

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



पार्लियामेंट

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 4, 1969/Agrahayana,  
13, 1891 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re : Q. 391

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I put Q. 391.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, this Question relates to the amendment of the Constitution. I do not know how the Food and Agriculture Minister comes in. It is proper that the Law Minister should have replied to it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Sir, your Secretariat considered this Question as coming under the subject of land reforms and you were pleased to direct my Ministry to reply to the question.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : यह लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में है, इसलिये इन्हीं को जवाब देना चाहिये ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Does it mean that we are restricted to asking question only with regard to land reforms and not with regard to other aspects ?

MR. SPEAKER : The subject-matter relates to land reforms.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : That is not mentioned in the Question.

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SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The Question should have been amended in that case.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : It is a very important Question. You may put it on to next week.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Question is, whether the United Front Government of West Bengal or any of its Ministers approached the Central Government for some constitutional amendments. It does not speak of land reforms or anything.

MR. SPEAKER : The letter or anything that they sent to them related only to his Department. I think, he is in a better position to answer it. If you want, I can postpone it. But ultimately you will have to come to him for the answer. The Law Minister will say, "I have received it. But as far as the matters mentioned therein are concerned, it is for the concerned Minister to reply."

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Let us summon the Law Minister here.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply; it is only a technical point. That is all.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Let him reply.

### Amendment of the Constitution

\*391. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Front Government of West Bengal or any of its Ministers approached the Central Government for some Constitutional amendments;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of West Bengal has mentioned about certain legal and constitutional difficulties in the expeditious implementation of land reform.

(b) The main points raised are:

- (1) whether the provisions regarding the ceiling in the West Bengal laws could be amended with a view to making them applicable to the aggregate area held by a family;
- (2) whether even after the Supreme Court's decision in the State of Gujarat Vs. Shantilal Mangaldas case it is now quite certain that the Government can by law provide compulsory acquisition or requisition either by fixing the amount of compensation or by laying down the principles for payment of compensation without payment of just equivalent or market value prevailing on the date of extinction of the interest;
- (3) whether some methods could be found to prevent land-owners from abusing Article 226 of the Constitution for delaying implementation of land reforms.

(c) The points raised by the Government of West Bengal have been examined by the Ministry of Law and their opinion with regard to the points raised has been communicated to the State Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Recently a very vital conference of Chief Ministers of different States under the chairmanship of the Union Food Minister was held in Delhi. There they have adopted certain basic principles in regard to speedy land reforms in which it has been stated that their main objectives are:

1. Abolition of all intermediary interests and estates by 1970;
2. Adoption of speedy legislative measures to bring tenants into direct contact with the States to ensure effective security as well as to enable the tenant-farmers to obtain institutional credits and check circumven-

tion by the land-owners and their attempts at resumption of share croppers' lands; and

3. Effectively dealing with the issue of lowering of the ceilings for agricultural lands, particularly, lands which are kept concealed as Benami land, under cover of religious lands, fisheries, and form and fruit lands.

In view of this fact, I want to know from the Government whether it was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference or whether it was pointed out by any Chief Minister that the provisions of Art. 226 in the Constitution which empowers the High Courts to issue orders or writs in the nature of *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* or prohibition, etc., stand in the way of speedy fulfilment of the objectives that have been adopted by the Chief Ministers' conference. If so, I want to know the conclusions arrived at and if not, the reason for that.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : A very wide ground was covered in the Chief Ministers' Conference and as has already been mentioned by the hon. Food Minister the other day in the House, the present provisions of law do not restrict any State Government from revising the existing ceiling limits. So, if any State Government desires to revise the existing ceiling limits, the present Constitution is not a bar. That means that any State Government can proceed on that basis.

As far as fixity of tenure and other things are concerned, there is no difficulty whatsoever. We have given a clear signal and Government of India is very clear on that. But everything has to be done within the framework of Law and Constitution.

Regarding the provision of Art. 226 of the Constitution, I think, they come under providing machinery for protection of fundamental rights and it is for this hon. House to advise the Government in regard to that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know whether during the discussions held in the Chief Ministers' Conference it was pointed out by the spokesman of West Bengal that the twin objectives of acquiring *benami* lands and protecting the interests

of share-croppers and tenants, as has been stated by the Minister himself now, could have been achieved under the existing legal provisions instead of directly encouraging the peasants by the Government itself to forcibly occupy lands and thus create a situation of bloody conflicts and clashes as it obtains today in West Bengal. If so, I want to know the reply from the Minister and, if not, the reason for that.

MR. SPEAKER : It becomes very difficult for me to restrict the supplementaries.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I can only say that the existing provisions fully protect the interests of share-croppers and if any State Government desires to lower the ceiling limit, according to the present constitutional provisions there is no bar. There is nothing in the present law which prevents the State Government from constituting tribunals which bar the jurisdiction of civil courts. But it has to be carried out within the framework of the Constitution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My question has not been answered. On a point of protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give you any protection. It is becoming very difficult to control the supplementaries. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Reddi.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : May I know from the Minister the opinion of the Law Minister ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot allow you to put any more question. You asked two questions and he has answered them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has not given an answer.

SHRI HEM BARUA : His question has not been replied to. You should come to his rescue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not asking a question; you are making certain observations. Please resume your seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have asked a direct question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is difficult to deal with you, please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I stand on my right. It is really a point of order, Sir. Is the Minister entitled to answer it or not? I have put a direct question. As has been stated by the Minister concerned, it can be done according to the legal provisions, but the West Bengal Government has encouraged the peasants on the pretext that there are legal measures which stand in the way and that they should forcibly occupy and distribute land to themselves. That is a very important question. He has not answered that. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no protection to give.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a direct question. It follows from the first question. If you do not allow me to ask this, you will be doing an injustice to me, Sir. It is a direct question, following from the first answer.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Minister should answer. On that point, the information may be given by the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If he carefully goes through my reply, he will see.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I never treat it as a question; but in spite of that I asked him. He said he has replied to it in the first question and he is not repeating the same. You are expressing an opinion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The whole issue was discussed in that conference. They are very relevant facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Supplementary question will not be asked about what the opinion is. You can elicit information. That is all right.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If it was discussed in the conference he can say that in the conference this matter was discussed and we will take up that issue. Let him say that.

SHRI G. S. REDDY : What is the opinion of the Law Ministry communicated to the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already referred to the points which were raised by the West Bengal Government in their letter to the Minister of Food and Agriculture and naturally the opinion of the law Ministry has been given to the West Bengal Government.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He asks what is the advice given, and the Minister says, naturally the advice was given. Are you satisfied, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask when your turn comes.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I know from the Government if they are considering the introduction of any legislation while amending the Constitution so that the big industrialists who are having thousands of acres in the name of the factories may also come under the land legislation ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of the main question ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In West Bengal, the trouble is.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are making your own observations.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Without the Minister answering you are asking them not to answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to catch the relevancy of it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I have put the question; it is for the Minister to answer or not. Otherwise what is the use of putting such questions ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can't put any questions that you like. The question was:

"Whether the United Front Government of West Bengal or any of its

Ministers approached the Central Government for some Constitutional amendments....",

and he mentioned about that. You are introducing something else.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The trouble in West Bengal is.....

MR. SPEAKER : They are not mentioned there. How can you introduce those things which are not there in their letter ?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : चीफ मिनिस्ट्रज् कान्फ्रेंस हो गई है। श्री समर गुहा ने जो बातें बताई हैं वे समाचार पत्रों में भी आ गई हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो राज्य सरकारें स्वयं कर सकती हैं। उनके अधिकार की बात है। लेकिन एक जगह राष्ट्रपति शासन है और खाद्य मंत्री उससे बहुत परिचित हैं और वह उनका ही प्रान्त है। यह फैसला किया गया कि किसानों को बेदखल नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन वहां मैं धूम कर आया हूं और मैंने देखा है कि दिन दहाड़े उनको बेदखल किया जा रहा है। कानून के खिलाफ जाकर ऐसा किया जा रहा है। 1958 से 1960 तक जो सर्वे हुआ था, वह प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है। जिनको शिकमी अधिकार मिले थे उनके खिलाफ जमींदारों ने टाइटल सूट किये और चालीस हजार के करीब ये सूट हैं। आपने कहा है कि ट्रिव्यूनल वगैरह कर सकते हैं। वहां कानून बन चुका है लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप आर्डिनंस के द्वारा बेदखली के खिलाफ कोई प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to the letter from the West Bengal Government.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question specifically refers to the letter from the West Bengal Government. If you want me to answer this question, that is a different matter.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** The West Bengal Government have raised the question whether in view of the Shantilal Mangaldas case, any constitutional amendment is necessary to effect land reforms, and the hon. Minister has said that the Advocate-General or the Attorney-General gave his opinion. What was that opinion ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The opinion of the law Ministry has been that for the implementation of land reforms, whether it pertains to fixity of tenure or lowering of ceiling limits etc. no constitutional amendment is required, or even for that matter, for making the tillers the owners of the land, no constitutional amendment is required and that the existing measures are adequate.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** What was the opinion given particularly after Shantilal Mangaldas case?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** This is the opinion given. The Law Ministry has said that the existing constitutional provisions are adequate and under them the State Governments are entitled to undertake any such legislation.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मंत्री महोदय न बताया है कि भूमि के सीमा निर्धारण या उसके बटवारे के बारे में कोई संवैधानिक दिक्कत नहीं है, किमानों को बेदखली से रोका जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल के अतिरिक्त किसी और राज्य के मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री ने इस तरह की कुछ दिक्कत उठाई थी और उठाई थी तो वह क्या थी और जो चर्चा इस संदर्भ में चली, उस पर कोई नोट लिया गया और अगर लिया गया तो क्या उसको सदन पटल पर रखा जाएगा।

कोई निश्चित अवधि तय हो गई है कि इसके अन्त तक तेजी के साथ सारे भूमि सुधार के कार्यक्रम लागू हो जायेंगे, कानून बन जाएंगे ? अगर हो गई है तो वह क्या है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The main question relates only to the letter

addressed to the West Bengal Government. But the hon. Member has raised other matters. If you want me to answer it, that is a different matter.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have made my observations twice or thrice, but still I find that Members are putting questions which do not arise out of the main question.

**SHRI S. M. JOSHI :** It is a very vital question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Minister says, as I had observed earlier, that the main question relates only to the letter from West Bengal, and he has asked, how these other questions arise from the main question.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** According to the reply given, Government have advised the State Government that there is no constitutional difficulty, if the State Government wants to either lower or raise the ceiling. I would like to know whether they also feel that here is no constitutional difficulty if any State Government wants to make the ceiling applicable not to the individual but to a family.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** There is no difficulty.

