abolish this practice through the regulation of markets Act.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

4988. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment opportunities are less in indus-

trially under-developed Districts in States; and

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the State Governments to encourage and promote industries in under-developed Districts to ensure balanced development of areas in the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Employment opportunities at the District level, it is difficult the overall development of the area, namely: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Transport and other sectors of the economy besides industries. In the absence of data at the district level it is difficult to express any views on the subject.

(b) Balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of benefits of economic progress to the less developed regions and dispersal of industries subject to techno-economic considerations are among major aims of planned development. The State Governments have been requested to set up "Industrial Development Areas in backward Regions of the States" where basic facilities like power, water supply, communications and factory sites are provided to prospective entrepreneurs.

MARKETABLE AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS

4989. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not enough marketable agriculture surplus in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the total marketable agricultural surplus in the country within the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Marketable surplus depends

on a number of factors, viz., the size of the crop, variation in consumption levels of the producers and their families on account of the growth in population and the improvement in *per capita* income, variation in the quantities required for food and seed purposes, as also for the payment of wages in kind, quantities purchased by the farmers for their consumption later in the year etc. Precise data on marketable surplus of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities are not collected on a year to year basis. Some idea of the marketable surplus can, however, be had from the trend of market arrivals which in the selected markets, in the current marketing year so far, have been substantially higher than those in the preceding two years in the case of foodgrains, cotton etc. This may not, however, be to meet the increasing demand of consumers resulting from rise in population, industrialisation, urbanisation and increase in *per capita* income. To fill the gap, necessary imports are arranged by the Government.

HOSPITALS IN MINING AREAS

4990. **SHRI D. AMAT:**

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI G. C. NAIK:

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the scheme for opening of Central and Zonal hospitals in the mining areas for the welfare of the labourers has been implemented;

(b) if so, the number and location of such hospitals opened so far; and

(c) the basic principle for the opening and locating of such hospitals?

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

(b) The number of Hospitals opened so far is given below:—

CENTRAL HOSPITALS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| (1) Central Hospital, Dhambad | } | Bihar |
| (2) Central Hospital, Karma | | |
| (3) Central Hospital, Asansol | | West Bengal |
| (4) Central Hospital, Gangapur | | Rajasthan |

REGIONAL HOSPITALS

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| (1) Regional Hospital, Katras | } | Bihar |
| (2) Regional Hospital, Fisra | | |
| (3) Regional Hospital, Bhuli | | |
| (4) Regional Hospital, Baghmara | | |
| (5) Regional Hospital, Tisri | | |
| (6) Regional Hospital, Naisarai | } | West Bengal |
| (7) Regional Hospital, Phusro | | |
| (8) Regional Hospital, Chora | } | |
| (9) Regional Hospital, Salanpur | | |
| (10) Regional Hospital, Jamai | } | |
| (11) Regional Hospital, Dhanpuri | | |
| (12) Regional Hospital, Kurasia | | |
| (13) Base Hospital, Kalichedu | | Andhra Pradesh |

T. B. HOSPITALS

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) 100 bedded T. B. Wing adjunct to Central Hospital, Dhanbad | Bihar |
| (2) 100 bedded T. B. Wing adjunct to Central Hospital, Asansol | West Bengal |
| (3) 50 bedded T. B. Wing Karma adjunct to the Central Hospital | Bihar |
| (4) T. B. Hospital Searsol | West Bengal |
| (5) T. B. Hospital, Katras | Bihar |

HOSPITALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| (1) 100 bedded Central Hospital, Monendragarh is under construction. | } | Madhya Pradesh |
| (2) 50 bedded T. B. Wing adjunct to the Central Hospital Manendragarh is under construction. | | |

(c) The basic principles involved for the opening and locating of such hospitals are:—

- (i) dearth of medical facilities within easy reach of Coal, Mica

and Iron Ore Workers.

- (ii) Availability of suitable Land, Water, Electricity and marketing facilities for the day to day requirements of hospitals.

**NUMBER OF TRUNK CALLS BOOKED AT
BARBIL (ORISSA)**

4991. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI G. C. NAIK:

SHRI MAHENDRA
MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of trunk calls booked daily by the telephone exchange at Barbil in the State of Orissa—outgoing, incoming and transit calls—separately; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide a direct channel trunk line from Barbil to Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Calcutta and, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: (a) Outgoing—51; Incoming—5; Transit—Nil.

(b) No.

MESSRS. P. C. RAY & CO. (P), LTD.

4992. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3064 on the 5th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the stage of the arbitration proceedings between the Andaman Forest Department and Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co. (P) Ltd. and the likely period in which they are to be completed;

(b) whether Government propose to terminate the lease of Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co. (P) Ltd., Mayabunder, Andaman Islands; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The position in respect of three arbitration cases, referred to in Unstarred Question No. 3064 answered on 5th December, 1967, is briefly explained below:—

(i) Judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the first arbitration case for obtaining decree for the amount involved therein was declared on 9th August, 1968 dismissing the Company's petition with costs. The Company has, however, applied for stay of execution of the decree for one month and the Company's prayer to this effect has been granted by the Calcutta High Court.

(ii) Second and third arbitration cases are still in process. No definite date can possibly be given when these cases would be concluded. They are, however, expected to be concluded by end 1969 and March, 1970 respectively.

(b) and (c): The matter is under examination.

ANDAMAN FOREST LABOUR UNION

4993. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9298 on the 2nd May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made on the settlement of the dispute raised by the Andaman Forest Labour Union and Public Works Department Workers' Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the strike notice has been withdrawn; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal to create a machinery for the settlement of the outstanding disputes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/68*].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the position explained in the attached statement, there is no proposal to refer the outstanding demands to arbitration or adjudication.

IMPORT OF TRUCKS BY THE ANDAMAN FOREST DEPARTMENT

4994. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trucks imported by the Andaman Forest Department in 1968 so far;

(b) when they were purchased and were available for shipment;

(c) when they were actually shipped and the number yet to be shipped;

(d) whether there has been any delay in the shipment; and

(e) the conditions of the trucks so far received?

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

(b) One truck was ordered in November, 1965 and the other two in May, 1966. They were available for shipment in June, 1966 and July, 1966, respectively.

(c) One truck was shipped in March, 1968 and the other two in April, 1968. No more trucks for the Forest Department are to be shipped.

(d) Yes, Sir. This was mainly due to non-availability of shipping opportunities.

(e) Dynamoes of two trucks were found to be defective and the same

have been returned to the supplier for repairs.

IMPORT OF SUPER-PHOSPHATE FERTILISER

4995. SHRI DHUJESHWAR MEE-NA: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing about 175,000 tonnes of superphosphate fertilisers whereas more than 40,000 tonnes of super-phosphate fertilizer are lying idle in the Udaipur Zinc Smelter Factory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that factory is not able to work to its full capacity and is capable of producing the total requirements of superphosphate fertilizers; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop the import of superphosphate fertilizer and take steps to utilise the full-rated capacity of the Zinc Smelter factory, Udaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Every year, Government tried to arrange, subject to availability of foreign exchange, import of phosphate fertilizers to fill up the gap between the demand for phosphate fertilisers made by the States and the estimated production of phosphate fertilisers in the factories in the country. In assessing the production capacity of our factories, the capacity of the Udaipur Zinc Factory has also been taken into consideration. Though originally the import programme for 1968-69 was fixed at 3.3 lakhs tonnes of P_2O_5 , because of late arrivals of the imports arranged during the previous year, the situation was studied and the import programme for 1968-69 was limited to 1.36 lakhs tonnes of P_2O_5 . No imports of P_2O_5 have so far been organised for 1969-70.

(b) According to the speech of the Chairman of the factory made recent-

ly, they have difficulty in marketing their zinc production and super-phosphate production. The production of zinc and superphosphate are inter-linked. The factory has a stock in hand of 19,000 tonnes which is three months' supply. Normally, any Fertilizer Factory will have to be prepared to hold at least two months production in stock. Further, in the period December to May, they will have to hold stocks for longer period, as this is the off-season for application of phosphates. The annual production capacity of this factory is reported to be 76,400 tonnes of single super-phosphate. Stock in hand, therefore, is three months' production.

(c) As already explained, the production of the factory has been taken into consideration in estimating availability of phosphates in the country. Imports of fertilisers to make up the difference between demand and indigenous production has to be done every year, subject to availability of foreign exchange. The factory has been advised to organise its marketing. The Fertilizer Corporation of India have also promised to help the factory in disposal of a third of its production annually. Phosphate fertilisers from imported stock is not being allotted to the marketing area of the factory which is normally Rajasthan and part of Madhya Pradesh, to enable the marketing of the factory production in the zone.

PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

4996. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has asked for free hand in purchasing foodgrains from the States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that regard?

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

(a) In matters of purchase of foodgrains in different States where the Food Corporation of India is operating, its precise role both in respect of the grains to be handled by it and the area of its operations are determined by mutual discussions between the State Governments concerned and the representatives of the Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME

4997. **SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:**

SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9341 on the 2nd May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to implement the scheme of Unemployment Insurance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Scheme is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD

4998. **SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:**

SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:

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

(a) whether the proposal regarding the reconstitution of the Central Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages

Act has been finalised by Government: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act was last reconstituted in December, 1967. There is no proposal at present for its reconstitution as the term of office of the Members, other than official Members, is for a period of two years.

LOANS FOR MIGRANTS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

4999. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA ULAKA:

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

(a) the number of migrants from East Pakistan who came to India from 1st January, 1968, to the 31st May, 1968 and how many of them have applied for loans for house building and land within the same time; and

(b) the number of such applications lying pending at present and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). 5123 new migrants from East Pakistan have arrived from 1-1-68 to 31-5-68. Rehabilitation assistance is given to only such new migrants who have sought admission in the camps set up by the Government.

Information regarding the number, of persons who applied for house building and land loans, and the number of applications pending and the reasons therefor, is being collected. The requisite information will be laid out in the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

MYSORE FISHERIES CORPORATION

5000. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to invest in the Mysore Fisheries Corporation; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to link its contribution through representatives of its own on the Corporation and also associate members of the opposition parties, which are in a majority on the coast line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have recently intimated that a proposal to set up a State Fisheries Development Corporation is under their consideration and have enquired whether the Government of India would contribute to its Share Capital. The Government of India have not participated directly in any State Fisheries Corporation by contributing to the share capital. The question of linking financial participation with representation and of determining the manner of such representation will arise only if it is decided that the Government of India should contribute to the share capital of the Corporation. The question does not arise at present.

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

5001. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest statistics of overdues and bad debts of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies;

(b) whether recovery would be more assured if loans are on the mortgage of tenancies; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to advise State Governments to make tenancies alienable for payment of Cooperative dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) Provisional statistics for 1966-67, the latest available, regarding overdues in respect of short and medium term loan disbursed by primary agricultural credit societies are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Loans outstanding	470.58
(ii) Of which overdue	154.06
(iii) Bad and doubtful debts	181
(iv) Percentage of overdues to outstanding	33
(v) Percentage of bad and doubtful debts to outstanding	0.38

(b) and (c). Under the crop loan scheme short term loans are linked to production potential and repayment capacity and not based on landed or other collateral security. Medium term loans up to Rs. 1500 can also be made available without insisting on mortgage of land. It will not be desirable to insist on mortgage of tenancies for short term crop finance and medium term loans up to Rs. 1500.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

5002. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the fall in prices of wheat and rice in U.P. this year;

(b) the corresponding fall in Maharashtra and West Bengal; and

(c) the reasons for waiting for the kharif harvest before removing controls on the rabi harvest, which has been abundant and is being wasted in surplus States?

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

(a) In U.P. there is a decline in the prices of wheat and rice by about Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 20.00 in case of wheat and about Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 60.00 in case of rice during the current season.

(b) During the current season wheat prices rose by Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 22.00 per quintal in three reporting centres and declined by Rs. 5.00 per quintal at one reporting centre in Maharashtra. The prices of rice in Maharashtra are the maximum controlled prices fixed by the State Government and these are higher than last year consequent on the upward revision of procurement prices of paddy.

Rice prices in West Bengal moved down by about Rs. 42 to Rs. 125 per quintal during the current kharif season. Wheat is not a major crop in West Bengal and the prices are not maintained.

(c) It is not a fact that rabi grains are being wasted in surplus States. Government have already procured more than 2 million tonnes of wheat in the surplus States. Although the situation has improved with regard to wheat, it is not so in case of rice and it is felt desirable to assess the kharif crop prospects before considering any change in the existing zonal pattern.

BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS

5003. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the buffer stock of foodgrains to be held this year;

(b) the estimates of the storage charges and the loss due to deterioration and rats; and

(c) the resultant addition to the prices of foodgrains due to these factors?

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

(a) It is proposed to build up a buffer stock of 3 million tonnes of foodgrains with the Central and State Government by the end of October, 1968.

(b) The average annual cost of holding the buffer stock is estimated at Rs. 8.50 per quintal. This will include storage charges, storage loss and interest on capital.

(c) What, if any, part of the holding charges will be added to the issue price will have to be decided from time to time taking into account various factors such as the general pricing policy of Government, the purchase prices of internal and imported foodgrains, the open market prices etc.

WAGE BOARD AWARD

5004. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many references for adjudication of labour disputes have been received this year by his Ministry and how many of them have been referred for adjudication;

(b) the reasons for not referring all these references for adjudication;

(c) whether it is a fact that delay in referring such cases for adjudication leads to strikes; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking prompt decision in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). It is presumed information is required in respect of disputes relating to non-implementation of Wage Board Recommendations. A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Reference to adjudication does not necessarily prevent or

end a strike. Every effort is, however, made to finalise a decision on the suitability of a dispute for reference to adjudication as early as possible.

STATEMENT

No. of Failure of Conciliation Reports in respect of disputes concerning non-implementation of Wage Board Recommendations received during the period 1-1-68—20-8-68	The parties mutually agreed to settle the disputes by arbitration
	25
No. of disputes referred to adjudication	4
No. of disputes in respect of which adjudication was refused.	5
Reasons for refusal of adjudication	
No. of cases under examination	16

अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की उत्पादन लागत के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए स्थायी तकनीकी समिति।

5005. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अत्यावश्यक कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य संबंधी आंकड़े एकत्र करने के लिए नियुक्त स्थायी तकनीकी समिति ने गेहूं, कपास, ज्वार तथा अन्य खाद्यान्नों पर आने वाली उत्पादन लागत के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े एकत्रित कर लिये हैं ;

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

(ग) इन वस्तुओं के न्यूनतम मूल्यों के निर्धारण के उद्देश्य से शीघ्र आंकड़े एकत्रित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : कृषि विभाग द्वारा स्थापित स्थायी तकनीकी समिति के

निर्देश-पदों के अनुसार यह आशा नहीं की जाती कि वह विभिन्न कृषि जिनसों की उत्पादन-लागत से संबंधित आकड़े एकत्रित करें; परन्तु समिति द्वारा उत्पादन-लागत के सूचकांक सम्बन्धी दित्तों को एकत्र करने और उत्पादन-लागत का एकीकृत आधार पर सर्वेक्षण करने के सन्दर्भ में उचित सलाह देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

(ग) स्थायी तकनीकी समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार देश की मुख्य फसलों की उत्पादन-लागत का निरन्तर रूप से अध्ययन करने की बृहत् योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मन्त्रालय द्वारा कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

NEW SUGAR FACTORIES

5007. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of new licences granted to new sugar factories in private and cooperative sectors, State-wise, during the current year?

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

The information is given below:

S.No.	State	Number of Private/ licences is- sued in '68 for the estab- lishment of new sugar factories.	Co-operative
-------	-------	---	--------------

1.	Mysore	2	Co-operative
2.	Madras	1	Do.
3.	Maharashtra	2	Do.

आसाम में दंगों के कारण संचार व्यवस्था में गड़बड़

5008. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुराबाह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम (शिलांग) में पिछले दंगों के दौरान संचार व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह गड़बड़ कितनी हुई थी; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है या करने का प्रस्ताव है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल):

(क) शिलांग में दंगों के कारण संचार व्यवस्था में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई।

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी के दूरमुद्रक

5009. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुराबाह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिये हिन्दी के दूरमुद्रकों के निर्माण की दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) हिन्दी के दूरमुद्रकों की आवश्यकता को पूर्ण करने में देश कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा; और

(ग) अब तक प्राप्त सफलता के आधार पर प्रति वर्ष अनुमानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की जा सकेगी?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल):

(क) हिन्दी टेलीप्रिण्टर्स का निर्माण हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिण्टर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास में जुलाई, 1968 से आरम्भ हुआ है।

(ख) देश में हिन्दी टेलीप्रिण्टरों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की उत्पादन-क्षमता हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिण्टर्स के पास मौजूद है।

(ग) 1968-69 के दौरान जो 800 अरब हिन्दी-टेलीप्रिण्टर बनाने का कार्यक्रम है उससे 49 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की आशा है।

खंडवा में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

5010. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में खंडवा में एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह केन्द्र स्थापित होने से लेकर अब तक बिना खराब हुए कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी हां। 16 जून, 1968 को खंडवा में एक 600 लाइनों का स्वचल एक्सचेंज चालू किया गया था।

(ख) जी हां। इस एक्सचेंज का काम जून के दूसरे पखवाड़े और अगस्त के पहले पखवाड़े को छोड़ कर ग्राम तौर पर संतोषजनक रहा है।

(ग) इन अवधियों के दौरान भारी वर्षा के कारण।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम पंचायतों को डाकघर का सुविधाएं दिया जान

5011. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार ऐसे कितने और कौन-कौन से गांव हैं जिनमें ग्राम पंचायतों के पास डाकघर की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे सभी गांवों में डाकघर खोले जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रत्येक मामले की जांच करने के बाद जहां कहीं औचित्य हुआ नये डाकघर खोले जाएंगे बशर्ते कि विभागीय मानक पूरे होते हों और इसके लिए फंड उपलब्ध हों।

मध्य प्रदेश में तार-घर

5012. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार कितने नये तार-घर खोले गये ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में कौन-कौन से स्थानों पर तार-घर खोलने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) और (ख) : एक विवरणपत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1831 /68]।

मध्य प्रदेश में संकर बीजों का वितरण

5013. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में सहकारी समितियों/विकास खंडों के माध्यम से किन-किन किस्मों के संकर बीजों का वितरण किया गया था ; और

(ख) इससे कितने किसानों को लाभ पहुंचा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री आसाहिब शिन्दे :

(क) और (ख): इस विषय में राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

5014. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Trade Unions are dissatisfied with the administration of the public sector industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted any enquiry to find out the causes, of such dissatisfaction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to labour administration or personnel administration of the public sector undertakings. As in all industrial organisations differences of opinion arise between the management and the unions in the public sector undertakings on matters of administration and disputes are raised. The Industrial Relations Machinery at the Centre or at the State, as the case may be, intervenes in the disputes and helps the parties to settle them in accordance with the existing law or voluntary measures such as the Code of Discipline. Case studies of industrial relations conducted in several public sector undertakings reveal that separate personnel departments have been set up in these undertakings.

ALLOTMENT OF RICE SUPPLIES TO WEST BENGAL

5015. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal had requested the Government of India to allot 300,000 tonnes of rice for 1968 from the Central pool;

(b) if so, whether Government had agreed to the request;

(c) if not, the allocation of rice proposed to be made by Government during 1968 to West Bengal; and

(d) the reasons for not meeting the demand of the West Bengal Government in full?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have promised to supply to West Bengal 2.2 lakh tonnes of rice during 1968.

(d). Taking into consideration the needs of other deficit States and the availability with the Centre a larger supply is not possible.

LABOUR STANDING COMMITTEE

5016. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special meeting of the Labour Standing Committee was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main features of the problems discussed at the meeting;

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes. The 28th Session of the Standing Labour Committee was held at New Delhi on July 18, 1968.

(b) Automation was the only subject discussed at the meeting.

(c) The representatives of Government, employers' and workers' organisations who attended the meeting, stated their respective positions with regard to automation and no agreed recommendations were made by the Committee.

(d) The views expressed by the Committee would be taken into account by the Government in arriving at a decision on the subject.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

5017. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by Government towards the World Food Programme in convertible rupee and in commodities during the last five years;

(b) the assistance received by India from the Programme during the same period; and

(c) the contribution proposed to be made by Government during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government of India pledged a contribution of \$ 500,000 and 750,000 to the World Food Programme for the period 1963-65 (three calendar years) and 1966-68 (three calendar years) respectively. Of this 1/3rd was to be paid in cash in non-convertible rupees and the balance in the shape of commodities such as tea, sugar, dried fish and salt. No contribution has been made in convertible currency. The cash contribution is paid in annual instalments and the

commodities contribution is made as and when called for by WFP.

(b) During the last 5 years agreements were entered into by Government of India with WFP for 12 economic development projects and for two emergency projects under which World Food Programme committed to supply food commodities like wheat, maize, sorghum, skimmed milk powder etc. to the value of about \$ 40 million.

(c) The present pledging period (66-68) will be over by 31st December, 1968. For the next pledging period of 1969-70 (1-1-69 to 31-12-1970) the Government of India have pledged to contribute Rs. 500,000. This will also be 1/3rd in non-convertible rupees and the balance in the shape of commodities.

SHIFTING OF OFFICE OF P.M.G. ORISSA

5018. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to shift the office of the Post Master General, Orissa from Cuttack to Bhubneshwar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have formulated plans to provide accommodation to the Officers on shifting from Cuttack to Bhubneshwar, whereas there is no proposal to provide accommodation to the low-paid staff of the Post Master General's Office on their transfer to Bhubneshwar;

(c) if so, reasons for this discriminatory treatment to the low paid staff; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide accommodation to the low paid staff of Post Master General's office on their transfer to Bhubneshwar to save them from hardships that might be caused on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, it has been decided

in principle to shift the Headquarters of the PMG Office, Orissa Circle from Cuttack to Bhubneshwar.

(b) 110 units of staff quarters are under construction for the low paid staff, out of which some will be allotted to the Circle office staff. Plans for construction of some officers quarters have been called for and these will be constructed in phases subject to availability of funds.

(c) Quarters are being constructed for all categories of staff and there is no discrimination.

(d) Out of 110 units of staff quarters under construction some will be allotted to the low paid staff of the office of Postmaster General.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

✓ 5019. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift the restrictions imposed on the movement of foodgrains from one zone to the other;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that because of these restrictions, the prices of foodgrains in some States have come down artificially and in some States they have gone up;

(c) whether this is giving rise to corruption and profiteering and the farmers are being put to a loss as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the measures being adopted by the Government to stabilise the prices of foodgrains in various States so as to ensure equitable distribution and uniform prices of foodgrains in the country?

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

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) The price movements during the current year conform by and large to the pattern observed last year. The prices of foodgrains which showed downward trend after harvest in all the States have registered some increase recently mainly due to slowing down of the pace of market arrivals because of rains and partly due to seasonal conditions.

(c) and (d): Government are not aware of any instance of profiteering etc. due to food zones, which have been formed with a view to correct imbalances which would otherwise arise out of criss-cross movement of foodgrains on private trade account. The zones facilitate internal procurement and equitable distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices. The system of public distribution has been increasingly widened. Vigorous procurement drive has also been undertaken by Government at specified procurement prices to ensure protection to farmers. Other measures for price stabilisation include various regulatory measures on the trade, control on bank advances, import of foodgrains etc.

बैंको के माध्यम से किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना

5020. **श्री मधु लिमये:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंकिंग कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक के पुरःस्थापन का एक कारण यह था कि सरकार बैंकों के माध्यम से किसानों को सस्ते दर पर पर्याप्त ऋण उपलब्ध कराना चाहती थी ;

(ख) क्या इस विधेयक के पुरःस्थापन के पश्चात् इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिये उनके मन्त्रालय के साथ परामर्श करके कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या मन्त्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में स्वयं कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) (क) बैंकिंग कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक 1967 का मुख्य उद्देश्य बैंकों के प्रबन्ध में कुछ परिवर्तन करना है, जैसा कि उनके निर्देशक मण्डल का संघटन और पूर्णकालिक चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति करना। यह विधेयक उस सरकारी योजना का अंग है जिसका उद्देश्य कमर्शियल बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियन्त्रण स्थापित करना और विकास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बैंकों के संसाधनों के वितरण हेतु समुचित व्यवस्था करना है।

(ख) जी नहीं। ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की जा रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं। इस विषय में ऐसी कोई सुझाव नहीं दिये गये हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

कपास का उत्पादन

5021. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस वर्ष हुए कपास के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण आंकड़े प्राप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1967-68 में कितनी कपास का आयात किया गया तथा उसका मूल्य कितना था ; और

(घ) पिछले तीन महीनों में देश की मंडियों में कपास के दामों की क्या स्थिति रही ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, सन् 1967-68 के लिए।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है (विवरण 1) [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1832/68]।

(ग) सन् 1967-68 (सितम्बर, 67 से अगस्त, 1968) के दौरान लगभग 8.5 लाख गांठों के आयातों की सम्भावना है। अप्रैल, 1968 तक वास्तव में 47.92 करोड़ रुपये की 4,67,000 गांठों का आयात किया गया है।

(घ) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान विभिन्न मंडियों में कपास के मूल्य दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है (विवरण 2)। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1832/68]

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम के जातियों के सम्बन्ध में खर्च

5022. श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता के लिये निर्धारित धन-राशि में से बहुत कम धन-राशि अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में खर्च की जाती है और यदि हां, तो विभाग के कुल परिव्यय के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि में से निश्चित कोटे के रूप कितने प्रतिशत धन इस दिशा में खर्च किया गया है ;

(ख) गांधी शताब्दी के अवसर पर उपरोक्त जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कितने प्रतिशत धन खर्च करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को मुनिश्चित बनाने के लिये कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है कि 'सहकारिता' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत उनके लिए निर्धारित धन-राशि पर्याप्त है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि का

कोई निश्चित प्रतिशत विशिष्ट रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित नहीं किया जाता है। तथापि, इन कार्यक्रमों, जो कि ग्रामीण समुदाय के सभी वर्गों के लिए हैं, में होने वाले लाभ कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाओं तथा परिव्ययों की सीमाओं के भीतर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों को भी प्राप्त होने हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

ग्रामीण जनता के लिये संचार सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

5023. श्री राम सिंह अपरवाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण जनता के लिए संचार सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष औसतन कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण जनता की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह प्रतिशत कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेष कर उन क्षेत्रों में जहां अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के निवासी रहते हैं, में प्रति दो-तीन मील के या इससे कम फासले पर डाकघर स्थापित करने का है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) प्रतिशत नहीं बताई जा सकती, कारण ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए संचार व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए अलग में हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) डाकघरों के विकास के संबंध में मौजूदा नीति परिशिष्ट 'क' में दी

गई है जो सभापटल पर रख दी गयी है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1833/68]। उससे यह स्पष्ट है कि उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जहां अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं, कोई अलग नीति नहीं है। यद्यपि बहुत पिछड़े हुए वर्गीकरण में आने वाले क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए हानि की उच्चतर अनुमान्य सीमा निर्धारित है।

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन उपकरण निर्माण कारखाना

5024. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक अन्य टेलीफोन उपकरण कारखाना खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां, कब तथा इसका अनुमानित उत्पादन क्या होगा और उसमें अनुमानतः कितनी पूंजी लगाई जायेगी ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बंगलूर के, लम्बी-दूरी के पारेषण-उपस्कर के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से, इस उपस्कर के निर्माण के लिए एक नया कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) प्रस्तावित कारखाने के स्थान के विषय में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। आशा है कि यह नया कारखाना अपनी स्थापना के पहले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 13.5 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के पारेषण-उपस्कर का उत्पादन करेगा। प्रारंभिक प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार इस नये कारखाने का पूंजीगत-व्यय लगभग 2 करोड़ 45 लाख रुपये रहने की संभावना है।

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES OF I.A.R.I.

5025. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

has been working for the last so many years on seed mutation using radio-isotopes to yield better crops;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are certain problems facing the Institute in the expansion of their research programmes; and

(c) if so, what are those problems and the remedial measures suggested to overcome them with a view to give a real boost to the expansion programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, the Institute has been working for the last many years on the induction of mutation in several crop plants by using a wide variety of radio-isotopes and ionizing radiations.

(b) and (c). The primary functions of the I.A.R.I. are to conduct basic and applied research, at advanced level in the various branches of Agricultural science and to impart post-graduate education and training at M.Sc. and Ph. D. levels, over a full range of the major fields related to agricultural science and its cognate basic disciplines. The goal is to concentrate research effort on the more important problems facing the country's agriculture as well as to select areas of research representing the whole cross section of the field of agriculture with a view to developing a coherent body of research information to suit the country's present and future needs.

With a view to achieving these objectives, a number of schemes have either already been initiated or are under consideration for being taken up during the 4th Plan period to make up for the deficiencies in the existing set up and facilities at the Institute and to strengthen the hitherto weaker links in agricultural research in the country, both by opening of new lines of research and training and also strengthening certain lines initiated earlier.

हिन्दी आफिसर

5026. श्री रामचरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आफिसर का पद तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे पदों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरा जाना चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पद को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा इस पद का विज्ञापन किस तारीख तक दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, कृषि और खाद्य विभागों में हिन्दी अधिकारी के दो पदों को तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया था ।

(ख) क्रमशः दिनांक 13-11-1967 (अप्रारहून) से और 5-8-1968 (पूर्वाहून) से ।

(ग) एक वर्ष से कम के समय के लिए की गई तदर्थ नियुक्ति के विषय में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती । नियमित रूप से नियुक्ति के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श करना नियुक्ति के नियमों में निर्धारित ढंग पर निर्भर करता है ।

(घ) गृह मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में, सब मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों की नियुक्ति के लिए माडल नियम प्रस्तावित किये हैं । उसी के आधार पर, कृषि विभाग ने अपने नियुक्ति-नियमों का मसौदा बनाकर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा गृह मंत्रालय को, उनकी सहमति के लिए भेजा है इसके पश्चात,

इस पद पर नियमित रूप से नियुक्ति के लिए अनुमोदित नियमों के अनुसार कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

NEWSPAPER WORKERS STRIKE

5027. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JHA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 773 on the 25th July, 1968 and state:

(a) how many newspapers have been affected by the recent strike of newspaper employees and how many workers are involved therein;

(b) the number of man-days lost;

(c) whether the dispute between the employees and employers has since been resolved; and

(d) if not, the further steps which have been taken to settle the dispute and to end the strike and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Eight newspaper establishments in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have been affected by the strike. Strike in newspaper establishment in Madras has since been called off. The number of employees involved may be approximately 11,000.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) and (d). The workers of the Hindu, Madras resumed work on the 5th August, 1968. Strike in other establishments still continues. The dispute involves implementation of the recommendations of the non-journalists wage board. This is a matter for bipartite negotiation and settlement, the Central and State Governments have offered their conciliatory services for such settlement.

CIVIL MARRIAGES

5028. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil marriages which took place in the country within the last one year;

(b) the number of such marriages which ended in divorce and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to simplify the law for such marriages and divorces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) and (d). A Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, is pending before the Lok Sabha. It seeks to confer the right to apply for divorce on either party to a decree for judicial separation or for restitution of conjugal rights. The period of waiting in such cases is also being reduced from two years to one year. Apart from this there is no other proposal under consideration of the Government for the amendment of the Act.

TELEPHONE BOOTHS IN THE COUNTRY SIDE

5029. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements for installing telephone booths in the country side;

(b) the number of such telephones installed in the country in general and in Bihar in particular during the last one year; and

(c) if so, the number installed in each District of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Normally the installation of

Public Call Offices in rural areas is permissible if the schemes are remunerative to the Department. In other cases, i.e., when the schemes show loss they have to be guaranteed by the interested parties. However, with a view to progressively extending telephone facilities to rural areas a policy has been laid down, according to which provision of long distance Public Call Offices is permissible even on loss basis at certain categories of stations based on administrative importance, population consideration, tourist importance, project importance, pilgrim importance and remoteness of the locality from the existing telephone net work. On the above basis, there is a programme of opening 38 Public Call Offices during the year 1968-69 in Bihar.

(b) During 1967-68, 321 Public Call Offices were opened in the country. In Bihar, the number of such telephones opened during the last one year is 18.

(c) The break up of 18 offices referred to in (b) above districtwise is as follows:

Shahabad-6, Darbhanga-4, Chapra-2, Purnea-3, Muzaffarpur-1, Champaran-1, and Saharsa-1.

कृषि मजदूरों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी योजना

5030. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि मजदूरों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी योजनाएं केन्द्र द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाएं थीं,

(ख) सरकार ने 1968-69 तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन योजनाओं को राज्य योजनाओं के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि को सुधारने और भूमि-हीन कृषि मजदूरों के पुनर्वास की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अन्तिम अवधि में शुरू की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर, योजनाओं के केवल "स्मिल ओवर" भाग के लिये, अर्थात् उन योजनाओं के लिये जो स्वीकृति के पश्चात् वास्तव में चालू थी, कार्यक्रम वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष के आधार पर चल रहा है। यह स्थिति 1968-69 तक चालू है। जहां तक चौथी योजना का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं की संख्या और उनके कार्यक्षेत्र के बारे में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

पौड़ी-गढ़वाल में तारों तथा मनी-आर्डरों का वितरित न किया जाना

5031. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पौड़ी गढ़वाल के लोगों से इस आशय की शिकायत मिली है कि उन्हें तार, मनी आर्डर तथा पत्र समय पर न मिल कर 20-25 दिन बाद मिलते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसद् कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) विभाग को इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पौड़ी-गढ़वाल में नये डाकघर

5032. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी-गढ़वाल जिले में कुल कितने डाकघर खोले गये ;

(ख) वे कितन-कितने स्थानों पर तथा किन तारीखों को खोले गये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को वहां और अधिक डाक-घर खोलने के बारे में उस क्षेत्र के लोगों से कुछ ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) 12

(ख) स्थानों के नाम खोले जाने की तारीख

नागजगाई	5-2-1968
संजले	28-2-1968
कंडाई	24-2-1968
शंकराचार्य नगर	9-1-1968
पदमपुर मुखराव	1-12-1967
हरेतीखाल	11-12-1967
सेरियाखाल	13-12-1967
थलडा	23-12-1967
राजवत	12-12-1967
नखोली	9-12-1967
विनोबापुरी	25-12-1967
मासन गांव	23-11-1967

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) पांच मामलों में डाकघरों की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और शेष मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ।

ASIAN LABOUR MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

5033. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Taiwan is not being invited to the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference scheduled to be held in New Delhi at the end of January, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Taiwan was invited to Asian Labour Ministers' Conference held at Manila (Phillipine) in 1966;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam which had not been invited to the Manila Conference in 1966 are being invited to the Conference scheduled to be held in New Delhi; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for leaving out Taiwan and including Mongolia, North Vietnam and North Korea in the list of countries for this conference?

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

(b) to (d). There is no standing membership of countries for the Conference and invitations to Labour Ministers of Asian countries are issued by the host country. Invitations to the Conference at Manila in 1966 were issued by the Labour Minister (Hon. Labour Secretary) of the Government of Philippines. Formal invitations for the proposed Conference at New Delhi in 1969 will be issued by the Labour Minister of the Government of India. It is not proposed to invite Taiwan to the Conference as India has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan. As the Governments of Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet Nam have not shown interest in attending the Conference in response to enquiries made on behalf of the Labour Minister, it is not proposed to issue formal invitations from the Labour Minister to the Labour Ministers of those countries.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

5034. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the present sugar policy of Government, its production in 1967-68 season has increased; and

(b) whether this year the export of sugar is also likely to increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. Sugar production in 1967-68 is estimated at 22.5 lakh tonnes as compared with a very much lower estimate prepared before the introduction of the new policy.

(b) No Sir. Exports of sugar in 1968 would be only about 95,000 tonnes to meet quota obligations.

श्रम क्षेत्रों में दंगे

5035. श्री हूकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वसि मंत्री 4 अप्रैल, 1968 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 6318 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 1967 से 4 अप्रैल, 1968 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के श्रम क्षेत्रों में हुए दंगों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त जानकारी कब इकट्ठी हो जायेगी और कब सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वसि मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) और (ख). अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 6318, दिनांक 4-4-1968 में नवम्बर, 1967 से 4-4-1968 के

सम्बन्ध में सूचना मांगी गई थी। इस समयावधि के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य	श्रम क्षेत्रों में दंगों की संख्या	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
मध्य प्रदेश	101	166
उत्तर प्रदेश	3	55
पश्चिम बंगाल	107	702

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राज्यों के तार-घरों में अंग्रेजी के टेलीप्रिटरों की संख्या

5036. डा० गोबिन्द दास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में तार-घरों में कितने अंग्रेजी के टेलीप्रिटर लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) इस वर्ष तथा वर्ष 1969 में कितने तार-घरों में हिन्दी के टेलीप्रिटर लगाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) शेष तार-घरों से शीघ्र हिन्दी में तार भिजवाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गजरास):

(क) 1. उत्तर प्रदेश	431
2. मध्य प्रदेश	169
3. बिहार	160
4. राजस्थान	136
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	214
6. पंजाब	
7. दिल्ली	283
8. महाराष्ट्र	618
9. गुजरात	167

(ख) (1) इस वर्ष के दौरान—68.