**कार्मिक संघों को मान्यता देने का मान-दंड**

\*392. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में उन संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके कार्मिक संघों को मान्यता देने के लिये विधि मंत्रालय ने स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम कर्मचारी संघ तथा भारतीय मानक संस्थान कर्मचारी संघ को मान्यता दे दी गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी संघ को पहले मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी, परन्तु बाद में विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा इसे वापस ले लिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में मान्यता देने तथा उसे वापस लेने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है।

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

(क) ट्रेड यूनियनों की मान्यता के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय कानून नहीं है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की ट्रेड यूनियनों को इस समय भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन (1958) के 16 वें अधिवेशन में स्वीकृत अनुशासन संहिता के अन्तर्गत जो मान्यता दी जाती है वह प्रबंधकों द्वारा सदस्यता की जांच के आधार पर दी जाती है और सदस्यता की जांच विधि मंत्रालय नहीं बल्कि केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र द्वारा की जाती है। इस प्रकार की जांच करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की 61 ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता दी जा चुकी है।

(ख) स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन कर्मचारी यूनियन तथा इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड्स इंस्टिट्यूशन कर्मचारी यूनियन क्रमशः स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली और इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड्स इंस्टिट्यूशन, नई दिल्ली के प्रतिष्ठानों में, जो कि दोनों राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं, एकमात्र यूनियन हैं। यह सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि संहिता के अन्तर्गत इन दोनों को प्रबंधकों द्वारा मान्यता दे दी गई है।

(ग) इस यूनियन को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। इसलिये मान्यता को वापस लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को छोड़कर, जहां कि इस विषय में राज्य कानून बने हैं, किसी यूनियन को मान्यता देने और उसकी मान्यता को वापस लेने की कसौटी वही है, जो स्वेच्छिक अनुशासन संहिता में निहित है।

**श्री शशिभूषण :** हमारे देश में लगभग पचास साल का ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट का इतिहास

है, लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अभी तक ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई केन्द्रीय कानून नहीं बना है। वह कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी संघ को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है, जब कि राज्य व्यापार निगम कर्मचारी संघ और भारतीय मानक संस्थान कर्मचारी संघ को मान्यता दे दी गई है, हालांकि उन सबकी स्थिति और व्यवस्था एक सी है। यह बड़ी गलत बात है कि किसी संघ को मान्यता दी जाये और किसी को न दी जाये। हम समाजवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं और हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो कर्मचारी हमारे सरकारी संस्थानों में काम करते हैं, उन्हें मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा दिया जाये। लेकिन उस विषय में भी कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है। केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी संघ को एक बार मान्यता दे दी गई थी। जब यह मामला विधि मंत्रालय को भेजा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मान्यता दी जा सकती है। लेकिन जब इसको दोबारा विधि मंत्रालय को भेजा गया, तो उसके अनुसार उस संघ को मान्यता नहीं दी गई। जब चाहे किसी संघ को मान्यता दी जाये और जब चाहे उसको वापस ले लिया जाये, यह कैसे चलेगा ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इंडियन लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस, जो कि ट्रिपाटाइट कॉन्फ्रेंस थी, में जो आचार संहिता स्वीकार की गई थी, उसके अनुसार ही इस देश में ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता दी जाती है। उस आचार संहिता को सब राज्यों ने माना है। जिन चार राज्यों का मैंने अभी उल्लेख किया है, उन्होंने इस आचार संहिता को नहीं माना है और इस विषय में उनके अपने कानून हैं। केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि के बारे में 1966 में जांच की गई थी और विधि मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि वह एक उद्योग है, लेकिन उस का कर्मचारी संघ अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता नहीं ले सकता है। लेकिन जब हम इस विषय पर विचार कर ही

रहे थे, तो उसी समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आ गया, जिसके अन्तर्गत उसको इंडस्ट्री नहीं माना गया। इसलिए उस कर्मचारी संघ को मान्यता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। चूंकि उसको मान्यता नहीं दी गई है, इसलिए उसको वापस लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

**श्री शशिभूषण :** राज्य व्यापार निगम कर्मचारी संघ और भारतीय मानक संस्थान कर्मचारी संघ को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत मान्यता दी गई है। जब केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी संघ भी उसी तरह की यूनियन है, तो फिर उसको भी मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी गई है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कर्मचारियों को मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय कानून कब बनेगा।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, राज्य व्यापार निगम इंडस्ट्रियल डिसपूट्स एक्ट के सेक्शन 2(जे.) के अन्तर्गत एक इंडस्ट्री है, इस लिए उसके कर्मचारी संघ को मान्यता दी गई है, लेकिन चूंकि केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि को इंडस्ट्री नहीं माना गया है, इसलिए उसके कर्मचारी संघ को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। एम्पलायर्स, एम्पलाईज और गवर्नमेंट, इन तीन पार्टियों की इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में जो आचार संहिता स्वीकार की गई थी, उसके अनुसार ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता दी जाती है। जिन चार राज्यों में उनके अपने कानून हैं, वहां उनके अनुसार मान्यता दी जाती है। इसलिए इस बारे में कोई नया कानून लाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The question relates to criteria for recognition of trade unions. I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in West Bengal and Kerala, a trade union Bill is being brought forward under which recognition will be granted to those unions which are representative unions as decided by a secret ballot and only those unions can be termed as organisations or representative unions.

Since the main cause of industrial unrest is inter-union rivalry and since the hon. Minister and his predecessor stated in Parliament that they subscribe to this principle of one union in one industry, I would like to know the hon. Minister's reaction to the steps taken by the West Bengal and Kerala Governments and whether that will be followed in the Centre also, whether he will bring legislation to that effect so that the representative union is decided on the basis of the ballot and not based on favouritism for anybody.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** At present recognition is governed by the process of verification. This was an important matter before the Labour Commission for its consideration, but even the Labour Commission did not come to any definite conclusion whether it should be by verification or by secret ballot. They have, instead, recommended an Industrial Relations Commission which should decide whether it should be by verification or secret ballot. We had a meeting of the Indian Labour Conference tripartite committee, the highest in the labour field, in which the consensus was for verification, excepting the representatives of West Bengal and Delhi.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** My question has not been answered. I wanted to know the reaction of the Central Government to the proposed legislations in West Bengal and Kerala, if it is favourable and whether they are going to bring similar kind of legislation at the Centre also.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** As I said, this is an important matter which has been considered by the Indian Labour Conference and the consensus here was that verification, as at present prevalent, should be followed. Government is still considering this matter.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** What was the consensus of the labour unions, say that.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कलवाय :** अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि सारे देश में सभी उद्योगों में मान्यता उन संघों को दी जाती है, जिनकी बोगस सदस्यता है। इनटक से सम्बन्धित अधिकांश यूनियनें ऐसी ही हैं। क्या सरकार



भविष्य में ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने वाली है कि कर्मचारी संघों को मान्यता बोट के आधार पर दी जाये। सरकार अन्य सब क्षेत्रों में चुनाव कराती है, लेकिन मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में वह ऐसा नहीं करती है। जिस यूनियन को अधिक बोट मिलें, उसी को मान्यता दी जाये। सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मेम्बरों आदि की सभी पात्रतायें प्राप्त करने और सब प्रकार की खानापुरी करने के बाद भी भारतीय मजदूर संघ को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। उसको बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में मान्यता मिली हुई है, लेकिन उसको अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर मान्यता देने में सरकार के सामने कौन सी दिक्कत है, जब कि उसके पास सब पात्रतायें हैं ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** माननीय सदस्य ने एक बड़ा स्वीपिंग रिमार्क किया है कि जितनी ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता दी गई है, वह बोगस सदस्यता के आधार पर दी गई है। इस बारे में हमारे नियम बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं और उनके अनुसार काम अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है। देश में इनटक, ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०, एच० एम० एस० और अन्य जो भी यूनियनें हैं, उनको इन्हीं नियमों के अनुसार मान्यता दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा गलत चार्ज है कि बोगस सदस्यता के आधार पर यूनियनों को मान्यता दी गई है। मान्यता देने के लिए बिल्कुल सही तरीके से वेरिफिकेशन किया जाता है। भारतीय मजदूर संघ जिस दिन इन नियमों की सब शर्तों को पूरा करेगा, उस दिन उसको मान्यता दे दी जायेगी।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। भारतीय मजदूर संघ के पास सब प्रकार की पात्रतायें हैं। निजी उद्योगों में और सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी उसकी यूनियनें हैं। 21 नवम्बर को राष्ट्रपति महोदय को एक ज्ञापन दिया

गया है . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने श्री मधु लिमये को बुलाया है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल पहले ट्रेड यूनियनों को अनिवार्य रूप से मान्यता देने के बारे में और बिलेट के द्वारा उनका चुनाव करने के बारे में मैंने एक विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया था और उसके ऊपर जब बहस हुई थी तो मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि सिद्धांततः मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ लेकिन इसके बारे में पहल तभी की जायेगी जब नेशनल लेबर कमीशन की रपट आ जायेगी। तो अब रपट आ गई है, कमीशन ने इसके खिलाफ कोई राय नहीं दी है जैसा कि आप ने कहा तो क्या आपने पहले जो आश्वासन दिया था कि सिद्धान्ततः हम इसको मानते हैं उसको अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्दी कोई बिल पेश करेगी।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** जैसा मैंने कहा कि नेशनल लेबर कमीशन की इन तमाम सिफारिशों के ऊपर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और विचार करने के बाद ही हम कोई निश्चित राय व्यक्त कर सकते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आपके आश्वामन का क्या हुआ ?

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** Has the National Labour Commission said that the supremacy of the recognition of the trade union will lead to effective collective bargaining ? Has it suggested that Government should pass suitable legislation as quickly as possible? What is the intention of the Government on bringing legislation to grant recognition to trade unions ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** As I said, the National Labour Commission have recommended that there should be an industrial relations commission which should decide how recognition should be granted by verification or secret ballot.

Apart from that, if legislation is necessary it can only be considered when we have discussed the matter with all the parties concerned and their opinion is known to the Government.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** In view of mushroom growth of political parties in the country, the country is going to dogs and in view of mushroom growth of trade unions in industry, the industry is going to dogs. I should like to know from the Minister whether they would bring in legislation to restrict and limit the number of trade unions.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is much beyond the scope of the present question.

**SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** According to the recommendation made by the 15th Labour Conference the Government of India decided to effect a merger and stop multiplicity of trade unions in the Railways and with that end in view the Government decided to appoint a judge so that both the trade unions that exist in the railways could be amalgamated into one which should be given recognition. The formula given by Mr. V. V. Giri was that both the trade unions should be amalgamated on secret ballot of the railway employees. It was due to the adamant attitude of the INTUC that the merger did not take place. Today also there are two trade unions in the railways. One is the All India Railwaymen's union and the other is the National Federation of the Indian Railwaymen. Since the railways are the most vital industry in order to maintain peace and give the workers better chance of representation are the Government thinking of effecting a merger of both the trade unions in the railways and recognise one union in one industry ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** May I know whether the National Commission on Labour has submitted its report sometime back ? May I ask specifically whether the Government have accepted the principle of setting up an industrial relations commission or whether they will wait till the national commission on labour

and the different States have expressed their opinion thereon ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** It has been discussed—the question of industrial relations commission in the recent Indian Labour Conference and we discussed it with the State Ministers as well. The consensus was against setting up of such a commission. But we are still considering and requesting all other parties to give their opinion on this matter.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** Was any alternative suggestion given ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** They think it should be prevalent as it is.

### पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा अपराधिक चलचित्रों के प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध

\*393. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के अपराधिक चलचित्रों के प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा पास किये जा रहे ऐसे चलचित्रों तथा उनके प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(b) In view of the directions issued by the Government to the Central Board of Film

Censors regarding certification of crime films Government do not consider it necessary to impose a separate and formal ban on certification of "crime films".

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

**श्री देवेन सेन :** मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल म्यूजियम से जो चोरी हुई थी उसके प्रधान अभियुक्त ने कोर्ट में यह ब्यान दिया कि नेशनल म्यूजियम से चोरी करने का कौशल और टेकनीक मैंने एक फिल्म-हाउ टु गेट वन मिलियन पौंड ब्रिक्म रिच—को देख कर सीखा था । तो यह अगर सच हो तब भी मंत्री महोदय इन क्राइम फिल्म पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं लगाना चाहते ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Sir, I have said in my reply that we have already issued instructions to the Board of Film Censors to be extra careful about crime films, and as a matter of fact, the Chairman of the Board of Film Censors has already talked to the film producers in India and the film importers abroad that we are going to be very strict so far as crime films are concerned.