(2) 1969 के दौरान यह परियात की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) देवनागरी तारों के निपटान के लिए जहाँकहीं औचित्य हो अलग से सीधे मोस निगम मार्गों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। अन्य सभी परिस्थितियों पर देवनागरी परियात सामान्य मोस निगम मार्गों पर ही भेजे जाते हैं।

**FREE TRAVELLING FACILITIES TO
M.P.s. IN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT
BUSES**

5037. **SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government have so far provided Members of Parliament from that State with free travelling facilities in motor buses operating in that State for discharge of their Parliamentary duties; and

(b) if so, which are those States and what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Only the State Government of Kerala provides free travel facilities to Members of Parliament from that State in Transport Buses of the State Road Transport Corporation.

**INDUSTRIAL JUDICIAL AUTHORITY FOR
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE**

5038. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to constitute an industrial judicial authority to replace industrial tribunals and labour courts in order to end Government interference in industrial disputes;

(b) whether the provisions of the Code of Discipline relating to recog-

nition of Trade Unions in industries is also proposed to be changed; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). The Government have no proposals at present for replacing Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts or for changing the provisions of the Code of Discipline relating to recognition of Trade Unions. These matters will be considered by the Government after receipt of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

**RURAL CREDIT REQUIREMENT IN WEST
BENGAL**

5039. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of rural credit requirement in West Bengal;

(b) the total amount of credit in rupees provided for the rural areas through each source, viz., (i) Government (ii) Co-operative societies, (iii) Other Government sponsored institutions, (iv) private money lenders, and (v) other sources during 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(c) the number of farmers covered through the supply of rural credit;

(d) the average amount of credit in rupee for each farmer; and

(e) the number of farmers covered by the supply of credit through co-operative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) According to the preliminary estimate the average annual requirement of overall rural credit would be of the order of Rs. 70 crores.

(b)

Source	1966-67	1967-68
1. Government	Rs. 1.81 crores	Rs. 3.56 crores
2. Co-operative Societies	Rs. 10.47 crores	Rs. 11.56 crores
3. Other Govt. sponsored institutions	Not available	Not available
4. Private Money lenders	Not available	
5. Other sources	Not available	

(c) Not available.

(d) Not available.

(e) 9,75,000.

**CO-OPERATIVE STORE FOR MEMBERS
OF A.I.C.C. IN DELHI**

5040. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether any complaints regarding the mishandling of the co-operative stores' funds as well as misuse of merchandise obtained at preferential rates by the co-operative store for the Members of the All India Congress Committee have been received;

(b) if so, whether Government have looked into the charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir; a report regarding alleged misappropriation of Rs. 5136.99 has been made to the Police Authorities and a statutory enquiry into the affairs of the society has been made under the orders of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi, who will take further necessary action in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

**DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDE OF SENIOR
OFFICERS OF PUNJAB CIRCLE TOWARDS
SCHEDULED CASTES EMPLOYEES**

5041. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint about the discriminatory attitude of some senior P. & T. officers in the Punjab Circle towards Scheduled Castes employees have been received by him or the P. & T. Department;

(b) whether any convention of Scheduled Castes Government employees has been held recently at Jullundur and some resolutions were passed therein against the said P. & T. officers;

(c) whether some senior officers including gazetted Scheduled Caste officers, approved by the P. & T. Board, have been reverted very recently there without assigning any reasons, whereas officers belonging to other communities who are junior to the said Scheduled Castes Officers are still officiating; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Yes; the resolution was passed by the Scheduled Castes Welfare Association, Jullundur, which is not a recognised association.

(c) and (d). Recently, due to administrative reasons, three officials

were reverted. One of these officials was Scheduled Caste. His reversion had no connection with the Complaint about the treatment with the Scheduled Caste officials. Orders for promotion of these officials in regular vacancies have since been issued.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

5042. **SHRI MANGLATHUMADAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present term of the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) the criteria for selection of persons for such top posts; and

(c) whether the State Governments are being consulted in selecting the Chairman of the Regional Centres of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Chairman holds office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

(b) The Labour Minister of the Government of India has been the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation since its formation, as provided in section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Subsequent amendment of the Act provides that the Chairman will be nominated by the Central Government.

(c) Yes. The Chairmen of Regional Boards are appointed in consultation with the State Governments.

KERALA DEMAND FOR FOOD SUBSIDY

5043. **SHRI MANGLATHUMADAM:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked for special food subsidy to give relief to the flood victims of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such request has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

AREA UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION

5044. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL:** Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that this year area under cotton sowing will be considerably less as compared to that of the last year;

(b) whether as a result of the price of cotton in the last harvest being not remunerative to the growers and rains in June and July last being considerably less, the size of the cotton crop will be further reduced; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). As the sowings of cotton are still in progress, it is too early to give any firm idea about the area and production of cotton during 1968-69.

**लखीमपुर खेड़ी, उत्तर प्रदेश में
हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फॅक्ट्री**

5045. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फॅक्टरी, गोला गोकर्ननाथ, लखीमपुर खेड़ी ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन किया, उसमें से कितनी चीनी सरकारी कोटे में दी गई तथा कितनी खुले बाजार में बेची गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस कारखाने के प्रबन्धक बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी को चोर बाजार में बेच रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य एक महीने बाद दिया जाता है जिससे किसानों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गत 5 वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फैक्ट्री, गोला गोकर्ननाथ द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी की मात्रा नीचे दी जाती है :—

चीनी वर्ष (पहली अक्टूबर से 30 सितम्बर तक)	उत्पादित चीनी (मीटरी टन)
1963-64	74,104
1964-65	78,405
1965-66	80,265
1966-67	49,707
1967-68	50,952

1963-64 में 1966-67 तक के वर्षों में उत्पादित मारी चीनी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य पर नियन्त्रित वितरण के लिए निर्मुक्त की गयी थी। सरकार 1967-68 में उत्पादित चीनी लगभग 60 प्रतिशत चीनी नियन्त्रित वितरण के लिए ली जाएगी और शेष मात्रा खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए निर्मुक्त की जाएगी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं, फैक्ट्री से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार यह देखा गया है कि वह प्रत्येक सप्ताह तत्परता से भुगतान कर रहे है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सहकारी चीनी कारखाना

5046. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक सहकारी समिति ने कुछ समय पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला खेड़ी लखीमपुर में पालिया नामक ग्राम में चीनी का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके स्थापित न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सत्य है कि इस प्रस्तावित मिल को स्थापित करने के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किसी को लाइसेंस दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पक्ष का क्या नाम है जिसे यह लाइसेंस दिया गया और किस दिनांक को यह लाइसेंस दिया गया था तथा उसमें अब तक चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां। मैसर्स पालिया-भीरा गन्ना सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, पालिया-कलां जिला खेड़ी से अप्रैल, 1964 में पालिया-कलां जिला खेड़ी (उ० प्र०) में नया सहकारी चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु लाइसेंस लेने के लिए एक आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से विचार किया गया था। उन्होंने सूचित किया कि मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान शुगर लिमिटेड गोला गोकर्ननाथ की लाइसेंस शुद्ध। बढ़ायी गयी दैनिक 5000 मीटरी टन गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता लायक गन्ना सम्बन्धी जरूरतें पूरी करने के बाद पालिया-कलां के प्रस्तावित चीनी कारखाने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में गन्ना उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। अतः उन्होंने यह सिफारिश की कि गोला गोकर्ननाथ चीनी कारखाने को पालिया-कलां के कारखाने की अपनी

1400 मीटरी टन दैनिक गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता देने की इजाजत दी जाए और यह प्रबन्ध दोनों पालिया में सहकारी कारखाने के समर्थकों और गोलागोकरन नाथ चीनी कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों को स्वीकार्य थे। तदनुसार मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड को गोलागोकरन नाथ से अपने कुछ प्लांट और मशीनरी पालिया की चीनी फैक्ट्री स्थापना करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था।

(घ) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, गोलागोकरन नाथ जिला खेड़ी को पालिया कलां जिला खेड़ी (उ० प्र०) में 1400 मीटरी तन गन्ना पेरने वाला चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए 20-7-1966 को लाइसेंस दिया गया है। पालिया कलां के कारखाने ने अभी उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया है।

हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फैक्ट्री गोलागोकरन लखीमपुर खेड़ी

5047. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फैक्ट्री, गोलागोकरन नाथ, लखीमपुर खेरी ने गत पांच वर्षों में भविष्य निधि में कितनी राशि जमा की है तथा कितनी राशि उनके नाम पर बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत पांच वर्षों में कर्मचारियों को जो बोनस की राशि देनी थी वह भी उन्हें नहीं दी गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फैक्ट्री, गोलागोकरन नाथ, लखीमपुर खेड़ी

5048. श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फैक्ट्री, गोलागोकरन नाथ, लखीमपुर खेड़ी में शुगर वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त कारखानों में इस समय कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, इनमें से कितने नियमित आधार पर और कितने दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कार्य करते हैं ; और

(घ) जो कर्मचारी दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर काम करते हैं, उन्हें नियमित कर्मचारी न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान शुगर फैक्ट्री, गोलागोकरन नाथ, लखीमपुर खेड़ी ने चीनी उद्योग के द्वितीय मजूरी बोर्ड की अंतरिम सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कर दिया है। बोर्ड ने अभी तक अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1609 है तथा नियमित आधार पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या भी 1609 है। दैनिक मजूरी पर कोई कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

POSTAGE STAMP IN HONOUR OF
TAMIL POET BARATHIDASAN

5049. SHRI SUBRAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a Postage Stamp in honour

of the Tamil Poet Barathidasan; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

VACANCIES IN RECORD OFFICE OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE AG DIVISION, MADRAS

5050. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies kept vacant in the Record Office of Railway Mail Service, AG Division, Madras for last two years; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHIFTING OF R.M.S. DIVISION TO VIJAYAWADA

5051. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift three R.M.S. Divisions AG-22, Y-16 and AG-4 from Madras to Vijayawada;

(b) whether this proposal, if implemented would result in hardships to the employees who will have to be transferred *en bloc* from Madras; and

(c) whether the proposal has any special administrative advantage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Headquarters of RMS AG-22 Section has already been shifted from Madras to Guntakal. As regards AG-4 and Y-16, there is at present no proposal to shift their headquarters.

(b) In the case of Y-16 and AG-4, the question does not arise. As regards, AG-22, the interests of staff had been kept in view.

(c) It was administratively more advantageous to shift the Headquarters of AG-22 from Madras to Guntakal.

TRANSFER OF CLASS III SORTERS TO ANDHRA CIRCLE

5052. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any class III Sorters of the Railway Mail Service Record office 'Y' and 'AG' division, Madras have volunteered to be transferred to the Andhra Circle;

(b) whether such volunteers have not so far been transferred to Andhra circle; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Five Sorters of AG-22 Section at Madras, who volunteered for transfer to Andhra Area at the time of shifting of the headquarters of the Section to Guntakal have been transferred. Three Sorters of Record Office 'Y' Division, Madras, who requested for transfer to Andhra Area

could not be transferred for want of vacancies in Andhra Circle.

CLASS IV POSTS AND R.M.S. RECORD OFFICE AND A.G. DIVISION MADRAS

5053. **SHRI MAYAVAN:**
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV Posts in the Railway Mail Service Record Office, A.G. Division, Madras are filled up from candidates from Cudappah, Chittoor and Anantapur district Employment Exchange offices; and

(b) whether this mode of recruitment is in contravention of the prescribed rules of recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Record Office AG Division at Madras is part of the RMS AG Division with Headquarters at Guntakal. Candidates from all the Employment Exchanges in that Division including the Employment Exchange at Madras are, therefore, called for recruitment to Class IV posts in the Record Office at Madras.

(b) No. The mode of recruitment as in the reply to part (a) is in accordance with the prescribed rules applicable to recruitment of Class IV staff in RMS Divisions whose jurisdiction extends to more than one State.

STARVATION DEATHS IN WEST BENGAL

5054. **SHRI B. K. DASCHAU-DHURY:**
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several persons in the various Districts of West Bengal and six persons in Cooch-

Behar District have died of starvation in the last three months;

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop starvation deaths;

(c) who are the persons responsible for not allowing them to have food in time through gratuity relief and free rations; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an immediate enquiry into this matter?

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

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

LAND RESERVED FOR HARIJANS, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN MEERUT

5055. **SHRI RAM CHARAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some land was reserved for allotment to the landless Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Village Basatekri, Tehsil Bagpat in District Meerut at the time of the land consolidation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said reserved land has been allotted by the Village Pradhan to his landowner agriculturist nephew, instead of allotting to Harijans etc. on a permanent lease of 99 years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the aggrieved Harijans of the village made a written appeal to the authorities concerned a number of times without any result; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

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

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Under the U.P. Government's orders, every Gaon Sabha is required to reserve 8% of the total area of a village for planned utilisation and let out the balance for cultivation. In villages where available vacant land is less than 8% no allotment is possible. In Village Basatekri the vacant land available was less than 8% of the village area, and so all of it was reserved for planned use. There was thus no scope of admitting any new tenants. In view of the reasons mentioned above the Pradhan could not accede to the request of Harijans for allotment of land. An area of 12 Biswa 10 Biswans has however been reserved for abadi (homestead) of Harijans during consolidation, and all of it has been distributed to them.

USE OF NEW POWER HARROW AND TILLER IN BANGALORE SUBURBAN FARM

5056. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a new power harrow and tiller being used by a Dutch gentleman in a Bangalore suburban farm;

(b) the advantages that this new device offers over the conventional and traditional implements; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for its popularisation amongst farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). A power harrow/tiller, samples of which were allowed to be imported, is proposed to be manufactured by an Indian firm at Bangalore. This implement is an improvement over conventional harrows in that the soil engaging parts are given an oscillatory motion through the power transmitted to it through the tractor power take off.

Also it gives a more uniform stirring of the soil and, under suitable soil conditions, permits a more efficient and faster operation.

The proposals from the Indian party for the production of this implement with the assistance of the Dutch manufacturer has been approved in principle and the implement is expected to be taken up for production and distribution to farmers in the near future.

AREA UNDER SUGAR CULTIVATION *vis-à-vis* FOR CROPS

5057. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in sugar production during 1967-68 as compared to that in 1966-67 is due to large area being brought under sugarcane cultivation; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it was detrimental to the production of other food crops?

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

(b) Does not arise.

CODIFICATION OF LABOUR LEGISLATIONS

5058. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group of the National Commission on Labour has recommended to consolidate and codify all the existing legislations on Employment Welfare, Social Security and Industrial disputes into an "Indian Labour Code"; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this respect?

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

(b) The report of the Study Group has been submitted to the National Commission on Labour for their consideration and not to Government. Government will consider the matter only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

ALL-INDIA WHIPS' CONFERENCE

5059. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the next date and venue of the All-India Whips' Conference has been decided;

(b) if so, when and where it will be held; and

(c) what will be its main agenda?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप लगाने के परिणाम स्वरूप हुई हानि

5060. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई के उद्देश्य से उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाये गये 6,000 नलकूपों से सरकार को हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का हानि के कारणों की जांच कराने के लिये एक जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग)। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

लघु सिंचाई साधनों के लिए राजस्थान को सहायता

5061. श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार को कृषि-योग्य लाखों बोघे भूमि की उत्पादन-क्षमता बढ़ाने और राज्य में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से लघु सिंचाई के साधनों के विकास हेतु कोई विशेष अनुदान 1968-69 में दिया गया है अथवा दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अनुदान के लिए कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

भैंस जाति के पशुओं का विकास

5062. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशेषज्ञ समिति के माध्यम से भैंस जाति के पशुओं के विकास का अध्ययन करना, जैसा कि गाय जाति के पशुओं के मामले में दो बार किया गया है, उचित नहीं समझा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दूध, घी, सस्ते मांस की मांग पूरा करने के लिये भैंस और भैंसा आसानी से नहीं मिलते हैं तथा भैंस जाति के पशुओं की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है क्योंकि आधुनिक सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम लागू किये जाने के साथ-साथ उन की आवश्यकता खेत के नये उपकरण चलाने तथा भारवहन के लिये होती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो भैंस जाति के पशुओं का विकास करने के लिये कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं अपनाए जाने का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) जीनहीं। "गौरक्षा समिति" जो केवल जून, 1967 में नियुक्त की गई थी अभी तक कार्य कर रही है। हां यदि माननीय सदस्य नवम्बर 1947 और जून 1954 में भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई दो समितियों की ओर ध्यान दिला रहे हैं तो इन दोनों समितियों ने गाय एवं भैंसों के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्टों में विचार किया है जो निम्न रूप में प्रकाशित हुई है :—

- (1) "पशु परिक्षण एवं विकास समिति की रिपोर्ट 1948";
- (2) "भारत में पशुओं के वध की रोक पर विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट, 1955"।

अधिक दूध देने वाले पशुओं के परिक्षण पर सितम्बर, 1961 में केन्द्रीय गोसम्बन्धन परिषद् द्वारा स्थापित विशेष समिति ने भी भैंसों के प्रश्न पर विचार किया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) भैंस के बहु उच्चतर दूध उत्पाद एवं मक्खन वसा की दृष्टि में, जैसी कि गायों के साथ उन की तुलना की गई है, दूध के लिये द्रुतगति से बढ़ती हुई मांग के कारण, भैंसों के लिए बड़ी मांग है। भैंस-पालन और विक्रय अधिकाधिक सर्वप्रिय होते जा रहे हैं और उन की कीमतें चढ़ गई हैं। दुधारु भैंसों की कमी की कोई विनिष्ट खबर अभी तक

ध्यान में नहीं आई है। गो-आवादी की अपेक्षा भैंस-आवादी तीव्रतर गति से बढ़ रही है। यद्यपि भारवहन शक्ति के लिये भैंसाओं के प्रयोग में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है, इस अभिप्राय के लिये नर-भैंसों की कमी के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) विद्यमान पशु विकास योजनाओं में गाय एवं भैंसों के लिये कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, निम्नलिखित योजनाओं में विकास के विभिन्न पहलु में गाय एवं भैंस दोनों की आवादी को आवरित करते हैं :—

- (1) आदर्श ग्राम परियोजना।
- (2) सघन पशु विकास योजना।
- (3) शहरी एवं उपशहरी क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम वीर्य सिचन केन्द्रों की स्थापना।
- (4) पशु प्रजनन एवं सांड पालन पोषण फार्मों की स्थापना।
- (5) बछड़ा/बछिया पालन-पोषण योजना।
- (6) सन्तति परीक्षण योजना।
- (7) दाना एवं चारा विकास योजनाएँ।

उसी तरह से वैज्ञानिक पशु प्रजनन, के लिये बनाई हुई योजनाओं में, भैंसों की सुरति नस्ल के लिये एक केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और मुराह भैंसों के लिये एक अन्य फार्म पर सक्रिय विचार किया जा रहा है। राज्य पशु प्रजनन फार्मों की एक बड़ी संख्या भी गोवृन्दों के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न नस्लों के भैंस वृन्दों का संरक्षण करती है। यह आशा है कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी, जो अभी तैयार की जा रही है भैंसों के विकास पर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

WAGE BOARD FOR FERTILIZER AND HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

5063. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wage Board for the Fertiliser and

Heavy Chemical Industries under the Chairmanship of Shri Shriramamurthi has finalised its report and submitted it to Government:

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) how far they have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The report has not been received by Government.

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

बांदा जिले में सहकारी बैंक

5064. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बांदा जिले में सहकारी बैंकों से कई चालबाज लोग सुपरवाइजर्स से सांठ-गांठ कर के गरीब लोगों के नाम पर ऋण ले लेते हैं; जिन्हें बिना किसी कमर के कुछ समय बाद उनकी जायदाद की कुर्की के आदेश मिलने पर वह धन मजबूरन चुकाना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस जिले में वर्ष 1960 से लेकर आज तक ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात का का भी पता है कि इन बैंकों में जमा राशियों का ब्याज ग्रंथधारियों को नहीं दिया जाता है, किन्तु उसे खर्च के रूप में दिखाकर सुपरवाइजर लोग हड़प जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कदाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री:

(श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी)। (क) से (घ) : जानकारी एकावत की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

TRUNK CALLS CANCELLED AT DELHI EXCHANGES

5065. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trunk calls cancelled in July, 1968 in Delhi Exchanges on account of the lines being out of order;

(b) the total loss in revenue as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the breakdowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No separate statistics are maintained regarding cancellation of trunk calls due to lines being out of order.

(b) In view of (a) above, loss of revenue cannot be calculated.

(c) Prescribed measures for preventive maintenance are adopted to avoid breakdowns. Whenever breakdowns occur in spite of these measures, effort is made to restore the communication with the minimum of delay.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF INDIAN LABOUR

5066. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly wages and amenities provided by the private and public sector to labour separately in each sector; and

(b) how do the wages paid to Indian Labour compare with the wages paid in Eastern, Middle East and African countries and by Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Details in respect of average monthly wages and amenities

provided to labour in private and public sectors are not available. However, a Statement showing per capita annual earnings of employees in manufacturing industries covered by the Factories Act, 1948 earning less than Rs. 400 p.m. during 1964 and 1965 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1834/68*]

(b) A statement showing earnings of labour in manufacturing sector in India and some selected countries in East, Middle East, African Countries, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1834/68*].

R. M. S. COACHES

5067. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the absence of proper racks in RMS coaches running on Indian Railways results in dumping of bags one over the other and as a consequence thereof bags cannot be taken out at the appropriate destination and are being over-carried;

(b) whether this over-carriage causes delay in delivery of Dak;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are no emergency exits in these coaches resulting in the destruction of bags as a result of fire; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to remove these defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GURJAL): (a) The RMS vans provided for sections handling a large volume of mails are fitted with racks which are, however, not meant for storing mail bags. But bags are stacked on the floor in one portion of the mail van or if space is not adequate in the van in an adjacent third class compartment and arranged in groups according to the stations at which they are to be off-loaded. The Department has not received any reports of over carriage due to want of racks.

19—1 LSD/68

(b) No case of delay to mails on account of over carriage due to want of racks has come to notice.

(c) Emergency exits are not provided in mail vans and it is difficult to provide them. Fire Extinguishers are, however, supplied in order to deal with sudden outbursts of fires.

(d) Does not arise.

TRANSPORT OF FOODGRAINS FROM KANDLA PORT

5068. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is generally inordinate delay in transporting foodgrains at Kandla Port;

(b) if so, the total estimate of loss of foodgrains due to this during the last year and the current year so far; and

(c) the details of plans to develop port facilities at Kandla so as to avoid such wastages?

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

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

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN BIHAR

5069. SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target for the procurement of foodgrains in Bihar State fixed for the current year;

(b) whether the State would be able to meet its requirements in respect of foodgrains during the current year; and

(c) if not, whether any assessment has been made in this regard and how

much assistance in the matter of foodgrains has been asked for by the State Government for this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The targets recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for procurement of foodgrains in Bihar out of 1967-68 crop were:—

(In thousand tonnes)	
Grain	Quantity
Rice	260
Other Kharif cereals	60
Wheat	25

(b) Not out of its own production.

(c) The demands of foodgrains received from the Bihar Government were generally on a monthly basis, though for certain months, there were no specific demands. The total of quantities asked for by them during the period January to August, 1968 and the quantities allotted from Central pool are given below:—

(In thousand tonnes)		
	Asked for	Allotted
Seed Paddy	2.5	2.5
Wheat and Milo	448.0	453.7

CLOSURE OF SUGAR MILLS

5070. SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills now lying closed in the country;

(b) the main reasons for their closure; and

(c) the steps being taken to reopen them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Five factories did not work in the season 1967-68.

(b) Lack of sugarcane in their respective areas.

(c) The working of these factories during the next season will depend upon the availability of sugarcane.

STUDY GROUPS

5071. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Study Groups organised under his Ministry during the year 1968 up-to-date;

(b) the purpose for which they have been formulated and their tenure;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the Times of India in the month of July, 1968 to the effect that a Study Group under his Ministry had been asked to visit important cities in South India; and

(d) if so, the main subject of study of that group and the names of the personnel of the group?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Only one Study Group was set up in 1968.

(b) This Group is to undertake a detailed examination of the Malnad area in Mysore with regard to its suitability for inclusion in the Special Areas Development Programme. The Team will submit its report by 28th February, 1969.

(c) Yes, but this is about another Study Group which was set up in 1967.

(d) This Group is to undertake the study of the working and living conditions of licensed Railway Porters and Vendors employed on commission basis in Railway Departmental Catering Establishments. The Study Group is composed of:—

(i) Shri T. V. Anandan,
Member, Rajya Sabha Member

- (ii) Shri J. B. Sharma,
Assistant Director
Traffic (Commercial),
Railway Board,
Ministry of Railways. *Member*
- (iii) Shri J. N. Sharma,
Deputy Director,
Department of Labour
and Employment. *Convenor*

IMPORT OF SHEEP FROM AUSTRALIA

5072. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import sheep from Australia for sheep breeding in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, on receipt.

विषय : मंत्रालयों में दिल्ली दूध योजना के डिपो खोले जाना

5073. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के डिपो राजधानी में सभी मंत्रालयों में नहीं खोले गये हैं जिस के कारण मंत्रालय के बहुत से कर्मचारियों को दूध, घी, मक्खन आदि प्राप्त करने के लिये संसद भवन में आना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से मंत्रालयों में इस प्रकार के डिपो नहीं खोले गये हैं ; और

(ग) इन मंत्रालयों में दूध के डिपो कब तक खोले जाएंगे जिस से कर्मचारियों को दूध, घी, मक्खन आदि प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई न हो ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासहिब शिन्दे): (क) समस्त मंत्रालयों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के सारे दिन के लिये मिल्क स्टाल खोलना सम्भव नहीं है। मिल्क स्टाल निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं :—

- (1) नार्य ब्लाक ।
- (2) संसद भवन ।
- (3) कृषि भवन ।
- (4) उद्योग भवन ।
- (5) योजना भवन ।
- (6) डाक तार निदेशालय ।
- (7) रेल भवन ।
- (8) ए.जी.सी.एम. कार्यालय ।
- (9) टाऊन हाल, चांदनी चौक ।
- (10) यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस ।
- (11) ज्यूलोजीकल पार्क ।
- (12) केन्द्रीय डेरी, पश्चिम पटेल नगर ।

केवल अधिकृत व्यक्ति ही संसद भवन में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं, अतः अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिये संसद भवन के मिल्क स्टाल पर जाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) जिन स्थानों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध डिपो स्थापित किये गये हैं उन के नाम प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) चालू दुग्ध डिपों से आस पास के मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारी भी लाभ उठाते हैं। इस समय अतिरिक्त दुग्ध डिपो खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा ।

AERIAL SPRAY MACHINES FOR PLANT PROTECTION

5074. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts, helicopters and other aerial spray machines which the Central Government have for plant protection and locust control, separately for each and their daily spraying capacity and per acre rates of spraying charged from cultivators;

(b) the number of aircrafts, helicopters private sector organisations have in the country with their names and daily spraying capacities and per acre rates they charge for spraying;

(c) whether the full capacities of the above are in use;

(d) whether Government propose to increase their fleet or are contemplating to help private sector to increase their fleet; and

(e) if so, the extent of increase contemplated separately in each sector and the reasons for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation has 7 aircraft for plant protection and locust control work which may be used in a dual-role for both purposes. No aircraft are specifically reserved for any of these two roles. The daily spraying capacity of these aircraft are governed by a number of variable operational factors, which must be specified to determine the daily rate of effort per aircraft. A flat rate of Rs. 3 per acre is charged from the customer for subsidised crops, and for non-subsidised crops the charges are Rs. 2.915 for the first 100 acres and Rs. 2.65 per acre for subsequent acres.

(b) The information is as under:—

Names of operators	Fixed Wing aircraft	Rotary Wing Aircraft (Helicopter.)
(i) M/s Cambata Aviation (P) Ltd.	1	8
(ii) M/s Helicopter Service (P) Ltd.	Nil	5
(iii) M/s Bharatair.	Nil	2
(iv) M/s Mathur Aviation (P) Ltd.	6	Nil
(v) M/s Indamer.	3	Nil
(vi) M/s H. S. Sobha Singh (P) Ltd.	2	Nil
(vii) M/s Khemka Aviation (P) Ltd.	1	Nil
Total	13	15

The daily work capacity of these aircrafts, which depends on a number of variable operational factors, may be computed if these variables are known. Operational charges are Rs. 8 per acre for fixed-wing aircraft and Rs. 10 per acre for helicopters in respect of high-volume application, and half these rates for ultra-low-volume application.

(c) The full fleet capacity is used, excluding unserviceable aircraft.

(d) and (e). Some increase is under consideration.

AID FOR PLANT PROTECTION IN MADHYA PRADESH

5075. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4061 on the 14th March, 1968 and state:

(a) the amount paid as grant by the Central Government to the Madhya Pradesh Government as 50% assistance for plant protection programme during 1967-68;

(b) the total value of insecticides given to farmers during the said period in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the reasons why cultivators of Madhya Pradesh were charged full price for insecticides purchased by them for plant protection during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Under the rules, all Plan expenditure on Plant Protection is borne by the Central Government to the extent of 50% within the plan ceiling. During 1967-68, the State Government provided for an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 19.45 lakhs on plant protection work in the Plan and they are entitled to 50% assistance.

In addition, the State Government sanctioned Rs. 82.9 lakhs for controlling the gram hairy caterpillar epidemic in 1967-68. Pesticides worth Rs. 39,85,481 were used for controlling the epidemic. These were issued free to the cultivators on receipt of a grant from the Central Government for the same. Pesticides worth Rs. 23 lakhs which were in stock with the Agriculture Department were also sold to the cultivators at 50% of the cost in the early stages of the infestation of the gram caterpillar and before the State Pest Act was promulgated.

(b) The State Government has intimated that pesticides worth about Rs. 23 lakhs were sold to the cultivators on 50% subsidy and pesticides worth Rs. 39,85,481 were given free.

(c) For the control of gram caterpillar, pesticides were made available as above. For other plant protection work, pesticides were sold on 50% subsidy during 1967-68. This subsidy has since been withdrawn and pesticides are being sold in 1968-69 from the sale depots of the State Agriculture Department on no-profit-no-loss basis. The matter of grant of subsidy and

sale of pesticides has been considered at various inter-State meetings. It has now been decided to withdraw the subsidy on pesticides as the cultivators are able to purchase the pesticides and it is not possible for the Government to continue indefinitely the grant of large sums of money for subsidising their sale to the cultivators.

CONVERSION OF COMBINED POST OFFICE INTO A DEPARTMENTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

5076. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the standard prescribed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department for conversion of a Combined Office into a Departmental Telegraph Office;

(b) whether the daily average traffic handled by Nowgong and Dhubri Combined Offices falls short of the standard of 200 A&C messages prescribed for conversion of a Combined Office into a Departmental Telegraph Office; and

(c) the action so far taken by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs to convert the above-mentioned Combined Offices into Departmental Telegraph Offices if the standard does not fall short of the prescribed standard for such conversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 200 or more average daily messages in places where a CTO/DTO already exists and 500 or more operations at other places.

(b) The standard for conversion of these offices is 500 operations, and the present daily average traffic falls short of this.

(c) Does not arise.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

5077. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was agreed in one of the Labour Tripartite Conferences that the registration of trade unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 be done expeditiously and within a period of 3 months from its constitution;

(b) whether the registration of Trade Unions in Manipur takes extraordinarily long time and cases of registration are pending since 1966; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this long delay and the efforts made to step up the disposal of such cases according to the agreed principle in the Tripartite conference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes Sir. The 17th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in July, 1959, recommended that applications for registration should be disposed of expeditiously and that in practice it should not take more than three months to complete the procedure finally. For this purpose, the time taken by the applicant in carrying out any correction in the application forms was to be excluded.

(b) There are no such pending cases in Manipur.

(c) Does not arise.

FOOD SITUATION IN MANIPUR

5078. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modified rationing is being introduced in the Greater Imphal area of Manipur while outside the said area, the ration quota per head per month is only one ki'atta and one kilo paddy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the said quota of one kilo atta

per head per month in the rural area is not regularly given since there has been shortage of atta stock; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of Manipur have drawn the attention of the Central Government to the serious food situation prevailing inside Manipur and requested for more supply of wheat to Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Modified rationing was introduced in Municipal and Greater Imphal area as well as the rural areas of Manipur from 15th June, 1968. It is true that the quantum of ration in the rural areas is one kilo of atta and one kilo of paddy per head per month.

(b) and (c). There was some interruption in the supply of atta in June as sufficient supplies of wheat could not be moved to Manipur from Calcutta on account of interruptions in rail movements due to floods in certain parts of Assam. Supplies of wheat from the Central pool to Manipur have since been adequate and the issue of atta at the prescribed scale of ration is now regular.

REPRESENTATION IN RAJYA SABHA FROM CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY

5079. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving the Union territory of Chandigarh any representation in the Rajya Sabha; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under the contemplation of Government to create a seat for Rajya Sabha for the Chandigarh Union territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The population of the Union territory of Chandigarh being 1.20 lakhs only, it was not considered necessary to allocate a

seat for the said Union territory in the Rajya Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

HOSHIARPUR CONSTITUENCY IN PUNJAB

5080. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) when the Parliamentary seat of Hoshiarpur Constituency in the Punjab State fell vacant;

(b) when the bye-election is going to be held; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in holding the bye-election?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) 23-4-1968.

(b) 13-10-1968.

(c) There is no delay in holding the bye-election.

AMENDMENT OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT.

5081. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to amend the Representation of the People Act so as to include in it the definition of corrupt practice of the distribution of discretionary grants by Ministers on the eve of General Elections or bye-elections; and

(b) if so, when the necessary legislation is proposed to be introduced in Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS FROM RUSSIA

5083. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1605 on the 2nd May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Russian suppliers for the import of DT-14B tractors have been completed; and

(b) if so, whether it has been decided not to purchase these tractors through the existing trade channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The matter is still under negotiation. The reply of the Government is to arrange distribution of imported tractors through the State Agro-Industries Corporations in the Public Sector and not through the Agents of foreign suppliers. The import will be, as hitherto, through the State Trading Corporation of India.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

5084. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has suggested amendment of the rules regarding the distribution of discretionary grants by Central and State Ministers to ensure free and fair elections; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The Election Commission, in their circular letter dated the 25th June, 1968, has suggested that certain restrictions should be imposed, either by providing in the rules governing the

disbursement of the grants of otherwise, that payments out of the discretionary grants should not be made when a countrywide general election, or a mid-term general election or even a bye-election is in prospect; and in any case it should not be made after the notification calling any such election is issued.

(b) Government has taken note of the observations made by the Election Commission.

STRIKE IN TEXMACO, CALCUTTA

5085. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) whether there has been a strike in the Texmaco, a Birla concern, in West Bengal since April, 1968 involving over 10,000 workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts to settle the dispute; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Workmen, numbering about 8000, in the two factories of Texmaco Ltd., at Calcutta resorted to strike with effect from 15th April, 1968.

(b) and (c). The conciliation machinery of the West Bengal Government moved in the matter soon after the commencement of the strike and has held a number of meetings with the employers and the workers. The efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute are continuing.

EMPLOYEES OF THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

5086. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has done anything to safeguard the interests of the directly recruited employees of the Corporation in view of the proposed absorption of the Food Department transferees in the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether they have taken into account the relatively high academic qualifications of such direct recruits; and

(c) if not, whether Government would guarantee certain quota in all promotional grades for the directly recruited employees in Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Staff Regulations of the Food Corporation of India contain adequate safeguards for protecting the interests of the directly recruited employees consistent with the qualifications, experience etc. prescribed for their recruitment. It is not considered necessary to guarantee a separate quota for promotion of directly recruited employees.

केरल में तेल वाले ताड़ वृक्ष की काश्त

5088. श्री बासुदेवन नायर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने केरल राज्य में बड़े पैमाने पर तेल वाले ताड़ वृक्ष की काश्त के लिये एक योजना का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसके लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये कहा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). तेल वाले ताड़ के वृक्षों के रोपण के विकास के लिये प्रबन्ध निदेशक, प्लान्टेशन कोरपोरेशन आफ केरल लिमिटेड, कोट्टयाम में एक प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार एवं केरल को प्रस्तुत किया है। राज्य सरकार ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि तेल वाले ताड़ के वृक्षों के रोपण के कार्य के लिये प्लान्टेशन कोरपोरेशन आफ केरल लिमिटेड की एजेंसी का प्रयोग किया जाये। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी मुझसे दिया है कि इस परियोजना के लिये शत प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता, जैसा कि रबड़ के रोपण के विषय में किया गया था, प्लान्टेशन कोरपोरेशन आफ केरल लिमिटेड को उपलब्ध की जाये। इस प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार एवं प्लान्टेशन कोरपोरेशन आफ केरल लिमिटेड के अधिकारियों ने विचार-विमर्श किया है और राज्य सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई है कि वह एक विस्तृत परियोजना प्रस्ताव भेजे।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सहायता की पद्धति का निश्चय विस्तृत परियोजना प्रस्ताव की परीक्षा के बाद किया जायेगा।

MEMORANDUM BY CLASS III POSTAL
EMPLOYEES OF HYDERABAD AND
VIJAYAWADA

5089. SHRI V. NARASIMHA
RAO: Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Postal Employees Union Class III Postal Stores Depots of Hyderabad and Vijayawada has submitted a memorandum to Government against reorganising the postal stock depots as postal store Depots; and

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the postal stock depots into Postal store depots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The staff of the two Depots and the Unions submitted a Memorandum for detaching these Depots from the Postal Divisions. This was, however, not accepted.

(b) The Postal Stock Depots in the Circle office were under the charge of Non-gazetted officials. With the expansion of the P&T services, the set up of the Stock Depots and the arrangements for procurements, storage and distribution of forms and articles for the various units were found far too inadequate to meet the increased demands. The reorganisation of these Stock Depots into separate Stores Depots under the charge of a separate gazetted officer was considered essential.

अच्छलदा, इटावा स्थित कौशलपुरी
सहकारी समिति का फार्म

5090. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1949-50 में इटावा, उत्तर प्रदेश में अच्छलदा के निकट भूमिहीन हरिजनों द्वारा स्थापित कौशलपुरी सहकारी समिति फार्म को तत्कालीन जिला अधिकारियों ने लुटवा दिया था और उन्होंने समिति के सदस्यों तथा उसके मैनेजर को विभिन्न झूठे आरोप लगा कर जेल में बन्द करवा कर उस फार्म पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्त-तोषत्वा के सदस्य न्यायालयों द्वारा रिहा कर दिये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समिति को वह जायदाद वापिस करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अशोकपुरी सहकारी कृषि फार्म, अच्छलदा, इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

5091. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले में अशोकपुरी सहकारी कृषि फार्म, अच्छलदा में वर्ष 1950 से अब तक कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास, सहकार तथा अनुसन्धान के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) 29 मई, 1950 से अब तक विभिन्न मदों के अन्तर्गत कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने 29 मई, 1950 से इसकी पंजीकरण की तारीख तक इस फार्म के नाम पर हजारों रुपए के ऋण लिए तथा विभिन्न मदों के अन्तर्गत व्यय दिखा कर बड़ी राशि का गोलमाल किया ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस समिति के आय-व्यय के समूचे लेखों, सदस्य सूची, फाइलों तथा अन्य कार्यवाहियों की उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त आयोग द्वारा विस्तृत जांच करायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

खंडसारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क

5092. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खंडसारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें इस आधार पर निश्चित की जाती हैं कि क्या फैक्टरी में उस के लिये निवीत-पात्र (वैक्यूम-पेन) का प्रयोग किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निवीत-पात्र का प्रयोग करने वाले खंडसारी के कारखानों पर अधिक उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि छोटे कारखानों के मालिक अधिक उत्पादन शुल्क देने से बचने के लिये निवीत-पात्र का प्रयोग नहीं करते, जिसके कारण गन्ने से कम खंडसारी तैयार होती है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उत्पादन के लिये लगायी गयी मशीनरी के मूल्य के आधार पर, न कि निवीत-पात्र का प्रयोग करने अथवा न करने के आधार पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें निश्चित करने का विचार करेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) खंडसारी बनाने में निवीत-पात्र (वैक्यूम-पेन) का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

किसानों को राहत

5093. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उर्वरकों का मूल्य तथा सिंचाई के लिये पानी की दरें बढ़ रही हैं और अनाज का भाव लगातार गिर रहा है, क्या किसानों को राहत देने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि खाद्यान्नों के मौजूदा मूल्य 1967 के मुकाबले में कुछ कम हैं, तथापि 1965 और 1966 की तुलना में सामान्यतया ऊँचे चले आ रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उपलब्ध मूल्यों पर, जिससे प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है, खाद्यान्न मंडियों को सहायता दी जा रही है। इसके अलावा कृषि आदानों के बड़े हुए मूल्यों की, सामान्यतया क्षति पूति नई तकनीकों को अपनाने के परिणामस्वरूप काफी अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त करके हो जाती है। सरकार की नीति यह है कि जहाँ अनिवार्य कृषि आदानों के मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखें वहाँ यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि कृषक लोग ऋण और आदानों की तत्काल उपलब्ध के रूप में बढ़ी हुई सुविधाओं को प्राप्त करें, ताकि अधिक रुपया लगाना हतोत्साहित करने वाला न बन सके।

मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में लघु सिंचाई की सुविधायें

5094. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मिर्जापुर जिले के दक्षिण भाग में सिंचाई के साधन

जुटाने का विचार है, जहाँ इस समय न तो नलकूप हैं और न कोई नहर ही ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और मिलने ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR REFUGEES IN ASSAM

5095. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugee colonies established in Assam since the year 1950 in each district;

(b) the amount advanced to the District authorities as acquisition cost of land for the refugee colonies;

(c) whether it is a fact that land requisitioned in Nowgong District is now declared to be khas lands; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that eviction notices have been issued against the refugees settled under Government auspices after requisition of grant lands of Shalna and Sarisbari Tea Estates and also to several other refugees settled in such Government colonies?

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

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1835/68].

(b) to (d) : The information is being collected from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CENTRAL LOAN FOR COLD STORAGE
FACILITIES IN GUJARAT.

5096. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any loan to Gujarat for the construction of cold storage facilities for seed potatoes during 1966-67; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for setting up a cold storage in the Cooperative Sector during the year 1966-67 was sanctioned to the State Government.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN
BOMBAY

5097. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SA-BOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to commission automatic Telephone Exchange in Bombay;

(b) when it is likely to start functioning; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Bombay has got 21 automatic telephone exchanges with 1,17,400 lines of equipped capacity.

(b) New automatic telephone exchanges are being opened progressively.

(c) It has not been possible to open exchanges to meet the full telephone demand due to limitation of resources.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN
SHILLONG

5098. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to commission the automatic Telephone Exchange at Shillong;

(b) when it is likely to start functioning; and

(c) the other districts that are likely to get the facility of trunk-dialling in the Assam region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) About 60% of the work of installation of 2000 lines automatic Crossbar Telephone Exchange at Shillong has been completed.

(b) It is likely to be commissioned in March, 1969.

(c) Point to point Subscriber Trunk dialling between Gauhati and Shillong is likely to be introduced by December 1970. In the 4th Five Year Plan, Gauhati and Shillong are likely to have nation-wide Subscribers Trunk Dialling.

FUNDS FOR DROUGHT HIT AREAS OF
ORISSA.

5099. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have asked for allocation of funds during 1968-69 to enable them to defer realisation of agricultural credit from affected farmers in drought-hit areas; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such request has been received from the Government of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

CONVERSION OF SHORT TERM LOANS INTO LONG-TERM LOANS

5100. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment was made as to the amount needed for converting short term loans received by the affected cultivators into medium term loans so that they may become eligible for fresh credit from co-operative societies in the current year;

(b) if so, the amount estimated for Orissa in 1968-69; and

(c) the additional assistance which the Central Government provided to the co-operative banks in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. C. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b): Assessments are made by the State Governments and co-operative financing agencies from time to time. No assessment has been made by the Central Government.

(c) No assistance has been provided by the Central Government so far this year as no proposal has been received from the State Government of Orissa.

LABOUR OFFICERS' SERVICE

5101. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date of the initial constitution of the Labour Officers' Service and the specific rules framed therefor;

(b) the strength of the service at its initial constitution and the number of yearly recruits for it till to-date; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to it at the initial constitution and in the yearly recruitment till to-date?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules were notified on the 20th November, 1951. The Central Pool of Labour Officers came into existence on the 19th December, 1952.

(b) and (c): At the time of the formation of the Pool there were 100 posts of Labour Officers. The actual number of Labour Officers who were included in the Pool, against these posts was, however, 79 including 12 officers who had joined on dates after the formation of the Pool. A statement showing the number of Labour Officers included in the Pool at its formation in 1952 including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and recruitments made thereafter till to-date yearly is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1836/68.*]

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES

5102. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8536 on the 25th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding Agricultural Graduates has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It has been possible to collect complete information so far. Only 45 institutions out of 71 addressed have furnished replies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information will be laid on the Table as soon as it is complete.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF SCHEDULED CASTES

5103. SHRI P. R. THAKUR:

SHRI A. K. KISKU:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions, with specific details of each case, on which his Ministry was approached by either the Home Ministry or the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for opinions or interpretations on specific matters concerning the constitutional rights and privileges of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or questions arising therefrom since the year 1950 to-date; and

(b) whether a copy each of such views/interpretations tendered so far will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b): The Legal advice given by this Ministry on various questions raised by Departments form part of inter-departmental notings and it will not be in public interest to publish such notings.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चकबन्दी

5104. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चकबन्दी करते हुए सगे भाइयों के खेतों को भी अलग-अलग अंकित किया जा रहा है, यद्यपि वे ऐसा न किये जाने की प्रार्थना करने हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके फलस्वरूप उनके खेत टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो गये हैं,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस तरीके से खेतों को अलग-अलग अंकित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) पिछले तीन महीनों में किसानों की इच्छा के विरुद्ध उनके कितने खेतों को अलग-अलग अंकित किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि चकबन्दी अधिनियम 1953 के अन्तर्गत ऐसी व्यवस्था मौजूद है जिसके अनुसार सहायक चकबन्दी अधिकारी को इस बात का अधिकार है कि यदि एक संयुक्त परिवार का कोई व्यक्ति इस बात के लिये आवेदन दे कि उसकी जात को पृथक कर दिया जाये या उचित चकबन्दी के लिये ऐसा करना आवश्यक हो ; तो वह पट्टे-धारियों की जात को पृथक कर सकता है। सहायक चकबन्दी अधिकारी प्रत्येक शेयर-होल्डर के शेयर के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल करने के पश्चात् विभाजन इस प्रस्ताव के विषय में नोटिस देता है और उजर प्राप्त करता है। उजर प्राप्त होने पर निर्णय किया जाता है। या तो भूमि बांट दी जाती है अथवा वह प्रस्ताव खारिज कर दिया जाता है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को आपत्ति तो वह अफसर माल (चकबन्दी) के पास बटवारे के बारे में उजर पेश कर सकता है।

कुछ मामलों में साझी-भूमि को बांटना आवश्यक समझा जाता है ताकि प्रत्येक पट्टेदारी की चकबन्दी मुख्यस्थित खण्डों के अनुसार हो सके। यदि पट्टेदार इकट्ठी खेती करना चाहें या वे संयुक्त सम्पत्ति रखना चाहें तो ऐसा करने से उन्हें कोई रोक नहीं सकता।

ऐसी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे पता चले कि कितने मामलों में सहायक चकबन्दी अधिकारी ने अपनी इच्छानुसार बटवारा किया है और ऐसी जानकारी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे यह पता चले कि कितने मामलों में भूमि छोटे खण्डों में बंट गई है।

बुलन्दशहर के राशन-विक्रेता के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

5105. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री 11 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7026 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स गोपी मल एण्ड कम्पनी (बुलन्दशहर) के विरुद्ध चोर-

वाजारी करने के आरोपों की जांच का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योग क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस प्रतिवेदन में केन्द्रीय सरकारी निरीक्षक की उस कम्पनी के लाइसेंसों को रद्द करने से सम्बन्धित सिफारिश को शामिल नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

WORKING JOURNALISTS ACT

5106. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the part-time correspondents of newspapers are covered by the Working Journalists Act; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to amend the Act so as to cover them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The part-time correspondents of newspapers who are employed as such in Newspaper Establishments and whose principal avocation of life is journalism, would be covered by the provisions of the Act.

(b) Government do not propose to liberalise the provisions of the Act further to cover others.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE AT HALDIA

5107. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary approval for the establishment of an Industrial

Training Institute at Haldia in West Bengal has been communicated to the West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether preliminary works for the establishment of the Institute have begun;

(d) if not, the difficulties in its establishment; and

(e) whether Government propose to give some special facilities to this Institution for the training of the sons and daughters of those persons who were displaced and dispossessed of their properties acquired for the Haldia Fort?

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

(b) On 18th March, 1968.

(c) and (d). Information is not available.

(e) All the usual facilities under the Craftsmen Training Scheme will be available. The suggestion of the Honourable Member will be brought to the notice of the State Government for their consideration.

NON-AVAILABLE OF STAMPS AT MOBILE AND RURAL POST OFFICES IN DELHI

5108. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government that stamps of smaller denominations are not available at the Mobile Post Offices in Delhi and rural Post Offices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

LONG TERM LOANS TO FARMERS IN MADHYA PRADESH

5109. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PA-
TEL: Will the Minister of FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to
refer to the reply given to Unstarred
Question No. 4441 on the 4th July,
1967 and state:

(a) whether the estimated and pro-
posed long term agricultural loan ear-
marked for Madhya Pradesh farmers
which was to be given through co-operative,
land mortgage and Development
Banks was actually advanced; and

(b) if so, the actual amount advanced
to the farmers and the main terms
and conditions of the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-
CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPE-
MENT & COOPERATION
(SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):
(a) and (b). During 1967-68, the land
development banks in Madhya Pra-
desh advanced long term loans to the
extent of Rs. 3.17 crores, as against
the original estimate of Rs. 3 crores.
These loans are given for a period of
10 years, carry 9% rate of interest,
and are given on the security of land.
Collateral security of the machinery is
also taken in the case of loans given
for tractors and other farm machinery.
Most of the loans are for land im-
provement and productive purposes.

LAND SUBSIDENCE IN KENDUA BAZAR KULTI

5110. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a large part of land at
Kendua Bazar in Kultli has subsided
resulting in displacement of a large
number of persons;

(b) if so, the total number of per-
sons affected; and the steps taken by
Government for their rehabilitation;

(c) whether this subsidence has
created a threat to Ramnagar newpit
of I.I. & Co., and

(d) if so, the safety measures taken
by Government in this regard?

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

(b) 65 families involving 580 per-
sons were affected. Measures for reha-
bilitation are being taken by the Gov-
ernment of West Bengal.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO.

5111. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the management of
Indian Iron and Steel Co., has signed
an agreement with Asansol Iron and
Steel Worker Union regarding the
wage scale after the Wage Board
award;

(b) if so, the main points of the
agreement;

(c) whether the production bonus of
the workers is based on the pre-wage
Board wages;

(d) if so, whether Government have
received any representation in this
regard from United Iron and Steel
Workers' Union, Burnpur; and

(e) the steps taken by Government
on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
HATHI): (a) to (e): The information
is being collected.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO.

5112. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether an agreement was sign-
ed between 20 contractors and three
Unions belonging to the Indian Iron
and Steel Co., and the Indian Standard
Wagon Co., on the 5th July, 1967, in
the presence of the Conciliation Officer
and an A.D.M.;

(b) if so, the main points of the agreement;

(c) whether the agreement has been implemented;

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure implementation of the agreement;

(e) whether the three Unions have demanded adjudication on the disputed issues; and

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

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

(b) The agreement provided for—

(i) payment of daily wages at the rate of Rs. 2.25 for every female worker and Rs. 2.37 for every male worker; and

(ii) reference of other issues in dispute to adjudication.

There was to be no victimization and the workers were allowed three weeks' time for resumption of duties. The agreement was made effective from 12-7-1968.

(c) and (d). The rates of wages agreed to have been implemented. The question of reference to adjudication is under consideration of the Government of West Bengal.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As stated under (c) and (d) above, the matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

REALISATION OF LOANS BY CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS IN WEST BENGAL

5113. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI YOGENDRA

SHARMA:

SHRI J. M. BISWAS:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to
21—1 LSD/68

widespread floods in areas under Police Stations of Gaighata, Bongaon and Bagdah in District 24 Parganas, West Bengal there has been widespread damage of crops and death of cattle causing hardship to the peasantry;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the need to ask the co-operative banks to stop realisation of last year's loans given to the peasants of the affected areas and to give fresh loans this year to help the peasants to tide over the crisis; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The extent of damage to crops and cattle in the three Police Station areas as reported by the Government of West Bengal is given below:—

Name of crop	Areas where crops were damaged completely (Acres)	Areas where crops were damaged partially (Acres)
Aman paddy	12430	3904
Aus paddy	8253	2981
Jute	1942	1477
Cattle deaths-462 (nos.)		

(b) and (c). Crop loans for the current crop season advanced by the co-operative societies will fall due for repayment only after the harvest in December, 1968. In villages where an annawari of 6 annas or less would be declared by the revenue authorities, conversion of short-term loans advanced by cooperative societies into medium-term loans would be possible under the credit stabilisation scheme. Special allotments have also been made by the State Government for taccavi loans in the affected areas.

LOCUST MENACE IN MADHYA PRADESH

5114. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that swarms of desert locusts are moving towards Madhya Pradesh and other neighbouring areas and that there is a great danger to the Kharif-crop; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government in collaboration with the State Government?

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

(a) No Sir. Six locust swarms that invaded India from the West in July, 1968 were controlled and remained restricted to Western Rajasthan area.

(b) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): हमारे सदन के सात माननीय सदस्य आज 11 बजे गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर। पेपर्स रक्खे जा रहे हैं।

श्री रवि राय: यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। आप होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइये और उन से बयान दिलवाइये। सात संसद सदस्य गिरफ्तार हो गये हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक दूसरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हम लोग रोज कौलिंग ग्रंटेज नोटिस देते हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। बिड़ला मिल के मजदूरों ने हड़ताल कर दी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर/ बैठ जाइये। पेपर्स लेड हो रहे हैं।

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

U.P. LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS (MEMBERS' EMOLUMENTS) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Chambers (Members' Emoluments) (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 1753/XVII-231-64 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th July, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Chambers (Members' Emoluments) Act, 1952 read with 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 (Hindi and English versions).

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1808/68.]

UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER U.P. PANCHAYAT RAJ ACT AND WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WEST BENGAL ZILLA PARISHADS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Uttar Pradesh Government Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 110 of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, read with 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:—

- (i) The U.P. Panchayat Raj (Third Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. 7566-B/XXXIII-II-519-61, dated the 29th December, 1967 (Hindi and English versions).
- (ii) The U.P. Panchayat Raj (First Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 1856-B/XXXIII-2-49-G-66, dated the 26th March, 1968 (Hindi and English versions).

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1890/68.]

(2) A copy each of the following West Bengal Government Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 112 of the West Bengal Zilla Parishads Act, 1963, 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) The West Bengal Zilla Parishads (Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Executive Officer) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 4895/AZP in Calcutta Gazette, dated the 4th July, 1968.
- (ii) Notification No. 4966/AZP published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 12th July, 1968, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Zilla Parishads (Recruitment of Staff) Rules, 1964.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1810/68.]

(3) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at items (1) and (2) above.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1809/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DE-

VELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Sugarcane (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1456, in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd August, 1968.
- (ii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1458-A in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1968. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1811/68.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. UO 1087/I-A-Rev-D-35-2-66 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 8th June, 1968, under sub-section (6) of section 86 of the U.P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956, read with 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 (Hindi and English versions).

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1812/68.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR,

EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1650/68.*]

REPORT OF ENQUIRY INTO ACCIDENT IN WEST CHIRIMIRI COLLIERY, ETC.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Sir, on behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of Enquiry into the fatal accident in the West Chirimiri Colliery, Madhya Pradesh on the 11th April, 1968.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1967-68.

(3) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1288 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th July, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1813/68.*]

12.09 HRS.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 9th August, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the

Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1969, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri M.M. Dharia from the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Monday, the 19th August, 1968, Shri G. H. V. Momin, Member of the Rajya Sabha, was declared duly elected to be a member of the said Committee.'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 19th August, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1968:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and resolves that Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Member of the Rajya Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee."

12.00 HRS.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following three identical letters dated the 21st August, 1968 from the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Tughlak Road, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section 64 of the Criminal Procedure Code to direct that Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, J. H. Patel, and George Fernandes, members, Lok Sabha, be arrested under section 188 IPC for demonstrating and shouting slogans in front of the Russian Embassy in defiance of the prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr.P.C. at Shanti Path, within the jurisdiction of Police Station, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi, at 6-15 p.m. today.

Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, J. H. Patel and George Fernandes, members, Lok Sabha, were accordingly arrested at 6-15 p.m. today and are being produced before the Judicial Magistrate, New Delhi, for trial today."

I have also received the following letter, dated the 21st August, 1968 from the Magistrate, First Class, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, J. H. Patel and George Fernandes, members, Lok Sabha, were produced before me today. The proceedings were adjourned till 7th September, 1968. In the meanwhile, the above mentioned members of Parliament were released and requested to appear in the Court on that date."

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज फिर गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : आज सुबह 11 बजे रूसी दूतावास के सामने सात संसद सदस्य गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तक छोड़ भी दिये गये होंगे।

श्री रवि राय : मैं वहीं से आ रहा हूँ। साढ़े 11 बजे हम लोग वहाँ से आये हैं। हम लोग वहाँ रूसी दूतावास के अफसरों से मिलने और उन्हें अपना स्मृतिपत्र देने के लिए गये थे। दो घंटे तक बिठाये रखा गया। दस-ग्यारह बजे तक कोई नहीं आया। उनको स्मृतिपत्र देने की भी इजाजत नहीं दी गई। यह सरकार रूस की खुशामद कर रही है, उसकी चमचा है। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज साढ़े ग्यारह बजे श्री मधु लिमये, श्री लक्ष्मण, श्री जार्ज फर्नैंडो, श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया, श्री महाराज सिंह भारती, श्री शिव चन्द्र झा और श्री राम सेवक यादव, इन सात माननीय सदस्यों को रूसी दूतावास के सामने गिरफ्तार किया गया है। हम सरकार ने नेकिड एग्जेशन किया है। उसके बारे में आप होम मिनिस्टर से बयान दिलवाइये। यह मामूली चीज नहीं है। सात माननीय सदस्यों का गिरफ्तार किया जाना कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है। एक तरफ तो मानव अधिकारों की हत्या की जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहां के सात माननीय सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। आप होम मिनिस्टर को हुक्म दें कि वह इस बारे में बयान दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : दफा 144 क्यों लगाई गई है? रूसी दूतावास के खिलाफ हम शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he wants to say he has said. Now let him resume his seat. But I am not going to compel the Home Minister to say anything.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : जिन गिरफ्तारियों की आपने सूचना दी है और जिन के बारे में आपने कहा है कि उनको रिहा कर दिया गया है, उसी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। उन में से श्री पटेल इस वक्त यहां हाजिर भी हैं। कल मुझे यह टेलीफोन पर सूचना मिली थी कि श्री लिमये, श्री फर्लेडीज और श्री पटेल जब ने तीस और लोगों के साथ शान्तिपथ की तरफ जा रहे थे, पीसफुल डेमंस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए तो इन लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। इससे मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन इनको तिलक मार्ग पुलिस थाने में ले जा कर बिठा दिया गया। आप अब देखें कि वहां मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब कितने बजे तशरीफ लाते हैं? वह साढ़े नौ, दस बजे तशरीफ लाते हैं और आ कर कहते हैं कि स्टेटमेंट दो। (इंटरप्शन) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रिवलेज का भी क्वेश्चन है। उसके बाद इन लोगों को रात बारह बजे रिहा किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सब की जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सारी दिल्ली में दफा 144 लगा कर कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार ये इस तरह से करने वाले हैं। क्या शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से मजाहिरा करना मना है? There should be investigation as to how they have been arrested and why the magistrate arrived at the scene only at 10 O'Clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली की जनता में ही नहीं, सारे देश की जनता में चैकोस्लोवाकिया के प्रति.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is coming today at 2 O' Clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस बात की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। दिल्ली में शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार छूट देगी या नहीं? अगर जनता की भावनाओं को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से प्रकट...

MR. SPEAKER: In the afternoon we will ask him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आफ्टरनून में और विषय की चर्चा होगी...

श्री रवि राय : सिविल लिबर्टीज का सवाल है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं चाहता हूँ गृह मंत्री महोदय सारी परिस्थिति पर विचार करें अगर कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने में दिक्कत हो और हिंसा की आशंका हो तो हम कुछ प्रति-बन्धों को स्वीकार कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जब जन भावनाओं को प्रकट करने के सब तरीके बन्द कर दिये जायेंगे तो इसके उलटे परिणाम हो सकते हैं। रूसी दूतावास के सामने लगी हुई दफा 144 हटा ली जानी चाहिये।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): May I say a word? We, along with so many of our colleagues, more than 100 of us, have gone there today in a peaceful manner and in a silent way we demonstrated our dissatisfaction with what is happening there. We expressed our protest and we denounced the methods and steps pursued by Soviet Russia. But we did it silently. We were not obstructed by the police. We did not have any difficulty at all with the police all along the route. We were successfully able to lodge our protest. I do not know what has happened afterwards.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी बात भी सुन लीजिये। एक मिनट सुन लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one leader of your party. If other Members want to get up, there will be no end to it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): One minute is not too much.

MR. SPEAKER: One hour also I do not mind. If you want it, regularise it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing you; you may say what you like. I am not going to answer you. I cannot prevent you from saying whatever you want to say.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : कमाल हो गया है ।
हमारे लिए कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था बनायेंगे ।

12.16 HRS.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 3 BILL, 1968

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Sir, I beg to move.

*"That the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1968-69 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1968-69 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.17 HRS.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 4 BILL, 1968

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Sir, I beg to move.

*"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1966, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1966, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 HRS.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL—*contd.*

Clause 11—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Gold (Control) Bill. We were discussing clause 11 yesterday and Shri Lobo Prabhu was making his speech at that time. Now he may conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, may I make a submission to you? We have reached up to clause 11 only and with all our sincerity and honesty we are unable to conclude it within the time allotted for it. There are other clauses coming which are much more important. I would crave your indulgence and wish to bring before the notice of the House that time should really be extended for a better debate.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Sir, I was on my second leg, that of the reasonable restrictions which are allowed under article 19.

12.19 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

In this connection I could quote much law but I am afraid that the Deputy Prime Minister may have no patience—I would not say, no knowledge of the law on the subject. But the law is explicit that no restrictions on an innocent occupation are justified either in respect of a person working for himself or in respect of a person working for others. Just now I might confine myself to certain restrictions which are obviously obnoxious.

I had occasion yesterday to refer to clause 5 which gives a blanket power to the Administrator to make rules for licensing and regulations in respect of so many different aspects of gold control. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider how far this blanket power is consistent with clause 14 where

Government itself keeps the power to make regulations. Who is the authority? Under clause 5 it is the Administration and under clause 14 Government may make regulations.

I would like to inform this House that the Administrator for gold control is only a Joint Secretary to Government. There are in Government about 110 Secretaries and Additional Secretaries and, perhaps—I am subject to correction—about 200 Joint Secretaries. You are appointing one Joint Secretary as the Gold Controller and you are giving him powers which are equal or even excessive of those powers given to the Government itself under clause 14. The Deputy Prime Minister may kindly apply his mind to this particular point as to whether sub-clause (b) of clause 5 may not be eliminated.

Then, I come to another obvious contradiction. It is about the culpability of the transferees of gold. They may be persons who buy it or they may be persons who receive it by other methods. The transferee should not be made responsible for the transferer not having made a declaration about the gold possessed by him. I do hope that the Deputy Prime Minister will have the generosity to concede it.

Now, I come to my main objection where the restrictions are patently unreasonable. There are four classes of persons. Firstly, there are the refiners. One can conceive of some control on refiners because they are a small body and they are a body of rather important persons and they are also concerned with work which is not very ordinary and which is also of some foundational importance. If that is conceded, the question arises that, to this body of persons, the Bill allows a wide scope for recruitment. There are provisions by which selection may be made.

Then, I come to the next body of persons, the dealers, who are also next in importance. Here again, there

is a provision for selection of anyone who applies to the Administrator.

Thirdly, we come to a much larger body, that is, of certified goldsmiths. During the general discussion, a point was raised that for this body, the only entry possible is through such class and category as are declared by the Administrator. Is this fair that when for a smaller body, a more capable body, you throw the entry open, for a large body of small people, the entry is so restricted and so dependent on the discretion of the Administrator? I would suggest that the same scope which has been allowed to refiners and to dealers also may be allowed to the third category, that is, of certified goldsmiths.

Lastly, there is the class of artisans. It may not have been realised by anyone that there is a definite attempt here to kill the class of artisans. Is it the policy of the socialist Government to make it more difficult for the small people to live while the bigger people, somehow, are allowed to take the advantage of the law? Here, no artisan can be recruited unless he qualifies himself to be a goldsmith. As I have already said, there are the difficulties about goldsmiths. I would, therefore, ask the Deputy Prime Minister to consider why he is discriminating against the more helpless class of goldsmiths and artisans. The artisans must be given the same right as it is given to refiners.

I would, further, add that the artisans licence fee of Rs. 10 is also excessive and, in any kind, this is a form of discrimination and of unreasonableness which is not allowed under clause 17. Lastly, I would beg the Deputy Prime Minister not to dismiss the whole thing as one which has not been approved by the Law Ministry. He is here to satisfy the House about law; he need not refer us to the Law Ministry. If the Law Ministry is to satisfy us, then the Law Minister must be present. As was suggested before, the Attorney-General should have been asked to come and satisfy us that this particular legislation is within

the competence of Government because if it is not within the competence of Government, this Parliament may have to be ashamed of itself for passing this, which the Court will strike down.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I suppose, we are on Clause 11. I oppose it for this reason that it prevents anybody from following his vocation. As has been already pointed out, you can impose reasonable restrictions. Now what are the reasonable restrictions which are imposed under Clause 11? There are no restrictions placed; everything is left into the hands of the Administrator. Clause 11, therefore, violates the principle of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under article 19 of the Constitution. Everything is left into the hands of the Administrator. Reasonable restrictions are equated with a gentleman called the Administrator. Therefore, it violates Fundamental Rights and it cannot go as it is. Certain reasonable restrictions must be pointed out, must be embodied, here in this Clause itself within which the Administrator can move. But here everything is left to the Administrator. Reasonable restrictions are not imposed here. There is a blanket ban on people following their own professions. That is why it is against the Constitution and I oppose Clause 11.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): My hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, wants me to argue about law and tell him how I consider that it is legal and not merely quote the Law Ministry. I am not quoting merely the Law Ministry. I am saying that the Law Ministry also supports my view. It is not as if I have taken only the view from the Law Ministry and that I have no view myself. It is, of course, evident that there is a difference of opinion in this matter. There is always bound to be a difference of opinion in matters of law; otherwise, there will not be two sides of a case in any court of law;

if all agreed about laws, how would there be cases going on? Therefore, this is natural.

Take article 19 of the Constitution on which the Hon. Member relies. He says that these are not reasonable restrictions. That will be a matter for the court to decide whether they are reasonable or not. He may not consider them reasonable; I consider them reasonable, and how much to argue to show that they are reasonable all through? If he wants to argue for a long time, I can certainly meet him and argue with him, but this is not the place where I can go on carrying on argument like this. There is also a provision in the Constitution under article 19:

".....nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to.—

- (i) the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business....."

Therefore, Government has got these powers under the Constitution. This is the power taken here and, therefore, it is perfectly within the Constitution. I, therefore, do not accept the arguments of the Hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 129 to Clause 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 129 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—*(Declarations as to articles or ornaments)*

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cut-tack): I beg to move:

Page 14,—

for lines 5 to 34, substitute—

"(a) in relation to articles, unless the total weight of articles owned, possessed, held or controlled by the person exceeds fifty grammes;

(b) in relation to ornaments, or both articles and ornaments, where both articles and ornaments are owned, possessed, held or controlled unless the weight of such ornaments, or both articles and ornaments, exceeds four thousand grammes:

Provided that colaterals in a Hindu joint-family shall be deemed to be distinct persons for the purpose of this sub-section." (64)

SHRI N. DANDEKAR (Jamnagar): I beg to move:

Page 12,—

Omit lines 11 to 15 (92).

Page 13, lines 14 and 15,—

After "testamentary" insert "," (93).

Page 13, line 31,—

after "testamentary" insert "," (94).

Page 14, line 11,—

*for "fifty" substitute—
"one hundred" (95).*

Page 15, line 6,—

omit "not" (96).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

Page 14, line 8,—

for "twenty" substitute "fifty" (130).

Page 14, line 10,—

for "fifty" substitute "hundred" (131).

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): I beg to move:

Page 15, lines 3 and 4,—

omit “, possessed, held or controlled” (133)

Page 15, line 4,—

omit “any capacity other than” (134)

Page 15, lines 10 and 11,—

omit “, possessed, held or controlled” (135)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): I beg to move:

Page 15,—

omit lines 1 to 6 (202)

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): I beg to move:

Page 15, line 4,—

omit “other than the capacity” (220)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I beg to move:

Page 14, line 8,—

for “twenty” *substitute* “one hundred” (236)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I beg to move:

Page 15,—

(i) line 8,—

after “body corporate or a firm,” *insert* “the declaration referred to in this sub-section shall also be made by”;

(ii) line 10,—

omit “shall make a declaration” (254)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These amendments are now before the House.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: While the matter of the Banking Laws Amendment was being discussed.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members will have to be very brief.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Regarding clause 16, I hope you will not force me to be brief. I shall try to explain the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Looking to the nature of the amendments I feel that it may take hours. But I cannot permit so much time.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: At that time, I had the apprehension that the Finance Minister would try to include clauses for family control in Finance Acts. That was spoken by way of apprehension and in fun. I had not studied this Gold Control Bill carefully at that time. But in clause 16 he has tried to include a family control measure.

AN HON. MEMBER: Family planning.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: All right, family planning measure. He thinks that in every Bill he can reform the society and show his wisdom by bringing forward measures which are not necessary.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): And help people to commit suicide.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I would first refer to the scheme of clause 16. Clause 16 wants to provide for declaration of gold by anybody who possesses some gold; it may be gold ornament or gold article. These are the two categories in respect of which a declaration has to be made.

The Hon. Minister has sought to define the term ‘family’ for the purpose of this clause. We find a strange definition here. It reads thus:

“For the purposes of this section, ‘family’ shall be deemed to consist of—

(i) the husband, wife and one or more minor children;

(ii) any two or more of them,

but shall not be deemed to include any other person.”

So, adult children will not be considered to be members of the family. The

phrase 'any two or more of them' means that two minor children can form a family. Two minor children of five or six years will form a family, but adult children are excluded from the term 'family'. The reason for my referring to this is this. Taking this meaning of family and reading the whole clause, to me it appears that there can be three objections. One is that it is discriminatory. The second is that it is absurd and unworkable. The third is that it savours of wisdom but it appears that the Finance Minister has not given any thought to this although he has given much wisdom to it.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It is on this clause that the whole Act is going to be declared null and void by the Supreme Court. It is such an absurd clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The phrase 'any two or more of them' is also there.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: The word 'them' in the phrase 'any two or more of them' must refer to husband, wife and one or more minor children. The phrase is 'any two or more of them'. It may mean minor children, husband or wife or any two of them. It may mean two minor children or two or more, maybe, five children also; it may mean husband and wife, or two minor children or any two of them. Or it may mean husband, wife and two minor children, or wife and two minor children, or husband and wife; they will be a family. But what about adult children? Where shall they go? This is demolishing the concepts of family in this country.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It gives an advantage; it is not giving disadvantage.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: This is a family control measure, this is a measure of family planning. He does not want more than two minor children. The other minor children will have to go to the street.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is absurd to argue like that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Perhaps, the Hon. Finance Minister thinks that I am misinterpreting. If so, I shall be very glad to hear his interpretation of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Apart from his interpretation, I also fail to understand his argument. What does the phrase 'any two or more of them' would mean? Does it not include all others?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Never. The phrase 'them' will refer to the category mentioned in the earlier sub-clause. It would refer to 'husband, wife and one or more minor children'. That is, the family will consist of husband and wife and two minor children M1 and M2; or 'any two of them' would mean husband and two minor children, or wife and two minor children or husband and wife. I think I am clear. 'Any two of them' would mean any two of the earlier category.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: So, two for the father and two for the mother.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Sub-clause (5) reads thus:

No declaration referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be required to be made.—

Now, he is very kindly trying to give some exemptions. The exemptions are as follows:

(a) in relation to articles, unless the total weight of articles owned, possessed, held or controlled by.—

(i) a minor, who is not a member of a family, exceeds twenty grammes.....