**श्री देवेन सेन :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस फिल्म से एंटी सोशल एन्टीमेंट का फायदा होता है उस फिल्म को रोकने में क्या दिक्कत होती है ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** I have said that we have already told them that the film censors are very strict about it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the West Bengal Government has undertaken the production of some documentary films on the theme that crime does not pay. Does he know that, and will the Central Government also consider that documentary, educational films of this type should be made ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** I am glad that the West Bengal Government is producing films that crime does not pay, and we have taken notice of it. We have a programme for the next year, but whenever we

are considering such programmes this suggestion can also be considered. (Interruption)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Why don't you do something now if you think that crime does pay ? (Interruption)

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Sir I do not know who is encouraging "crime does pay".

#### Strike by Cochin Port Dock Workers

\*394. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2,000 Cochin Port dock workers went on a strike from the 21st August, 1969 to press their demand for increased Dearness Allowance and 'fall-back' wages for weekly offs;

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

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter and the estimated loss as a result of the strike ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :** (a) to (c). 1792 dock workers went on strike from August 21, 1969 in pursuance of their demand among others, for increase in dearness allowance. The workers resumed work on September 5, 1969 after the matter was amicably settled at New Delhi on September 3, 1969 at the intervention of the Union Labour Minister. The estimated loss of wages to workmen as a result of the strike was about Rs. 2,10,000.

**श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि कोचीन पोर्ट के जो डाक वर्कर्स हैं वे कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के अन्तर्गत हैं और कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एक अर्द्ध-सरकारी संस्था है, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो बड़े हुए महंगाई भत्ते और छुट्टी के दिनों के लिए फाल बैक वेजेज की मांग उन्होंने की थी

उस प्रकार का भत्ता और फाल बैक वैजेज केरल सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य संस्थानों में दिए जाते हैं या नहीं और केरल में स्थापित जो दूसरे गैर-सरकारी संस्थान हैं उनमें ये दिये जाते हैं या नहीं ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ, कि यह मैं नहीं बता सकता कि केरल सरकार के विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठानों में कहां क्या मजदूरी दी जाती है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इनकी दो मांगें थीं—एक तो वीकली आफ वेजेज का प्रश्न था और दूसरा डीअरनेस एलावेंस का। वीकली आफ वेजेज जो यहां मिल रहे हैं वह जो और पोर्ट्स में बाम्बे वगैरह में मिलते हैं उन्हीं के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर है। डीअरनेस एलावेंस के संबंध में वह यह कहते थे कि जिनकी तनख्वाह 110 और 149 के बीच में है उनको 98 रुपये मिलने चाहिए। एम्प्लायर्स ने कहा कि इतना देना सम्भव नहीं है। अन्त में इनके बीच में समझौता हुआ, जिसके अनुसार उनको अब 15 अगस्त, 1969 से 98 रु० मिल रहे हैं, इस शर्त पर कि जब वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट आ जायगी तब एडजस्ट कर दिया जायगा। दूसरे—यह कि इनको एडहाक 100 रु० मिल गये हैं जिसका पिछले महीने एडजस्टमेंट हो गया है। अब दोनों का आपस में समझौता हो गया है। आप और हम अब यह आशा करें कि उनका समझौता लागू रहे और कोई नई बात अब न जोड़ी जाय।

**श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा :** मेरे प्रश्न का उद्देश्य केवल इतना ही था कि एक स्थान पर जो मजदूर सरकारी संस्थाओं में काम करते हैं, अर्ध सरकारी संस्थाओं में काम करते हैं या प्राइवेट संस्थाओं में काम करते हैं उनके वेतन में आपस में किसी तरह का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये उनको एक प्रकार की मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये। जो समझौता वहां पर हुआ है, उस के अनुसार जो मजदूरी इन मजदूरों

को दी गई है, क्या वहां के अन्य मजदूरों की जो सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों में काम करते हैं, मजदूरी के अनुपात में ठीक है या नहीं है ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** मैंने बताया है कि यदि आप इसको तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से लेना चाहते हैं तो तुलना तो छोड़े-छोड़े में होगी, आदमी-आदमी में होगी। इसकी तुलना हम बम्बई, कलकत्ता या मद्रास जहां डाक्स हैं, उनसे करते हैं। मैंने अभी यह भी बताया है कि वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट हमें 29 नवम्बर को मिली है और उसके पहले इन दोनों में आपस में समझौता हो गया है। 100 रु० इनको एडहाक मिले हैं। तथा उनकी जो 98 रु० की मांग थी, वह भी स्वीकार हो गई है। अब वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को हम देखेंगे कि एडजस्टमेंट के बारे में और क्या सम्भव है।

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :** In view of the fact that the major ports are under the control of the Government of India and in view also of the fact that the workers in all major ports, other than Cochin, are paid wages and dearness allowance as paid to the Central Government employees, what prevented the Government from taking the initiative to see that the demand is settled amicably instead of allowing them to go on strike, which harms both the workers and the government ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** So far as this particular question is concerned, it refers to a strike which took place in August-September. In that case the parties have come to an amicable settlement. So far as the larger question about parity in wages as compared to other ports is concerned, we have received the report on the 29th November. It is only after we have considered the report in all its aspects, if necessary in consultation with both parties, that we could come to some decision.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :** My question was different. The strike took place when the discussion between

the two parties failed and that also after giving proper notice. I want to know why action was not taken earlier to prevent the strike.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** This has nothing to do with the wage board report. The Cochin port and dock workers demanded that they should be paid at the same rates at which dock workers are paid in other major ports. But neither did the Government of India accept it nor compel or force the Cochin Port Trust to accept it.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** The demands that were made by the labour were being contested by the other side. It is only after due consideration and negotiations that both parties come to an agreement. We cannot force them. When the demands are made by the workers from time to time, they are considered by the authorities. As the hon. Member very well knows, trade unions utilize their bargaining power to get more benefits. It is only when they are not able to come to a settlement we try to intervene to bring about a settlement. We could not do it either earlier or later; we could do it only at the proper time.

#### Report of Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

\*395. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
**SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-**  
**DHURI :**

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

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock workers has submitted its recommendations to Government;

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

(c) whether the recommendations were a result of a majority decision or a unanimous decision of the Board under reference;

(d) whether Government have accepted all the recommendations or only some of the

recommendations made by the Board; and

(e) by when the recommendations will be given effect to ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :** (a) Yes. The Board's report has been received by the Government on the 29th November, 1969.

(b) to (e). The Board's recommendations are under consideration. These will be announced, along with Government decisions, as early as possible.

**SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I want to know whether the recommendations given by the Vizag Port Trust have been received or not.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** This question is about the Central Wage Board for all port and dock workers in all the major ports of the country. As I have said, the report has been received only recently. About the other one I cannot say because the question does not relate to that.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—अभी आपने कहा कि हमें रिपोर्ट मिल गई है—इस रिपोर्ट पर कब तक अमल किया जायेगा, इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो हर कोई पूछ सकता है—कोई और सवाल पूछिये ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैंने तो रिपोर्ट के बारे में पूछा है—आपने मुझे बुलाया था और किसी को नहीं बुलाया था ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** यह रिपोर्ट अभी 29 नवम्बर को आई है—केवल 5-6 दिन पहले, इसलिये अभी तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कितना समय लगेगा, लेकिन हम लोग यथाशीघ्र इस पर विचार करने का प्रयास

करेंगे। इसका सम्बन्ध बहुत से मंत्रालयों से है, इसलिये उन सबसे बात करनी होगी, आल-इन्टरेस्टेड-कन्सर्न्ड से पूछना होगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** साल, दो साल, तीन साल, कुछ तो बताते।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Although the Government may not have yet had time to examine these recommendations in detail, it is well-known—it is publicly known and published in the press also—that many of these important recommendations have not been unanimous. I would like to know from the Government whether, before any final discussion is taken at least on those recommendations which were not unanimous, any consultation or conference will be held in which the different federations of the unions concerned will be invited to give their views because such an assurance was given to the unions by the Transport Minister and the Labour Minister who was his predecessor. I would like to know whether they are adhering to that assurance.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** As is known, when any report of the wage board is received by the Government, we always call the parties concerned, specially the tripartite meeting consisting of the employer, the employee and the Government, to consider the recommendations of the wage board. This will be adhered to in this case also.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** May I know whether this Wage Board has made any unanimous recommendation about an interim relief and, if so, what is that and whether the Government has accepted that? Secondly, I would like to know when this Government is going to announce the date by which they will implement the recommendations of the Wage Board.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** This Wage Board has already given two interim recommendations and they have been implemented. The recommendations of the Wage Board are not unanimous but there seems to be a wide field of agreement. At this juncture, it is not possible for the Government to make any comment on the matter till all the parties concerned, through a tripartite meeting or through

various measures, consider the recommendations.

**उर्वरकों पर लगाये गये कर को हटाना**

397. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समिति ने 5 सितम्बर, 1969 को हुई अपनी पहली बैठक में एकमत होकर एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था और सरकार से यह सिफारिश की थी कि उर्वरकों पर लगाये गये कर को हटा दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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 Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) A member of the Advisory Committee called for a unanimous resolution to be conveyed to Government pressing for withdrawal of duty on fertilisers. Though no resolution as such was passed, a large number of members expressed themselves in favour of such a move.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** श्रीमन्, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटेमेन्ट रखा है उसमें यह तो कहा है कि रेजोल्यूशन पास नहीं हुआ था लेकिन क्या गवर्नमेन्ट यह कह सकती है कि वह सारी एडवाइजरी कमेटी का कन्सेन्सस आफ ओपीनियन नहीं था ?

साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक हुए तीन महीने हो गए और गवर्नमेन्ट अगर इस सम्बन्ध में

अब तक कोई निश्चय कर लेती तो यह जो फसला है इससे किसानों को करोड़ों रुपए का लाभ हो सकता था। इसके बाद अब कई महीने बाद खाद डालने का मौका आयेगा, तो क्या सरकार इस बात की दोषी नहीं है कि उसने अपना निश्चय करने में देर की और उसके कारण किसानों को इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As I have said in the statement, a member of the Advisory Committee called for unanimous resolution to be conveyed to Government pressing for withdrawal of duty on fertilisers. What transpired in the meeting has been mentioned in the statement. As you are aware, Sir, the duty on fertiliser was levied after a great deal of deliberation in the House itself. Therefore, even if the Government has to give any thought to it, it will have to be considered and, naturally, the Government will consider the suggestions made by the Advisory Council.

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** श्रीमन्, क्या गवर्नमेन्ट को यह पता है कि हर साल कृषि द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं का मूल्य बुरी तरह से गिर रहा है और इस मन्दी की वजह से किसान परेशान हैं। उनके पास साधन नहीं रहे कि वे खाद और दूसरे इनपुट्स दे सकें। इन बातों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि वह खाद आदि डालने के लिए किसानों को इन्सेंटिव देती ? बजाये इसके सरकार उलटा काम कर रही है। खाद पर दस परसेन्ट तो यहां झूटी लगाई गई है और उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां से मैं आता हूं, वहां पर भी तीन परसेन्ट सेल्स टैक्स लगा दिया गया है— इस तरह से यह 13 परसेन्ट हो जाता है। ऐसी हालत में क्या मैं आशा करूं कि सरकार किसानों की दशा को देखते हुए जल्दी से जल्दी इस टैक्स को हटाने की घोषणा करेगी ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The only thing that I can say is, that is under consideration. We should not unnecessarily create panic in the country that the farmers' interests are not being protec-

ted or looked after. May I say the Government of India has been procuring food-grains at the procurement prices. As far as wheat and paddy is concerned, the policy continues. There should not be any fear expressed that the Government are not protecting the interests of the farmers. The interests of farmers are as dear to us as to the hon. Member.