This means that a minor who is not a member of a family and who has no brother and no father and no mother cannot possess more than 20 grammes without a declaration.

Then, it reads:

"(ii) an individual (other than a minor), who is not a member of a family, exceeds fifty grammes."

This means that my adult sons will be entitled to have 50 grammes because they are not members of the family. Although a minor might have inherited from his parents 100 gms. he will be required to declare it, but myself and my family including minor children, my wife and adult sons numbering two or three will not be required to declare to the extent of 50 gms. Why? I have taken all the principles that he has adumbrated here for granted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it not advantageous to the family also?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: It is disadvantageous to the minor. Why should this restriction be there? A minor may be the son of a family; perhaps, his parents may be dead due to some epidemic attack. But he will be required to declare if he has got more than 20 gms. For the purpose of this Bill is such a discrimination necessary? Has it got any relationship with the purpose of the Bill? The purpose of the Bill is to control gold, and not to make the minor children destitute. What reasonable nexus is there between the purpose of the Bill and this provision? There is thus a clear discrimination between a minor and a major. Of course, there is a discrimination regarding voting and regarding contractual obligations, but this kind of restriction cannot be imposed by this Bill. Then, we have:

"a family, exceeds fifty grammes."

A person who has got four or five or ten children will be a family; the Hindu joint family as we understand may have as much as 500 to 600 gms. whereas another person who is blessed with many children and adult children will have only 50 gms. without a declaration. Why should that be so? Is he trying to control gold by this Bill or is he trying to proliferate corruption? If his desire is to control gold

and to have a full account of how much gold is there in the country and to control it, why should one family having four or five adult children be allowed to have at the rate of 50 gms. each and another family only 50 gms.? This is regarding articles.

Then comes a worse case, regarding ornaments. The sub-clause reads as follows:

"in relation to any ornaments, or both articles and ornaments....."

- (i) a minor, who is not a member of a family, exceeds eight hundred grammes.
- (ii) an individual (other than a minor) who is not a member of a family, exceeds two thousand grammes."

Another may be 17. Being 17, he is a minor. He will have 50 gms. But another, who has crossed 18—he is not a member of the family—exceeds 2,000 gms. Why? Is there any reason? Can he adduce any reason?

After one year, what will happen? He makes a declaration. If he is a major, is it not a further disqualification added to minors? If a person has two sons, one 17 and another 18—a person who is 18 is left free—what is the position?

SHRI NAMBIAR: That may be a daughter.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: The person who is 17 has to make a declaration. The State is the custodian of the minor. It should help him. But he is trying to put a disqualification. He will have to go to somebody. Or does the Finance Minister think that minors are incapable of guarding their property and therefore, they should be deprived of it? If that is the purpose, he should have clearly said so.

"A family exceeds four thousand grammes". Family means minor children and parents—four thousand grammes.

The worst of this will be apparent when I refer to sub-cl (2). In sub-clause (2), it is said:

"For removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the declaration referred to in this section shall be made in relation to any article or ornament or both, owned by a minor or lunatic, as the case may be".

What is this? How can this be workable?

Suppose a minor has got a guardian. He is not a member of the family. The guardian will make the declaration.

At the same time, please look at (g):

"owned, possessed, held or controlled by a Hindu undivided family, by the head or karta of such family".

'Family' will have to be given the same meaning as in sub-clause (6). Please look at item (ii) 'any two or more of them'. Two minors can also make a family, according to this definition. Who will make the declaration under (g)? Can the minor be required to make the declaration? It is against all laws in force in this country. A minor cannot make a declaration, he cannot enter into a contract. So is such minor required to make a declaration?

So what I have suggested is this. Perhaps this is his pet definition. He wants a family to be like that. Perhaps his family is like that — I do not know; I am not aware of his family affairs. But if he wants that, let it remain. What I have suggested is:

"in relation to articles, unless the total weight—

(a) of articles, owned, possessed, held or controlled by the person exceeds fifty grammes"—

I have not tried to increase the ceiling. I have only said that the distinction should be removed. Everybody will have fifty grammes.

(b) "in relation to ornaments, or both articles and ornaments,

where both articles and ornaments are owned, possessed, held or controlled unless the weight of such ornaments, or both articles and ornaments, exceeds four thousand grammes"—

that is the maximum he has given—

"Provided that collaterals in a Hindu joint family"—

because he does not want them to be in the family—

"shall be deemed to be distinct persons for the purpose of this sub-section".

I hope he will give some thought to it and not try to perpetuate this distinction and impose his wisdom upon us without any reason.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only on important clauses, where there are amendments of a substantial nature, I will permit some time. Otherwise, I will have to guillotine because with the pressure of time it is very difficult to manage. This clause is important and a lot of amendments are also there. But I would request members who have moved amendments to be very brief and to the point.

SHRI NAMBIAR: At 2 O'clock we are taking some other subject. That is my difficulty. Tomorrow I may not be here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just two minutes each. Before we adjourn we shall finish it.

SHRI N. DANDEKAR: Two of my amendments, 93 and 94, are entirely minor, almost grammatical. If the hon. Minister thinks that it improves the expression, he may accept them; if he thinks them to be unnecessary, I have no particular additional point to make.

My amendment No. 92 is an important amendment. The scheme of the clause is concerned with when, in what circumstances and in relation to what amount, you need to make a declaration. If you have less than a certain

quantity, you need not; if you have more, you have to. By this amendment I am seeking to delete the second proviso which appears at page 12, which reads as follows:

"Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as enabling any declaration to be made in respect of any gold for which the period prescribed or allowed under the law for the time being in force before the commencement of this Act had expired before such commencement."

I did raise this point at the Joint Committee and the Minister was good enough to say that he would issue instructions enabling this to be done. On further consideration I regard this proviso as a complete bar to anybody making a declaration, who may have failed to make a declaration under the existing law. I have therefore suggested the deletion of this proviso.

There is another amendment — 95 which concerns the scheme of exemption from declaration. There is no prohibition here from owning articles or anything. The point of this exercise is merely: upto what point you need not declare after which you have to declare. The scheme on the whole is perfectly sound within the limitations of gold control. The only change that I should like to suggest is that the exemption limit should be 100 grammes, instead of fifty grammes. In respect of articles, there is a lower limit upto which declarations are not necessary, after which declaration is necessary, namely, a minor who is not a member of the family — 20 grammes; an individual who is not a member of the family — 50 grammes; a family — also 50 grammes. My suggestion is that in the case of a family, the limit in respect of the articles upto which declaration need not be made should be raised to 100 grammes. Apart from that the general scheme of declarations, exemptions upto which declarations need not be made, etc. is all right.

I now come to a final and a very important point which has caused a

great deal of consternation. It is concerned with sub-clause 7, at page 15. It says in effect, whereas in respect of an ordinary person who is not a dealer or a refiner these exemption limits in respect of making declarations do apply, this one specifically says that sub-section (5) shall not apply to every licensed dealer or refiner. It says:

"Every licensed dealer or refiner shall make a declaration or further declaration, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this section in relation to any gold owned, possessed, held or controlled by him in any capacity other than the capacity of a licensed dealer or refiner and the provisions of sub-section (5) shall not apply to such gold."

In so far as holding gold as a dealer or refiner is concerned, there are strict controlling and accounting provisions to which one cannot in general have any objection. In so far as a refiner or a dealer holding gold in his personal capacity is concerned, I am really unable to see after considerable reflection why he should be prevented from having similar privileges as those enjoyed by any ordinary person, not a dealer or refiner particularly when there is a later provision which says that whatever is in his shop shall be deemed to be stock-in-trade and therefore shall have to be fully accounted for. Anything that is in the shop or the premises of a dealer or a refiner has to be fully accounted for. It may be his stock-in-trade well and good. But if a dealer or members of his family or anyone living in the house has in his personal capacity got a certain amount of gold or articles made of gold or ornaments made of gold, I see no reason why the privileges that are open to an ordinary individual should be denied to him. Therefore, I have suggested the deletion of the word "not" where it says, "the provisions of sub-section 5 shall not apply to such gold." I have suggested that this should apply by the deletion of the word "not".

SHRI NAMBIAR: My friend Shri Dandekar has dealt with it very clear-

ly. My only point is this. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister may kindly give thought to what is contained in sub-section 7 at page 15, as Shri Dandekar has said. There are two categories of persons, that is to say, there is the dealer, in the first place, that dealer has also got his family and secondly there is a citizen: you or me. You have a family; I have a family. And the dealer has a family. My family and myself can have 4,000 grammes of gold ornaments. Up to that I need not give any declaration, nor you, nor our Deputy Prime Minister. But here is a gentleman, who is a dealer but he has to give a declaration for whatever gold ornaments he has got in his family other than that in which he is dealing with in the shops. This is the difficulty.

The argument of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is this: that the person being a dealer, apart from dealing with the gold in his shop, he may have gold ornaments accumulated at home which he may use for dealings. In the garb of private, family ornaments he may keep up to 4,000 grammes which is roughly about 500 sovereigns. The fear is that he will be converting it for the purpose of dealing as a backdoor deal. This is the point wherein the Finance Minister feels that this thing has to be plugged. In order to plug it, he has brought this proviso. He says in whatever capacity, and other than the capacity of the dealer, if he has gold ornaments, to whatever extent it may be, it has to be declared. My answer to this is this that for his own family ornaments you can get it declared but he can have another set of persons with whom he can keep up to 5,000 grammes. That means he can deal with it if he wants to as is happening in prohibition? In regard to prohibition, because you have prohibited persons from drinking and keeping liquor or articles like that, they go to the villages, and it has become practically a cottage industry. This also will spread like that, and you are opening the door for such practice of spreading it.

There must be a purpose in bringing this sort of legislation. You are not

going to help yourself in or are you going to plug the black market dealings of the dealers in the garb of private ornaments that belong to their families. Therefore, let us not bring in this invidious distinction between the family of a dealer and the family of a citizen. This is wrong to the core; you cannot keep it in the Statute-Book, because on the question of invidious distinction, it is going to be struck down by the courts. Therefore, let us not do that.

What I request him is that he must apply his mind to this problem. This is an evil. If it is an evil, it has to be approached in a proper manner, and not by bringing this sort of indirect method which cannot satisfy anyone. Therefore, my request is, either Shri Dandekar's amendment can be accepted or my amendment, which says that the words "other than the capacity" may be deleted. Then it reads that every dealer will have to declare whatever ornaments or gold that he has got as a citizen, in his family, only when it is beyond 5,000 grammes. That is my submission which he can kindly accept.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my task has been made very much easier by the previous two speeches. I also seek to get the same result by moving my amendments Nos. 133, 134 and 135. We are quite in sympathy with the government that gold should be properly controlled and every licensee, dealer or refiner should be accountable for the gold that he possesses. But, then, the goldsmith is a citizen of India and he should enjoy the same rights as the other citizens of India. By this measure we are depriving him and his family members of a right which you are giving to other citizens. This is a discrimination which may go against our Constitution. Under our Constitution you cannot discriminate between one citizen and another.

Secondly, this will cause untold hardships and harassment to the members of the family of the goldsmith. Suppose a goldsmith's daughter visits

her father. Immediately he has to inform and he has to give an account. The minute she has left his house, he has to give an account again. Excise officers will go and harass him. Because, our enforcement staff are not all honest. They descend to all kinds of methods and practices to extort money. We should not open the door wide and put them in a position where they can harass people. Further, very serious punishment is attached to non-declaration. I also believe that, if the law is made draconian and harsh people will try to find out loopholes to escape its provisions. Therefore, I join other hon. Members in requesting the Finance Minister that the rights of the members of the family of the dealers should not be interfered with by this measure.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने संशोधन के द्वारा सब क्लॉज (7) को निकाल देने की बात कही है। माननीय दांडेकर जी और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी जी ने जो संशोधन दिए हैं, उनसे भी मेरा उद्देश्य पूरा हो जाता है। इसलिए या तो वे संशोधन मान लिए जायें या फिर मेरे संशोधन को मान लिया जाये। मैं अपने पूर्ववक्ताओं का समर्थन करते हुए केवल दो शब्द ही कहूंगा। इस सब क्लॉज के द्वारा एक नागरिक के अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा है। स्वर्णकार जहां स्वर्णकार है वहां वह इस देश का एक साधारण नागरिक भी है। सब क्लॉज (5) के द्वारा उसको भी एक साधारण नागरिक के अधिकार हासिल हैं, उसे भी एक सीमा तक स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण के आभूषण रखने का अधिकार है किन्तु जब वह एक स्वर्णकार बन जाता है तब उसका यह अधिकार छीन लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं उसके साथ यह एक बड़ा अन्याय है, इस प्रकार से उसके अधिकारों का हनन नहीं होना चाहिए। इस धारा को रखने में जैसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है उनका एक मात्र उद्देश्य यह है कि वे इस कानून में कहीं भी कोई भी छिद्र छोड़ना नहीं चाहते। उन्हें शक है कि कहीं स्वर्णकार दूसरे के आभूषणों

को अपना आभूषण न कह दे लेकिन मुश्किल तो यह है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी अपने को छोड़कर दुनिया में किसी को भी इमानदार नहीं मानते। दुनिया में इमानदार लोगों की कमी नहीं है। सभी लोग बेइमान हैं यह मानकर चलना, किसी भी सभ्य देश के कानून का रवैया नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि बेचारे स्वर्णकारों पर जहां हर तरह के और नियन्त्रण हैं, एक यह और नियन्त्रण लगाना बड़ा अन्याय होगा। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम इस क्लॉज को अवश्य हटाने की कृपा की जाए।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अभी सम्माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मैं किसी को भी, अपनी जात छोड़कर, इमानदार नहीं मानता, इससे गलत बात दूसरी कोई हो नहीं सकती है। मैं अपने को किसी से बेहतर नहीं मानता हूं, यह कहना सही होगा।

13.00 HRS.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : About the arguments which have been going on I am not quite in full agreement. There is a distinction made between the gold held by a goldsmith on his premises and the gold or ornaments which he holds as an individual. What I am concerned here now is — I am not arguing for the Finance Minister but pointing out that a provision exists to distinguish between the two types of gold held by a dealer... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It seems you would take some time.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I will take five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you may resume your speech next time.

13.00 HRS.

[The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.]

[The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock].

14.02 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

MOTION RE: PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 22nd August, 1968 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section 64 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to direct that Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, George Fernandes, Arjun Singh Bhadoria, Shiva Chandra Jha, K. Lakkappa, Ram Sevak Yadav and Maharaj Singh Bharti, Members, Lok Sabha, be arrested u/s. 188 I.P.C. for defiance of the prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P. C. in force, for demonstrating and raising slogans in front of Russian Embassy, Chankya Puri, within the jurisdiction of police station Chankya Puri, New Delhi, against the entry of Russian troops into Czechoslovakia.

Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, George Fernandes, Arjun Singh Bhadoria, Shiva Chandra Jha, K. Lakkappa, Ram Sewak Yadav and Maharaj Singh Bharti, Members, Lok Sabha, were accordingly arrested at 11 A.M. on this day, the 22nd August, 1968, and are being produced before the judicial Magistrate, New Delhi at Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi."

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सदन के उठने से पहले यह सूचना आ जानी चाहिये थी और गृह मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में बयान देना चाहिये था। आप गृह मंत्री को कहे कि वह इसके बारे में बयान दें।

MR. SPEAKER: We will see.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia."

Sir, this motion speaks of the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister yesterday.

SHRI SURENDHRANATH DWIVEDI (Kundrapara): Where is the Prime Minister?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: If we are to go through the statement made by the Prime Minister...

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, न प्रधान मंत्री हैं, न विदेश मंत्री हैं। इनकी महत्वपूर्ण बहस चल रही है लेकिन इन में से कोई भी नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आप प्रधान मंत्री को आने के लिए कहें। सदन के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): It is this callousness which harms us. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, we will proceed. I hope they will send a word to her.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि जब तक प्रधान मंत्री न आएँ, सदन की बैठक स्थगित रखी जाए।

श्री रवि राय : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इसके ऊपर सदन का मत ले लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: There are two Cabinet Ministers here. Let Mr. Bhandare continue. The Prime Minister will come.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Let the House be adjourned till then. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us proceed.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, I was trying to place before the House that the statement made by the Prime Minister contains two propositions. One is in the second paragraph of her statement which affirms India's faith in the fundamental principles of international law, the Charter of the United Nations.

The second proposition is that it contains certain declarations. The statement contains, in all, six declarations. The first declaration deals with the fact of entry of armed forces of the Soviet Union and four Warsaw Pact powers into Czechoslovakia border. Then second, it also declares and affirms India's friendship towards the people of Czechoslovakia and conveys to the people of Czechoslovakia India's profound concern at the turn of events soon after the settlement or resolution of problems and differences between Czechoslovakia and her allies. The third declaration which it contains is the declaration of our anguish at the events in Czechoslovakia. The fourth declaration is that it declares the hope and desire that the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact powers will be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment. The fifth declaration which it contains is that the Czech people will be able to determine their future according to their own wishes and interest. The sixth is that whatever mutual problems there may be between Czechoslovakia and her allies will be settled peacefully.

Along with these six principles, there is a declaration in the statement of further affirmation of India's faith in the fundamental principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations.

In view of these declarations and affirmations of faith in the fundamental principles of international law, India's stand is made clear and, therefore, I hope the House will accept the statement of the hon. Prime Minister indicating the stand taken by India.

Now, coming to the events, I just raise a question as to what is the justification for the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact powers for the armed intervention. What is the justification? The justification is given in the *Tass* statement on Czechoslovakia developments. This statement says, among other things, that it was authorised to state that the party and government leaders of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have asked the Soviet Union and other allies to render the fraternal Czechoslovak people urgent assistance, including assistance with armed forces. This is the justification given from Moscow in the *Tass* statement.

AN HON. MEMBER: No justification for aggression.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Why don't you have some patience and listen to me so that you can realise and appreciate what is stated here?

This is the justification given by Moscow. But it has been refuted by the Head of the Government of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The report says, 'urgent personal appeal to the people'. It says:

"The President in an urgent personal appeal to the people asked them this afternoon to maintain reason and complete calm..."

I am not going to read the whole of the statement. I shall read out the two propositions which are contained in the statement. It says:

"This happened without the knowledge of the President of the Republic, the Chairman of the National Assembly and the Premier or the First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee."

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

This is the first proposition, that the Prague radio speaks of regarding the statement made by the President. The second proposition which it contains is this:

"The Party Presidium regard this act as contrary not only to the fundamental principles of relations between socialist States but also as contrary to the principles of international law."

If we are to read these statements, we cannot but come to the conclusion that there is no justification whatsoever for the armed intervention by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact powers. Of course, these statements are quite contradictory to the Moscow announcement. But I would submit that we must place more reliance on the statement made by the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Coming to the point that the Moscow Radio and the *Tass* agency have stated that there was a threat to socialist forces in Czechoslovakia. What are the facts? Do the facts justify the stand taken by the Soviet Union or do the facts belie *in toto* the stand taken by the Soviet Union?

I need not go into the history of it, because the history is quite fresh and known to everybody. We are also quite aware of the facts. The Czech Communist Party wanted to bring in or usher in a change. They wanted to have some sort of liberalisation and a policy of democratisation in the life of the Czech people. Much has already been said regarding this liberalisation and democratisation. Explained in simple language it means this that it speaks of giving liberty to the Czech people so that the people can speak out their minds and develop their life in the manner they like and have the same amenities as are available to the others. This in a nutshell is the liberalisation movement that has been sought to be ushered in Czechoslovakia by the Communist Party. If that is the fact, then why should the socialist countries take an antagonistic attitude towards this liberalisation or democra-

tisation? But they immediately took an affront and started criticising the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. In fact, they went to the extent of threatening the Czech Communist Party. But even then, even under the threat of pain and penalty, the Czech Communist Party tried to be calm and showed its anxiety to come to some sort of settlement and resolve the differences between the Czech people and the other Socialist Warsaw Pact countries.

When they showed the anxiety, they did in fact assemble in a Conference and try to settle the differences that were existing in between the Czech people, the Government and the Communist party and the Socialist Party which were the members of the Warsaw Pact. A resolution was passed and a settlement was declared. The very next moment, there was the march of the Armed Forces into Czechoslovakia. Such an abnormal thing had never taken place in the history of any country. On the one hand, there was a talk of settlement, and the stretching of the hand of friendship but on the other there was also a stabbing in the back. This is how I would like to characterise the action.

For what purpose is this armed intervention made? According to my judgment, the armed intervention of the Soviet Communist forces and the Warsaw Pact Powers is to curb or crush the policy of liberalisation started and accepted by the Czech Communist Party. That is one of the reasons. The second reason, according to my judgment, is that they wanted to suppress the human freedom and liberty that was sought to be given to the Czech people by the Czech Communist Party. In the light of these two points, the conclusion is that this armed intervention by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact powers is a crime against humanity and a crime against human values cherished by mankind.

Then, this armed intervention militates against certain principles. It militates against the principles of international law itself.

Just as we have accepted the theory of fundamental rights for individuals, likewise there is also the theory of fundamental rights of the nations, and these fundamental rights of the nations are accepted by all civilised countries, or if I may put it on a broader basis, by civilised or uncivilised countries. These fundamental rights speak of several rights. The first is the right to exist. I need not trouble you by reading a long chapter, but I shall deal only with four or five very fundamental rights recognised and accepted and appreciated by all civilised countries. These fundamental rights of the nations are in existence right from 1916. They are:

- "1. Every nation has the right to exist and to protect and to conserve its existence.
2. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has the right to pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other States.
3. Every nation is in law and before the law the equal of every other nation belonging to the society of nations."

So, this speaks of equality of sovereign States. The fourth one is:

- "4. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory."

If all these fundamental rights are taken into consideration, I may conclude that the armed intervention by the Soviet Union militates against and destroys these fundamental rights recognised by the civilised countries. It also militates against the right to exist. What is meant by this right to exist? I shall just read out only one line in this regard.

"The science of international law has recognised the right of national existence."

This is a primary law of human action. If the armed forces are to march over,

and in fact, they have already marched over and taken possession by this time of Czechoslovakia, then it militates against and destroys the very principle of the right of national existence. It also militates against and deprives the nation of the right to independence. In regard to the right to independence again, I would just like to read out one small line. I am reading from page 297 of *International Law* by Charles G. Fenwick. It contains three propositions again. The term of freedom or independence of State means,

'freedom of the State from control of any other State.'

It means that no other State has any right to have any sort of control or any kind of control on any other nation.

It is the first proposition. In simple language, this speaks of the right of 'national self-government'. That is exactly the point against which the armed intervention militates.

The second proposition connotes the supreme power of a state to determine the relation it desires to maintain with other states without interference on the part of any other third state.

The third proposition, which deals with the right of independence connotes sovereignty. Sovereignty may be defined in this connection as an independent personality of the state in its relations with other members of the international community. In other words, it again speaks of the right of equality of sovereign states, or sovereignty of States.

This armed intervention also militates against the right of self-determination. The concept of the right of self-determination need not be explained. In simple language, it speaks of the right of a people to follow their own way and method of life. The liberalisation movement started in Czechoslovakia is sought to be destroyed by armed intervention.

Then I come to my last two points --- and I have done. This armed inter-

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

vention militates against the charter of the UN, article 2(1), (2) (3) and (4). I quote article 2:

"The Organisation and its Members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Organisation is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members".

Now here, on the one hand, is Czechoslovakia, and on the other hand, the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact countries. The latter are denying the right of equality of sovereign States and equality to Czechoslovakia.

- "2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter".

So the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact States are not prepared to recognise and fulfil the obligations in sub-article 2.

- "3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered".

Here was an attempt by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the rulers of that country to have some sort of understanding. They tried to meet in conference; they tried to persuade the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries to settle all disputes peacefully. In fact a resolution was passed. But as soon as the conference was over, the armed forces of the other countries marched into Czechoslovakia. Therefore, my submission is that it militates against even sub-article 3 of Art. 2 of the UN Charter.

- "4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force

against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations".

Here the territory of Czechoslovakia is violated and the whole of the country is taken possession of. I, therefore, conclude that such an act is deplorable and reprehensible.

AN HON. MEMBER: And condemnable.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: He may be very strong in the use of words; I may not be. But the fact remains as I have stated. Looking at the statement of affirmation of principles, of fundamentals of international law, in the statement made by the Prime Minister and the other declarations which I have quoted a little while ago, I hope that this House will accept the Motion moved by me....

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): We shall with the necessary amendments.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: ... so that the intention of India and the position taken by us will be made quite clear to the whole world. With these words, I have done.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: What about our motions?

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments. I shall call the names of hon. Members. Their amendments will be treated as moved. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. Karni Singh, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Bal Raj Madhok and others, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Rabi Roy, Shri Sequiera,

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. The amendments standing in the names of these hon. Members are treated as moved — all of them. We have to regulate the time. A large number of hon. Members, almost half of them want to speak on this. We have got 3½ hours. As is the practice, we have given time to each party. Within the time available, we are dividing it between the Opposition and the Congress Benches. If each party nominates one representative, it will be good. The Independents will get two because they are the biggest party here. I appeal to the other hon. friends not to mistake me if I cannot give a chance to all of them.

SHRI RANGA: You should try to extend it by one hour.

MR. SPEAKER: It is invariably done. Even assuming that I extend the time by one hour, I do not think I shall be able to accommodate all the friends from the Congress Benches. I have no objection. That is always understood, even without your asking. I am getting a number of chits from the parties and also independents. There is no use dividing among members of the same party the time available for that party. For instance, the PSP gets seven minutes. If it is divided among two Members, it does not help. Then some Members from the parties are sending me names separately, apart from the speakers indicated to me here officially — not the PSP. I do not want to mention the names. If I am not able to accommodate all of them, I request them to excuse me.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry

of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, condemns the naked aggression on Czechoslovakia, committed by the Soviet Union and four other countries on 21-8-1968.” (1)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, condemns in the most vigorous terms the armed attack on the peace-loving people of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union in collusion with some of the Warsaw-pact allies of the Soviet Union and since this brutal onslaught on the brave people of Czechoslovakia constitutes a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of a nation and the rights of the people to liberty and freedom, a fact that poses a grave challenge to the values cherished by humanity and since this naked aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter calls upon the Government to bring the fact of this brutal aggression to the platform of the UNO forthwith.” (2)

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर यह रखा जाये, अर्थात्—

“यह सभा रूस तथा वारसा संधि के कुछ अन्य राष्ट्रों की सशस्त्र सेनाओं के चेकोस्लोवाकिया में प्रवेश के बारे में 21 अगस्त, 1968 को सभा में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, चेकोस्लोवाकिया पर रूस एवं वारसा संधी के सदस्य राष्ट्रों द्वारा किये गये वीभत्स और अमानवीय आक्रमण की घोर निन्दा करती है।” (3)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, condemns this aggression as uncivilised behaviour in international relations and further urges upon the aggressor countries to vacate such aggression immediately in the interest of international peace." (4)

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, condemns the naked aggression by the Soviet union and its accomplices and denounces it as a violation of human freedom and a threat to world peace." (5)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, deeply deplores the aggression against Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and some other Warsaw Pact countries." (6)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, strongly condemns the armed entry of the troops of the Soviet Russia and its Warsaw Pact Allies into Czechoslovakia as a wanton act of aggression against a peaceful neighbour and calls upon all peace-loving Nations of the world to lend full support to the Czechoslovakian People and their leader Dubcek in their movement to assert their National Independence and right to determine their way of life freely." (7)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, condemns the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, and calls upon the Government to use its good offices to secure the withdrawal of the invading forces." (8)

SHRI RABI RAY: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, condemns the naked aggression on peace-loving, independent socialist Czechoslovakia by the USSR and her Warsaw Pact allies; and further demands that the Russian and her allied armies withdraw immediately from Czechoslovakia territory; and further

urges the Government of India to initiate steps in every national and international forums to defend the sovereignty and integrity of Czechoslovakia, a country whose friendship with India is based on ties much stronger than those that bind most other nations; and further expresses the solidarity of the people of India with the people of Czechoslovakia." (9)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, do insist that the Government condemn the entry of foreign armed forces into the soil of the sovereign State of Czechoslovakia and calls especially upon our friendly relations with the USSR to secure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of these forces from Czechoslovakian soil." (10)

SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI (Unnao): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, is of the opinion that whereas the Soviet Union and her Warsaw-Pact allies have committed an international outrage by forcibly occupying Czechoslovakia and have thereby gravely endangered world peace;

And whereas India has always raised her voice of disapproval of any action that undermines the principles of non-interference by one country in the affairs of another country, respect for sovereignty and

independence of nations, and peaceful co-existence, expresses its fullest sympathy with the valiant people of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of their legally constituted Government and calls upon the Government of India to take effective steps in unison with the non-aligned nations for restoration of the *status quo ante* in Czechoslovakia as it existed on August 20, 1968." (11)

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, is of the opinion that there has been a clear violation of the U.N. Charter by the U.S.S.R. and some of the Warsaw Pact Powers." (12)

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिड) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूँ कि मूल प्रस्ताव
के स्थान पर यह रखा जाये, अर्थात्—

"यह सभा हम तथा वारसा संधि के कुछ अन्य राष्ट्रों की सशस्त्र सेनाओं के चेकोस्लोवाकिया में प्रवेश के बारे में 21 अगस्त, 1968 को सभा में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य पर विचार करने के पश्चात् गहरी चिन्ता प्रकट करने हुए हम तथा वारसा संधि के राष्ट्रों से अपील करती है कि वे अबिलम्ब अपनी सेनाएँ चेकोस्लोवाकिया से वापस ले जायें, क्योंकि हर राष्ट्र को अपनी स्वाधीनता और सार्वभौमिकता की रक्षा का अधिकार है और विश्व के समस्त राष्ट्रों को हर राष्ट्र के इस मूलभूत अधिकार का सम्मान करना चाहिए।" (13)

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime

[Shri S. M. Joshi]

Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, condemns the military intervention in Czechoslovakia, a Sovereign State and a member of the United Nations." (14)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, calls upon the Government to raise voice in U.N.O. that U.S.S.R. withdraw their forces immediately from Czechoslovakia." (15)

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I rise to speak in support of the substitute motion tabled by my party which seeks to "condemn the naked aggression of the Soviet Union and its accomplices" and to denounce it as "a violation of human freedom and a threat to world peace."

In the last twenty-four hours one had the feeling of having to live through a bad dream all over again. It seemed to have happened somewhere, sometime. Indeed, it did happen; it happened, almost with a family likeness, in November 1956 in the neighbouring country of Hungary, in the capital of that country, Budapest, when in very similar circumstances Soviet tanks invaded Budapest, destroyed the legitimate Government of that country, imposed a miserable, puppet regime under Kadar and snuffed out the voice of Hungary even under a communist Government.

Once again, it is all happening, twelve years later. One wonders: is there to be no end to this kind of naked Imperialism at this stage late in the 20th century? What was the crime of the Czech communists? It could be summarised in one sentence.

They wanted to give a human, decent face to what they called "socialism". Their objectives are such that every Member of this House — with perhaps rare exceptions — would accept in our country — the restoration of the rights of the Press, writers and artists, liberalisation of the economy, perhaps in the direction of Yugoslav improvisations; and finally, democracy within the communist party; even in the one-party State. That democracy, we were told, was to take such innocent, positive forms as the freedom to criticise the leaders of the party at party meetings; the freedom to join the party and to **resign at will**, which seems to have been denied to Mr. Kosygin, judging by reports from Moscow and elsewhere yesterday; and the right to elect party office-bearers by secret ballot! This was the crime for which the bandits in the Kremlin thought it necessary to send in their tanks.

Why should they do it? The answer is obvious. Because they are frightened about the wrath and the rising of their own people, who are beginning to show the same signs of the urge for limited freedom as elsewhere. And they know something which we ought to remember: that freedom is indivisible. They do not want freedom to raise its head anywhere on the other side of the Iron Curtain in case it spreads into their own homeland.

I am sure that this House would like to extend its sympathies and to raise the voice of solidarity with, the Government and the people of Czechoslovakia.

It is for the third time in a lifetime that these unfortunate people have had to endure an invasion and an occupation of their country. The first one was by Hitler in 1938. At that time, Winston Churchill had said: "Such an episode is not simply an attack upon Czechoslovakia; it is an outrage against the civilisation and freedom of the whole world." The second attack came in February, 1948, when these same men from the Kremlin overthrew the legitimate government of Benes and Masaryk, imprisoned President

Benes and sent the younger Masaryk either to his death by suicide or murder. And now, for the third time, the brave people of Czechoslovakia are seeking to resist the destruction of their freedom. Young men are fighting with Molotov cocktails against Soviet tanks, but it is interesting to see that the mass of the people are resorting to civil disobedience, to non-violent resistance. They are lying down in front of the tanks and asking the tanks to run over them. They are showing a solidarity and a morale which should evoke the admiration of the world. Twenty-four hours have passed and they have not found a Quisling or a Kadar to come forward and form a puppet government yet. It is no mean achievement in a country where the communist party was in government, so that stooges would be readily available. We honour them for their brave resistance, for the recognition of realities, consisting in the fact that young Czechoslovakians in the streets are shouting "Gestapo", "Fascists" at those who are manning the tanks, recognising the basic similarity between the Fascists of the right and the Fascists of the left, that between them there is nothing to choose. They have learnt their lesson. Have we?

What are the lessons that we have to learn from this? The first is that, the entire understanding of the Soviet system as it has been preached to us from certain sections of our national leadership has proved to be entirely unfounded. I have been hearing for the last few years about the need to change in respect of the Soviet Union, about the need to shake hands with the men of the Kremlin, about the need to visit the Soviet Union and learn from their great advances, because I was told that now the Soviet system had "liberalised"; that communism had "a new face". That is the face we are seeing today, the same hard face behind the mask, the same iron fist beneath the glove. It is exactly the same thing that was seen in the days of Stalin; there is no change; not a change in fundamentals. In fact, there is increasing decay and degeneration in the Soviet imperialist dictatorship.

In 1948, Stalin was there, that blood-thirsty monster whom Khrushchev denounced in appropriate terms after his death but whom we denounced while he was still alive. He was there. And yet what happened? When Tito rebelled — what Tito did in 1948, the Czechoslovak leaders are doing today — that horrible man, Stalin, did not move; he did not send his tanks into Yugoslavia, with the result that Yugoslavia is free and Marshal Tito is a colleague, in the non-aligned conferences, of our own Prime Minister.

I am glad to say that as a result of that abstention on the part of Stalin which Kosygin and Brezhnev could not show, today four Ministers of the Czechoslovak Government have reached Yugoslav territory and are functioning in the name of that country. It may be correct to say that, after the Bratislava Conference, where the moderates were in a majority, where Kosygin had his way and the Politburo majority decided to sign a pact with Czechoslovakia, when they got back to Moscow, the Stalinists took over and Brezhnev and the majority that developed overthrew Kosygin, who is today a prisoner in his Premiership. In the light of what I have just said about 1948 and Tito, is it not being unfair to the memory of Stalin to describe the present events as the action of the Stalinists? Because Marshal Stalin did not do what they have done. He held his hand; he allowed Yugoslavia to get freedom. Perhaps they should be called Maoists.

What has happened has very grave implications for the security of our country and its frontiers. For some years now our Government thought that they were being clever, clever in trying to play off Moscow against Peking! Let them beware. That schism is coming near its end and a rapprochement between Peking and the Stalinists or neo-Maoists in Moscow is in the making. When that takes place, the entire foreign policy of this Government is going to crumble and this country will have to evolve a new foreign policy. These events, coming within weeks of the decision of the

[Shri M. R. Masani]
same government in the Kremlin to arm Pakistan a few days ago, are a grave warning.

Now, let us look at the world reaction and let us look at our own reaction. Leading statesmen of almost all the free countries of the world have spoken by now. Yesterday our Prime Minister made a statement. She said "India has always raised her voice whenever certain principles have been violated". If that is so, why not now? I was very glad to hear from the hon. Member from the Congress Benches a fair, honest and forthright exposition of the facts and the law on the the subject. But, then, why not accept our amendments which in terms mention what he says in his speech? What is inaccurate about saying that the Soviet action is a violation of the United Nations Charter, a violation of international law and an act of naked aggression? Why should not the House go on record to endorse Shri Bhandare's propositions?

Why was it that yesterday we had a miserable performance from our Prime Minister? She kept on repeating her "concern" at what had happened in Czechoslovakia. But she did not have the guts to condemn, or even deplore the outright act of aggression and breach of international law. Why did she keep on referring — I am quoting from that statement — twice to "events in Czechoslovakia" and "the turn of events"? Why not describe the events? Why not say what these events were? Why not call a spade a spade, or at least a shovel. Why turn to the Oxford dictionary and describe it as "a tool for digging and cutting ground, turf, etc., with a sharp edged blade and wooden handle, used with both hands"?