**श्री देवराव पाटिल :** मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी द्वारा सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजने के बाद क्या कृषि और खाद्य मंत्रालय ने यह मान लिया है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स पर से लेवी हटा ली जाये ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Ultimately it is a Government's decision and it has to be taken after consultation with other Ministers. My Ministry cannot do anything alone. Everything has to be decided in consultation with each other.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** It has come to our notice that owing to this tax, the consumption of fertilisers has gone down. Will the Minister have this position examined ? If he is aware of it, will he give a factual statement whether it is a fact that owing to the entire burden of this tax being passed on to the farmers, the prices of fertilisers have gone up and consequently the consumption of fertilisers has gone down ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The hon. Member said that the consumption of fertilisers has gone down in this country. It is not correct. It is a wrong impression. On the contrary, consumption of fertilisers is going up. Even during the last two years the rate of consumption of fertilisers has gone up at the rate of 13-14 per cent per year. But it is not upto our expectation. But that is a different matter. We want 30% increase and that was planned. It is not according to our expectation in the plan. It is not going down, but it is increasing.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Even after the imposition of this tax ? I am not asking for the last two years.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Even after the imposition of this tax, consumption is going up.

**श्री रामबतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले बजट अधिवेशन में जब फाइनेन्स बिल पर बहस चल रही थी तो उस समय के वित्त मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि खाद में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या फर्टिलाइजर्स में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होने की बात सही है? यदि हां, तो सरकार उसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I can say that at the moment the availability is easing and there is no question of black market at all.

**श्री गा० शं० मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष कृषि द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं के मूल्य गिरे हैं इसलिए उसमें लगने वाले खर्च में कमी करनी चाहिए। ऐसी दशा में फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स बढ़ाना कहां तक उचित है और हम जो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात करते हैं क्या उस पर इसका बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I have already replied to that question. It is only an additional suggestion for action.

**SHRI P. K. DEO :** Is it not a fact that fertilisers are available at half our price in foreign markets and in our country the price is double that prevailing in foreign markets? Why is not the Government seriously considering the withdrawal of the levy?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** It would not be correct to say that prices of fertilisers in our country are double that of international prices. Of course, as a result of the 10% levy the prices are higher than the prices of fertilisers in many countries, but it is not correct to say that our prices are very high or almost double the prices in other countries.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Those gentlemen who have got a number of chances to put supplementaries during the last two days should desist from asking any question and let others also ask questions.

**श्री शारखंडे राय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जब हमारे देश में विकास कार्य-

यों की स्थापना हुई तो उर्वरकों के प्रयोग के लिए भी किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात चली लेकिन उस समय किसानों में एक हिच-किचाहट थी लेकिन बाद में...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप जल्दी से सवाल कीजिए, मैं तो क्वेश्चन आवर समाप्त करने वाला था।

**श्री शारखंडे राय :** लेकिन बाद में किसानों ने उर्वरकों का काफी प्रयोग किया। परन्तु पिछले दो सालों से जबसे उसके दाम बढ़ गए हैं और खेती की पैदावार के दाम घटे हैं उससे किसानों में उत्साहहीनता आई है। इस बात को देखते हुए क्या सरकार उर्वरक पर जो कर लगा हुआ है उस को कम करने पर विचार करेगी?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Various suggestions have been considered at the time of levy. That has been explained in the House previously.

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना टैक्स है और राज्य सरकारों का कितना टैक्स है, और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसा आदेश जारी करेगी कि सारे राज्यों के अन्दर एकसा टैक्स लगाया जाय, जैसे सीमेंट पर है? क्या सरकार अपने नियन्त्रण में उस की कीमत तय करके एकसा टैक्स लगाने जा रही है।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Immediately the levy cannot be removed; a suggestion has been made and we shall examine it.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Central aid to Bihar for Tube-wells

\*396. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :**  
**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :**

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

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government for assistance for the tube-wells



which have become dry in that State during the months of May to August, 1969; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given by the Government to that State and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The State Government of Bihar has not approached the Central Government for assistance for any tubewells having become dry in the State during the months of May to August, 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Strike by Bombay Port Pilots

\*398. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port pilots went on a work-to-rule strike recently;

(b) if so, how far the port operations were hit by the observance of work-to-rule strike by the said pilots;

(c) whether it is also a fact that majority of their demands have been conceded by the authorities by revising their pay-scales with retrospective effect *i.e.*, from the 1st July 1967; if so, the reasons for the observance of work-to-rule strike by the pilots; and

(d) what efforts have been/had been made by Government to ensure that the pilots resume normal work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Committee presided over by Shri K. T. Desai, a retired Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court, had been appointed by the Government of India to look into the demands of the Pilots of the Port of Bombay. The Committee made certain recommendations including upward revision of pay scales, etc. These have been

implemented. The Pilots, however, were not satisfied with the recommendations made by the Committee and raised some additional demands. In particular, they wanted an 8-hour shift system to be adopted instead of the normal "turn" system which the Port Trust have been following. The Pilots went on strike when they were ordered by the Port Trust to return to the old round-the-clock turn system in October, 1969. Unilaterally and without authority from the Port Trust, the Pilots had resorted to a variety of restrictive practices from the 18th August, 1968, such as working on a two 8-hour shift basis between the hours of 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. and not working after 10 P.M. at night. They also unauthorisedly availed themselves of certain holidays. This caused considerable inconvenience to shipping and delays in the berthing and sailing of ships. Tankers were also delayed due to restrictions imposed by Pilots on taking large tankers to Butcher Island and Pir Pau. Also three new Alexandra Dock Harbour wall berths could not be put to use owing to the refusal of the pilots to berth ships there.

(d) The strike began from the evening of 5th November, 1969. However, talks were held on the 12th with the Pilots at their request and an agreement was reached as a result of which they resumed work on the old "turn" system on the morning of the 13th November, 1969.

#### Agro-industries in hill areas of West Bengal, Assam, etc. during the Fourth Plan

\*399. SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI K. HÄLDER :

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

(a) whether Government have any special scheme to develop Agro-industries in the hill areas of West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of that scheme, State-wise; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons as to why Government have no such special scheme ?

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 and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

**Distribution of Land among poor peasants and Harijans**

\*400. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of surplus land made available so far as a result of imposition of Ceiling on land ;

(b) how much of this land has been distributed among the poor peasants and agricultural labourers ; and

(c) what portion of this surplus land has been distributed among the Harijans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Over two million acres of land have so far been declared surplus on imposition of ceiling and about half of the area has been distributed.

(b) and (c). In the allotment of surplus lands in accordance with the State laws and Rules made thereunder priorities are given to allotment of such surplus lands to poor peasants and agricultural labourers particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and backward Classes.

**Unemployment among educated Engineers, Scientists and Technicians**

\*401. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to meet the growing unemployment, especially among the educated persons including Engineers, Scientists and Technicians ;

(b) if so, what are these steps and whether any scheme, short term or long term, or both, has been chalked out ; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Various steps taken to increase the employment opportunities have been spelt out in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan Document.

In May, 1968 Government had approved of a number of measures for creating additional employment opportunities for engineers including diploma-holders. A statement enlisting these measures was placed on the Table of the House in answer to Starred Question No. 138 on 26th July, 1968. Action on these measures is being taken by the Central and State Governments.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which maintains the National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel and operates the scientists' Pool has taken a number of steps for the placement of unemployed scientists and technologists particularly those returning from abroad. Persons appointed to the Scientists' Pool are attached to Research Institutions, Universities, Government Departments or Public Sector Undertakings depending upon their qualifications and experience and personal preferences.

**Help from U.S.A. for setting up Satellite Communication net-work**

\*402. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the help of U.S.A. in setting up a country-wide satellite communication net-work ; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of help expected from U.S.A. in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). No help has been sought from U.S.A. for setting up a

country-wide satellite communication network. However, NASA of U.S.A. has a programme of its own for launching a series of application technology satellites for various experiments. Department of Atomic Energy have signed a memorandum of understanding with NASA for use of one of these satellites which will be in view of India for an experimental programme in Instructional T.V. for a period of one year.

**नक्सलवादियों के समाचारपत्र में माफ़ों को भारत का राष्ट्रपति बताया जाना**

\*404. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के नक्सलवादी साम्यवादियों ने देशवर्ती नामक एक समाचार पत्र निकाला है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पत्र में ऐसे लेख भी प्रकाशित किये गए थे जिनमें माओ-त्से-तुंग को भारत का राष्ट्रपति बताया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे समाचार पत्रों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या किन्हीं अन्य स्थानों से भी ऐसे समाचार पत्र या साहित्य प्रकाशित किया जाता है ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

**स्वचालित यंत्रों के प्रयोग के बारे में 'वैकटारमन् समिति'**

\*405. श्री बृजभूषण लाला :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वचालित यंत्रों के प्रयोग संबंधी 'वैकटारमन् समिति' की नियुक्ति संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और क्या इस समिति को कोई अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है; और

(ख) क्या स्वचालित यंत्रों के प्रयोग को उस समय तक स्थगित कर दिया जायेगा जब तक कि सरकार इस नीति के प्रतिवेदन पर निर्णय न कर ले ?

**भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :**  
(क) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस अन्तर्काल के दौरान स्वचालन यंत्र भारतीय भ्रम सम्मेलन (1966) के 24वें अधिवेशन तथा स्थायी भ्रम समिति (1967) के 26वें अधिवेशन के अनुसार, चयनात्मक आधार पर लगाये जाने चाहिएं और वे भारतीय भ्रम सम्मेलन (1957) के 15वें अधिवेशन में स्वीकृत अभिनवीकरण संबंधी आदर्श समझौते द्वारा विनियमित किए जाने चाहिएं ।

### विवरण

19 जुलाई, 1969 को एक समिति स्थापित की गई जिसका गठन और जिसके विचारार्थ विषय निम्नलिखित हैं:

### गठन

#### अध्यक्ष

श्री आर० वैकटारमन्—सदस्य, योजना आयोग

#### सदस्य

1. श्री जी० रामानुजम
2. श्री बागाराम तुलपुले
3. श्री सतीश लूम्बा
4. श्री बी० डी० सोमानी

5. श्री बाबूभाई एम० चिनाई
6. श्री नवल एच० टाटा
7. प्रो० वी० एम० डांडेकर, गोखले इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इकौनोमिक्स एण्ड पोलिटिक्स, पूना ।
8. प्रो० वी० आर० राव, कम्प्यूटर सेन्टर, दिल्ली
9. ब्रिगेडियर बी० जे० शाहनी, इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि० कोटा
10. डा० बी० एस० गरुड़, जनरल मैनेजर, श्रीराम फर्टिलाइजर ।

### विचारार्थ-विषय

(1) जिन सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी उद्यमों में स्वचालित मशीनें लगाई जा चुकी हैं उनमें उनके चलाये जाने से हुए कुल परिणामों का पुनरीक्षण करना ।

(2) ऐसे किन्हीं विशेष क्षेत्रों को निश्चित करने की कसौटियों की सिफारिश करना जिनमें संगणक समेत स्वचालित मशीनें लगाने की अनुमति दी जा सके अथवा निम्न बातों को ध्यान में रखकर रोक लगाई जा सके ।

(i) उद्योग और व्यवसाय में और विशेष कर निर्यात करने वाले उद्योगों में दक्षता ;

(ii) वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास आवश्यकतायें ;

(iii) आधुनिक उद्योग, व्यवसाय, परिवहन इत्यादि के बड़ी मात्रा में आंकड़ों की उचित समय पर तालिकायें बनाने, विश्लेषण अध्ययन आदि करने की आवश्यकता ; और

(iv) स्वचालन के लिए विदेशी उपकरणों के आयात पर रोक लगाने और देश के ही अन्दर बने ऐसे सामान के इस्तेमाल को प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता ।

(3) स्वचालित मशीनों के लगाने से उत्पन्न होने वाले हानिकर सामाजिक प्रभावों

को रोकने अथवा कम-से-कम करने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश करना ;

(4) किन्हीं अन्य संबद्ध विषयों के बारे में विचार करना और सिफारिशें करना ।

इस समिति की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट देने के लिए नहीं कहा गया है । आशा है कि इसकी रिपोर्ट एक वर्ष के अन्दर प्राप्त हो जाएगी ।

### आयातित अमरीकी गेहूं का मूल्य

\*406. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका की सरकार ने भारत को निर्यात किये जाने वाले अमरीकी गेहूं का मूल्य कम कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इसका भारत में मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका सरकार ने जुलाई, 1969 में यू० एस० हार्ड विन्टर गेहूं और साफ्ट रैड विन्टर गेहूं के निर्यात मूल्यों में कटौती करने की घोषणा की थी । वेस्टर्न वाईट गेहूं के मूल्यों में कटौती की घोषणा अगस्त, 1969 में की गयी थी । हार्ड विन्टर गेहूं और साफ्ट रैड विन्टर गेहूं के मूल्यों में और कटौती सितम्बर, 1969 में की गयी थी । ये कटौतियां भारत सहित सभी गंतव्य स्थानों तक की थीं । यू० एस० गेहूं के निर्यात मूल्यों में की गयी इन कटौतियों से भारत में गेहूं के आन्तरिक मूल्यों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

### Wage Structure in Engineering Industry

\*407. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of basic wage and dearness

allowance enjoyed by the engineering workers, State-wise and year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the rates of productivity in the engineering industry State-wise and year-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The basic wages and dearness allowance of engineering workers differ from place to place. The number of engineering establishments is very large and Government do not collect information regarding wages paid by them every year.

(b) Information is not available.

#### **Profits earned by Food Corporation of India at Calcutta**

\*408. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has made a clean profit of Rs. 19 a quintal in ordinary rice and Rs. 25 in super-fine rice by selling it in Calcutta;

(b) the prices at which different varieties of rice were purchased by the Corporation from the rice mills and the prices at which rice was sold by the Corporation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the displaced traders have pointed out that they were prepared to sell the same at one-third margin of profit earned by the Corporation; and

(d) the extent to which the statements referred to above are correct and whether any norms have been fixed for the Public Undertaking to charge margin of profit from the public specially with regard to food items which are required for more than 95 per cent of the masses ?

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

ration of India is working as an agent of the State Government for procurement and distribution of rice in the State. The Food Corporation of India operates within the margins fixed by the State Government in which no element of profit for Food Corporation of India is allowed.

(b) A statement giving this information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some rice traders of West Bengal pointed out to the State Government that they were prepared to undertake the work relating to procurement and distribution of rice in the State at a lesser margin compared to that of Food Corporation of India.

(d) The position about the correctness of the statement has been stated in replies to parts (a) and (c) of the Question. No norms of profits to Food Corporation of India have been laid down in view of the position stated in reply to part (a) of the Question.

#### *Statement*

(In Rs. per quintal)

Variety of rice	Purchase price*	Issue price
Common .. ..	102.00 106.58†	120.00
Fine	106.00 110.74†	128.00
Superfine	110.00 120.75†	138.00

\*Purchase prices are inclusive of delivery bonus of Rs. 8.00 per quintal. The above prices were fixed for procurement during 1968-69 season.

†In respect of rice produced from paddy procured under the paddy levy scheme or purchased directly from the producers.

#### **Reduction in Sugar Levy**

\*409. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the substantial increase in the sugar production, what is his reaction

upon the suggestions made for reducing the percentages of sugar levy distributed through Government channels from 70 per cent to 60 per cent;

(b) whether the demand of the sugar manufacturers for a freer sugar policy has been given fresh consideration; and

(c) if so, the final decision in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The present policy of partial decontrol of sugar, under which 70 per cent of the production during 1969-70 is to be requisitioned by the Government at fixed levy price and the remaining 30 per cent is to be released to the factories for sale in the open market, has been adopted after careful consideration of the views of all interests concerned including the sugar manufacturers. At present, no change in this policy or in the percentages of levy and free sale quotas is contemplated.

#### Requirements of Drilling Rigs and Boring Pipes for Irrigation

\*410. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirements of drilling rigs and boring pipes to irrigate all the cultivated and cultivable lands in the country which cannot be irrigated through canal systems;

(b) the maximum capacity of the intensified production of drilling rigs and boring pipes in the country;

(c) whether and what steps are being taken to ensure fullest utilisation of ground water during the Fourth Plan; 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 requirement of drilling rigs and boring pipes have been estimated only in relation to the Fourth Plan targets

for boring of dugwells and drilling tubewells. These requirements total to 400 numbers for the drilling rigs and about 1 lakh tons per annum for the pipes.

(b) The present maximum capacity for production of drilling rigs required for drilling wells/tubewells is assessed to be about 100 per annum. It is likely to increase appreciably during the next year. The capacity for manufacture of pipes of different types is assessed to be for about 5 lakh tons per annum.

(c) The steps taken to ensure full utilisation of groundwater include: increased allocation of Plan funds for State tubewells which tap deeper aquifers and benefit small farmers; increased mobilisation of financial resources from the institutional agencies like the Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Commercial Banks etc. for private works like dugwells, tubewells, pumpsets etc; provision of increased boring and drilling facilities to the farmers through departmental organisations as well as private contractors; and intensification of surveys for assessment and evaluation of ground water resources.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Regularization of Colonies of Refugees from East Pakistan who migrated to West Bengal and Delhi

\*411. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to regularise colonies of refugees from East Pakistan who came to West Bengal before the 1st January, 1951; and

(b) whether the same consideration will be extended to colonies of East Pakistan refugees around Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The colonies, which came into existence in West Bengal before 1-1-1951 as a result of squatting by the displaced persons from East Pakistan, have been accepted for regularisation.

(b) In Delhi, there is no squatters' colony as such. The only Colony set up in Delhi for East Pakistan displaced persons is near Kalkaji. As the Colony has been set up by the Government itself, the question of its regularisation does not arise.

#### **Location of Plant Quarantine Units**

\*412. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :  
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to locate plant quarantine units at all major air and sea ports and border land routes was mooted at a conference of agricultural scientists on the 16th September, 1969;

(b) if so, how far this suggestion has been accepted by Government;

(c) the other recommendations made in the conference; and

(d) how many of these have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Government of India already maintain 16 such stations at major sea ports, airports and land routes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In all, 6 recommendations have been made at the plenary session of the workshop which was organised to consider plant introduction and plant quarantine with special reference to India.

(d) These are still being examined.

#### **Supply of Spoiled Milk Powder to India by Foreign Countries**

\*413. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received

regarding the supply of spoiled milk powder to India by the foreign countries bringing hazardous effects on health;

(b) if so, the details of such reports and the action taken by the Government; and

(c) the total quantity of milk powder received during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 from the countries and the amount paid in foreign exchange and in rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Enquiries made reveal none of the Ministries who are mostly concerned with the import of milk powder into India, have received any report about the supply by foreign countries of spoiled milk powder involving health hazards.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the year 1967-68, about 33,900 tonnes of milk powder of the rupee value of Rs. 12.43 crores were imported into India, of which the foreign exchange content of the quantity imported by the Department of Agriculture for public sector dairies, including Defence establishments, amounted to Rs. 1.46 crores. During the year 1968-69, the corresponding figures were about 46,700 tonnes of milk powder of the rupee value of Rs. 12.70 crores, of which the foreign exchange content was Rs. 2.30 crores.

#### **Destruction of Foodgrains in Warehouses and Godowns by Rodents**

\*414. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1.9 million tonnes of grains are destroyed in the warehouses and godowns every year by rodents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Pest Control Association has submitted a rodent control plan to Government and a similar plan had earlier been submitted by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore for consideration by Central Government;

(c) whether Government have been able

to decide on the merits of the plans submitted by the two agencies and the particulars of the steps that are likely to be initiated as a result of the consideration; and

(d) the outlay that Government propose to set apart for the rodent control measures during the Fourth Plan with their year-wise break-up ?

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

(a) to (d). No precise figures regarding quantity of foodgrains destroyed by rats are available. It is estimated that the rats cause an annual loss roughly of 2.4 million tonnes of foodgrains valued at over Rs. 100 crores. This overall loss forms 2-4% of the agricultural produce. With intensification of rat control operations in the country by various agencies, the losses are gradually being reduced.

(b) No such scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture so far.

(c) Does not arise. The scheme as and when submitted will be examined by the Government.

(d) Government of India sanctioned Rs. 12.9 lakhs for providing free distribution of rodenticides to various States in the year 1966-67. This amount was increased to Rs. 40 lakhs for the purpose during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 to cover 20 million acres. This centrally sponsored scheme has been transferred to the State Sector from the current financial year. At the time of Annual Plan discussion with the States, they agreed to allocate sufficient funds for rodent control operations in the States.

#### **Conversion of D.M.S. into an Autonomous Corporation**

\*415. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to convert the Delhi Milk Scheme into an autonomous Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(d) if so, whether the Delhi Milk Scheme was still working on a loss; and

(e) if so, when it is likely to make profit ?

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

(b) The conversion of Delhi Milk Scheme into a Statutory Corporation is in pursuance of the recommendations of the Team of Experts appointed to conduct a thorough enquiry into the working of Delhi Milk Scheme in 1964. The Team was of the view that its conversion into a Corporation would enable Delhi Milk Scheme to exercise marketing flexibility and to seek the support of its suppliers & customers' alike.

(c) Government have decided on 3-12-69 to convert D.M.S. into a Statutory Corporation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Milk Scheme is likely to earn some profit during the current financial year.

#### **Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act**

\*416. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recent labour troubles in the country, Government are planning to bring some changes in the Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :** (a) and (b). Two Bills to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have been passed by the Rajya Sabha, and they are now awaiting consideration by the Lok Sabha. The National Commission on Labour have, meanwhile, made a number of recommendations on industrial relations



which may also involve some amendments of the Act. The recommendations are under Government's consideration in consultation with the interests concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

### चीनी के नये कारखानों की स्थापना

\*417. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) आगामी तीन वर्षों में गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में सरकार का कितनी चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) उन मिलों द्वारा कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन किया जायेगा और क्या इससे देश की चीनी की मांग को पूरा किया जा सकेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) नये चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए 56 आशय-पत्र/लाइसेंस कार्यान्वयन हेतु लंबित पड़े हुये हैं। इनमें से 47 सहकारी, 8 ज्वाइंट स्टॉक क्षेत्र तथा 1 सरकारी क्षेत्र का है। इनमें से लगभग 25 कारखानों में अगले तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) इन 25 नये कारखाने की चीनी-उत्पादन करने की वार्षिक क्षमता लगभग 5.00 लाख मीटरी टन होगी। इसके अलावा, कुछ वर्तमान कारखाने भी शायद अगले तीन वर्षों में अपने विस्तार संबंधी कार्यक्रमों को पूरा कर सकें और इसलिए तीन वर्षों के बाद चीनी उद्योग की चीनी-उत्पादन की स्थापित वार्षिक क्षमता 41 लाख मीटरी टन के आस पास हो जाएगी। यदि पर्याप्त गन्ना उपलब्ध हुआ तो देश की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए काफी मात्रा में चीनी का उत्पादन किया जा सकेगा।

### Unrest in Asansol Colliery Area

\*418. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent news-item published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 23rd October, 1969 that a reign of terror has been let-loose by C.P.M. workers in five collieries around Asansol in a desperate effort to gain control over the Workers' Unions;

(b) if so, whether the authenticity of the news and facts have been ascertained;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the illegal activities of the C.P.M. workers ?