Yesterday the Prime Minister tried to take shelter in an alibi when she said that with the sole exception of the Prime Minister of Australia, no world statesman or government had been so brash as to say anything as we had suggested to her in the House. Let me now quote what the Prime Minister of Australia has said, which

is a notable statement which we could well emulate. In the course of a statement Mr. Gorton, who entertained Mrs. Gandhi only a few weeks ago in Australia, says:

"At this point I do state most firmly that in the view of the Australian Government such interference in the affairs of an independent country is to be condemned.

Furthermore, armed threats and armed intervention, particularly since they appear to be motivated merely by a desire for oppression of freedom of thought in that independent country, are a most serious breach of the United Nations Charter, of international law and practice, and are deplored completely and utterly by the Australian Government.

It must be a matter which has saddened all those who had hoped that there might be in the Communist world some relaxation of this central dogma, of this central tyranny, which has for so long been imposed, and that we might be reaching a stage where freedom would be allowed in those countries which now appear clearly to be colonies in fact of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

But Mr. Gorton is no longer alone. In the twenty-four hours that have passed many people have spoken.

There is the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Michel Stewart, who announced yesterday that Britain was taking this matter to the U.N. Security Council. The German Government leaders have described Soviet action as "a clear violation of Czech sovereignty and interference in the internal affairs of that country." President de Gaulle, the great neutralist and friend of the Soviet Union, has described the Soviet action as "a blow to the rights and destiny of a friendly nation." U Thant, the Secretary General of the United Nations has denounced the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as "a blow to the world order and East-West relations." And then, finally, our Prime

Minister's non-aligned colleague, Mr. Tito, has condemned the Soviet invasion as "a violation of the sovereignty of a socialist country." He said: "The sovereignty of a socialist country has been violated and a severe blow struck at socialist and progressive forces in the world." Now that other world leaders have spoken, may we now appeal to our Prime Minister at least to bring up the rear? Or, will she allow the hereditary colour blindness, an ailment which she has inherited, to help her to maintain the guilty silence which she maintained yesterday?

Now, Sir, the duty of India is quite clear and on behalf of my party I make three demands of the Government, if they want to hold up to the honour of India. Do we not remember the years after the events in Hungary when we had to hang our heads in shame because we discovered what had happened only after the whole chapter was closed? Now, Sir, the Government of Czechoslovakia is still functioning and today there is still hope that the tanks may go back, as Mr. Khrushchev turned back when he tried to send naval forces to Cuba, when President Kennedy threatened. And so, our first demand is this: We demand the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet forces and the restoration of the normal functioning of the legitimate Government of Czechoslovakia.

Our second demand is this: in case a Quisling is found, a Kadar is found, a puppet is found, to go on the Soviet Radio to declare himself to be the Government of Czechoslovakia, that we do not recognise that puppet Government. We should withdraw our Ambassador and suspend our diplomatic relations till such time as Czechoslovakia has at least a communist Government of its own choice.

And thirdly, Sir, I think, the time has come for the country to demand that our Government, or parts of it, give up their policy of acting as satellites of the Soviet Union which has disgraced our country in the last year or two.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this grave moment of the world events, I rise to support the statement that has been made by the Prime Minister yesterday. Sir, while supporting the statement, I have moved an amendment and I would like to read my amendment which says as follows:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, is of the opinion that there has been a clear violation of the U.N. Charter by the U.S.S.R. and some of the Warsaw Pact powers."

Sir, this outrageous act of the USSR and some of the Warsaw Pact countries has created great resentment and deep shock in world opinion.

As our friends have clearly stated, this is an unprecedented act of naked aggression in the history of the world. Sir, we were shocked to hear that because Czechoslovakia wanted certain liberalism to be introduced in its thinking and they wanted to develop the socialistic pattern of society in the manner in which they wanted it, Soviet Russia could not tolerate this temerity of the peace-loving people of Czechoslovakia.

World opinion—from President Johnson to Marshal Tito, everybody—has expressed its resentment. The four big powers even moved a resolution in the Security Council, which was passed by an overwhelming majority, condemning the action of the Soviet Government.

As every aggressor will do, the *Tass* has come out with a justification of this aggression on Czechoslovakia. But, unfortunately, it has found its echo not in any other world press but in the Indian *Pravda*. If you would see the editorial of the *Patriot*, you would

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah] find how truthfully and faithfully it has reflected the feeling of *Tass* in Moscow. The plea that has been made out is that some leaders had invited the military intervention to set right things and put Czechoslovakia on a sound footing. If this analogy is taken to its logical conclusion, a day may not be far off when Shri Dange may also invite the Russian Government to set right things in our country.

The intention of the Soviet Union was clear when they started manoeuvres on the borders of Czechoslovakia and wanted to browbeat and threaten the reformist Prime Minister, as they called Mr. Dubcek, into bowing to that fact. But the great freedom fighter, as Mr. Dubcek is, who was able to represent the insurgence, opinion and emotions of the people, was not prepared to oblige the Soviet Union. He had done so not because he was against the hand of friendship that had been extended by Soviet Russia but because the Warsaw Pact had also enjoined certain obligations on these powers.

For the information of this hon. House I would read the relevant article of the Warsaw Pact. Article 1 of the Warsaw Pact says:—

“The contracting parties pledge themselves in conformity with the Charter of the UN to refrain in their international relations from threat or use of force and to resolve their international disputes by peaceful means in such a way so as to not threaten international peace and security.”

I am not quoting from the UN Charter; I am quoting from the Warsaw Pact that had been entered into by all these powers.

It is not as though it is a move that has been set afoot now by the Soviet Union with its satellite allies, like Hungary, Poland, East Germany and other countries. One could see that in the Soviet Union the struggle has already started and been intensified.

After the eclipse of the Stalin era a sort of reformist movement, as has been evidenced in Czechoslovakia, had started in the Soviet Union too with the advent to power of Khrushchev. We could find the change towards liberalism, the attitude of the Soviet people changing and the concept of socialism and communism having new dimensions. The Stalinist hard core were lying low and were waiting only for a time to dethrone the Kosygin Government and re-establish the dictatorial regime. We do not know what is happening in the Kremlin; may be, a civil war is going on there and we would not be surprised that, as we have seen yesterday, Kosygin and the Defence Minister have resigned. We do not know that by the time we go to our houses we may also hear other things.

This infighting that is going on in Soviet Russia is reflecting its repercussions in Czechoslovakia. On that score I do not minimise the friendship that we have for the people of USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact. It is not our intention to cast any aspersions over the aspirations and legitimate rights of the people of these countries. Our anxiety is as one of the participants of the U.N. Charter, as one of the champions of the human rights and as one of those who firmly believe in the integrity and sovereignty of every nation, whatever may be its size and population.

We fought for that. The Father of the Nation has taught this country how to fight the mighty imperialism whatever may be its armed strength. We have inherited the noble principles of the Father of the Nation. We are the first to denounce aggression wherever it is. As our Prime Minister pointed out, very rightly, even when an independent country, when Hitler committed aggression on Czechoslovakia, it was the late Prime Minister Panditji who raised his voice against the naked aggression. When there was the Suez crisis, it was he who raised his voice. The voice is the moral authority of India has had its way.

I am glad our Prime Minister, without waiting for important world leaders to express their opinion, has come forward to denounce aggression.....
(Interruptions) Yes, yes. It has been in no unmistakable terms. As a non-violent nation, we do not believe in words but in deeds. We have expressed our opinion in unmistakable terms. If we could go through the statement of the Prime Minister, as has been clearly enunciated by my hon. friend, Shri Bhandare, we could see that in no unmistakable terms we have called the spade as spade. There is no mincing of matters.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What are your instructions to the Indian Delegation to the United Nations?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In our relationship on international affairs, when we deal with friendly countries, when we deal with independent and sovereign countries, what language does Mr. Sondhi want to use? Does he want to use the language which he uses here?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The language of the Oxford dictionary. (Interruption).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is an international etiquette. What more can a friendly country express?

I really appreciate the stand taken by our Prime Minister. It will, certainly, go down in history. I say, at the right time, a call has been given by the leader of a great and big nation in the world. We have done our duty. At the same time, we have also expressed our anxiety, our concern, at the manner in which some of our friendly countries, like, Hungary, Poland, etc., with whom we have got friendly relations, have also succumbed to this sort of thing. There is a clear move, knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously, whatever it may be, that the big powers have come to think that by using nuclear weapons, the whole humanity will be destroyed and so they are reverting back to the conventional war-

fare to see that the periphery of their country toes their line and be their satellites and they feel, even with a slight violation of toeing their line, that their independence or their security may be in jeopardy. That has been clearly reflected.

You could see the strategic position of Czechoslovakia and also the countries that are around Russia and you could also see the wave of liberalisation that is flowing right from Yugoslavia and Rumania. You could, perhaps, see that the Soviet Union may be feeling that if these people, the intellectuals, the young generation who have got independence of thought and who want to pursue socialism consistent with their national aspirations, want that they should not, any more, play the role of a satellite but rather of a colleague of the Soviet Union, there will be trouble for them. That must have irritated and created a sort of uneasiness in the minds of some of the junta who are trying to usurp power and re-establish the Stalinist cult of communism, whatever it is.

So, this fact must be borne in mind and I would humbly suggest to the leaders of the Opposition that the Prime Minister's statement is inconsistent with our national dignity, with our national honour, with our firm belief in the policy of peaceful co-existence and also in our dealings with international affairs.

Mr. Masani has brought an amendment on behalf of his Party. I would only request the members of the political parties that at least in this they must be careful. I have been seeing that, whenever it is convenient to denounce this party in power, they are prepared to join hands even with the Communists.....(Interruptions). I have got the greatest respect for Mr. Nathi Pai; he has got a broad vision; he believes in nationalism and not in the internationalism preached by our Communist friends, for whom internationalism is superior to nationalism and nationalism does not come anywhere for them. Even for medical treatment they want internationalism. None of

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

their leaders has even medical check-up in India; they find good doctors and nursing homes in Moscow and other places. I have no quarrel with them on this. My grievance with the political parties is this. The time has come when they should realise that this sort of honeymooning, temporary honeymooning for the sake of some political gains, will not be in the interest of Parliamentary democracy in this country. We are facing a gravest threat in the history of the world. Indian Parliamentary democracy must survive. It should survive so that it may act as a bulwark not only against communism but also against bourgeoisism, imperialism and capitalism. Indian democracy is a beacon light to all these countries. So, I would request the political parties not to go in for short-term gains but to go in for the long-term gain of preserving the Parliamentary democracy in this country.

With these few words, I support the Hon. Prime Minister's statement.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I commend to this Hon. House the amendment that has been moved to the motion of Shri R. D. Bhandare by my Party. I wish we had no need to move this amendment. There would have been no need for it if the Prime Minister had come out with a statement which would have been worthy of her, worthy of this House and worthy of our great country. She, no doubt, expressed her anguish, the anguish of this country, over what has happened in Czechoslovakia, but she failed to condemn what the Russians have done there and what other members of the Warsaw Pact have done there. I wonder why she faltered in her duty. After all, she is the daughter of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Whatever other shortcomings there might have been in the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we all bow to him for his advocacy of freedom; whenever there was aggression anywhere, he always came forward in condemnation of it in the strongest possible

terms. That, we were expecting from the Prime Minister. The world expected India, the biggest and the largest democracy in the world, to come out in the strongest terms in condemnation of what has been done in Czechoslovakia.

What is the crime that the Czechoslovakian people have done? They are a communist country. They claim to be communist; they continue to be socialist. Their only crime was that they wanted to have some liberalisation of its system. Their only crime was that they wanted to have some democracy in their country. At the same time they wanted to maintain their links with the Soviet Union and with the other Warsaw Pact countries. For that crime of having some liberal constitution, of having some freedom, they are being destroyed. They are being destroyed, they are being attacked, in the name of suppressing a counter-revolution. Our communist friends say that there is a counter-revolution, there is a threat to socialism; so Russia has the right to come in. May I ask them: "Where is your slogan of 'Workers of the world, unite'?" Is this the way of uniting the workers of the world? Are the people of Czechoslovakia not human beings? Are they not workers? Have they no right to shape their destiny as they want?

15 HRS.

So what Russia has done now has clearly proved that there is no difference between communism and nazism. Actually both are the same. Both look upon Hegel as their God-father. For both, the state is everything. Both want one state, one party, one leader. Both want to use their power to destroy every vestige of freedom wherever it exists. Therefore, it was the duty of every freedom-loving Indian, every freedom-loving human being, to condemn what has happened there.

Actually, what is the position? The Government of Czechoslovakia have issued a declaration—I think it is worth

reading. They issued the proclamation only yesterday. Therein they say:

"We consider it a violation of international law and the provisions of the Warsaw Pact and the principles of equal relations among nations".

The Warsaw Pact, by which the Russians swear, to which the other invaders of Czechoslovakia also adhere, says in clause 8:

"The contracting parties declare that they will act in the spirit of friendship and co-operation with the aim of further developing and strengthening the economic and cultural relations between them, following the principles of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs".

This is the Warsaw Pact and it is these very countries which are signatories to it which are invading Czechoslovakia now.

It has been said that the Russian armies have marched into Czechoslovakia on the invitation of the Czechoslovak leaders. I want to know who are the people, who are the leaders who have invited the Russian armies, the Polish armies and other armies to enter Czechoslovakia. Who are the quislings? We know the long history of quislings. The Russians have been depending upon them. There may be some quislings here also. Therefore, we should be careful about them. There may be some in the ruling party also. Of course, on this side we have a number of them.

I want to put some specific questions. I want to know who are the quislings, who are the people who have invited the Russians there. Have the Government of India any information? Have they made any enquiry from the Czech Embassy here, and have they sympathised with them? My information is that our Government have even refused to properly deal with the Czech Embassy here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): You are wrong.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: I wish I was wrong. I am prepared to be corrected. But I understand that only a very junior officer of the Government of India went there to talk with them. I think it was the duty of the Government of India to immediately contact the Czech Embassy here and sympathise with them and tell them that the 'Government and people of India sympathise with you in your travail; we are with you and express our solidarity with you'. But nothing of the sort has been done. Not only that; efforts are being made to minimise the whole thing.....

SHRI NATH PAI: As usual.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Of course, I have nothing to say about the communists. But I want to ask: is it a fact that only the day before, the editor of the Indian 'Pravda' has gone to Moscow? Is it a fact that the editor of *Patriot* has gone there to get instructions from the mentors there? Is it a fact that our Government have released the foreign exchange for this trip of his to get instructions?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Shri Narayanan, editor of *Patriot*.

I would specifically like the Government to make its position clear in this matter. So far as the people of India are concerned, we want to make it clear that this is not a thing which concerns them only. It is a question of morality; it is a question of humanity; above all, it is a question of national rights. We who stand for some kind of international morality, we who stand for some kind of principles governing relations between different nations, have a right today to ask the Russians, who even today swear by the Charter of the UN, whether the independence and freedom of

Czechoslovakia can be so trampled under foot by its powerful neighbours. Today it is Czechoslovakia; tomorrow it may be Rumania's turn. It can be our turn also. Let us not forget because such countries are surrounding us also and such dangers are developing around our country also. We have also quislings in our country who are prepared to play the game of the so-called peoples' democracies of Russia and China. Our own interests demand that such things are not perpetrated and therefore, I want to make some specific suggestions which I think this Government will seriously consider and work upon.

Firstly, we should make it clear that we do not want to give recognition to any Czech Government that might be set up by the Russians in Czechoslovakia. The lawful Government of that country is not yet gone. They have issued a proclamation in which they have given instructions to their people and have also made some specific demands. The proclamation says:

"We categorically demand the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces of the five Warsaw Pact States and full respect for the State sovereignty of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in accordance with the provisions of the Warsaw Pact. We urgently request the military commands of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic to issue orders to stop military actions causing bloodshed and damage to the economy of our country. We demand that normal conditions be immediately restored to enable the constitutional organs of the Republic to discharge their constitutional functions. We demand the release of all members of these organs so that they can resume their normal work."

These are the demands put forth by the lawful Government of Czechoslovakia. When that country was in-

vaded, they sent a delegation to the Soviet Embassy in Prague led by the Speaker of their Parliament to argue with them to stop this kind of thing. But that delegation has been detained; it has not come back. The President, the Prime Minister and the other leaders have all been detained. We should join Czechoslovakia in demanding that the delegation should be released; they should release all the leaders of the Government including the President and the Prime Minister so that they could function in freedom. If they do not do so, we should not recognise any Government that might be set up by the Russians in Czechoslovakia. Even if the lawful Government were to function from outside Czechoslovakia—it is quite possible that they might be hounded out of that country—we should recognise them and not recognise the Government set up by the Russians.

The General Assembly of the United Nations is going to meet very soon and India must take the initiative in raising the question of Czechoslovakia preservation of peace and freedom and democracy there. We should not wait for the others; we should take the initiative. We can join other countries also to deal with this matter in an honourable way.

Thirdly, we have been concerning ourselves with all kinds of affairs, wherever they arise, even where we are not directly involved. But here is a matter in which we are directly involved. We have the closest relations with the East European countries and we have a long history of friendship with Czechoslovakia and those countries have been helping us in so many ways. Peace and war are indivisible. If peace is disturbed and war is forced in Europe, nobody can be sure that it will remain confined to Europe alone and will not engulf the whole world. Therefore, we have a direct interest in seeing that peace is maintained and the world is not engulfed in war by the aggressive actions of Russia and Poland. Therefore, we should take the diplomatic initiative and we should

move the like minded nations and non-aligned countries. Tito is there; he has been taking some initiative in so many matters. Only recently, he visited Prague and some of the Ministers of Prague are in Yugoslavia. We should take the initiative and call all these people to an international conference of all the countries who stand for freedom and democracy. We should mobilise world public opinion so that this aggression can be vacated.

I want to make one point very clear. We do not look upon this as a party question; it is a national question. We are expressing the national will. There may be some quislings here or some Russian and Chinese patriots who may not agree with what I say. But they are Russian and Chinese patriots and we need not bother about them. But so far as Indians are concerned, all the nationalists and all the democrats are of one mind.

If Government, therefore, accept the amendment moved by two senior Members of the Congress Party, namely Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, then I shall be prepared to withdraw my amendment, so that the whole House may express its opinion in a unanimous way and in a dignified way in favour of that amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Hanumanthaiya.

श्री रवि राय (गुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आपने कहा था कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये और श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज़ आदि, को मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया जा रहा है। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि उन को तिहाड़ जेल में रखा गया है, उन को खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया गया है, पीने के लिए पानी नहीं दिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: For the information of the hon. Member I may tell him that I have asked the Home Minister to make a statement. On his behalf and on behalf of the House I have already asked him.

श्री रवि राय : पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है कि उनको खाने पीने के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। क्या वे आदमी नहीं हैं? अभी अभी श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज़ का टेलीफ़ोन आया था। उन्होंने बताया कि उन लोगों को खाने पीने के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They have not been given even food in the jail. We got a telephonic message just now.

श्री रवि राय : क्या पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया जाना है। इस तरह का अमानुषिक व्यवहार तो आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ था।

श्री निहाल सिंह (चन्दौली) : गृह मंत्री यहाँ पर आ कर इस बारे में वक्तव्य क्यों नहीं देते हैं? पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को खाना नहीं दिया गया है, पानी नहीं दिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a fish market where one can shout. I would like to remind him that he is an hon. Member of this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not even food has been given to them. They have not been produced before a magistrate yet. This is most unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard the leader of their party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is no question of party. This is above party. Let the Home Minister go to the Tihar Jail and see the position for himself. There is a lady also there.

श्री रवि राय : सरकार उन लोगों के साथ प्रतिहिंसक व्यवहार कर रही है। उन को पानी भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has said it once, twice and thrice. He has been seconded by Shri S. M. Banerjee also.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: *Rose* . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard the leader of the party. Does the hon. Member also want to disturb the debate in the middle?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गृह मंत्री को कहें कि माननीय सदस्य जो शिकायत कर रहे हैं, वह उस की जांच कर के सदन में वक्तव्य दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already communicated it to the Home Minister and I think he will intervene on this some time during the debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let them be given food at least.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that the hon. Member is very sympathetic to the cause for which Shri Madhu Limaye and others have gone there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This kind of reflection is unfortunate. Please do not cast any such reflections. I am as much a patriot as you are.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): We have heard so far four speakers, two from the Opposition and two from the Congress Benches. I am one of those who want to say this; if I see a bottle which is partly filled with water, I would rather say that it is half full rather than half empty. When I see the speeches here, I see a remarkable identity of thought, and I see that the feelings are the same. It may be that some Members have used words which may not have been repeated by other Members. But we have to look to the essence of the matter and the essence of the matter is that this House emphatically and unanimously regrets. . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Deplores.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: All right, deplores. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: And then condemns.

SHRI NATH PAI: Deeply deplores.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: All right. This House deeply deplores the aggression that has been committed by Russia. Russia need not be confronted with the UN Charter and other international agreements.

As has been pointed out by my friends already, the Warsaw Pact itself stipulates in article 8 non-interfere in domestic affairs. But today's Russian communique makes out that the people requested interference and the leaders invited them. But if we strictly and sincerely construe the Warsaw Pact, it would prove that Russia cannot find any justification in international law or in the agreement signed by its own hand with its own satellites.

This is not an opportunity for the Opposition Parties to blame the Prime Minister. Let them bring no-confidence-motion and discuss. . .

SHRI NATH PAI: What for? She has not committed aggression.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: To say on every subject that Government have not done well and have failed would mean repeating the same old argument to which at any rate the Treasury Benches and all of us have become immune. They have to use some fresh medicine because we have become acclimatised to old arguments. No doubt, we deplore and even condemn. But is our work over by saying these words? Does our work conclude? Is our work over with that? I submit that this is only the beginning. Therefore, let us not run away with the impression that since we have given vent to our feelings our work is finished. Really our work begins only now. India is such a country that it has to play a very important role in the future events to come, maybe, in the Security Council, maybe in the General Assembly of the UNO, or maybe, as my hon. friend has suggested, in an international non-aligned conference or something of that kind.

I do not know what steps the Government of India have taken. It is just

two days. It seems to me that they have not been able to play their due role in the world organisation. We are content to keep ourselves in office here, and in the international sphere we are content to watch in the sidelines. That is not an honourable part to play for a great country like India.

Our State symbol contains three lions. They are royal animals. We have not adopted as our State symbol buffalos, which keep themselves indifferent to the passing traffic on the road. Our leadership must assert itself and show the right path. There was an occasion when we had played a great part in order to liberate Indonesia. We had called a conference of all the Asian nations and created an atmosphere for colonial countries to get freedom. Here is another great opportunity for India to come on the world scene, take initiative, convene a conference and even move in the Security Council so that this aggression may be vacated. Let the hon. Members please remember that it is not the emphasis on words that matter; it is the word itself that matters. The Prime Minister has categorically said in the statement that the Russian and other satellite forces must be withdrawn from Czechoslovakia. What steps should be taken by the Government of India in order to play the role allotted to it by destiny, I leave it to them. I am sure they will do it. But I give a warning. They have not produced for some years the impression that they are an effective force in the international world. I must make it clear, and I hope and I request that they must wake up. It is not sufficient that they keep themselves in office as Ministers. Nobody will remember after sometime who were the Ministers. The achievement to the credit of the country will endure to their credit and to the good of India.

Russia, for one reason or other, did this: I am not prepared to condemn Russia. Please listen to me. (*Interruption*). Merely because we belong to different parties, and one day we exchange hot words — that does not end our friendship. Russia has been a

friend of India in times of difficulty, and it is not as though Russia will become our enemy hereafter. Maybe for their own reason, maybe for not sufficient reason, maybe also for wrong reason, they have taken a wrong step. If there is anybody in the world who can persuade Russia, it is only India and no other country. And I want India to exercise that good influence with them, not by condemnatory attitude, but by persuasion. (*Interruption*) You are never capable of placating and that is why you remain all the time in the Opposition. Placating is also a form of winning friends, and therefore, do not decry that word.

Now, Sir, Russia has to be persuaded. I want to tell Russia that it is a great country. It need not depend upon a small country like Czechoslovakia, or any capitalist countries for its protection. It is so strong that it can stand by itself and defy the world. Why should such a mighty country trample over a small country? (*Interruption*) It is not heroism. If Russia, on the ground of non-compatibility of views on socialism, had any grouse and if it had the courage, it should have done to China what it has done to Czechoslovakia. The contrast of this attitude towards China and Czechoslovakia shows that its courage is not in keeping with its might. Even to restore its own image of correctness and courage, it has to retrace the steps it has taken.

I read some years ago that in the pre-French revolution days several theories were advanced by Rousseau, Voltaire and other great thinkers for the establishment of democracy in the world. One of the reasons for which they wanted democracy to come into existence was to avoid wars and internecine disputes in Europe. They argued that if Kings are there, they will wage war for their own personal glorification or to conquer the territories of some other countries with a selfish motive. They said democracy would banish wars. But when democracy came into existence wars took a more serious turn and they grew into world wars. Similarly, the theory of Marx

that after the establishment of Communism world will have peace and progress in abundance is belied. Today we know what is happening to the Marx thesis. Peace is being shattered by communism in its own domain. China and Russia, the principal proponents of Communism are at loggerheads. Maybe, it is the nuclear weapon that is in the way; otherwise, they could have come to fight. Today if Czechoslovakia takes to arms, it has a mighty army, I do not know what would happen to the world. For some reason or other, Czechoslovakia is passive. It has adopted a policy of passive resistance. But its army today is more than 2½ lakhs and its air force is mighty. It is an industrialised nation. If South Vietnam, a backward country, could put up a great fight against the mighty Americans, surely Czechoslovakia can put up an equally good fight, if not a better fight, against Soviet Russia.

I make this suggestion to some of my hon. friends. The first and concrete step we have to take is to recognise the emigre government of Czechoslovakia. Unless we adopt some such concrete step, we will not be in a position to tell the world that we mean what we say.

So far as our Prime Minister is concerned, instead of condemning her statement, finding fault with her statement, you have to try to understand correctly the words she has used. In the first paragraph she has stated "the ideals by which we stand". In the second and third paragraphs she has clearly suggested the ways that have to be adopted. Instead of blaming the present Prime Minister, please see the difference between the previous Prime Minister and the present Prime Minister in this very matter. When Hungary was invaded, the previous Prime Minister was not able to say as much as this. At least this Prime Minister has the courage to come and say what has been said. While criticising, a discriminating mind will have to see what one has done and what one has not done. It is not as if great men will act always rightly or ordinary men will

always act wrongly. That is a childish attitude to take. If someone has done something good, you have to recognise it, you have to encourage it and you have to give your full support to it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, as an Independent Member of Parliament.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: My substitute motion seeks to condemn the Soviet led invasion of Czechoslovakia and calls upon the government to use its good offices to secure the withdrawal of the invading forces. What is more, I am inclined to agree up to a point with my hon. friend, Shri Masani, when he said that the Prime Minister's statement might have been more categorical, she might have called a spade a spade or even a ruddy spade. But, quite frankly, I am not unhappy with the Prime Minister's statement, and I say that advisedly, because it represents a departure, and in my view a heartening departure, from the shameful attitude that was taken up by Shri Krishna Menon, speaking on behalf of this country, at the General Assembly. Some of us recall vividly what happened at that time. To the shame of India, not on one resolution but paragraph by paragraph, Shri Krishna Menon not only voted against, he abstained from voting when all those paragraphs were directed to secure the withdrawal of Russian invading armies from Hungary. The Prime Minister has rightly referred to the anguish of our people at this invasion. And, indeed, I believe, and I shall say, that every right thinking Indian will be outraged at what has happened and I believe it will outrage the conscience of the people around the world, who subscribe to human freedoms and human rights. And, Sir, in passing, may I mention that it is — to say the least — cynically ironical that Russia should have undertaken this invasion in the so-called Human Rights Year? After the Soviet leaders had recognised the leadership

in Czechoslovakia, after the Czech leaders had talked to them, this invasion which has taken place, to say the least, carries the stigma and a deliberate planning. After talking with them, this action must necessarily assume the characteristics of a deliberate ruse in order to mislead the Czechs and perhaps world leaders and world opinion. These developments have come not only as a shock, but they are saddening. They are sad for me.

Only recently I wrote an article where I underlined the value of Indo-Soviet friendship. I mentioned among other things that while Russian arms aid to Pakistan should make us more cautious, it should not lead to an anti-Russian tirade, it should not undermine Indo-Soviet friendship. I wrote that article very recently. But inevitably what has happened is bound to produce unhappy world consequences. As Mr. Masani has just mentioned, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has denounced the Soviet-led invasion and he has said that it is a blow to world order and East-West relations.

Sir, I was one of those who thought that the present Soviet leadership represented a break from the brutalities in techniques of murder, inhuman oppression and indeed, the political thuggery that represented the Stalinist era and to some extent also the Khrushchev regime. I was one of those who had begun to distinguish between what I thought was a rising liberal trend in the new Russian leadership and the continuing basic — I won't say thuggery — but barbarism, basic barbarism, of the leaders in Peking. There was a welcome thaw and I was among those who believed that under the new Russian leadership the Communist world might become more aware of the values of human and of national freedom. But what has happened, Sir? At one blow all that has been destroyed. What has this Russian invasion underlined, in the final analysis? Sir, it has underlined that in the Communist pattern there is no place for human freedoms, in the communist

pattern there is no place for human decencies, in the basic communist pattern there is no place for the values of the human spirit.

SHRI NAMBIAR: There is nothing to wonder. If the communist regime is so bad which has no value for human beings, what is the harm in removing that system by a military intervention? (*Interruption*)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): No harm to you. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): There is no logic in what the hon. Member says. . . .

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I do not know why my hon. friend Mr. Nambiar should react so violently. I am not pointing a finger at him. The trouble is, they keep fitting the caps to their own heads.

As I was saying, for India there is this ominous development that this invasion of Czechoslovakia represents a reversion of Communist policies to the basic barbarisms of the Stalinist era. That is the ominous part of this invasion.

May I say with all due respect to my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, that the Russians today have given notice that in the Russian Communist empire there cannot be even a movement towards human freedoms, to some semblance of liberalism in human affairs? I said it before with regard to the Chinese and today it would be applicable to the Russians that insistence on helotry of the individual, helotry for nations at any rate in the Communist orbit, represent the basic and indeed the supreme attributes of Communist dictatorship today.

I have no doubt that what has happened is going to face the world with a major crisis, not only political but in a sense moral. I do not know, there is almost bound to be not only a revival but an intensification of the cold war; but I can see it extending. It will

not be a cold war merely between two super-powers seeking spheres of influence, increasing areas of international hegemony; it will now become a cold war between ideologies that are essentially incompatible — the ideology which we subscribe to in India, the ideology which respects human rights, the ideology which respects values of the human spirit and the ideology which treats with utter cynical disregard human or national rights. That is the cold war as I see it developing.

Finally, I am not a little anxious. My hon. friends have talked about recognising an emigre government. But I wonder whether there will be any emigres. Already tendentious reports are being circulated that the Russian army or the Soviet-led armies went in at the invitation of certain so-called Czech leaders in order to meet counter-revolutionaries and reactionaries. This, we know, is an old, time-worn Communist technique in order to justify interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. They adopted the same techniques in Hungary.

Mr. Masani referred to Kadar as quisling, but at least at that time the conditions were more opportune to enable the Russians to rationalise their invasion. In the first place, you did have — I do not know how to pronounce his name — Imre Nagy and you had Kadar. The latter is supposed to have invited the Russians in. But nobody has recalled what has happened to poor old Nagy. He and his fellow ministers were abducted by the Russians and murdered in cold blood. There was also the smokescreen provided by the Anglo-French... (*Interruption*)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Sir, on a point of order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what rule?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Rule 356. It says:—

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the

conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition... (*Interruption*).

He is repeating what Shri Masani and other Members have said. You have a right to ask him to discontinue his speech.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure, he would have finished the speech by now.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I would have finished, Sir.

I was saying, Sir, that the Russians had during their invasion of Hungary certain conditions by which they could camouflage their invasion. I was at the point when I was referring to the Anglo-French aggression in the Suez. That was immediately before the invasion of Hungary. So, the Russians said, "Well, what was good enough for the British and the French brazen aggressors is good enough for us Russians in Hungary." There were those conditions. But today it is going to be very difficult for our Soviet friends to manufacture alibis. They will probably get hold of a stooge. Mr. Masani said that they have not been able to get hold of a suitable stooge yet. But they might get hold of a stooge and put him up with Russian support. We have, after all, got the example of Mr. Ulbricht in East Germany resting on Russian bayonets. But my real fear is this. I hope, this House will express the hope that Mr. Dubcek and his colleagues will not share the fate of Nagy and his colleagues. What I have asked for in my substitute motion is that, apart from taking steps, concerted measures, to help save Czechoslovakia in her struggle for freedom, India will use its good offices *vis-a-vis* the Soviet authorities in an effort to induce them to withdraw their forces.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the Prime Minister, in her statement, started saying that it was with a heavy heart and deep and profound sense of concern that she was making the statement. I would like only to substitute the word

'concern' with 'shock'. We are profoundly shocked because we have a feeling that we are slipping from civilisation to savagery. We are profoundly shocked because the much cherished socialism which we would like to see succeed in this country is being tarnished by imperialistic doles that are being attached to it.

What is the position? As the Prime Minister has admitted very clearly and unequivocally, the troops have occupied Czechoslovakian territory. Now, the Russians claim that it is at the invitation of the Czech leaders that they have occupied the territory. Here, I would like to point out that this claim is being made after they have occupied it, not before they have occupied it. Till today, till this very minute, there is not a single Czechoslovakian leader who wants, in league with the Russians, to say in so many words that they would have liked to have Russian tanks and troops in Czechoslovakia.

What is it due to? The hon. mover of the motion, Shri Bhandare, said that soon after the Bratislava Convention, they were occupying it. But there was a time lapse. Mr. Masani was telling us that it is due to their process of democratisation and liberalisation that is taking place there that these things have happened. I take a different view of this. This democratisation process had started even before the Bratislava Convention. By that Communiqué, we got a feeling that the Russians and the Warsaw Pact countries had concurred in the steps taken by Dubcek and others. At that time, he was not termed as a sort of reactionary, as an enemy of communism, as an enemy of socialistic solidarity and all that as it is being applied to him today. What I find from the reports that we get is that in between the issue of the Communiqué and the movement of troops into the country, there was only one thing that could have attracted the entry of the troops and that is the attempt by the Czechoslovakian National Party to have a dialogue with other nations of the world. They did attempt that. We did

read in the press that they wanted to get some kind of aid from other nations. They wanted to open trade relations and all that.

15.43 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sir, as a peace-loving nation, if at all we are interested in what we say, namely, to promote the cause of international peace in the world, I am sure, everybody to whichever bloc he may belong has got to welcome this attitude. Even the so-called Socialists who say they are leading the hegemony, being at the top of socialistic solidarity group, did make many an attempt to open their windows in their country in the name of international peace. If that is the reason, it is all the more necessary for us to be very emphatic, in order to preserve international peace, in deploring what has happened there and in saying, as the Prime Minister has rightly said, that the troops should be withdrawn at the earliest opportunity.

15.45 HRS.

Now what is happening? I do not know the thinking of our Government. There are a few amendments. I do not know whether Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani is going to move her amendment and stick to it. . . . (Interruptions) I do not know whether she would stick to it or whether she would withdraw. From what Mr. Venkatasubbaiah said, it seems that they are going to behave as loyal Congressmen. I would only appeal to them to be principled Congressmen while professing loyalty to their party. I, on behalf of my Party, am prepared to accept the amendment standing in the name of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Here I would like to have one important clarification from the Prime Minister while she replies. Today we have read the news that the representative of USSR at the U.N. Headquarters, Mr. Jacob Malik, has stated that they are not going to allow this matter

to be discussed at the Security Council, and he is reported to have said that this is an internal matter of Czechoslovakia. This is very strange! After all, he is the plenipotentiary of USSR at the U.N. Headquarters; he is there as the representative of the Russians and not of Czechoslovakians. It is very ironical for him to say that it is their internal matter and that the U.N. cannot intervene in that. It seems, this matter is going to come up. What the Resolution of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani seeks to reaffirm is the stand that we have to take at the U.N. I am very keen about it. After all, you may evade it now, but tomorrow or the day after it will crop up and Government has to decide this way or that way. I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to tell — they should, in all fairness, — the House that they are going to sponsor it or at least support it when it is sponsored by other nations to discuss the matter in the Security Council.