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

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

### Study of Pisciculture in paddy fields

\*419. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that F.A.O. have recently made a detailed study of Pisciculture in paddy fields and worked out economic methods in this regard;

(b) whether Government have received a copy of the said F.A.O. Study;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to implement some of the recommendations contained in that study ?

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

report by the F.A.O. on pisciculture in paddy fields has been received by the Government. The F.A.O. has been requested to indicate if a recent study has been made on the subject and if so to furnish a copy of the study report.

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

### Forest and Forest Land Policy

\*420. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Forest and Forest Land policy was formulated and the rules framed and when the latest changes were introduced in the policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that Laws regarding Forests and Forest Lands and the rules and regulations relating to them are so old that they have ceased to have any relevance to present day conditions and are in fact detrimental to the interest of the people living in those areas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several State Governments have been urging upon the Central Government to amend the laws and rules and regulations suitably and if so, which of the State Governments have asked for it; and

(d) whether the Central Government have made a study of the laws and formulated any proposals for the amendment of laws etc. and whether there is a move to change the law; and if so, when it is proposed to introduce the changes and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Forest Policy of India was enunciated for the first time in the year 1894. The current Forest Policy was enunciated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1952. No formulation of rules by the Government of India was involved in the process, the subject of Forest being a State List subject.

(b) No, Sir. However, they are revised by the respective State Governments as and when deemed necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat suggested certain amendments to the Indian Forest Act for the consideration of the Central Board of Forestry.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Central Board of Forestry decided to examine certain suggestions received from these Governments and thought it useful to appoint a Sub-Committee to consider suggestions from all the State Governments in the light of recent developments. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were examined and sent to all the State Governments in January 1964 to initiate action for amending their forest acts.

### Sugar production, consumption and export

2601. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production and carry-over stocks of sugar in 1969-70 and the likely consumption and exports during the same year and the ways and means of disposal of the balance, if any;

(b) the total envisaged consumption and exports of sugar during the final year of the Fourth Plan, i.e. 1973-74, and the necessary manufacturing capacity required for the same;

(c) the existing capacity for production of sugar in the country and the new licences issued; and

(d) the difference, if any, between the actual capacity needed and the capacity existing and licensed, and the reasons for the existence of such a difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total carry-over stocks of sugar as on 1-10-1969 were 13.06 lakh tonnes. The production of sugar during 1969-70 season is estimated around 40 lakh tonnes. The releases of sugar for internal consumption during 1969-70 season might be about 36.0 lakh tonnes. Sales of sugar for export are made on Calendar year basis. In 1969, about 0.94 lakh tonnes of sugar

has been exported. The export policy for 1970 and the question of creating buffer stocks are under examination.

(b) In the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), the installed capacity of the sugar industry has been envisaged at 47 lakh tonnes to meet the estimated requirements of internal consumption, exports and buffer stocks.

(c) and (d). The installed annual sugar production capacity during 1968-69 crushing season was 33.03 lakh tonnes. Licences/letters of intent have been issued for an additional capacity of about 15.47 lakh tonnes. Allowing some margin for capacity which may not come up by the end of the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that in 1973-74, the installed capacity will be sufficient to produce about 47 lakh tonnes of sugar.

#### **Total requirements of cereals in the country**

2602. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average annual per head requirements of cereals in the country and the total annual quantity of cereals required on this basis in 1968-69;

(b) the production, imports, exports (if any) and the total supplies of cereals available for domestic consumption in the country in 1968-69;

(c) the total quantity of cereals required as seeds and to be set apart for buffer stock; and

(d) the difference, if any, between (a) on the one hand, and (b) and (c) on the other, and the reasons for such a difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the absence of any scientific survey on the pattern and extent of food consumption and in view of the fact that requirements of foodgrains are elastic depending on a number of factors e.g. availability of cereals and other foodgrains, levels of income, extent and rate of progress of urbanisation, availability of other substitute foodstuffs and their comparative prices, etc., it is not possible to assess the per head

requirements and the total requirements of cereals in 1968-69.

(b) Based on the estimated production of cereals during 1968-69, the net quantity available for human consumption after allowing for seed, feed and wastage in 1969 is estimated at 73.15 million tonnes. Complete data on imports/exports would be available only at the end of 1969, but the total imports are likely to be of the order of 4 million tonnes. The exports are mainly confined to Superior Basmati and are likely to be about 15 to 20 thousand tonnes only. Taking all these into account together with changes in Government stocks, the quantity of cereals available for human consumption would be estimated at 76.5 million tonnes.

(c) An exact estimate of the quantity of cereals required for seed purposes is not available. On conventional basis, about 5 million tonnes may be estimated to be used as seeds from the total production of 83.6 million tonnes in 1968-69. The stocks with Government on the 1st November, 1969 were higher than last year by about 8 lakh tonnes.

(d) In the circumstances stated above, the difference cannot be calculated and, therefore, the question of reasons for it does not arise.

#### **Commercial advertisements in *Vividh Bharati* Programme of A.I.R.**

2603. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total time devoted to Commercial advertisements in *Vividh Bharati* Programme from the AIR Station of Delhi and the rates charged for these advertisements;

(b) the average income per month from these advertisements; and

(c) the names of the stations which have so far been commercialised and those that are proposed to be commercialised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 85 minutes

daily. The advertisement rates are as follows:—

	Sundays			Week days		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15 seconds (30 words)	.. 65	45	20	45	20	15
30 seconds (60 words)	.. 115	75	35	75	40	30
60 second (120—130 words)	.. 190	120	55	120	60	40
Time checks and signals :						
				A	B	C
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7 seconds (12 words)	Sundays			40	30	20
	Week days			30	20	15

Note: A=Peak time; B=Semi-Peak time;

C=Off Peak time

(b) The average gross income per month is Rs. 4,14,691.

(c) Commercial advertisements are broadcast from the following stations :

1. Bombay/Nagpur/Poona
2. Calcutta
3. Delhi
4. Madras-Tiruchi

Proposals for broadcasting commercials from the following stations are under consideration of the Government :

1. Jullundur/Chandigarh
2. Ahmedabad/Rajkot
3. Allahabad/Kanpur/Lucknow
4. Hyderabad/Vijayawada
5. Bangalore/Dharwar

#### Separate Telephone Directory for Nagpur

2604. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

issue a Separate Telephone Directory for Nagpur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) does not arise.

(c) Telephone directories are published by the P&T Department on Circle or District basis. Nagpur is not a Telephone District and it is under the administrative jurisdiction of P.M.G., Maharashtra Circle. The list of telephone subscribers of Nagpur is, therefore, included in the Telephone Directory of Maharashtra Circle.

#### Area under drought and floods

2605. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area in the country which has been affected by drought during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the drought situation in various States due to inadequate or uneven rainfall during 1968-69 and the relief measures undertaken was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 25th July, 1969. With fairly good rainfall during 1969-70, the situation has been gradually returning to normal in most of the affected States. Drought conditions, however, are again reported to have emerged due to inadequate or uneven rainfall in parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Complete details about the total area affected are not yet available. Relief operations such as organisation of relief works, supply of drinking water, migration of cattle etc. have been undertaken by the State Governments. Central Teams have also visited

Gujarat, Mysore and Rajasthan to assess the situation.

### Recommendations to Committee on Mass Media

2606. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Mass Media ; and

(b) the details of the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The recommendations of the Experts Committee on Mass Media as approved from time to time by the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council, are being implemented by the media units of this Ministry.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2217/69*]

### Cosmopolitan Character for film music broadcast over All India Radio, Delhi

2607. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total hours allotted to film music broadcasts from Delhi to each recognised Indian language;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of imbalance in the time devoted to each Indian language for film music;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of people belonging to various states staying in Delhi and New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The total hours on an average per month of broadcast of film

music from Delhi Station of All India Radio are as follows:—

	Hrs.	Mts.
Hindi (including Urdu)	353	20
Punjabi .. .. .	4	35
Tamil .. .. .	7	45
Telugu .. .. .	7	45
Malayalam	7	14
Kannada .. .. .	7	14
TOTAL ..	387	53

(b) No, Sir. Some regional languages are catered to by other stations. For instance, Jullundur's Punjabi Programme can be heard in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The distribution of population language-wise in the Union Territory of Delhi according to the 1961 census is given below:—

S.No.	Language	Population Figure
1. Assamese	.. ..	212
2. Bengali	.. ..	28,136
3. Gujarati	.. ..	6,626
4. Hindi	.. ..	20,57,241
5. Kannada	.. ..	2,001
6. Kashmiri	.. ..	3,043
7. Malayalam	.. ..	9,495
8. Marathi	.. ..	7,578
9. Oriya	.. ..	734
10. Punjabi	.. ..	3,17,333
11. Sanskrit	.. ..	64
12. Tamil	.. ..	22,963
13. Telugu	.. ..	5,230
14. Urdu	.. ..	1,53,251

### प्रोड्यूसरों तथा सहायक प्रोड्यूसरों का स्थानान्तरण

2608. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री प्रोड्यूसरों तथा सहायक प्रोड्यूसरों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में 31 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1711 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थानान्तरित किये गये सभी

20 व्यक्तियों ने अपने-अपने स्थान पर अपना कार्यभार संभाल लिया है;

(ख) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों के स्थानान्तरण आदेश वापिस ले लिये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके कारणों का व्यौरा तथा उन व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस नीति बनाई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) :**

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [प्रंथालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2218/69]

(घ) स्थानान्तरण के बारे में समान नीति बनाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

**आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, दिल्ली के प्रोडक्शन सहायक**

2609. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, दिल्ली के विभिन्न एककों में कितने प्रोडक्शन सहायक काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक की शैक्षिक योग्यता का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ प्रोडक्शन सहायक वरिष्ठ वेतनमान में काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) कनिष्ठ वेतनमान वाले पदों से

वरिष्ठ वेतनमान वाले पदों पर पदोन्नति के नियम क्या हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) :**  
(क) चवालीस ।

(ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी हुई है । [प्रंथालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2219/69]

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के गोपनीय रिकार्डों के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति के माध्यम से सलेक्शन द्वारा, ऐसा न हो सकने पर विज्ञापन द्वारा ।

**Closure of Mohini Sugar Mills, Gaya**

2610. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mohini Sugar Mills, Warisaliganj (Gaya), Bihar is lying closed down for the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the residents of the locality had met the Collector of the area recently and had promised to supply 15 lakh maunds of sugarcane to this closed mills for restarting it;

(d) if the owners of this mill, Messrs Karam Chand Thapar, are unable to run it, whether Government would consider the question of running this sugar mills on their own with a view to provide the people of the area with a means of livelihood; and

(e) if so, by which date the sugar mills will re-start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The proprietors of Mohini Sugar Mills, Warisaliganj (Gaya) did not work their factory during the last

two seasons viz., 1967-68 & 1968-69, due to paucity of sugarcane and heavy liabilities pertaining to previous seasons.

(c) The residents of the locality met the officers of the State Government and reported availability of 15 lakh maunds of sugarcane.