About our foreign policy, the Prime Minister has used, as Mr. Hanumanthaiya has pointed out, some brave words, no doubt. But what is the follow-up action that we are going to take in this matter? Are we going to express our active sympathy with the sufferings of the Czechoslovakians? In what way are we going to do that? Here it is very pertinent to ask this. I think, our policy of non-alignment, as the Prime Minister herself has stated yesterday, does not preclude us from actively sympathising with people who are distressed just as our secularism does not preclude people from worshipping the deity of their own choice. If that is the position — I take it that it is so based on our previous experience: we have sympathised with many nations and communities who were distressed and who were oppressed —, if that is the position still as the Prime Minister's statement indicates, I would like to know from the Government whether it is prepared to accept that amendment. I am sure, almost all the Opposition, excepting one or two, is prepared to vote with the Government for that, and it would be a fine thing to demonstrate and to tell

the distressed people that we are morally with them and we are prepared to support their cause.

I would conclude by saying this. If there is anything that could be called as the soul of a nation, it is this active sympathy that a nation shows to the distressed people that could really be called as the soul of a nation. If we fail the distressed people at this juncture, I am afraid we would only be called bread-winners and not a nation with a purpose. I would appeal to the Government to rise to the occasion and actively support the cause of Czechoslovakians.

15.50 HRS.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Is it very difficult to speak when the House is emotionally excited. I would like to remind members, specially those of the Opposition, of the old adage that anger is a bad adviser. Here and elsewhere there is a tremendous search for adjectives and nouns impregnated with abuse. If by condemnation or by strong words we could achieve anything purposeful, I would say, let us all combine and shout and abuse.

We are in a very serious situation in world affairs and we have to function in such a way that we can at least contribute something to bring about a peaceful order. Therefore, this excitement, this reaction, that we find in this country has been alarming. It occurred to me as if this is the first time that we have noticed one country attacking another or one country sending her forces into another's. We acted as if it were an abnormal shock. Is that so? After all, forget for a moment that Russia is a communist country. Let us also not make this situation an occasion for preaching anti-communism or discoursing on the merits and demerits of democracy.

Look at the world as it is. When Israel attacked Egypt, was it not aggression? She still occupies large portions of Egyptian territory. Why were we not exercised? Is it because they are not socialist countries? Take, for example, Rhodesia.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Take Vietnam.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I am not going to oblige my hon. friend.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha): That does not give an excuse for Russia to march into Czechoslovakia.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: Take South Africa. For a number of years, it has been in possession of S.W. Africa. Every resolution of the UN has been spurned.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: We have condemned all this. The Government has done it. Why is it not doing it now?

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: He did not condemn Israel. Did he? Did he condemn the USA?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: He is speaking for the Government. I had no occasion to speak.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I am on a very important matter.

The position today is that there are two big blocs and they have their spheres of influence. If that influence is touched, they are going to take up arms. Is there not a Monroe Doctrine in the USA? What was their reaction to Cuba? Suppose tomorrow there is a communist revolution in Brazil or Mexico. What will be the attitude of the American Government? They will march their forces into that country.

So you have to take the facts into consideration. These are facts of life. There are two blocs and they have their own Monroe Doctrine, one in America and one in Europe.

Shri Masani said the other day that the frontier of the US is the Mekong River. Have we forgotten that? In the world affairs. . . . (Interruptions.)

15.55 HRS.

श्री रवि राय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरी बार यह चीज उठा रहा हूँ कि जबकि चेकोस्लोवाकिया जैसे महत्वपूर्ण

प्रश्न पर सदन में विचार चल रहा है तब न तो प्रधान मंत्री उपस्थित है, न राज्य मंत्री उपस्थित हैं और न ही विदेश मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री ही मौजूद हैं। आखिर इस का क्या मतलब है? हम को बार बार यह सवाल उठना पड़ता है। यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री, सम्बन्धित राज्य मंत्री और न ही उपमंत्री मौजूद हैं और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन इस समय इस डिबेट को सुन रहा है और नोट्स ले रहा है? Interruption.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is the Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Is this how India speaks? There is a graveyard behind there; there is nobody there.

श्री रवि राय: विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित कोई मंत्री रहना चाहिए। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री महोदय चली गई हैं, राज्य मंत्री भी चले गये हैं और कोई भी विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित मंत्री या उपमंत्री इस समय सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं और हम यहां पर किस के लिए बोल रहे हैं?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I am present here all the while.

श्री रवि राय: आप विदेश मंत्री तो नहीं हैं। यह हाउस की परम्परा रही है कि जिम्मेदार मंत्री को रहना चाहिए और उस के मौजूद न रहने से हाउस की अवहेलना और उपेक्षा होती है और मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को हाउस में बुलवाइये। आप आज्ञा दीजिये कि वह यहां पर आयें।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): The Deputy Prime Minister is next to the Prime Minister and is also a member of the Foreign Affairs sub-committee of the Cabinet. . . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI NAMBIAR: On a point of order. Amidst interruptions, Mr.

Sondhi was heard to say that it was a graveyard. Living members are there; it is not a graveyard. He must withdraw it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: No... (Interruptions.)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: May I submit to the House very humbly that this is a very grave and serious question that we are discussing. It will be best if we allow the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker to conduct the proceedings in peace. It is a very serious occasion. It is strangulation of a nation, not of an individual. So, we must be careful not to disturb the House and allow the Deputy Speaker to conduct the proceedings in peace.

16.00 HRS.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I would like the House to forget for the moment the two communist countries. What was the reaction of this free world when Pakistan attacked India twice, not only attacked but attacked with the help of foreign arms? Was there any condemnation the world over? Today, it is not only a question of one country attacking another or entering that country with the force of arms, but because it is a communist country, communism has to be condemned. We have to be completely honest and recognise if that is not one of the factors that is working in our reaction today.

Now, the Soviet Union says that Czechoslovakia has threatened her security. I do not know. But the reply is, there will be a puppet government, Quisling and all that. The communist countries believe in communism and they want to spread communism everywhere and defend the communist governments everywhere. But, on the other hand, people who fight for democracy establish dictatorship and call it democracy. Look at the map of the world. Where is democracy and who is there to say that it is rape of democracy? Where is democracy today in the

whole of Latin America, the whole of Asia except in poor India and in one or two other countries? So, this talk of democracy and all that would really amount to a sort of speech made during the elections.

The Soviet Union says that her security was threatened because Czechoslovakia's occupation by some other forces or by a government hostile to Soviet Union would not be in the interests of her security. Sir, are there not forces working which have used the people of other countries to bring about an anti-communist movement? What about Indonesia? What about Ghana? There are no foreign forces there. What about the partition of India? Were people not used as instruments for the partition of our country? Similarly all these people may also be just instruments. So, how do you know what information the Soviet Union has got today to take such a step against such a small country? What information has that big country got to take such a step against the small country? It is very difficult to understand that such a step should be taken. So, there must be something more than what appears in the press.

Sir, the strategic position of Czechoslovakia is important. When Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia, that led to the second world war. When Russia took Czechoslovakia, NATO was formed. Today, if Czechoslovakia goes into hands which are hostile to the Soviet Union, the question of East Germany will crop up, and East Germany will break up. West Germany will again become a power in Central Europe which the Soviet Union dreads, and that is why she is very keen that such a situation should not arise.

Imagine a similar position, if such a position is faced by the United States of America. It will also act in the same way, whatever the reason they may tell us. Lastly, what should we do? There is, several times, the demand that we must not be friends of this country of foes of

that country and all that. We must always look at our national interests. What is our national interest today? Suppose, I give them a blank cheque and they say, "Condemn Soviet Union, and recognise others."

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you condemning ?

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : I am not condemning. I do not condemn. I want this country to play an effective role in world affairs. That can be done only when she has one policy towards both the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Just abusing to satisfy somebody leads us nowhere. We are depending on foreign aid from both the Soviet Union and the United States of America. In this surcharged atmosphere if some countries keep their heads, they can play a mediatory role, an effective role in world affairs to bring the two countries together, either through the United Nations or some other means.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Yogendra Sharma.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Sir, I do not want to speak. But I want to hear either Shri Dange or Shri Hiren Mukerjee. We do not want to hear any obscure Communist members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is for the party to choose its spokesmen. It is not fair for others to comment on it.

16.06 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes, we want to hear the Communist leaders.

MR. SPEAKER : Whom the party chooses, it is the concern of the party. We cannot dictate to them whom they should choose.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I am requesting you to make such a request to them.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sharma is naturally speaking on behalf of that party.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : If she does not want to hear the speech she can get out of the House.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, her demand is very genuine.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is for the party to decide.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : Sir, I would like to place before the hon. House the view of my party over the developments in Czechoslovakia. This development not only affects Czechoslovak people, the community of the Socialist countries but also the wider international relations. One can understand the anguish and concern shown by different people over these developments. But it will be a mistake to think that all these people are viewing this development from the same angle or under the same impulses. We are all agreed that the sovereignty and independence of every nation has to be preserved. But, at the same time, we are also concerned about the defence and the future of the socialist system (interruptions) and the achievements of the emancipated working people, throughout the world. It is here our disagreements with the Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh and others. In so far as they are concerned, they are not interested in what happens to socialism. When Shri Masani, for example, becomes the champion of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which he and his Party has always condemned, one cannot but miss the obvious motives. It will be remembered that Shri Masani, who is crying hoarse about freedom and independence once called upon President Johnson not only to continue bombing of North Vietnam but also to march the American troops into its territory.

We have never heard Mr. Masani and others uttering a word against

U.S. aggression in Vietnam, the mass murder, pillage and rape that goes on there.

However it is necessary for us to correctly assess and understand the developments in Czechoslovakia if we as a nation want to express ourselves in favour of independence and socialism.

We have been watching with deep concern and anxiety the developments in Czechoslovakia over the past few months and we are now gravely concerned that the armed forces of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw powers have entered Czechoslovakia.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Long live the C.P.I. !

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We wish the problems within the Czechoslovak Republic and as between Czechoslovakia and her Warsaw Pact allies could be resolved without recourse to intervention by the armed units of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries.

Our Party's position in regard to developments in Czechoslovakia are quite well known. When the reforms were undertaken by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of Dubcek, our Party came out in full-throated and open support to the measures for strengthening and developing socialist democracy. We acclaimed it as a positive development.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the position now ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We stand by the position we took earlier and we do feel that such reforms are necessary to strengthen and develop socialist democracy in the world. (Interruptions)

At the same time we pointed out that this process of reform was being exploited by friends like Shri Masani and the anti-socialist and imperialist forces in order to bring about a change of the social system in Czechoslovakia, restore capitalism in that country and

take it to the Western camp. There is plenty of evidence about this both in Czechoslovakia and in the neighbouring countries notably in Western Germany. In the name of reform what these anti-socialist forces, both external and internal, aimed at is the overthrow of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia. They published their so called appeal called *Two Thousand Words* in which they have an open call of revolt against the socialist system. They ran a campaign against the Communists and went even to the length of demanding the dissolution of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. And some of them like Mr. Masani said that the Communist Party of India should be banned. Some others also voiced the same feeling. These facts cannot be denied and in fact they have been stressed by Premier Dubcek himself.

16.15 HRS.

It may also be noted that the Bratislava Agreement to which Dubcek is a signatory took note of these developments. Of course, this dark side of the picture in which anti-socialist forces and imperialists were trying to mobilise themselves openly and covertly was completely missed by hon. Members, like Shri Masani, who suddenly became the champion of the Action Programme of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Shri Madhok's interest in Czechoslovakia falls in the same category as the interest shown by anti-socialist and imperialist forces.

While supporting the measures for strengthening socialist democracy we also emphasise the need for defence of socialism and defeat of the plans of anti-socialist and imperialist forces. This was also the commitment undertaken in the Bratislava Agreement of six Warsaw Pact powers including Czechoslovakia. We expected that the solution to the problems would be found through mutual efforts between the Czechoslovak leadership, on the one hand, and the leaders of the other signatories to the Bratislava Agreement, on the other. Unfortunately, this has not happened.

The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact powers whose troops have entered Czechoslovakia had made certain statements to the effect that they have no intention of staying in Czechoslovakia. I do concede that the developments in Czechoslovakia, especially the entry of the Soviet and other troops of other Warsaw Pact powers, are an extraordinary development. While cherishing the sovereign rights of Czechoslovak people, which must be respected, we cannot at the same time discount the serious threat to its socialist system, when all anti-socialist and imperialist forces are waiting for a chance to snatch away Czechoslovakia from socialism.

We hope that the troops of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw powers will withdraw from Czechoslovakia as soon as possible.

SHRI NATH PAI : Immediately.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The normal conditions will be restored and socialism in Czechoslovakia made safe.

Before I conclude I would like to have a word about the proposal for the adoption of a resolution by the House on this subject. Never in the past on such occasions did this House adopt any resolution.... (*Interruption*). The general practice has been to endorse the statement made by the Prime Minister. So far that has been the practice of this House. The House did not, for instance, pass any resolution when Guatemala was attacked or during the Hungarian developments in 1956 or on the Bay of Pigs US invasion in Cuba or on the US-backed invasion of the UAR by Israel. Never, of course, did the House pass a resolution condemning the US aggression in Vietnam. We do not see why the hon. Members should ask for a departure in the present case to adopt a resolution.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): All I wanted to say was that this was not a very spontaneous outpouring and I wanted the hon.

Member to be spared the torture of reading out something.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is indeed highly deplorable that 25 years after the cessation of the catastrophe of the World War II, military force has come to be applied for enforcing ideological submission of one country to another. Sufficient points of law and of international law have come out of the discussion that has taken place so far. Nobody denies that there has been an application, a use, of military power today. The question is whether it is aggression and whether that aggression is justifiable. That is being discussed. Here, I would like to point out even the Russian point of view. The U.S.S.R. says that as soon as they find that the presence of their forces and of their allies is not needed in that country, they will be withdrawn. That means, in a way, the U.S.S.R. and their allies admit that that is an undesirable course that they have adopted in the present circumstances. That is the position so far as military action is concerned.

Now, I do not want to repeat and evaluate all that has been said here on the matter. So far, nobody has said that what has taken place is the right thing to do. I think, everybody has taken exception to what has happened. Yesterday, the Prime Minister also, in her statement, did not say anything which would amount to any condonement of the thing that has happened. That is the position. We do not like military force or violence or aggression to take place in the world because it will not only affect the people who are directly involved in the aggression but will also affect everybody else in the world. We also stand to be affected by such an aggression. Therefore, it is in the interest of all the nations of the world, including ourselves, to see that such an aggression does not take place or, if it takes place, it is vacated as soon as it is possible.

Now, the things have happened as they have happened. What are we

[Shri M. M. Ahammed Ismail]

to do under these circumstances? Are we to condemn the people who have resorted to aggression, break their friendship away and be done with it or do we really want to help the nation which has been the victim of aggression and also try to improve friendship amongst all the nations as before? If we want only to condemn aggression and be done with it, and thereby break our non-alignment policy and our friendship with every nation of the world, we may still do it. But, I think, nobody would agree that that is our object. Our object is to see that what has happened is rectified in the proper manner and in proper time and that aggression is vacated and, at the same time, Russia is also agreeable to vacate that aggression.

Under these circumstances, I think, what the Government of India has said about the matter is sufficient to show that the Government of India does not support what has happened and does not support the action that U.S.S.R. and her allies have taken. The Prime Minister has expressed anguish and concern over the matter. What do we do after this? We must not take it easy. We must even at this very minute begin to act. How to act? We have to persuade Russia to withdraw her forces from that country and, perhaps, we may succeed as somebody said that of all the nations of the world, we are in an advantageous position to take up such a mission as that. We may be, perhaps, in a more advantageous position than many other nations of the world. Therefore, what I would suggest is that the Government of India, at once, should get in touch with the U.S.S.R. with the object of having the forces withdrawn, at once, and persuading them, once again, to settle the dispute between them in a peaceful manner.

If we do that, it will be one of the most remarkable achievements of our country and thereby, we shall be benefiting not only the world but also ourselves. This is what the Government must do, according to me.

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव (आज़मगढ़) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में उत्पन्न एक गम्भीर स्थिति पर विचार कर रहे हैं। आज इस सदन में जो भावनाएँ प्रकट की जा रही हैं, यह सही और स्वाभाविक है कि ऐसे अवसर पर इस प्रकार की भावनाएँ उठती हैं और उठनी भी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सोवियत रूस ने चेकोस्लोवाकिया में अपनी सेनाएँ भेज कर, वहाँ के प्रमुख स्थानों पर कब्जा कर के, यहाँ तक कि उस देश के संसद् भवन पर कब्जा कर के एक ऐसा कार्य किया है, जो इतिहास की एक अत्यन्त दुःखपूर्ण घटना है। इस स्थिति में संसार के ऐसे सब लोगों का इस घटना पर अपना शोक और खेद प्रकट करना स्वाभाविक है, जो इन मान्यताप्राप्त सिद्धान्तों पर यकीन रखते हैं कि दुनिया में अमन रहे, जो नये और छोटे देश आजाद हुए हैं, उन की आजादी दिन-ब-दिन मजबूत होती जाये, पड़ोसी देशों में मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध होने चाहिए और दुनिया के किसी भी देश को, चाहे वह कितना भी बड़ा और शक्तिशाली देश हो, किसी अन्य देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई हक नहीं है।

हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि दुनिया में जब से इन सिद्धान्तों की स्थापना की गई है, हम ने हमेशा बड़ी मजबूती के साथ इन सिद्धान्तों को प्रतिपादित किया है और हमारी सरकार ने हमेशा इस सम्बन्ध में अगुवाई और पहल की है। इस लिए जब रूस ने अपनी सेनाएँ चेकोस्लोवाकिया में भेजीं, तो कल प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश की जनता की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए अपनी गहरी चिन्ता प्रकट की। यह स्वाभाविक है कि हम इस बात में यकीन रखते हैं कि दुनिया के किसी भी देश को किसी अन्य देश पर हमला करने का हक नहीं है। हम इस बात में यकीन रखने हैं कि दुनिया के सब देशों के आपसी सम्बन्ध शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व के सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित होने चाहिए।

रूस एक ऐसा देश है, जिस के प्रधान मंत्री ने हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के

संघर्ष के समय इस बात की चेष्टा की थी कि विश्वशान्ति के हित में और इन पड़ोसी देशों के हित में यह आवश्यक है कि इन के पारस्परिक विवादों का एक शान्तिपूर्ण हल निकाला जाये। इसलिए जब उस देश की सेनायें एक पड़ोसी देश में और उसी परिवार के एक देश उस जाती हैं, मैं के क्षेत्र पर कब्जा करती हैं और उस के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखल देती हैं, तो सारे देश में और दुनिया में इस बात की चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया में सेनायें भेजने के रूस के इस कदम को हमें बहुत ही स्ट्रॉंगली डिस-एप्रूव करना चाहिए। हम उस कदम का कभी भी समर्थन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि रूस के इस कदम से दुनिया की उन शक्तियों को बड़ा धक्का लगा है, जो चाहती हैं कि दुनिया में शान्ति कायम रहे और दुनिया का हर देश, चाहे वह कितना भी छोटा हो, शान्ति और स्वतंत्रता के साथ रह सके। रूस, दुनिया के बहुत से समाजवादी देशों और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों ने 1960 में एक-साथ बैठ कर सारी दुनिया के सामने यह घोषण की थी कि वे शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व में विश्वास रखते हैं, वे विश्व-शान्ति के लिए काम करते हैं। इसलिए आज हमें और दुख होता है। हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि दुनिया के अन्दर समाजवादी देशों की एक बहुत बड़ी देन है। दुनिया के वह छोटे देश जो अपनी आजादी का संघर्ष लड़ते थे, उन्होंने रूस से और समाजवादी देशों से प्रेरणा प्राप्त की है। दुनिया के बहुत से छोटे देश जो आज अपने विकास और उत्थान के संघर्ष में जूझ रहे हैं, हमें आज इस बात का फरख होता है कि जब समाजवादी देश उन की मदद करने के लिए, उन का सहायता करने के लिए, उन का सहयोग करने के लिए अपना कदम आगे बढ़ाने हैं। हमें इस बात की खुशी होती है कि जब दुनिया के यह समाजवादी देश इन तमाम चीजों के ऊपर रहनुमाई करते हैं। लेकिन हमें इस बात के लिए आज दुख होता है कि ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने सिद्धान्तों की प्रतिष्ठापना दुनिया के

अन्दर की है, ऐसे लोग जो उन सिद्धान्तों के अन्दर यकीन रखते हैं, ऐसे लोग जब इस प्रकार का कदम उठाते हैं फौजी संघर्ष के जरिए तो हमें धक्का लगता है, हमें तकलीफ होती है। इसीलिए श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सारी दुनिया का जनमत दुनिया का प्रगतिशील जनमत, दुनिया के वह लोग समाजवादी सिद्धान्तों में जिन की आस्था है, आज उन को भी सब से अधिक धक्का लगा है। रूस के इस कदम से दुनिया की जो प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें हैं, जो साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां हैं, आज उन को इस बात का मौका मिला है कि वह समाजवादी खेमे के ऊपर कीचड़ उछालते हैं और समाजवादी व्यवस्था के ऊपर उंगली उठाते हैं, यह सब से बड़ी दुखद घटना जो घटी है दुख हमें इस बात का है।

आलोचना की गई इस सरकार की और यह कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात की निन्दा नहीं की, प्रधान मंत्री ने साहस के साथ काम नहीं किया। श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य को हम गौर से देखें तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सब से पहली बात कही, उन्होंने इस देश की जनता की, भारत सरकार की, इस बात के ऊपर चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि रूस ने जिस काम को किया है, चेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता को आज जिस संकट का मुकाबिला करना पड़ रहा है इस से भारत सरकार को अत्यन्त गहरी चिन्ता है और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को इस बात का बड़ा गहरा दुख है। उन्होंने इस बात को बड़ी मजबूती से कहा और दूसरी बात जो मसानी साहब ने आज कही है, उन्होंने इस बात की मांग की है कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया की भूमि से रूस की फौज वापस बुलायी जानी चाहिए, कल प्रधान मंत्री ने जब पहला मौका मिला, जब कि दुनिया के बहुत से देश अपनी राय पर गौर कर रहे थे, उन्होंने अपनी घोषणा भी नहीं की थी, इस सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस देश की एक जो हमारी परम्परा है, अपनी भावनाओं की स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक व्यक्त करने की हमारी परम्परा जो है, दुनिया

[श्री चन्द्रजीय यादव]

के हर ऐसे बड़े मसलों पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करने की हमारी जो परम्परा है, उस के अनुसार उन्होंने तुरंत यह कहा कि हम रूस से इस बात की आशा रखते हैं कि रूस अपनी फौज चेकोस्लोवाकिया से फौरन वापस बुलाएगा। उन्होंने इस बात के ऊपर अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात सही है और मेरी निश्चित धारणा है कि रूस के नेतृत्व ने बहुत बड़ी भूल की है, यह एक ऐतिहासिक गलती की है जिस का अन्दाज़, जिस का एहसास बाद में होगा। उन्हें अपनी फौज शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चेकोस्लोवाकिया से वापस बुला लेनी चाहिए, मैं इस बात की मांग करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात की मांग कर के हमारी भावनाओं को सही रूप में व्यक्त किया है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दूसरी बात जो कही वह यह कही कि हिन्दुस्तान इस बात में यकीन करता है और आज से नहीं, शुरू से हमें इस बात का गर्व है, जब हम अपनी आजादी का संघर्ष लड़ रहे थे, अपनी गुलामी की जंजीर तोड़ने के लिए लड़ रहे थे, उस जमाने से दुनिया में जहाँ भी अत्याचार होता था, फासिस्ट ताकतों द्वारा या किसी के द्वारा भी कहीं भी अत्याचार होता था, तो हमारी हमदर्दी हमेशा उन के साथ होती थी जो अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, हमेशा हम उन के साथ थे जो अपनी गुलामी का जुआ अपने कंधे से हटाने के लिए व्याकुल हो रहे थे। हम ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के अन्दर, बड़े बड़े दुनिया के सम्मेलनों के अन्दर और हर ऐसे मौके पर तीन चार बातों को बड़ी मजबूती से कहा है। यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित में भी है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हित में भी है कि दुनिया के अन्दर शांति कायम रहे और उस के लिए हम हमेशा प्रयास करते रहे हैं। हम ने बड़ी मजबूती से इस बात को कहा है कि हम दो पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के बीच में मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध कायम रखना चाहते हैं। हम उस के हामी हैं और इसीलिए पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर जब हमला किया था

तो हम ने उस हमले का मुकाबिला भी पूरी शक्ति से किया लेकिन हमारे तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि जब हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ, हमारे देश की प्रभुसत्ता पर हमला हुआ तो जिस एकता के साथ, जिस शक्ति के साथ हमने दुश्मन का मुकाबला किया था, उसी एकता और उसी शक्ति के साथ पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए भी हमको काम करना होगा। हम उन बातों में यकीन रखते हैं, उनके ऊपर हम स्टैंड करते हैं। इसीलिए हम इसके लिए आवाज हमेशा उठाते रहे हैं। हमने हमेशा इस बात को कहा है कि दुनिया के किसी भी देश को इस बात का हक नहीं है कि वह दूसरे देश के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल दे और इसीलिए हमने दुनिया के किसी भी देश को इस बात के लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया कि वह हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल दे। जब दुनिया के किसी देश ने हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल देने की कोशिश की है, उसके ऊपर अपनी राय जाहिर की है तो हमने उसका विरोध किया है और इसीलिए हमें इस बात के लिए हमेशा सतर्क रहना चाहिए कि जहाँ हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया का कोई देश हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल न दे तो हमें खुद भी किसी देश के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल नहीं देना चाहिए। मैं एक मित्र के नाते, रूस के एक मित्र के नाते, कहना चाहता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान और सोवियत रूस की मैत्री दुनिया की प्रगतिशील ताकतों के लिए, दुनिया के समाजवादी खेमे के लिए, दुनिया में शांति के लिए बहुत जरूरी है, इस मैत्री को हमें हर कीमत पर कायम रखना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं होते कि अगर सोवियत यूनियन कोई गलती करता है तो हम एक मित्र के नाते यह भी न कहें कि यहाँ सोवियत यूनियन भूल कर रहा है, इससे उन ताकतों को धक्का लगता है जनको हम मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। और इसीलिए प्रधान मन्त्री नेकल एक संयत भाषा में कहा, ठीक है आपकी भावनाओं की हम कद्र करते हैं, विरोधी दलों से जो भावनाएँ उठाई गई हैं उन

भावनाओं की हम कद्र करते हैं। ऐसे मौके पर भावनायें उठती हैं लेकिन जिनके कंधों पर शासन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है वे केवल भावनाओं से काम नहीं लेते। भावनाओं के साथ विचार भी जरूरी है। विचार के साथ बुद्धि भी जरूरी है। बुद्धि के साथ साथ संयम भी जरूरी है और संयम के साथ साथ जिम्मेदारी भी जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कल जब वक्तव्य दिया तो उसमें हमारी भावनायें भी शामिल थीं, हमारा संयम भी उसके अन्दर शामिल था, उसके अन्दर हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी शामिल थी और उसके अन्दर हमारी वह नीतियाँ भी थी जिनमें हमारी निष्ठा है और जिनको लेकर हम देश में अपना काम करना चाहते हैं, जिस के अन्दर हम अपने समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं।...

श्री आटल बिहारी बाजरेयो : थोड़ी सी कमजोरी भी शामिल थी।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : जी नहीं, कमजोरी नहीं है लेकिन आप चश्मे से देखते हैं, किया क्या जाए ?

श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बात और बड़ी मजबूती के साथ यहां पर कहा है कि हमारी पार्टी समाजवादी आस्था के अन्दर विश्वास रखती है। हम समझते हैं कि समाजवाद के अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है जिसके जरिए हम इस देश की करोड़ों जनता को उद्धार के रास्ते पर ले चलें। हम समझते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर समाजवाद आना चाहिए और इसीलिए जब कोई समाजवादी देश ऐसे कदम उठाया है जिससे सारी समाजवादी शक्तियों पर चोट लगती है जिससे प्रगतिशील आन्दोलन को ठेस लगती है तो उसकी ठेस हमें भी लगना स्वाभाविक होता है। हम समझते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो समाजवाद आयेगा वह हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों किसानों और मजदूरों के संघर्ष के जरिए, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के अनुभवों के बल पर, हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति और सभ्यता, हिन्दुस्तान की परम्पराओं की पृष्ठभूमि के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान

की प्रतिभा के सृजन से और हिन्दुस्तान की धरती से पैदा हुआ समाजवाद होगा। उसके अन्दर हमारा विश्वास है हम यह समझते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल इस बात को कहा कि जेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता को भी इस बात का हक है। अगर जेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता अपने अनुभव के बल पर, अपने तजुबों के बल पर अपने प्रशासन में कोई सुधार चाहती है तो इस बात का हक जेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता को है। इस बात का हक मास्को और पेकिंग को नहीं है कि वहां से बैठे हुए वे इस बात का डिक्लेशन दें कि जेकोस्लोवाकिया में किस प्रकार से सुधार होना चाहिए। जेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता, जाहिर है कि पचास वर्षों के समाजवादी आन्दोलनों के अनुभव से सीखेगी और दुनिया का हर देश सीखता है, सीखना चाहिए भी। पिछले दस वर्षों के अन्दर रूस के अन्दर भी तब्दीलियाँ आई हैं, रूस के अन्दर भी सुधार हुए हैं, रूस ने अपनी गलतियों को स्वीकार किया है और रूस अपने सुधारों की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। वही हक जेकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता को भी है। मैं समझता था की सेरना में जो सम्मेलन हुआ, ब्राटिसलावा में जो सम्मेलन हुआ, उसके बाद यह जो समस्यायें थी वह सुलझ जायेंगी, आपसी बातचीत के जरिए इसका कोई हल निकलेगा। लेकिन मुझे ठेस लगी ब्राटिसलावा सम्मेलन के बाद जब इस बात की आशा पैदा हुई थी कि यह मसले बैठकर के बातचीत के जरिए से समझ-बूझ करके हल हो सकते हैं, उस वक्त अचानक जब फौजें पहुंचीं तो हमारी भावनाओं को ठेस लगी। ऐसे लोग जो दुनिया में इस बात में विश्वास रखते हैं—जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी पिछले तीन-चार बार से कह रही हैं और वह सही बात है—कि हर राष्ट्र का अपना व्यक्तित्व होता है, अपने व्यक्तित्व का विकास करने का, अपनी परसन्नैलिटी को विकसित करने का हर राष्ट्र का अपना हक है और अपने अंगों के बल पर ही वह अपना विकास करता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब इस भावना को यहां पर हम ने प्रकट किया है तो आज

[श्री चन्द्रजीन यादव]

भावनाओं के आवेश में आ कर हम को काम नहीं करना चाहिये। आज जिस बात की चैतावनी मैं देना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस मौके का फायदा उठा कर देश की ऐसी शक्तियों जिनका प्रगति में यकीन नहीं है, जो समाजवाद पर हर मौके पर कीचड़ उछालना चाहती हैं, वे सोवियत भारत की मैत्री को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश करती हैं—हमें इस बात से सचेत रहना चाहिये कि सोवियत-भारत की मैत्री किसी कीमत पर बिगाड़नी नहीं चाहिये। एक मित्र के नाते हमें सोवियत की इस भूल की तरफ़ मजबूती से संकेत करना चाहिये, उन को समझाना चाहिये कि वे अपने इस रास्ते से हटें।

अन्त में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अपील कर के कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बात का अवसर आ गया है कि कुछ दिन पहले यूगास्लाविया के राष्ट्रपति श्री टीटो के जिस बान का आवाहन किया था कि दुनिया के तमाम नये देश, दुनिया के तमाम तटस्थ देश—आज जो समस्याएँ, जो घटनाएँ दुनिया के रंगमंच पर हो रही हैं—चाहे वियतनाम की हो, चाहे इजराइल की हो, चाहे चेकोस्लावाकिया की हो—उन समस्याओं पर दुनिया के तमाम नवोदित राष्ट्रों का—जिन्होंने नई आज़ादी हासिल की है, जो विकास में साहस के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जो अपनी इच्छाओं के अनुसार अपने देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं—एक विश्व सम्मेलन होना चाहिये। ऐसा सम्मेलन जिसमें दुनिया के ऐसे लोग, जिनका इस सिद्धान्त में यकीन है, बैठें और इस बात पर गौर करें कि दुनिया के बड़े राष्ट्रों उन के मनमानेपन से कहीं यह भावना दुनिया में न फैल जाय कि छोटे राष्ट्रों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती, उन के अस्तित्व की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती, आज़ादी की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती, उन पर कोई भी शक्ति बाहर से आकर हमला कर सकती है, दबाव डाल सकती है। यह अवसर आ गया है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस में पहल लेनी चाहिये।

आखिर में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक

वाक्य कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हूँ जिन्होंने चार्ज लगाया है कि भारत सरकार की अन्तरराष्ट्रीय नीति हमेशा कमजोरी की रही है, भारत सरकार ने ऐसी मौकों पर कभी पहल नहीं ली—यह बात बिल्कुल निराधार है। यदि हम आब्जैक्टिव तरीके से देखें, भावनाओं के वश हो कर न देखें, राजनीति की दलदल में फँस कर न देखें तो आप पायेंगे जिस समय वियतनाम पर अमरीकी बमबारी हो रही थी, हम ने उस का घोर विरोध किया, जब कि नाखों-अरबां डालर हम को अमरीका से आ रहे थे। हम ने कहा था कि वियतनाम पर बमबारी बन्द होनी चाहिये, वियतनाम में अमरीकन फौजें वापस होनी चाहियें। आज चेकोस्लो-वाकिया में जो हो रहा है—इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हम भी कि सोवियत यूनियन से हमें आर्थिक सहायता मिल रही है—हम ने अपनी नीति के आधार पर कहा है कि रूस की फौजें चेकोस्लावाकिया से वापस होनी चाहियें। जिस समय इजराइल ने आक्रमण किया—दुनिया के किसी भी देश ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर नहीं की थी—हिन्दुस्तान पहला देश था जिसने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर की और कहा कि यह हथेली बन्द होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है सदन उस वक्तव्य के प्रति अपना विश्वास प्रकट करेगा और इस बात का अवसर सरकार को देगा कि सरकार इन परिस्थितियों में देश का सही नेतृत्व दुनिया के सामने कर सके।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (GUNA):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can scarcely compete in eloquence with the previous speaker. If I were speaking on behalf of the Congress, I might have been able to compete with him. But as I am not speaking from the ruling party, I think I am unable to compete with him. I do not want to repeat what has already been said. I would only draw the attention of this House to the history of the Czech people. After centuries they got their liberty. How did they utilise it? They established democracy in their country.

Their economic life became so advanced that they could compete with other industrialised nations. They fought Hitler with a bravery that was unsurpassed and yet those who fought with Hitler were made into slaves of Russia. This was the prize that they got. They were not with Hitler, they were fighting against Hitler and yet they came under the heel of Russia. Be it said to the credit of those small countries that they were fighting the battle of freedom and democracy against Hitler. Yet, they all became the slaves of Russia. Take Poland, for instance. It fought against Hitler and yet Poland's liberty was lost. Hungary also lost its liberty. It is a strange world that we are living in. Those who were fighting for the freedom of the world, they have been enslaved and the leaders of those countries had to commit suicide or they were murdered and a Communist regime had been established in those countries.

Now, what has happened in Czechoslovakia? We are told by Russia that they have been invited. I am sure if China or Pakistan invaded India, they could say with greater authority that they were invited by a section of the people here. The second reason given is that they want to save socialism in Czech country. We are also a socialist country.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): What socialism?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: If we establish socialism, tomorrow Russia can say that is a socialist country, this is a country pledged to socialism, it is not fulfilling its pledge and so we invade India to establish socialism, and I am sure the Congress socialists would welcome it, because they are pledged to socialism.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Very good logic.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I do not speak illogically as my friends over there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tata-Birla socialism.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: They want to be irrational and illogical. I can speak only with logic. A Congress Member said, so also the Prime Minister, that we are friendly with the East European countries and Russia. What is the duty of a friend? Is it not the duty of a friend, if he is a true friend, to tell his friend that he is wrong when he is wrong? Why mince matters? You have to be very forceful as the ears of the other party are plugged. You have to speak forcefully because the other party is not going to listen to you unless you speak forcefully. It all depends upon his hearing capacity. Do you mean to say that those who are aggressive have sharp ears? They have very dull ears. Therefore, you must impress upon them with loud words that this is what you have done. I do not want that India should not be friendly with Russia. But as friends we must tell them "you have done something wrong, something that may bring about confusion in the world, something that may bring about world war". We must be friendly. At the same time, we must tell them where they have gone wrong. Another Congressman said that this is being done in favour of Stalinism. Then, why are you mincing matters? Did he not say that Stalinism is coming back? If Stalinism is coming back, then why can't the Congress people plainly tell the Russian people that we condemn your aggression on the Czech people? We should be frank. If we are not frank, we are not serving our friends properly.