(d) and (e). In view of heavy liabilities outstanding and inadequate supply of sugarcane, Government does not propose to take over management of this factory.

#### Closure of a sugar mill in Guraru in Gaya District

2611. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sugar mill in Guraru in Gaya District of Bihar is lying closed down for the last 2-3 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the owners of this mill are unable to run it, whether Government would consider the question of running this sugar mill on its own with a view to providing the people of this area with a means of livelihood; and

(d) if so, by which date the sugar mill will re-start ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The mill is owned by the Government of Bihar and has worked in all the years since 1962.

(d) The mill is expected to commence crushing operations for 1969-70 season in the third week of December, 1969.

#### बुद्ध गृह निर्माण सहकारी समिति, पटना

2612. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च 1958

में बुद्ध गृह निर्माण सहकारी समिति, पटना, बिहार का गठन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम और पूरे पते क्या-क्या हैं जो इसके गठन के समय इसके सदस्य थे;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा पूरे पते क्या-क्या हैं जो अब तक इसके निदेशक मंडल तथा कार्य समिति में रहे हैं; और

(घ) इस समिति के उन सदस्यों के नाम और पूरे पते क्या-क्या हैं जिन्होंने अंश-राशि तथा भूमि के मूल्य के रूप में समिति में धन-जमा कर रखा है तथा प्रत्येक सदस्य द्वारा कितना-कितना धन जमा किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Thefts in Telegraph Stores

2613. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six successive thefts took place in Telegraph Stores during February 1967 and April 1968 involving a loss of about Rs. 1½ lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the thefts were not reported to the Police from 60 days to 146 days;

(c) if so, who was responsible for this negligence and what action has been taken against those responsible; and

(d) what has been the result of investigations by the SPE and the police and what action has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Six cases of thefts involving Rs. 1.24 lakhs in

the Telecom. Factory, Calcutta came to the notice of the Department.

(b) Shortages of raw material in five cases came to light during the course of verification of stock. In another case shortage was suspected by the issue sircar. The fact that the shortages were due to theft or otherwise had to be verified and only when causes for the shortages could not be established that the matter was reported to the Police authorities as suspected cases of theft. The dates on which losses were established and dates on which the matters were reported to the police are given below:

Date on which loss was established	Date on which matter is reported to the Police
10-5-68	13-5-68
9-5-68	13-5-68
28-9-67	4-10-67
10-5-68	10-5-68
1-5-68	1-5-68
1-5-68	1-5-68

(c) As explained in part (b) of the question, the question of fixation of responsibility for any negligence in reporting to the Police authorities does not arise. It may however, be added that steps have now been taken to tighten up supervision and stock verification so that shortages due to thefts could be detected speedily and also to safeguard more effectively against occurrence of thefts.

(d) Police authorities after investigation could not find any clue about these thefts and they have diarised the case. Departmental proceedings are, however, under progress against the officials responsible for the custody of the stores.

#### **Sale of Wakf Property by Rehabilitation Department in Punjab and Haryana**

2614. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rehabilitation Department sold, for valuable consideration, hundreds of properties situated in Punjab and Haryana which are now being claimed as Wakf properties;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Wakf has now filed civil suits against the vendees for possession of those properties; and

(c) whether Government will defend those suits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Some evacuee properties, which are situated in Punjab and Haryana and have been sold by the Rehabilitation Department, are being claimed by the Punjab Wakf Board.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Wakf Board has filed civil suits against the vendees of those properties for possession of those properties.

(c) The Government has arranged for defence in cases in which the defendants bring the matter to the notice of the Rehabilitation Department.

#### **Demands of Employees of Life Insurance Corporation**

2615. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tribunal appointed to consider the various demands of the employees of Life Insurance Corporation has submitted its report;

(b) whether some more items as requested by the All India Life Insurance Employees' Association have been included for arbitration;

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

(d) if so, what are the items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The National Tribunal has not yet submitted its final award.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 1. Leave fare facilities;

2. Outfit for class IV employees;

3. Special increments;

4. Subsistence Allowance;



5. Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance;
6. Leave Rules including holidays;
7. Rules regarding promotions.

**Canine Nuisance in South Avenue (New Delhi)  
TV Show**

2616. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Television programme is being shown in South Avenue, New Delhi;

(b) if so, under whose supervision the TV show is being run;

(c) whether it is a fact that the visitors go with their dogs which create nuisance in the hall and frighten the children away;

(d) whether any complaint has been lodged by Members of Parliament about it; and

(e) if so, the actions taken in the matter?

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

(b) The Secretary of the tele-club is responsible for the maintenance and working of the club.

(c) to (e). A complaint about overcrowding in the club because people from the surrounding areas coming to see the programme, has been received. This complaint is being looked into.

**High Sale Prices of Fertilisers**

2617. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices at which fertilisers are sold to the consumers are much higher than the international prices of fertilisers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal to levy excise duty on fertilisers which will increase its price to the farmer still further; and

(c) why it is not possible to supply the fertilisers to the farmer at international prices to see that the foodgrains prices do not rise unduly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is a fact that the prices at which fertilizers are sold to the consumers in India are relatively higher than in other countries.

(b) Excise duty has already been levied *w.e.f.* 1-3-69 and the prices of fertilizers were raised due to this levy.

(c) The imported fertilizers are costly, as the Central Fertiliser Pool has to pay more on ocean freight. The indigenous cost of production is also high due to a number of factors like high capital cost of imported machinery, high cost of feed stock, and import duties on feed stock. The National Development Council has laid down that the agricultural inputs including fertilisers should not be subsidised and that incentive price of the produce should be maintained to act as an encouragement to the farmer.

**Influx of Refugees from East Bengal**

2618. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of oppressive measures against the East Pakistan minorities, refugee influx into Assam, Tripura and West Bengal has increased; and

(b) if so, the figures of refugee influx to India from East Pakistan during 1967-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. The pattern of migration from East Pakistan into India since January, 1969, is the same as in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Government is not

aware of any special recent oppressive measures having been taken by the Pakistan authorities against the minority communities there. Migration from East Pakistan is taking place as in the recent past on account of insecure conditions, economic distress and discriminatory treatment meted out to the minorities there.

(b) 43,480 persons have migrated during the period 1-1-1967 to 31-10-1969.

**Implementation of Second Central Wage Board Award in Respect of Cotton Textile Industrial Workers**

2619. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Second Central Wage Board Award in respect of Cotton Textile Industrial workers has been implemented in each State; and

(b) the number of sick and weak industrial units in each State which are reportedly on the brink of closure and what steps are being taken to rehabilitate them by merger or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Agreements for implementation of the recommendations are reported to have been reached in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and West Bengal where the bulk of the industry is located. Information from other State Governments is awaited.

(b) Information is not available.

**जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में वनों के सर्वेक्षण के लिए रूसी विशेषज्ञ**

2620. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में वनों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये

रूस के कुछ विशेषज्ञों को आमन्त्रित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह निर्णय राज्य सरकार ने लिया है अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने; और

(ग) इस सर्वेक्षण के लिये क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यान्त्रिक लट्ठे बनाने, लुगदी तथा कागज बनाने के एककों सहित औद्योगिक उपयोगों के लिए सप्लाई हेतु इमारती लकड़ी का परिवहन करने तथा उत्तम श्रेणी की टायर डोरी बनाने के लिये लुगदी घोलने के सम्बन्ध में सलाह देने के लिए रूसी विशेषज्ञों का एक दल आमन्त्रित किया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता, क्योंकि वनों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये रूसी दल की बिल्कुल भी सहायता नहीं ली जायेगी, जो कि भारत सरकार के निवेशपूर्ण सर्वेक्षण एकक द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

**Expenditure incurred on local calls and trunk calls made at Prime Minister's Residence and Secretariat**

2621. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total expenditure on telephones in respect of local calls and trunk calls made at Prime Minister's residence and in Prime Minister's Secretariat from the 13th March, 1967 to the 31st August, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

### मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल की स्थिति

2622. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अकाल की स्थिति का घटना स्थल पर अध्ययन करने के लिये किसी केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने गत एक वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भाग का दौरा किया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की थी और उसको कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) और (ख). राज्यों में केन्द्रीय दल केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए सूखा सहायता कार्यों हेतु धनराशि की आवश्यकताओं का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर भेजे जाते हैं। एक केन्द्रीय दल ने 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सूखा सहायता उपायों के लिए धनराशि की आवश्यकताओं का अन्दाजा लगाने हेतु 3 से 5 मई, 1969 तक राज्य का दौरा किया था। दल ने यह देखा कि 1968-69 के दौरान अकाल सहायता बजट से केवल 12 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गयी थी जो कि चौथे वित्त आयोग द्वारा प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से बचाव के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा खर्च की जाने की विहित 30 लाख रुपये की राशि की परिधि में थी। वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए दल ने 2.15 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की।

सामान्यतः सहायता कार्य मानसून शुरू होने के समय अर्थात् जून के अन्त तक बन्द किए जाने हैं। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में दल ने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख रूप से

आदिम जातियों के होने और जब तक फल की कटाई नहीं हो जाती तब तक उनका अपना गुजारा चलाने की असमर्थता को देखते हुए सितम्बर के अन्त तक सहायता कार्य चलाते रहने और अक्तूबर में कम पैमाने पर चलाते रहने की सिफारिश की।

(ग) सामान्यतः केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता विहित प्रतिमान के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सहायता कार्यों पर किए गए खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी जाती है। लेकिन इसकी अधिकतम सीमा केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अगस्त, 1969 के अन्त तक सहायता कार्यों पर 73.75 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए थे और यह अनुरोध किया था कि 50 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता दी जाए। तदनुसार, राज्य सरकार को 50 लाख रुपये का एक ऋण दे दिया गया है।

### पंचायत राज संस्थाओं में सुधार

2623. श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री न० कु० सांघी :

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

(क) क्या पंचायत राज संस्थाओं की कार्यप्रणाली तथा उसमें सुधार के उपायों का अध्ययन करने के लिये कोई अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया जा रहा है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन ने देश में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के कार्यकरण का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन करने का निर्णय किया है।

(ख) यह मूल्यांकन पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के आर्थिक तथा विकास के पहलुओं के बारे में किया जाएगा। कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन इस अध्ययन को संभवतः अगले वर्ष किसी भी समय आरम्भ करेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गो हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध

2624. श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतर भारतीय लोग गोहत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने के पक्ष में हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में भावी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार ने जनता के इस बारे में विचार जानने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है।

(ख) गोवध को बन्द करने के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनके बारे में जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रंथालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या L.T.—2220/69]

मध्य प्रदेश में भिंड तथा दतिया जिलों में उप-डाकघर

2625. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भिंड तथा दतिया जिलों में कहां-कहां उप-डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन दो जिलों में किन-किन कस्बों में डाक के दिन में एक बार से अधिक बांटे जाने की व्यवस्था है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में भिंड तथा दतिया जिलों में निम्नवर्ती स्थानों पर उप-डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं:—

जिला भिंड

1. भिंड
2. भिंड मण्डी
3. भिंड कचहरी
4. अतौर
5. आलमपुर
6. लहर
7. उमड़ी
8. फूप
9. मिहोना
10. मेहगांव
11. गोरमी
12. आययमन
13. रौन
14. मऊ
15. गोहद

जिला दतिया

1. दतिया
2. दतिया बाजार
3. सियोधा
4. इंद्रगढ़

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड तथा दतिया जिलों के निम्नवर्ती जिलों के निम्नवर्ती कस्बों में दिन में एक बार से अधिक डाक बांटे जाने की व्यवस्था है :