Another thing that I have got to say is this. One young lady in the Central Hall today said 'I am confused; we are a weak people.'

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is it because she is a young lady?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: This man does not know that all ladies are young. I told her, a faint heart never won a fair lady. What are our

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]
traditions? Anywhere, wherever there was aggression, before Independence, we condemned it. Jawaharlal said that he felt like taking up a gun and going to fight in Spain. Do people remember that? I remember it very well. If it was not for the fight in India, he would have gone. I quite understand that. When Czechoslovakia was invaded earlier, what did that man with umbrella, Mr. Chamberlain, say? He said that Czechoslovakia is a distant land of which we know little. Today also we are saying that Czechoslovakia is a very distant land, far away, and we know very little of it. We know very much of it. This was a country of brave people. We condemned the Dutch aggression in Indonesia. We helped every freedom movement. I can say with confidence that if we had not waged this war of independence in India, Burma would not have been free, Ceylon would not have been free, many countries which did nothing for their freedom would not have been free. When the British people saw that the Kohinoor of their possessions was gone, they thought it was not worth keeping other countries.

And, Sir, as a country what are our traditions?

Sir, I want to remind this House and this Government about a day when we were assembled in a meeting at Wardha, and there, an old man, not weighing more than a hundred pounds, wanted us to give a challenge to the British Government. At what time? At a time when all the armies of the world, excepting Hitler's armies, were assembled here. The English army, the Indian army, the American army, the South-African army, the Australian army, all armies were collected here. We trembled and we wondered what this old man was talking. Do you know, Sir, what he said? He said: 'You are a respectable organisation. You need not go into such dangerous games.' So, he said, 'I shall go it alone'. When he said, 'I shall go it alone' half the Working Committee was against him.

He said: 'I shall go it alone'. You are a respectable organisation. You have to pass a resolution saying that whose who feel with Gandhi may help Gandhi in his movement of 'Quit-India.' And today these people are telling us, speaker after speaker gives us advice to be wise, to be careful, to be cautious. Did we have an army, navy or air-force in those days when we asked the Britisher to quit India?

You have inherited such great traditions. Are you moving away from those traditions that you cannot say at this hour that we condemn what has happened in Czechoslovakia? Have we gone so cowardly? Did Pakistan not invade us and did our jawans, our old ladies and every section of our society, not rise as one man? India may be divided into many parts but when danger comes our people know how to unite and face the danger.

Even if you are fainthearted, as we were of the Working Committee, let this Government be cautious and careful; let the Government not vote but let us all vote that Russia has committed aggression and we condemn it. It has murdered the rights of a nation; it has taken away the liberty of a nation and we condemn it. If we do not condemn it, we stand condemned before the world and before history. Let the Government keep aloof from this resolution and let us pass a resolution that we condemn this aggression because it is a naked aggression. And at what time? When they had decided to come together, when they had accepted the Czechoslovak regime! It is just like the Japanese attacking the Americans at Pearl Harbour. This is nothing less than Pearl Harbour. And our friends say that we will not condemn it! I say, it will be dereliction of duty. We have inherited certain traditions and we must keep them up.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI
(MADURAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a very serious situa-

tion. As far as my party is concerned(Interruption), our party is known to be one which does not support the Soviet Union in many of its ideological positions; neither do we support the Communist Party of China on many of its positions. Therefore we seek to look upon this problem with a certain amount of objectivity, free from any prejudices or predilections.

Certainly, the events that have happened in Czechoslovakia, with the military intervention of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Powers, have disturbed the entire socialist and democratic world. At the same time, we look at these problems from the point of view of what has been happening in the entire world. The Second World War ended in a way not to the liking of my hon. friend, Shri Masani, and others. The Second World War ended not to the liking of the imperialists. A socialist world came into existence whether Shri Masani liked it or not. A socialist system came into existence and not only it came into existence over the eastern part of Europe but later on that socialist world extended also in Asia. Since then a worldwide fight, a struggle, has been going on all over the world between the forces of socialism and imperialism. This is a fact which cannot be wished away whether we like it or not.

In this House also certain interests and parties are carrying on the same fight. Some hon. Members were expressing surprise that Shri Masani was not so very eloquent and did not feel so emotional, for example, when certain other countries in South America were attacked by the Americans. I am not surprised, because it is a part of a fight; it is a part of a struggle, a worldwide struggle, and certainly Shri Masani would like if, for example, Guatemala was murdered or some other country in South America was murdered. Shri Masani would certainly like it because it is a part of that struggle.

Therefore it is not a question of human rights or something that is motivating them. Let us understand that. As far as some party is concerned, it is taken as a part of that struggle. This is taken as a part of struggle. But this part of struggle has been going on ever since the Second World War. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union which was then the leader of the world communist movement had adopted certain ideological, political and other organisational positions with regard to the communist world whose results the Soviet Union is reaping today. The developments that have taken place in Czechoslovakia, certainly, are the direct result of the very policies that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet leaders have been adopting.

17. Hrs

What is the position today? Today, the position is that as a result of these policies, when they gave ground to those counter-revolutionary forces along with the policies of what we call the big nations' chauvinism adopted by the Soviet Union, naturally, inside Czechoslovakia, other counter-forces began to develop. Naturally, they were also assisted by other forces which were waiting for such development. Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union, having disarmed those militant forces of socialism and communism, ideologically and politically, having emasculated them, has landed itself into this wonderful position where its action is not supported by any communist party in its own ranks. This is a position where even the French Communist Party, even the Italian Communist Party, even the British Communist Party, all people who stand by the Soviet Union with regard to the ideological and political positions, even those Communist Parties, could not support the Soviet Union. On the other hand, they have come out in open condemnation of it.

The position is this. A political problem has arisen. In this world-

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

wide fight, it is, certainly, true that imperialism has been always seeking to undermine the socialist world. It has always been seeking to undermine the development of socialist movement and communist movement throughout the world. We know, for example, how the Americans sought to arm the West Germans to the hilt so that they can intervene in all these things. We know, for example, how they are intervening in Vietnam. What for? We know that. Precisely, at this moment, instead of strengthening those forces that could stand up to them, having disarmed completely, today, unfortunately, the Soviet Union has found itself in this position of military intervention where, as I said, the communist parties who supported the Soviet Union are not able to support it. Its actions today are such that it is not able to explain in understandable terms to anybody. This is the real position.

What is our position? Our position is that a political problem cannot be solved by military means unless it leads to serious rethinking inside the Soviet Union itself. I know Mr. Masani is extremely unhappy over that. I know Mr. Masani things, if the Soviet Union and China come together, what will happen to us. That is what he is afraid of. May I remind Mr. Masani that at the time when the Soviet Union and China were working together, we did not have a quarrel with China and that our quarrel with China developed precisely at the time when the Soviet Union and China quarrelled on ideological questions?

Mr. Masani is worried over that. He is afraid of the fact that if the communist movement in the world gets united, the forces or the interests he represents will be jeopardised—their days are numbered. That is why he is very much afraid of that.

Our position is quite clear. Our position is that a military solution cannot be found for these ideological, political and other organisational

questions essentially unless the Soviet leadership is able to rethink on its basic policies. After all, it should realise that its basic policies have led not only to the division in the communist movement in the whole world but today it has led to the division inside even those communist parties which have been supporting the Soviet Union.

This is the position to which it has led. These problems can only be solved on the basis of rethinking and on the basis of fundamental principles. I know, some of these fundamental principles are anathema to many in this House, but, nonetheless, I hope, it will lead to it so that this kind of thing is not necessary but, on the other hand, the Communist movement in the whole world will stand together and we will go forward whatever might be the forces of imperialism.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow one or two members on this side. SSP and PSP are the parties which have yet to participate and then the Prime Minister will reply. I would request the hon. members to be brief.

MR. RABI RAY.

श्री रबि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस विषय के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग यहां बहस कर रहे हैं वह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल नहीं है बल्कि वह इस तरह का एक मानवीय सवाल है कि जिसके बारे में हम सब लोग चिंतित हैं। मेरी पार्टी की ओर से जो विकल्प पेश किया गया है मैं उसे आप की सेवा में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia condemns the naked aggression on peace-loving, independent socialist Czechoslovakia by the USSR and her Warsaw Pact allies; and further demands that the Russian and her

allied armies withdraw immediately from Czechoslovakia territory; and further urges the Government of India to initiate steps in every national and international forum to defend the sovereignty and integrity of Czechoslovakia, a country whose friendship with India is based on ties much stronger than those that bind most other nations; and further expresses the solidarity of the people of India with the people of Czechoslovakia."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूस सरकार की ओर से जो वक्तव्य जारी किया गया है कि कैसे और क्यों यह उन की मशमूर मेनाओं को चैकोस्लोवाकिया के अन्दर घुसना पड़ा है तो उसे आप सुन कर ताज्जुब में आ जायेंगे। तास का जो उस बारे में कथन है वह भी आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"It is authorised to state that the party and the government leaders of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have asked the Soviet Union and other allied States to render the fraternal Czechoslovak people urgent assistance, including assistance with armed forces."

इस तरह का झूठा और गलत वक्तव्य एक बड़े राष्ट्र के फौरन मिनिस्टर का निकलता है। एक बड़े राष्ट्र की तरफ से ऐसा झूठा और गलत वक्तव्य दिया जाता है। लेकिन यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि दूसरी तरफ ।

कल प्राँग में जो चैकोस्लोवाकिया की राष्ट्रीय पार्लियामेंट है उस की ओर से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है कि रूस के इस हस्तक्षेप की वह निन्दा करती है। एक तरफ रूस कहता है कि हम लोगों को वहाँ आने का निमंत्रण दिया गया, न्यौता दिया गया, चैकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता की तरफ से हमें वहाँ आने का निमंत्रण दिया गया दूसरी तरफ हम लोगों के सामने यह तथ्य आ चुका है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया की जो नेशनल असैम्बली है उस ने सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि हम लोग यह जो नैकैड एग्जेशन

हुआ है, हमारे ऊपर नंगा आक्रमण हुआ है उस की हम घोर निन्दा करते हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दुखी देश जैसा कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया है उस के ऊपर यह नंगा हमला हो रहा है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जब बयान देती हैं तो उन के बयान में आप कभी कोई इस तरह की चीज नहीं देखेंगे कि वह इस हमले की निन्दा करती हैं। आज रूस एक राक्षस की तरह है और चैकोस्लोवाकिया एक शिशु की तरह है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि आज शिशु हत्या हुई है लेकिन इस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री निन्दा की कोई बात नहीं करती हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि इस तरह का हमला हो चुकने पर भी प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से कोई निन्दा की बात नहीं हो रही है? इस का मतलब स्पष्ट है कि पिछले 21 सालों से भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति रूस और अमरीका की पिछलगू बनने की रही है, यानी उन के पीछे चलने वाली। इसीलिये, मैं कहूँगा, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बयान में कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं आई है जिस में स्पष्ट रूप से रूस की निन्दा की गई हो।

17-11

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत वर्ष के विदेश मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से इस लिये कोई साफ बयान नहीं आया निन्दा का की वह रूस से डरती है। इसी डर के मारे भारत सरकार की दोगली नीति रही है कि रूस क्या सोचेगा। आज चैकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता में आजादी की भूख जगी है, स्वाधीनता की पिपासा जगी है, लेकिन उस मनुष्य के अधिकार के बारे में भारत सरकार कुछ नहीं कहती है।

आप जानते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट रूस के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ पिछले 15 सालों में एक आदमी विरोध का प्रतिक बना है, और वह है मार्शल टिटो। आज सुबह एक दोस्त ने मुझ को एक किताब दी। शायद आप ने उस को पढ़ा होगा। उस किताब का नाम है "टीटो स्पीक्स"।

[श्री रवि राय]

ब्लाडोमीर डेरिजर जो बायोग्रफर हैं उन की लिखी हुई है। उस में टीटो ने खुद जो कहा है वह मैं आप की खिदमत में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। आज कम्यूनिस्ट लोग जो कुछ भी कहें, और मैं मानता हूँ कि श्री राममूर्ति कम्यूनिस्टों के दोस्त हैं वह मानेंगे कि टीटो अमरीका के पोछे चलने वाले नहीं हैं। मार्शल टीटो समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलने वाले, यूगोस्लाविया की राष्ट्रीयता को मान कर वहाँ समाजवाद चलाने के प्रतीक बन गये हैं और उन्होंने स्टालिनवाद से हट कर स्वतन्त्र समाजवाद बनाया है। मैं आप के सामने वह चीज पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जो कि बड़ी भयंकर चीज है। रेड आर्मी के बारे में खुद टीटो क्या कहते हैं वह मैं टीटो की भाषा को उद्धृत कर के सुनाता हूँ। जब रेड आर्मी यूगोस्लाविया के अन्दर घुस गई और वहाँ की पददलित जनता पर हमला किया तो उस के बारे में वह कहते हैं कि :

"Wherever the units of the Red Army passed, people complained about their behaviour. Many women were assaulted, many were raped, and there were cases of murder and robbery. At first we tried to explain these things to the people as isolated instances, but the number of crimes steadily grew. This did enormous harm to the prestige of the Red Army and Soviet Union, and hampered us in our political work, because not only during the war, but even before it, we had been telling our people quite different things about the Red Army. The misconduct assumed such proportions that it was becoming a grave political problem. Reports were received by our authorities that Red Army officers and men had committed 1,219 rapes on Yugoslav territory 329 attempted rapes, 111 rapes with murder, 248 rapes and attempts at murder and 1,204 robberies with violence. The Secretary of the Country Youth Committee of Vojvodina was among the girls raped. Even the wife of a mem-

ber of the National Committee was assaulted. In Belgrade itself there were several cases of rape which provoked indignation in our army and among the civilian population."

मैं ने आप को ब्लाडिमिर डेरिजर की किताब से यह उद्धरण इस लिये दिया कि आज हम लोगों के सामने सोवियत रूस का नंगा हमला हुआ क्योंकि चेकोस्लोवाकिया की दुखी जनता का दुबचेक के नेतृत्व में जो सुधारवादी आन्दोलन चल रहा था उस का देख कर रूसी चिढ़ गये। वह लोग यह नहीं सह पाये कि जिस तरह से टीटो के नेतृत्व में यूगोस्लाविया उन के हाथ से चला गया उसी तरह चेकोस्लोवाकिया दुबचेक के नेतृत्व में चला जाये।

अगर हम इस पृष्ठभूमि में देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि रूसी टैंकों और रूसी सेनाओं के खिलाफ किम ढंग से वीरता के साथ और किस साहस के साथ प्राग के युवजन और प्राग के नागरिक कहते हैं कि रूसी तुम घर वापस जाओ। आज वहाँ के लोग गांधीजी का सत्याग्रह और पैसिव रेजिस्टेंस अपना रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है। भले ही कांग्रेस दल के लोग गांधीजी के सत्याग्रह को भूल चुके हों, लेकिन चेक लोग राक्षसी रूस के खिलाफ कोई क्रान्ति नहीं कर रहे हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि जनता की तरफ से कोई आवाज बुलन्द हो और उसी आवाज को चेकोस्लोवाकिया के नागरिक और युवक लोग दुबचेक के नेतृत्व में अपना रहे हैं।

इस पृष्ठभूमि को लेकर दो-तीन घटनायें मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जब हम गुलाम थे तब आप को याद होगा कि पंडित नेहरू ने खुद मुमोनिनी जैसे फासिस्ट आदमी से मिलने से इन्कार कर दिया था। इस लिये इन्कार कर दिया था कि उस ने ऐबीसीनिया पर हमला किया था। उसी तरह से जब जापान का हमला चीन पर हुआ तब कांग्रेस ने एक मेडिकल मिशन वहाँ भेजा था जिस में डा० कोटनिस जैसे व्यक्ति को मरना पड़ा। लेकिन वह अमर हो गये, शहीद हो गये। आज कांग्रेस को

वह याद नहीं है। उसी तरह से जब 1939 में हिटलर की सेना चेकोस्लोवाकिया पर हमला किया था उस वक्त कांग्रेस ने गांधीजी के नेतृत्व में विरोध किया था। क्या जब अमरीका इस तरह का हमला करेगा तब हम उस की निन्दा करेंगे और जब रूस का हमला होगा तब हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कोई तत्व नहीं है। हमला हमला है।

रूस के हमले का स्वागत करना और अमरीका के हमले की निन्दा करना इस तरह का एक चिन्तन कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में, खासकर कुछ कम्युनिस्ट लोगों के दिमाग में, चलता है। लेकिन इस तरह से मनुष्य की आजादी और मान-वाधिकार जैसी कोई चीज नहीं रह जाती है। इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह साफ हो गया है कि यह खुला और नंगा हमला है। हम लोग कहना चाहते हैं कि आज सारे राष्ट्र में जनता इस के ऊपर बहुत चिन्तित है और इस की निन्दा करती है। भारत सरकार की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री ने कल इसके बारे में कोई निन्दा का बयान नहीं दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही मलिक साहब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में रूस की ओर से कितना ही विरोध करें, जब यह मामला संयुक्त संघ के सामने आयेगा तब भारत सरकार क्या नीति अपनायेगी? क्या जो नीति श्री मेनन अपनाते थे कि जब चीन हमारे ऊपर हमला करता था तब वह कहते थे उस को यूनाइटेड नेशन का सदस्य बनाया जाये, वही नीति अपनाई जायेगी? अगर आज वही नीति भारत सरकार अपनाती है तो मैं उस को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता यह चाहती है कि जब इस तरह की चीज संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में आये तब भारत सरकार इनिशिएटिव ले कर, अग्रग्राह्य हो कर, पहल करे और उस का समर्थन करे।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जानते हैं कि आज हम लोगों के पास सेना की इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि हम दूसरे देश की सहायता कर सकें।

फिर भी मैं एक चीज की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जैसे स्पेनिश सिविल वार के समय जो प्रजातन्त्र और समाजवाद में विश्वास रखने वाले लोग थे वह सब जाकर स्पेनिश सिविल वार में प्रजातन्त्री शक्तियों की सहायता करने थे, उसी तरह मैं क्या हम लोग कोई इस तरह का ब्रिगेड बनायेंगे जो वहाँ जा कर चेकोस्लोवाकिया के लोगों की सहायता करे, वह जनमत तैयार करे दुनिया में और जो दृष्टिकोण की कानूनी सरकार है, जिस के पीछे वहाँ की पूरी जनता है, उसका समर्थन करे? वहाँ पर कोई दकियानूसी या कठपुतली सरकार बन जाय यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इस लोक सभा में रूस का चेकोस्लोवाकिया पर जो नंगा हमला हुआ है उस की घोर निन्दा करते हैं। सरकार की राय भले ही कुछ भी हो लेकिन लोक सभा इस की घोर निन्दा करती है और हमारी पार्टी भी चेकोस्लोवाकिया पर जो हमला हुआ है इस की घोर निन्दा करती है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Sir, since yesterday we have been discussing a very great situation which has arisen in the international scene. Yesterday, I saw the Opposition parties fighting among themselves. Today also I saw the Speaker himself sometimes called it "This is not a fish market." These things are happening in this Parliament when we are discussing a very serious subject affecting the world and with which India is closely connected. At this time, I heard the speeches from the Opposition side, and I do not know, and I fail to understand as to who spoke in favour of imperialism and who spoke in favour of communism, because the speakers on the other side were not clear in their own thinking about their own ideologies.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Sir, are we having a lecture on the Opposition?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Please resume your seat.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: At this time, I am reminded of a very

interesting story. There was a very serious case being argued before a court. The lawyer on the one side shouted, showed his fists and stamped on the table and spoke nothing. The lawyer on the other side, without talking anything, kept quiet, but do you know what he did? He moved his fists, this way and that way, stamped on the table, kicked the ground and all that. The others asked, "What are you doing?" He replied, "No Sir, I am replying." That was his first reaction. Afterwards, he opened his books and began to argue calmly. I do not want to do the first one which I quoted. I want to speak out my thoughts on this problem. I do not want to shout like the Opposition benches. (*Interruption*) Russia is strong militarily, and showing its might over a very small country has been, in my eyes, an act of cowardice, and it has exhibited its cowardice. And Czechoslovakia, by showing its passive resistance, has displayed its courage. In this light we have to see the world situation.

I am also surprised to find that many eminent parliamentarians today, on many occasions, who have spoken about democracy and communism are absent today, and those who have spoken since yesterday have not spoken anything and they have not shown their reaction.

On this question, as I said, as far as I can see, China is silent; Pakistan is silent; though some old Communist countries have immediately reacted, these three groups—some in our country, and the neighbouring countries—China and Pakistan—have been silent without saying anything. I am rather surprised; they talked about socialism and about imperialism. But I found the forces of socialism and imperialism were fighting in this very House without fighting in the interests of this country. None of them spoke anything in the interests of the country, and if we have real interest in our country, if we want to give a better image of our country to the world at large, I think we should have wholeheartedly supported the Prime Minister.

What is wrong with the Prime Minister's statement? They are finding fault with the Prime Minister's statement. On this occasion, I want to narrate a very small story. There were some blind men and they wanted to know what an elephant was like. Some of them caught hold of the leg and said that it was just like a tree. Some others caught hold of the trunk and said it was just like a snake. Some caught hold of the tusk and said it was just like a spear. Some caught hold of the tail and said it was like a rope. The Members of the Opposition have done the same thing.

Without knowing what the statement of the Prime Minister is they say that this is not a proper statement, this is not an elephant. Let them study the statement as a whole. Let them know that the statement of the Prime Minister fully carries what they want to express. But they are carried away by their feelings.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Okay, we are now convinced.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I hope you know an elephant now..... (*interruptions*) I am not accustomed to being interrupted, because I never interrupt anybody. I just now gave an example.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We are very much impressed by his speech.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is stated in *Pravda*:

"There is and cannot be any peaceful co-existence in the field of ideology as there can be no class peace between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

This is the view given expression to by *Pravda*, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party. I think a certain section of this House is very much associated with this as can be seen from the speeches on the other side.

We are committed to socialism, but not socialism minus democracy. Our socialism is democratic socialism. And

if there is anything against democracy, I think we have to react very carefully. The opposition members are very right in their feeling. They want the Prime Minister to express our feelings in very strong terms. They must appreciate that our Prime Minister has expressed our view in quite reasonable terms with restraint, because she has the responsibility to carry out what she says, because she has to run the government. She has to create an image for us in the world relations.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is spoiling his case.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If Hon. Members go through her statement carefully they will find that she has given expression to their feelings and thoughts.

Acharya Kripalani spoke something about Indian tradition, culture, history and background. No other member spoke about India, some spoke about Tito, what another country has done, how imperialism is in danger, how socialism is in danger and so on. I say that the whole of humanity is in danger today. So, we must support the Prime Minister so that she can carry out our policies.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I heard the announcer of the All India Radio yesterday at 8 o'clock read out the bulletin, informing us that units of the Soviet army along with those of some members of the Warsaw Pact had invaded Czechoslovakia, I was shocked, stunned and staggered. Anguish, agony, pain and sadness seized me, as it must have seized millions of my countrymen. I was reminded, suddenly, of what I have read but I did not believe: once again, we shall have to witness the cruel truth of a poem by Mathew Arnold:

"We are here on a darkling plain,
Swept by confused alarms of
struggle and fight,

Where ignorant armies clash by
the night."

Across my mind flashed the thought given in a similar tragedy Jawaharlal Nehru had written, which has moved and left an indelible impress on the generation to which I belong:

"Once more we hear the world
that sickened the earth of old.

No law except the sword, un-
sheath and uncontrolled".

This was then to be the law. All these years we had hoped that the world was slowly moving towards sanity, towards reason, towards mutual respect. But here was the spectacle of one of the two mightiest nations of the world turning all its fury and might against one of the smallest nations in the world.

Sir, in this agony I also realised that it was not only Czechoslovakia which was going through this agonising tragedy. In a real sense we were on trial. It was not only Czechoslovakia's freedom that was going through an ordeal. It was perhaps our honour also which was on trial. How shall we face it? How shall we react to it? How can we rescue Czechoslovakia's freedom and in the process uphold the honour of our country? These thoughts continue to assail me and I look forward that the Prime Minister, without mincing words, seeing what has happened, would rise up to the occasion and would speak not for a negligible minority, which is vastly parading the label of being progressive, but for the vast broad masses of our country. And what has happened when I listened to the speech? May I say, Sir, I know, comparisons can be odious at times, sometimes invidious. But may I, in all humility and respect, tell her once when Czechoslovakia was the victim of another aggression, what did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru say? He said:

"I listened to the speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. It was an appeal to restraint after the Baldwin manner, but lacking the Baldwin touch and personality. It struck me as singularly ineffective. There was no reference to the vital issue at

[Shri Nath Pai]

stake and the naked sword that was being flashed towards the world challenging humanity. There was no reference to the way of violence that was becoming the law of the nations."

And so, he said:

"I felt depressed and my heart was heavy within me. Was virtue always to be treated so unless it was accompanied by the big battalions? Was evil ever to triumph?"

This was the question, I think, that was uppermost in the minds of every Member of Parliament who listened to the Prime Minister's statement yesterday. We know the great responsibility which lies on the shoulders of the Prime Minister of India. We are also conscious that we have certain relationship with the Soviet Union, and nobody wants those bonds to be broken, but are we to shirk our responsibility? Are we to take it lying down? Are we to take it lying down under the garb of statesmanship? Are we to ignore our basic duties when our honour is at stake and the freedom of another country is in danger, that our national interest may be jeopardised? Shall India sink so low? Is that the tradition, as Shri Kripalani asked us? Is that the tradition which we have inherited from Gandhiji that whatever may happen in the world, because some nations give us a few bags of wheat, therefore, we should be tied down and not say anything, or some other country gives us some wretched little arms and so we should condone these things? Shall India sink so low? This is the thought which comes uppermost in our minds today. The situation was partly retrieved today when something unusual, something unprecedented, happened, not in numbers, but in significance, in meaning. Today we saw 120 million Indians marching in silence, in protest, expressing their solidarity with the people of Czechoslovakia. It was not 120 M.Ps. who marched. Behind these 120 M.Ps. who marched there were at least 120 million Indians who wanted us to demonstrate our sym-

pathy with the people of Czechoslovakia. And in this agonising and disturbing situation, as the news came with every bulletin of the All-India Radio. I was wondering what was happening in Prague. This march was startling and exciting because we were led by one of the veterans of the freedom fight of our nation. We were led by the last freely elected President of the Congress party and we had the company of the one true Congressman in the Congress party, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani.

17-35 Hrs.

Partly, if the Prime Minister would not speak for us courageously, honestly and in a straightforward manner, we spoke; the MPs who marked spoke.

What is the basic, fundamental issue that is at stake? Shall we be playing only with words; shall we be having semantic quarrels only or shall we face the basic issues, straight and simple? I want to say, the issue is very simple, very clear, very plain and very obvious. The issue is that the rape of a small nation has been committed, the soul of a nation is being tried to be strangled, the voice of a small nation is being stifled by the use of a naked sword. Is this the voice of an Indian reactionary, as some of our friends want to say? One after another I will prove, I think, that it is nothing but aggression. But if it is an aggression what should be the response and the reaction of India? These are the two simple issues before the Parliament and the country today.

I shall now quote, not a reactionary but one of the great Communists of all times, Marshal Tito. This is what he told recently, before the tragedy took place, to Al Ahram. When the tragedy was to befall Marshal Tito says this—and this is something that the Government of India and those who are not still able to make up their minds should take into consideration:—

"Secondly, the situation is not such that socialism in Czechoslovakia is in jeopardy."

Marshal Tito says that he is not convinced that socialism in Czechoslovakia is in jeopardy. He says:—

"If there should be any intervention or strong pressure from the West posing a direct threat to the social system, Czechoslovakia has its own army to defend it, it has its own Communist Party, it has its own working class."

This is what Marshal Tito says.

17.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But I will turn to one Indian Communist who led the Indian Communist Party with distinction and honour. I wish he had continued a little longer! The tragedy of the Indian Communist Party is that it has never dared to produce a Dubcek. How wonderful would it be if the Indian Communist Party one day produced a Dubcek! I hope that the restrained speech made by Shri Yogendra Sharma today is perhaps the beginning that the Communist Party of India is not immunised against the forces of freedom that are overtaking the Communist Parties in every part of the world.

Shri P. C. Joshi, Shri Pooran Chandra Joshi, not a reactionary, not a Jan Sanghi, not a Swantraite, not a PSP reactionary but a man who led the destiny of the Communist Party of India for the longest period has to say this—for the Communist Party of India I would like to read this: a choice thing it is:—

"Is it not time to learn that serenity is not loyalty to the Soviet Union and all it stands for?"

This is what some people here and some people there also should learn, that there is a lot of difference between friendship and friendship. Friendship calls for a special responsibility. No responsibility is greater than, when the friend is erring, to tell him so with firmness because that is preserving the ties of friendship and that will perhaps save the friend also from further

mistake. We call the Soviet Union our friends. I think, we are friends and I would like the Indians to cultivate that friendship. I know the limitation that friendship imposes upon me and the responsibility that friendship casts on me. Shall I disown that in a moment of crisis? That is the thing. But I discover that a campaign is being raised against some of us because we raised our voice against the supply of Soviet arms to Pakistan and it is said that we are reactionaries. We have always been reactionaries. Somebody today called me a pro-Communist but normally we are being called these days reactionaries. Nothing of the kind is true. The only guilt that can be brought against us with some force of conviction and truth is that what matters, what counts, what worries, what guides and what inspires us is the interest of this country. That is the only thing that leads us to any position in this country.

Shri Pooran Chandra Joshi then tells us very clearly:—

"I say more, why unduly exaggerate the danger of counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia as a convenient cover for interference in the internal life of the Czech Party and of the affairs of the Czech state."

This is what he says.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was distressed to listen to the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, a good man, an honest man and a man for whom I have the highest regard. But I do not know how he could have said what he managed to say today. I was really distressed to hear his speech. Obviously, he seems to know more the truth about what is happening in Czechoslovakia than the President of Czechoslovakia; he seems to be having more agony than the chosen President, the Communist Party, the Legislature and the Government.

Last night, the Soviet spokesman told the Security Council that what they are doing is the domestic affair of Czechoslovakia and, therefore, the Security Council should not interfere.

[Shri Nath Pai]

I think, this will go as a master-piece of the understatement of the twentieth century. I quote from the All India Radio:

"The Czechoslovak President Svoboda said in a broadcast last night that the action of the Warsaw Pact countries was illegal. He declared that there is no way back from the liberal programme the country had embarked upon."

Now, the Czechoslovak National Assembly has issued a Proclamation calling on the Soviet troops to withdraw. I want to tell my hon. friend, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, here is the proclamation of the Czechoslovak National Assembly. This is what they say. It denounces the occupation as a complete violation of Czechoslovak sovereignty.

I was surprised to hear the people insinuating that it may be in the interest of the Czech people. Is aggression in the interest of any people? We are told that the Czech people invited the Soviet Union. They have never bothered to identify the so-called Czech leaders who have invited the Russian army to go there. We would like to know their names, their status and their positions, as to whom they represent. We have never been told who they are. But we are told they have been invited by the Czech people. May I tell you there is a slogan, recently appearing in the streets of Calcutta it is: माओर पथ मुक्तिर पथ

The path of Mao is the path of liberation. If this insane person or this irresponsible person gets any possibility of calling Mao in this country, will that be an invitation by the Indian leaders to him to come and occupy our country? I would like to know the answer. Prevarication is going on one after another.

Yesterday, an attempt was made; we did not know the full facts. What facts do we need to know that aggression has taken place? It is quite clear and patent to everybody that the nation has been aggressed upon by out-

side armed forces. Should it take time for India to make up its mind? What does Czechoslovakia says? How can people go on making these insinuations that the Russians have gone at the invitation of the Czech leaders? But this is a classical plea of every aggressor. Don't we know that when Hitler, finally, occupied Norway, he had one Norwegian to invite him, called, Mr. Quisling, who was rewarded and was allowed to form Government? How can India forget all this?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, subject India behaved better than how free India is behaving. I would like to point out that when Abyssinia was the victim of aggression, when Spain was struggling for preserving democracy, when China became the victim of Japanese aggression, the voice of subject India was raised by Jawaharlal Nehru—and also by Tagore—in a moving passage on the tragedy of Spain. The spokesman of struggling India, subject India, occupied India, Jawaharlal Nehru, speaks in these words:

"But while we argue and debate, blood flows in Spain and heroic men and women and even children fight our battles and give their lives for human liberty."

Substitute 'Czechoslovakia' where late Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru has used the word 'Spain', and you get the full picture of the tragedy, you get the full meaning, the significance and the dimension. Then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"We are ourselves helpless in India and hunger and stark-poverty meet us everywhere; we fight for our freedom and to rid ourselves of the empire that exploits and crushes us. Famine and flood....."

All this is true of India today.

".....Famine and flood and natural calamity have pursued us and added to the burdens of empire. But out of our hunger and poverty we will send what help we can to our comrades in Spain, and though this may not be much, it will carry with it the earnest and anxious good

wishes of the people of India. For those who suffer themselves feel most for their brothers in misfortune elsewhere."

Why did she not call the Czech Ambassador yesterday as the Prime Minister of India? Why did she not tell him that it has been the tradition of her country, her father, her nation and her people to stand by all those who are resisting aggression? She could have said this, "I am not today speaking as the Prime Minister of a Party but as the spokesman for 51 crores of Indians". She could have enjoyed this glory for one brief minute. She could have told him, "Please convey to your Government that we stand with you; we have perhaps nothing by way of arms to give you; we have no aeroplanes; we have no submarines; we do not have even much food and money to give you, but the hearts of all Indians go in full sympathy towards you". Did we do it? What stopped us from doing that? Do we need anybody's permission for it? And if we are afraid of doing it, are we fully sovereign and free people in the true sense of the word? I am afraid, not only the case of Czechoslovakia but occasions like this frighten me as to what is the significance of our own freedom.

I would like to point out to you the agonising words one after another of the Czechoslovakian leaders. I read the Resolution. I read the statement of the President. I read the Resolution of the Assembly. Now I will turn and say what the Czechoslovakian representative has been saying at the United Nations:

"Now as then, the question of the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia is at stake". Mr. Muzik declared. He compared the situation to that in 1938 when the Munich Agreement was concluded by the then British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain....."

He challenged the statement of the Soviet representative and said that the Soviet forces have entered his country

against the wishes of his Government, his President and his people.

If this is not aggression, what is aggression? Do we need, like the definition of 'spade', the word 'aggression' to be defined? If aggression is established beyond measure, what should be our duty? Should the Government of India not say at least what the leaders of the world Communist parties have been saying, and should we be hesitating to say that? Which are those Communist parties? The Italian Communist Party is the biggest Communist Party outside the Soviet Union in Europe. The French Communist Party is the second biggest party. These are mighty parties enjoying mass support in those countries. And what have they been saying? Promptly have they come in support of the Czech people declaring their solidarity with the Czech leadership, the Czech Communist Party and the legal Government of Mr. Svoboda and Mr. Dubcek. Should India not do what all the Communists in the world are doing? Let us forget the Americans, the British and the French. You and I perhaps have every reason to believe that once again there might have been a shady deal between Kremlin and White House. We knew that there was such a shady deal at Yalta to divide the world. But have we divided the world? Does India have a skeleton in its cupboard like Vietnam to be afraid of the Soviet Union? Why should we be afraid? I may not care whether Mr. Rusk protests or not. I have a clear conscience. India has a clear conscience. So, there is no justification for the Prime Minister of India to tell the people of India, "The other leaders have not spoken and so, we cannot speak". My country has never committed aggression; India is never guilty of aggression. So, India should raise its voice. Then we are asked this extraordinary question: when did we pass such a Resolution in the past? When Czechoslovakia was aggressed upon in 1938 and became a victim of the Nazis in 1939, there was no Parliament, no freedom. The difference is that today we have a Parliament,

[Shri Nath Pai]

we are free, and, therefore, I want it to be passed; therefore, we want it. This is the reply that I give to all those who are again and again asking.....

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member may please conclude.

SHRI NATH PAI: I would like you to be a little liberal to me. I would like to bring the All India Congress Committee.

Then the All India Congress Committee—how different is the All India Congress Committee today?—which was the parliament of the Indian nation, which wanted freedom, that parliament of India, passed a resolution condemning Hitler's aggression against Czechoslovakia. Those who want to ask the question, 'When did we pass a resolution?', this is the reply that the All India Congress Committee then gave. I wish it had continued that adherence to the interests of our people, to the welfare of our people; then perhaps our history would have been different.

Now, here is Nicolae Ceausescu, the Rumanian Communist Party Leader, speaking:

"If one considers that there is a counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia, one may say the same thing tomorrow about Rumania".

The Rumanian Communist Party said in Bucharest after a meeting of the Party that the 'occupation of Czechoslovakia was a grave mistake and is a serious danger to peace in Europe and socialism in the world'.

What was the crime of Dubcek? Here is the programme which was adopted by the plenary session of the freely elected Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, not imposed by imperialists, not imposed by the Germans or the Americans, the British or Indian reactionaries like Shri Minoo Masani. This was adopted at the plenary session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Is this a crime against what Marx said? Is it a be-

trayal of the tenets of Leninism? The spirits of both Marx and Lenin must have shed a few tears like many Indians when they saw the Red Army crossing the frontiers of Czechoslovakia, and that too in the name of the preservation of socialism and democracy. Here is the declaration of the Czechoslovak Communist Party which has been accused of betraying socialism

"We stand resolutely on the side of progress, democracy and socialism in the struggle of the socialist and democratic forces against the aggressive attempts of world imperialism. It is from this point of view that we determine our attitude to the most acute international problem of the present and our share in the world-wide struggle against the forces of imperialism".

What is the sin they have committed? They are being accused of being hostile to the Soviet Union. Yet this is their declaration, when they were free to say something:

"We shall put special emphasis on friendly ties, mutual consultations and exchanges of experience with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the Communist and Workers' Parties of the other Socialist community, with all the other fraternal Communist parties....."

Certainly not a betrayal of socialism, certainly not a betrayal of friendship with the Soviet Union, certainly not a departure from what Lenin stood for. This is the only thing they wanted.

What did they want? Here is the real challenge for India. Does not a nation, because it is small, because it does not have the atom bomb, because it does not control battalions, have the right to follow its own genius and to shape its own destiny? Are we to let loose the floodgates of interference? Shall the sword be the arbiter of human destiny. This is what the people of Czechoslovakia are asking you, me and every man and woman in the world who has a conscience. The Americans may not be free to give a reply. The British may be guilty

of something, and they may not open their mouth. But what is India guilty of that she should not give her verdict clearly on the side of the right of a nation to shape its destiny?

What today Czechoslovakia is asking is nothing but to be left alone, to do what? To shape its destiny, to mould its own future. We have seen within our lifetime this small nation become twice the victim of aggression. First it was in 1939. Then a black night descended on her. Now, immediately after a spell of the sunshine of freedom, once again the bleak, dark, and God knows how long, night of black tyranny has descended on these unfortunate people. In their long history of 1,000 years again and again they have been victims of their mighty neighbours—sometimes Germany, sometimes Austria and sometimes Russia. All that they want is to get back their freedom, to carve their own destiny according to their own genius. I have no doubt that whatever the Russians may choose to do, whatever their so-called allies may choose to do the flame of liberty which President Masaryk once lighted, breaking from the thralldom of Austria-Hungary will once again be lighted in the hearts of the Czechoslovak people and once again a new Czechoslovakia will be reborn with all glory, with all strength and with all freedom.

The only question this Parliament has to answer is: what role did we play in resurrecting a free Czechoslovakia? Shall we be guilty of having acquiesced by our silence in this crime? Are we not answerable to our people, to posterity? What shall the reply of India be? This is the only question that I want to ask the Prime Minister. She said something but that was not at all enough. Our response shall be immediate. No friendship is endangered; but our honour is. Perhaps the Russians will learn to respect us if they knew that we care for values more, we care for honour more than we care for goods, than we care for arms. This is the challenge and India has to respond to it.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): I heard a very eloquent speech from my distinguished colleague Shri Nath Pai..... (Interruptions). If eloquent words could give us some power in international affairs, certainly the resolutions the Parliament possess or the feelings expressed by the Hon. Members would mean a great deal. The dark clouds of hostile military intervention in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia have shocked us. The shock is caused more by our sanguine belief that peace on earth and goodwill among men has come to be accepted as a precept of international life. We did not recognise facts of reality and we thought that mankind had by now learnt the price of warfare. International politics respects only one principle and that principle is one of self-interest. If this can be gained peacefully, well and good. If not, as night follows the day, the use of force will be there. This is in fact what has happened in Czechoslovakia. Soviet troops are in occupation of Czechoslovakia and four of the Warsaw Pact countries are also there. President Svoboda and Dubcek are under arrest and the youth of Czechoslovakia are risking death and arrest in their attempt to stem the tide of foreign tanks invading their motherland. It is too early now to say what future developments will take place and how far the ideological, economic, political and military unity of socialist countries of Europe will be able to withstand this serious breach in their hitherto maintained solidarity under the Soviet leadership. As far back as 1948, Yugoslavia under President Tito's leadership had dared to have an identity of its own and when he did so, economic squeeze was used by the Soviet Union. Stalin did not use tanks not because of the reasons given by my hon. friend, Shri Masani; it was 18 HRS.

because Yugoslavia's geographical position is different, and Czechoslovakia is on the very border of Russia, and all other smaller countries—all other smaller socialist countries are there. And therefore, I am inclined to believe

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

that if economic squeeze has been useful, Russia would have adopted it. I do not think, therefore, that there is any difference in the super-power blocs between the policies and methods used, whether it be the USA, or the USSR. Therefore, whether it is a question of Vietnam, of the Korean war or of the Czechoslovakian situation, the same method and the same jungle law exist. As in the jungle, where the lions have their own territory and if there is any encroachment of that territory there is open warfare, so it is with the super-power countries. As in the old days, so too today, the people of the same religion will fight between each other. Now that the glory and illusion of the first stage of socialism has passed, rivalries will start. We shall see how far the solidarity of the socialist countries can withstand the pressures and rivalries and competition between themselves. So let us not sit in judgment here. Whatever ideological reasons may go to justify the military occupation of Czechoslovakia, the recent background of events, as far as I can see, is, as I said, that the ways of the super-powers are the same. We can do little at this stage, and therefore, I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister on the balanced and well-worded statement she has made yesterday.

In 1961, when the 22nd Congress of the Communist countries took place, the Russians recognised the right of each Communist country to have the pattern of Socialism of its own, and yet today, this is the test which the Soviet Union faces. The test is, whether her invasion of Czechoslovakia will jeopardise her international prestige. The test is, whether the moral leadership she has had over the Communist countries will withstand this. Therefore, it is not necessary for us sitting in Parliament here, to pass a hasty judgment. As I said, our policies must be directed by our self-interest in the same way as the policies of the bigger countries are directed and motivated by their own interests.

Last month, only in July, when the five Warsaw power letter was sent to Czechoslovakia, there was already a warning that the hostile forces held a "threat of tearing away Czechoslovakia from the Socialist countries". Why do we say that we are surprised about it? Were we asleep when these developments were taking place? Were we asleep when we saw the military manoeuvres in Czechoslovakia when, for the first time since 1945, Russian troops were on the Czech soil? Secondly, the elections were to take place next month in Czechoslovakia, and in those elections we know that a certain amount of freedom and liberalisation was going to be introduced. We know that economic reforms were contemplated in the small-scale industries where the private sector would be allowed. All this we saw. But why do we then say that we were unaware of this, and that we were taken aback? I want to know what exactly my hon. friends would like India to do. Is it possible to translate our words into action?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Truth.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Truth has no value in the international world. Truth has to be backed by power. (*Interruption*). I want to know when in the history of the world international obligation has been governed by truth. Acharyaji is respected by all. He has quoted extensively from what he said happened during the independence movement. Today, the government has the responsibility of governing. Today government's statement and action are concerned not merely with agitation and so on which my hon. friends have the privilege of having, because the government must make statements which will in the future have reference to the action which it proposes to take.

MR. SPEAKER: She should conclude now.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: I will conclude because my time is up. Public opinion which is not translatable into action has little value. There are more constructive ways of

expressing our reaction to the Soviet Union's method of settling accounts with her allies. It is not that we do not disapprove of, that we do not renounce the action of the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia, but I do not think that it is by emotional outbursts of feelings that we can serve the ends that we cherish. There are other peaceful ways like the forum of the United Nations and trade and economic relations. These are peaceful constructive ways. We must always condemn those things which will be a threat to world peace like hasty military action. But, as I said before, before taking any steps we must keep our national interest in view. That is the determining factor for deciding our course of action. Therefore, I reiterate what I said earlier that I congratulate the Prime Minister for her very responsible and balanced statement.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद वहशी (धीनगर) :
जनाब स्पीकर साहब, यहां काफी तकरीरें हुई, हर एक शख्स ने अपने अपने खयालात का इजहार किया। एक-दो मिनट में मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहांतक हमारी पार्लमेंट का ताल्लुक है, आजादी के बाद, हमारे मुल्क की भी यही हालत थी जोकि आज जैकोस्लावैकिया की हो रही है, सन 62 में जबकि चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया था या जबकि पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया था और उन दोनों हमलों को, चाहे वे छोटे पैमाने पर या बड़े पैमाने पर थे, इसी पार्लमेंट ने एग्रेशन करार दिया था और हमने तबक्को रखी थी दुनिया की तमाम आजाद कौमों से कि वे पाकिस्तान के हमले को एग्रेशन मानकर उसे कन्डेम करें या चीन के हमले को जोकि उसने सन् 62 में हिन्दुस्तान पर किया था, एग्रेशन मानकर कन्डेम करें। ये दो बातें आजादी के बाद हमारे सामने आई हैं और इसी पार्लमेंट ने उन दोनों हमलों को, पाकिस्तान के हमले को भी और चीन के हमले को भी, एग्रेशन कहकर कन्डेम ही नहीं किया है बल्कि खुद उसका मुकाबला किया अपने देश को आजादी इन्टेग्रिटी और सावरेन्टी को बचाने के लिए। आजादी की हिस्ट्री से पहले जबकि हम खुद अपनी आजादी के लिए

लड़ रहे थे उस के मुताल्लिक बहुत कुछ यहां पर कहा गया है। उस वक्त हम खुद आजाद नहीं थे, अपनी आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे थे। हम उस वक्त सिर्फ अपनी ही आजादी के लिए ख्वाहिशमंद नहीं थे बल्कि दुनिया भर की कौमों को आजादी के लिए भी हम उतने ही ख्वाहिशमंद थे जितना कि अपने लिए थे। आज वक्त आया है कि हम यह साबित करें कि हम आज भी दुनिया भर की कौमों की आजादी के लिए पहले जितने ख्वाहिशमंद हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज इस पार्लियामेंट का इम्तिहान है कि वह इस कसौटी पर खरी उतरे। जैसे कि पहले जब किसी पर भी इस तरह का हमला होता था और आप उस को हमला कहते थे और उस को कंडेम करते थे अगर उस तरह से आप आज उसे हमला कह कर कंडेम नहीं करेंगे तो इस से मालूम पड़ जायगा कि अब आप के उस स्टैंड में कोई एक चेंज आ रहा है और वह अलफाज जो आज से कवल ऐसे मौकों पर आपने कहे हैं उस से आप पीछे हट रहे हैं। हमारे मुताल्लिक उस हालत में कहा जायगा कि जब अपने ऊपर हमला हो रहा था तो उसे आप ने एक स्टैंडर्ड से नापा और उसे एग्रेशन कहा लेकिन आज जब कहीं उसी तरह का दूसरे पर हमला हो रहा है तो आपने उसके लिए दूसरा स्टैंडर्ड इस्तेमाल किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से हमें नुकसान पहुंचेगा।

मैं यह जानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारियां होती हैं लेकिन हमले को हमला न कहना, एग्रेशन को एग्रेशन न कहना मेरी समझ में यह हिन्दुस्तान की शान, हिन्दुस्तान के ट्रेडिंशंस और हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री के बिल्कुल बरअक्स होगा और दुनिया फिर हमें कहेगी कि हमारी उस आजादाना राय और उस आजादाना स्टैंड में एक जुम्बिश आई है, एक फर्क आया है और उस को कोई कद्र और इज्जत नहीं होगी।

मैं ने आनरेबुल प्राइम मिनिस्टर केस्टेटमेंट को बगौर पढ़ा है। उस में जहां तक अपने खयालात के इजहार का ताल्लुक है यह कहा गया है "विदज्ञाएल ओफ एग्रेसिव फोर्स" इस के मुताल्लिक उस में कहा गया है लेकिन स्पेड को एक स्पेड की तीर पर स्पेड

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी]

नहीं कहा गया है। इस से मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट अपनी शान को बरकरार नहीं रख रही है बल्कि उस से हमें उनटा नुकसान पहुँचेगा क्योंकि हम यह आज तक बार बार कह चुके हैं कि हम दुनिया भर की कौमों की आजादी के स्वाहिशमंद हैं और इसलिए हमें इस मौके पर हिम्मत से काम लेना चाहिए और एग्रेशन को एग्रेशन कह कर हमें अपने स्टेटमेंट में उसे कंडेम करना चाहिए।

[श्री غلام محمد بخشی (شری نگر) -

جناب سپیکر صاحب - یہاں کافی تقریریں ہونیں - ہر ایک شخص نے اپنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا - ایک دو ملت میو میں یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں ، جہاں تک عساری پارلیمینٹ کا تعلق ہے - آزادی کے بعد ہمارے ملک کی بھی یہی حالت تھی جو کہ آج چیکوسلواکیا کی ہو رہی ہے - سنہ ۶۲ میں جب کہ چین نے ہندوستان پر حملہ کیا تھا یا جب کہ پاکستان نے ہندوستان پر حملہ کیا تھا اور ان دونوں حملوں کو چاہے وہ چھوٹے پیمانے پر یا بڑے پیمانے پر نہ اس پارلیمینٹ نے ایگریشن قرار دیا تھا اور ہم نے توقع رکھی تھی دنیا کی تمام آزاد قوموں سے کہ وہ پاکستان کے حملہ کو ایگریشن مان کر اسے کونڈیم کریں یا چین کے حملہ کو جو کہ اس نے سنہ ۶۲ میں ہندوستان پر کیا تھا ایگریشن مان کر کونڈیم کریں - یہ دو باتیں آزادی کے بعد ہمارے سامنے آئی ہیں اور اس پارلیمینٹ نے ان دونوں حملوں کو پاکستان کے حملے کو بھی اور چین کے حملے کو بھی ایگریشن کو کونڈیم ہی

نہیں دیا۔ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ خود اس کا مقابلہ دیا - اپنے دیکھ کی آزادی انگریزی اور سوریہ کی کو بچانے کیلئے - آزادی کی سستی سے پہلے جبکہ ہم خود اپنی آزادی کے لئے لڑ رہے تھے اس کے متعلق بہت کچھ یہاں پر کہا گیا ہے - اس وقت ہم خود آزاد نہیں تھے اپنی آزادی کے لئے لڑ رہے تھے - ہم اس وقت صرف اپنی ہی آزادی کے لئے خواہشمند نہیں تھے بلکہ دنیا بھر کی قوموں کی آزادی کے لئے بھی ہم اتنے ہی خواہشمند تھے جتنا اپنے لئے تھے - آج وقت آیا ہے کہ ہم یہ ثابت کریں کہ ہم آج بھی دنیا بھر کی قوموں کی آزادی کے لئے پہلے جتنے خواہشمند ہیں - میں یہ کہونگا کہ آج اس پارلیمینٹ کا امتحان ہے کہ وہ اس کسوٹی پر کھڑی اترے - جس سے کہ پہلے جب کسی پر بھی اس طرح کا حملہ ہوتا تھا اور آپ اس کو ہلکا کہتے تھے اور اس کو کونڈیم کرتے تھے اگر اس طرح سے آپ آج اسے ہلکا کہہ کر کونڈیم نہیں کہہ سکتے تو اس سے معلوم پڑ جائیگا کہ اب آپ کے اس اسٹیٹمنٹ میں کوئی چھینچ آ رہا ہے اور وہ الفاظ جو آج سے قبل ایسے موقوف پر آپ نے کہے ہیں اس سے آپ پیچھے ہٹ رہے ہیں - ہمارے متعلق اس حالت میں کہا جائیگا کہ جب اپنے اوپر حملہ ہو رہا تھا تو آپ نے ایک اسٹیٹمنٹ سے ناپا اور اسے ایگریشن کہا لیکن آج جب کہیں اس طرح کا دوسرے پر حملہ ہو رہا ہے

تو آپ نے اس کے لئے دوسرا استدلال
استعمال کیا ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں
کہ اس سے ہمیں نقصان پہنچے گا۔

میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ کورنلٹ
کی ذمہ داریاں ہوتی ہوں لیکن ہلے
کو ہلے نہ کہلا ایگریشن کو ایگریشن نہ
کہلا میری سمجھ میں یہ ہندوستان
کی شان و ہندوستان کے ترقی پسند اور
ہندوستان کی ہستری کے بالکل
برعکس ہوگا اور دنیا پھر ہمیں کہے گی
کہ ہماری اس آزادانہ رائے اور اس آزادانہ
استیلا میں ایک جھجھکی آئی ہے و
ایک فرق آیا ہے اور اسکی کوئی قدر
اور عزت نہیں ہوگی۔

میں نے آنریبل پرائم منسٹر کے
استیلا کو بغور پڑھا ہے۔ اس میں
جہاں تک اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کا تعلق
ہے یہ کہا گیا ہے دد وندراول آف
ایگریسز فریڈ - اس کے متعلق اس
میں کہا گیا ہے لیکن اسپڈ کو ایک
اسپڈ کی طور پر اسپڈ نہیں کہا گیا
ہے۔ اس سے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
پارلیامنت ایلی شان کو برقرار نہیں
رکھ رہی ہے بلکہ اس سے ہمیں اتنا
نقصان پہنچے گا کیونکہ ہم یہ آج تک بار
بار کہہ چکے ہیں کہ ہم دنیا بھر کی
قوموں کی آزادی کے خواہشمند ہیں
اور اسلئے ہمیں اس موقع پر ہمت سے
کام لیتا چاہئے اور ایگریشن کو ایگریشن
کہ کر ہمیں اپنے استیلا میں مہر اسے
کنڈم کرنا چاہئے

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Dis-
tricts): Sir, before the Prime Minister
speaks, may I put a question so that
she can answer it during her speech?

I hold that military intervention by
one country in the affairs of another
country is justifiable only in the event
of external aggression against that
country and on a clear invitation by
the legitimate government of that
country.

There has been a demand in this
House that we should condemn this
aggression by Soviet Russia on Czecho-
slovakia in clear, unmistakable terms.
There has been a suggestion also
that we should not recognise any gov-
ernment in Czechoslovakia that might
be set up hereafter unless we are sure
that that is a popularly elected gov-
ernment of that country.

I would like the Prime Minister to
clarify certain points before this House
before I personally can make up my
mind and before, I think, a large
number of Members of this House can
make up their minds with regard to
these two demands. Now the situa-
tion is confused. During the days
when there were talks in Cierna there
was a report of Mr. Brezhnev falling
ill and this was followed by the re-
ported meeting of Mr. Ulbrich with
Mr. Dubcek following the Bratislava
Agreement. Yesterday we heard of
the reported resignations of the Prime
Minister and the Defence Minister of
Russia.

All this gives rise to suspicion that
there appears to be a serious rift, a
serious schism, within the Soviet lea-
dership itself. I would like to know
whether this Government has tried to
seek information about this, whether
it has contacted its embassy in Moscow
and received information about this
whether there is really a schism or a
rift in the Soviet leadership.

Then, there is a report that the im-
mediate cause calling for the interven-
tion of Soviet Russia and the Warsaw
Pact countries is the serious clash be-
tween the workers of Czechoslovakia
and the intellectuals.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Now, I would like to know whether this Government has tried to ascertain from its Embassy in Prague as to whether there is any truth in this report and whether it is a fact that the workers of Czechoslovakia are, by and large, indifferent to this aggression. It is on these two points that we should be told in order to enable us to take a clear stand.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I rose to make the statement in this House yesterday on the situation in Czechoslovakia, I said that I was doing so with a heavy heart and with a profound sense of concern I chose my words with deliberation and with a great deal of thought.

There are moments in history when grave responsibilities are cast on Government in whatever they say or do. This is one such moment. The dictates of wisdom enjoin upon us to tread carefully and with great circumspection and, when we are in front of an avalanche, not to make too much noise which—my hon. friends who have done any mountaineering will know—increases the force of an avalanche. I say this not to engage in metaphor but to try to convey to the House the real gravity of the situation. It is easy to give vent to one's feelings and it is easy enough to condemn. But, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I am not insensitive to the views expressed by the Hon. Members. As I have said on a previous occasion, I myself have had the closest connections and personal friendship with Czechoslovakia and her people. So, I myself do feel very strongly on these matters, not only as a Government but also, if I may say so, as a person. But after we have given expression to our feelings, the political realities remain and Government has to deal with them.

Yesterday, I voiced our feelings in which, I am sure, the sentiments of

this House were also included, for the Government and the people of Czechoslovakia. I expressed the hope that it would be possible to restore the normal and legally constituted Government of Czechoslovakia. We earnestly hope that even now it would be possible for this to happen. We earnestly hope that it may still be possible to resolve the differences by the conflict of argument, discussion and debate, not by force. Only that way can there be any durable settlement. This again is the view that the Government has held on all similar problems that these political differences, political conflicts, cannot be resolved by means of force.

Here, I would like to express my deep concern for the safety and welfare of the Czech Government and the party leaders and, I am sure, the House will join me in this.

We are specially concerned with what has been happening because over the years we have been working in the lessening of tensions and we have been working for the softening of the cold war atmosphere. This action of the armed forces entering Czechoslovakia has, with one blow, reversed the situation. It has, immediately, taken us back over the years as if all this long work of bringing people together or getting them together or getting them to find peaceful solution has been overnight wiped out.

Naturally it is of concern to us and we feel that it is of concern for peace in the world. Hon. members have urged upon the Government to play a role at the U.N. We ourselves are anxious to do so. Our country has the honour to be a member of the Security Council. Under the U.N. Charter, the Security Council is the sole forum for the consideration of security matters. I wonder if it would be right for a Government which is a member of the Security Council to state its position on the issues which are going to be discussed..... (Interruption). We should not do anything which might prejudice our role

in the Security Council.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI NATH PAI: U. Thant has spoken very categorically and has given his opinion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why don't you say clearly this side or that side? Don't have rope-dancing.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think Hon. Members are deliberately trying to give slants to my statement. They have sought to prove that I have not spoken out on the side of Czechoslovakia or perhaps that I have not spoken out strongly enough. Does courage lie merely in words? Venerable Acharyaji reminded us of Gandhiji. Gandhiji did not often use strong words, but he did teach us to act fearlessly and firmly, and in our reaction to what has happened in Czechoslovakia, I do not think we have been timid or that we have hesitated. We have very firmly stated.....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Gandhiji once wrote an article shaking the mane of the British lion. He did not speak in soft words. When he spoke even in soft words, they went round the world. There was determination in whatever he said, and he did not mince matters.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I should like to assure the House that we shall always uphold the United Nations' Charter on which rests the hope of mankind for a peaceful world. This we have always done, this we shall always do, and we shall work to ensure that the Charter rights of Czechoslovakia are safeguarded in every way. This obviously depends on how the matter comes up there. I can assure this House that just as we are interested as a member of the Security Council and as a member of the United Nations Organisation in upholding the sacred principles of the Charter, we are equally wedded to certain basic and fundamental principles to which we have adhered all these years, and I would like, with the permission of the House, to re-state them.

30—1 LSD/68.

We ardently and sincerely believe that every State should be left free and unfettered to decide its own future and its own destiny. We believe that there should be no..... (*Interruption*) external interference in the affairs of any country. Thirdly, force should not be used as the arbiter of decisions, and finally the differences in ideology or social systems can never be an excuse for interfering in one another's internal affairs. These are no new principles. All who have followed the course of India's conduct of international relations in difficult and varied circumstances will admit that these principles have provided the very foundations of our foreign policy. It is in the light of these principles that we have judged, and shall continue to judge, situations as they arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is her decision?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I would like to compare the present situation to an avalanche because I know that hereafter the world will either get over this crisis honourably and peacefully and go forward with the process of *detente* and relaxation or we shall revert to the terrible confrontation which had rocked, and nearly wrecked, this world after the end of the Second World War.

I spoke earlier of the work we have done in the lessening of tensions. Now, we had a vested interest in this. Our country, as all developing countries, needs peace for its very development, its very existence. It was, therefore, with hope and confidence that we had watched the vast movement in many countries towards a better and more harmonious world order. It is our hope that the present crisis will not reverse the trend. In the present situation, the immediate need, as I had said yesterday, is for the withdrawal of the forces which have entered Czechoslovakia so that the Czechoslovak people may be free to determine their own future for themselves without any intervention and in an atmosphere which is free from tension. Whatever

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

problems there may be between Czechoslovakia and its neighbours should be settled peacefully by means of negotiations and not through the use of force. The processes of peaceful co-existence which we have tried to promote for so many years must be allowed to develop unimpeded.

We were asked here about whether we have conveyed our views to the Czech Ambassador. We have conveyed our views. The Ambassador is, unfortunately, not here; he is in Czechoslovakia. But we have conveyed our views very clearly to the *Charge-d'affaires* who is here, to the *Charge-d'affaires* of the USSR and to the Ambassadors of the other Warsaw Pact countries. We are in touch with the Ambassadors of other nations also.

We are second to none in our sympathy for the brave and valiant Czech people. We are second to none in our admiration for the dignity and calm with which they are facing the tragic situation, and we are specially aware that the method they have chosen is the method of *satyagraha*.

Just before I spoke, an Hon. Member asked about clash of personalities in the USSR, clash of personalities in Czechoslovakia, something about workers *versus* intelligentsia in Czechoslovakia. We are, as I said, earlier, in touch with the various embassies, though we are not directly in touch with our own Embassy in Czechoslovakia. But there is no authoritative news about the various rumours that are afloat, except that sometime ago, not within the last few days, a letter or a communication did appear in the *Pravda* newspaper signed by 90 workers of, I think, the automobile industry—I am not quite sure which industry it was—in which they had said something about needing help to save socialism.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: So-called letter in *Pravda*.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: So-called—all right.

SHRI RABI RAY: False.

SHRI RANGA: Did they circulate that letter to the editor?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Whatever it was. This is the only indication that we have of any such views. It is quite possible, however, and it is probable also, that there is some kind of difference of opinion within two groups; but whatever the difference of opinion, it is their business to solve it themselves. I have said this before, and I reiterate it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What did her Ambassador inform her?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no contact for the last two days.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Before the last two days.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is our ambassador safe?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: To the best of our knowledge, yes.

SHRI NATH PAI: Is he in Karlovy Vary or in Prague?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: To the best of our knowledge, he is in Prague.

SHRI NATH PAI: To the best of our knowledge, he is in Karlovy Vary.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is not very far from Prague. It is a very small country and it takes no time at all to go from one place to another. However, I have digressed. I only wanted to say that the Hon. Members should give us the benefit of doubt, if I may put it that way.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it aggression or not?

SHRI NATH PAI: We cannot resist that plea.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The situation is extremely grave. We want that we should be in a position where we can really play our role at the United Nations. We have made our views very clear, without changing words. We have talked about Russian armies going there...
(Interruptions.).

MR. SPEAKER: You must allow her to continue her speech.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When we say that the forces should withdraw, I think that our views are very clear.....(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: If Hon. Members do not like this, I cannot continue the debate.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The whole purpose of the debate was to get the Prime Minister to change a word here and a word there. At the end of a Five hour debate, all she can say is this.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, you must allow her to change the word. You cannot force her to use your words.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have not allowed you to speak. Nothing will be taken down. If you cannot observe order, you have to withdraw.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I should like to say only this. Many Hon. Members have said that this is not a party matter; this is a matter with which the whole nation is concerned. With what are we concerned? We are concerned with the safety of the Czech leaders. We are concerned with the sovereignty and independence of Czechoslovakia. We are concerned with the withdrawal of the forces.....(*Interruptions.*) I have already said that we would support the Charter rights of Czechoslovakia in the United Nations. So, I should say: let us combine on this matter and not quarrel over the use of a word here or there. Let me conclude expressing once more our sympathy and admiration for the people of Czechoslovakia.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: In the spirit of the Prime Minister's appeal just now I should like to say that we on this side also would like a

unanimous vote of the House, not on our motion but on a motion of a Member of her own Party. If the Government accepts Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani's amendment from her own party, we shall all vote for it and withdraw our own amendments.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Just one clarification from the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Then the whole House would like to have some clarification or the other. Mr. Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, after the speech of the Prime Minister, I think it is not necessary for me to say—

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Anything.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE:—anything; but, lest a wrong impression in the minds of some of the Hon. Members should remain, I would like to correct that wrong impression and remove that misunderstanding. The Prime Minister was perfectly right when she posed a question: What is it that we are interested in? Are we interested in the security of the Czech people, or are we to be obsessed as to what has been done by Russia? We are interested in the Czech people, in their sovereignty and their way of life.

Let me read out to you—I am not going to take the time of the House—the statement issued by the authority of the Czech people. It says, "We demand the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces of the five countries of the Warsaw pact." Has that not been said by the Prime Minister? What is there to be misunderstood? What is there it to be misconstrued? Then, it says, "We urgently request the military commands of the Soviet Union to go away out of our country. We demand that normal conditions be immediately restored to enable the constitutional organs of the Republic to discharge their constitutional functions." Therefore, I submit that if at all there has been any

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

misunderstanding, it ought to be removed.

May I ask the Members of the Opposition and those who said that the Prime Minister has condoned the action of the Soviet Union, where is it said that the Prime Minister has condoned the action of the Russians?

AN HON. MEMBER: Nobody has said.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Somebody said that there is a guilty silence. That impression should be removed. I repeat it: somebody said that there is guilty silence. When the statement is so clear, is so self-explanatory, where can it be shown that there is guilty silence? Therefore, it is not right on the part of the Members of the Opposition to say so.

We must tell the great Czech people that we stand by their side in their effort to get rid of those foreign powers, and in their effort to establish democracy and shape their own destiny and in their onward march towards peace, prosperity and socialism. I am certain that this will satisfy them.

Regarding the amendments, I am not prepared to accept any of the amendments moved by other Hon. Members in this House.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The amendments are there. I do not think we need carry on the discussion any further. (Interruption). It has been said categorically on behalf of the Congress party by the Hon. Member who just now spoke.

SHRI HEM BARUA: One clarification from the Prime Minister is wanted by me. She has indulged only in generalities. I want to know whether she considered it as a flagrant violation of the UN Charter or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall I now put the substitute motion of Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to the vote?

SHRI TENETI VISWANATHAM: Yes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, a healthy precedent should be set up by accepting the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Member to decide. I cannot help it(Interruptions). Would the Prime Minister like to say anything?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have made it clear in the speech that since the Security Council is meeting in a few hours' time, I do not think it would be right to state something like this at this hour.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, may I point out.....

MR. SPEAKER: No more discussion on this. I am putting the substitute motion of Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to the vote of the House.

Substitute motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will take the substitute motion by Shri Hem Barua.

AN HON. MEMBER: The motion of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani may be taken up first.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I will put it to the vote first.

SHRI NATH PAI: You have to read it out.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not going to read it. If the House so desires, let the Hon. Member read it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I want to withdraw my amendment.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is for the House to decide it.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: My substitute motion reads:

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st

August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the USSR and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, is of the opinion that there has been a clear violation of the UN Charter by the USSR and some of the Warsaw Pact powers."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 21st August, 1968, in regard to the entry of the Armed Forces of the USSR and some other Powers of Warsaw Pact into Czechoslovakia, is of the opinion that there has been a clear violation of the UN Charter by the USSR and some of the Warsaw Pact powers." (12)

The Lok Sabha divided,

Division No. 17] [18.47 Hours.

AYES

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Birua, Shri Kolai
Brahmanandji Shri Swami
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharatsingh
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Desai, Shri C. C.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Megh-
raji.
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath.
Gowder, Shri Nanja.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal.
Jena, Shri D. D.
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand.
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali.

Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri.
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Majhi, Shri Mahendra.
Mangalathumadam, Shri.
Masani, Shri M. R.
Meena, Shri Methalal.
Mehta, Shri Asoka.
Misra, Shri Srinibas.
Mody, Shri Piloo.
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohan Swarup, Shri.
Molahu Prasad, Shri.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala.
Nihal Singh, Shri.
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash.
Ranga, Shri.
Ranjit Singh, Shri.
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha.
Ray, Shri Rabi.
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal.

Santosham, Dr. M.
 Sen, Shri Deven.
 Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de.
 Shah, Shri Shantilal.
 Sharda Nand, Shri.
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker.
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir.
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan.
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar.
 Singh, Shri J. B.

Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Sundar Lal, Shri J.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri.
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand.
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atalbihari.
 *Verma, Shri Balgovind.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti.

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram.
 Aga, Shri Ahmad.
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha.
 Babunath Singh, Shri.
 Badrudduja, Shri.
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan.
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata.
 Barua, Shri R.
 Basumatari, Shri.
 Baswant, Shri.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri.
 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.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri.

Chandrika Prasad, Shri.
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira.
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavitt, Shri Tukaram.
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti.
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal.
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati.
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri.

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'.

Hari Krishna, Shri.
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri.
 Hem Raj, Shri.
 Himatsinga, Shri.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas.
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar.
 Kamble, Shri.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khadilkar, Shri.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri.
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri.
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh.
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad.
 Marandi, Shri.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha.
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali.
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti.
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda.
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya.

Nambiar, Shri.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik.
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai.
 Partap Singh, Shri.
 Parthasarathy, Shri.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao.
 Patil, Shri Deorao.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, 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.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus.
 Sambasivam, Shri.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati.

Sen, Shri Dwaipayan.

Sen, Shri P. G.

Sen, Dr. Ranen.

Sethi, Shri P. C.

Shambhu Nath, Shri.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri M. R.

Sharma, Shri Yogendra.

Shastri, Shri B. N.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar.

Shastri, Shri Ramanand.

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.

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan.

Snatak. Shri Nar Deo.

Solanki, Shri S. M.

Sonar, Dr. A. G.

Supakar, Shri Sradhakar.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri.

Sursingh, Shri.

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swaran Singh, Shri.

Swell, Shri.

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tula Ram, Shri.

Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra.

Umanath, Shri.

Verma, Shri Prem Chand.

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra.

Yadab, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet.

Yadav, Shri Jageshwar.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is: Ayes ... 82; Noes ... 185. The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

form the House that I have received the following letter dated the 22nd August, 1968 from the Magistrate, First Class, New Delhi:—

The Motion was Negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other substitute motions to the vote of the House together.

Substitute Motions 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 were put and negatived.

18.47 HRS.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to in-

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, George Fernandes, Arjun Singh Bhadoria, Shiva Chandra Jha, K. Lakkappa, Ram Sewak Yadav and Maharaj Singh Bharti, Members, Lok Sabha, were tried in my court at Central Jail, Tihar Delhi on a charge under section 188 I.P.C. for defiance of

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

AYES : Sarvashri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi and J. B. Kripalani.

NOES : Sarvashri Balgovind Verma, P. Ramamurthi and Vasudevan Nair.

the prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P.C. in force, for demonstrating and raising slogans in front of the Russian Embassy, Chankya Puri, within the jurisdiction of police station Chankya Puri, New Delhi, against the entry of Russian Troops into Czechoslovakia.

On 22nd August, 1968, after a trial lasting for today, I found them guilty u/s. 188 I.P.C. and sentenced them to imprisonment till the rising of the court."

SHRI RANGA: (Srikakulam): Those friends of ours who had been arrested today and put into jail were, it seems, not supplied water, food or anything like that. Would you kindly inquire into it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I have heard it only some time ago when I was making a statement in the other House. I am making inquiries about it. Unless I have full facts I cannot say anything.

SHRI RANGA: Sufficient notice was given to the Government to find out.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): हमने आपसे पहले भी कहा था, राज्य सभा में बयान भी दिया गया लेकिन फिर भी अभी तक इन्होंने इसको जांच नहीं की.....

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want me to do?

श्री रवि राय: आप उनको निर्देश दे सकते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Will the Home Minister take some food from his house.

MR. SPEAKER: They are released now.

13.48 HOURS

RE: DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will take up the discussion under rule 193.

Maulana Ishaq Sambhali.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा): अगर आप इसको कल या परसों रख दें तो इसको आज पोस्टपोन कर सकते हैं।

[श्री استحقاق سمبھلی (امروہا) -

اگر آپ اس کو کل یا پرسوں رکھ دیں تو اس کو آج پوسٹ پون کر سکتے ہیں]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot find time next time.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली: तो इसको आगे के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दीजिए।

[شہری استحقاق سمبھلی - تو اس کو

آگے کے لئے پوسٹ پون کر دیجئے]

MR. SPEAKER: All right, it is postponed.

18.49 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August, 23, 1968/1 Bhadra, 1890 (Saka).