**जिला भिण्ड :**

1. भिण्ड
2. गोहद
3. मेहगांव
4. मऊ

**जिला दतिया :**

1. दतिया
2. सियोंधा

**हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लिमिटेड, मद्रास**

2626. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लिमिटेड, मद्रास की पुनरीक्षित अधिष्ठापित क्षमता क्या है और इसकी वर्तमान वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने-कितने टेलीप्रिंटरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी का प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य का माल निर्यात किया जाता है और क्या 1970 के बाद उन देशों को भी टेलीप्रिंटरों का निर्यात करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है जहां वे इस समय निर्यात नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :**

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लिमिटेड, मद्रास को संशोधित अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 1970-71 तक एक पारी में 5400 अदद मशीनें और दो पारी में 8500 अदद मशीनें प्रतिवर्ष बनाने की है। 1969-70 वर्ष के लिये वर्तमान क्षमता 6500 अदद मशीनों की है।

(ख) 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वर्षों के विषय में अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी जा रही है:—

दूरमुद्रक का प्रकार	वर्ष में निर्माण (अदद के रूप में मात्रा)		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69

1. पृष्ठ माडल (अंग्रेजी)	1624	2393	3236
2. फीता माडल (अंग्रेजी)	856	1030	790
3. पृष्ठ माडल (देव-नागरी)			337
4. फीता माडल (देव-नागरी)			212
5. उपायोजन (अटैच-मेण्ट्स)	227	81	435

(ग) कम्पनी ने पहली बार 1968-69 के दौरान 2.38 लाख रुपये का निर्यात लंका को किया। अन्य देशों को भी दूरमुद्रकों का निर्यात करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है और 1969-70 के दौरान कुवैत को 6 लाख रुपये मूल्य के दूरमुद्रक निर्यात करने की कनीम्प की योजना है।

#### Development of Tapioca Powder

2627. SHRI MANGALATHUMA-DAM :  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether Government have made any

experiment in the development of tapioca powder which is abundant in Kerala;

(b) whether any research is being made by the Food Technological Research Institute in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details of the research ?

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

(b) Central Food Technological Research Institute had carried out research work on this problem. Research is also being carried out in the Industrial Research Centre, Trivandrum for standardising the conditions for large scale manufacture of edible tapioca flour.

(c) Central Food Technological Research Institute had standardised the conditions for utilisation of Tapioca flour for blending with Atta. This was utilised for manufacturing Blended Atta containing 17% Tapioca flour for use in the drought affected area in Bihar in the year 1967.

**टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के चयन का तरीका**

2628. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के चयन के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है;

(ख) सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य की कालावधि समाप्त हो जाने पर उसी सदस्य को दोबारा मनोनीत न करके अन्य व्यक्तियों को समिति का सदस्य बनने के अवसर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बम्बई की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की स्थापना के समय से लेकर अब तक एक संसद् सदस्य उसके सदस्य के रूप में काम कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :**

(क) तथा (ख). इस समिति में जिन राज्य सरकारों और विभिन्न हितों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है, उसकी सिफारिशें प्राप्त करने के बाद मंत्री महोदय स्व-विवेक पर इसके लिए सदस्यों को नामजद करते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**दिल्ली पुनर्वास विभाग समाप्त करना**

2629. श्री शशि भूषण :

— श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में पुनर्वास विभाग को समाप्त करने का है;

(ख) इस समय पुनर्वास विभाग के पास कितने ऐसे मामले हैं जो निपटाये जाने शेष हैं और कब तक उनके निपटाये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) दिल्ली के पुनर्वास विभाग में गत 10 से 15 वर्षों से कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) इन कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ताकि दिल्ली पुनर्वास विभाग समाप्त होने पर वे बेकार न होंगे ?

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

(क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य पुनर्वास विभाग के बन्दोबस्त संगठन के बारे में पुछ रहे हैं। इस संगठन के अधिकांश कार्य को 31 मार्च, 1970, के अंत तक समाप्त करना

और अधिक से अधिक जितने प्रादेशिक कार्यालय बन्द हो सकें उन्हें बन्द करना प्रस्तावित है। शेष प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों का कार्य पर्याप्त मात्रा में कम होने की संभावना है ताकि इस कार्य का संचालन दिल्ली में स्थित एक छोटे एकक द्वारा संभाला जा सके।

(ख) 1-11-1969 को बन्दोबस्त संगठन में शेष कार्य की स्थिति इस प्रकार थी:—

(i) मुआवजे के नये मामले	24
(ii) लेखा विवरण	4963
(iii) फिर से खोले गये मुआवजे के मामले	3679
(iv) सम्पत्तियों का निपटान	5529
(v) हस्तान्तरण प्रलेखों का जारी करना	1200
(vi) न्यायिक मामले	2031

जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, 31-3-1970 तक शेष मामलों की संख्या में पर्याप्त कमी होने की आशा है।

(ग) बन्दोबस्त संगठन के दिल्ली में ऐसे 524 कर्मचारी हैं जो कि 20 वर्ष या उससे अधिक समय तक कार्य कर चुके हैं।

(घ) अन्य ऐसे मामलों की भांति, इस मामले में भी फालतू होने वाले कर्मचारियों को अन्य सरकारी विभागों तथा सार्वजनिक संस्थानों में रोजगार दिलाने के प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे। यह कार्य गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित प्रणाली/हिदायतों के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

#### **Jeeps for Block Development Offices**

2630. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of development blocks in the country and the total number of jeeps with them;

(b) the total cost involved on these jeeps and the total annual expenditure on the maintenance thereof;

(c) the duties of Block Development Officers and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that these jeeps are not misused by them or their staff and that these jeeps are not used by their families;

(d) whether Government had ascertained as to how many such jeeps were brought to New Delhi on the eve of the 26th January, 1969 and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to withdraw these jeeps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

#### **Allegation against Director, Regional Office, Jute Development, Calcutta**

2631. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI K. HALDER :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) whether he has received allegations of corruption and irregularities against the Director, Regional Office, Jute Development, Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are those allegations; and

(c) the action taken on the same ?

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

(b) (i) Unjustified withholding of increments of some staff members.

(ii) Unjustified action in matters relating to transfer and promotion of staff.

(iii) Lack of responsibility in handling the threatened token strike on 19-9-1968.

(c) The allegations were duly enquired into. Allegations No. (i) and (ii) were found to be baseless. Regarding Allegation No. (iii), displeasure of the Government of India was conveyed to the Director.

#### **Setting up of Nutrition Board**

2633. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
SHRI JAI SINGH :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether the decision for the setting up of the Nutrition Board has since been taken by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which decision in the matter is likely to be taken; and

(d) the manner in which coordination is maintained by different Ministries, interested in this task, in the absence of an unified organisation for coordinating the activities of various Ministries?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal has to be examined in consultation with all the concerned Ministries and as such no time limit can be laid down.

(d) A Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Member (Agriculture) in the Planning Commission has been set up with representatives from the various Departments for effecting coordination at the central level and to draw up and implement an integrated programme of nutrition for the Fourth Five Year Plan. There is also a Food and Nutrition Board in the Department of Food for development of Subsidiary Food and Nutrition Schemes.

**Broadcasts over All India Radio and Radio Pakistan about attack on Ahmedabad Temple**

2634. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date and the time when the Jagannath Temple of Ahmedabad was attacked by a muslim mob;

(b) the date and time when the news was broadcast from the All India Radio; and

(c) the time of broadcasting of the same by the Radio Pakistan ?

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

(a) According to information contained in a Press note issued by Ahmedabad Police at 11.00 P. M. on 18th September, 1969 there was a clash between two groups of people at about 3.45 P. M. on 18th September on the road outside Jagannath Temple.

(b) The news contained in the Police Press Note was included in the 0815 hours English bulletin from Delhi and was also covered in 0830 Hours in Marathi and 0845 Gujarati bulletins on 19th September, 1969.

(c) The Government have no information.

**Allotment of Quarters to the Persons Working in I. T. I. Pusa, New Delhi**

2635. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be please to state :

(a) the total number of staff quarters built in Industrial Training Institute, Pusa Campus, New Delhi;

(b) the names and designations of all the allottees and the offices to which they belong; and

(c) the total number of persons who had applied and who had not been allotted the staff quarters although they are working in the Institute since 1968 ?

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



(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2221/69*].

(c) Four. Two of them have since been transferred from Industrial Training Institute, Pusa.

**West German gift of studio and transmission equipment for Bombay TV Station**

2636. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :  
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :  
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

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

(a) the time by which the TV station at Bombay, for which Federal Republic of Germany has offered as gift a studio and transmission equipment, is likely to start functioning;

(b) Whether any further plan for the expansion of Television has been drawn up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with the names of the cities where it is proposed to be started at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) According to the tentative plan of work, the TV Station at Bombay is likely to start functioning by the middle of 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides Bombay, it is also proposed to set up TV Stations at Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur/Lucknow and Srinagar, over and above the expansion of Delhi TV Centre. The details of the expansion programme are being worked out.

The work on Srinagar TV project has commenced. The preliminary work in connection with the TV Station Madras and Kanpur/Lucknow has also been taken in hand.

**Corporation for Milk Marketing and Dairy Farming**

2637. DR. P. MANDAL :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

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

(a) the progress made in implementing the scheme to set up the Rupees 95-crore Corporation for milk marketing and boost dairy farming, as approved by the Union Cabinet;

(b) by what time the Corporation is likely to start working; and

(c) whether the Corporation shall be an independent body or shall include or be included in the Milk Scheme of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Consequent on the decision of the Government to set up a new Government Company to stimulate milk marketing and dairy development in cooperation with the World Food Programme, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of new Government Company have been drafted and are under scrutiny of the various authorities. An application has been made to the Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad, about the availability of name. Action is also in hand to complete other formalities such as determining the capital structure, constitution of Board of Directors, selection of key personnel and tapping of institutional sources.

(b) The new Government Company will start working as soon as it is registered after completion of various formalities and the Plan of operation is signed by the World Food Programme. These arrangements are likely to be completed in about three months time.

(c) The new Government Company will be set up under the Companies Act, 1956 and will have a separate entity. The Company will assist Public Sector Milk Scheme of the four Metropolitan Cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras in expanding their milk processing facilities

and milk procurement in their rural milk shed areas.

### **Legislation to Regulate Extraction of Ground Water**

2638. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4343 on the 21st August, 1969 and state;

(a) whether the Working Group has since completed drafting of the Model Bill for the guidance of State Governments;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Working Group has since considered in detail several basic questions relating to the proposed Legislation on Ground Water and is now in the process of drafting a Model Bill for guidance of the State Governments.

(c) Before undertaking the drafting of the Bill, considerable time was spent in collecting information on the Ground-water Legislation existing in other countries and obtaining their experiences in regard to such Legislation.

### **Report of the Committee for Estimating Employment Opportunities**

2639. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 663 on the 21st August, 1969 regarding Committee for estimating employment opportunities and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Planning Commission has since submitted its report with regard to the employment needs and opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure employment to the educated youth during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and what provisions thereabout are being made in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The work of the Committee is in progress. For dealing with various aspects the Committee sought extension of time upto December, 1969 and the same was granted by the Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and communication, social service such as education, Health and Family Planning, Social Welfare included in the Fourth Plan and in the Annual Plan 1969-70 are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities for unemployed persons (including the educated).

### **Supply of Rice to West Bengal**

2640. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government approached the Centre for a loan or a grant of 100,000 tons of rice by early November;

(b) whether this has been turned down by the Centre; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). During the Chief Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 27-9-1969, a suggestion was made that 1 lakh tonnes of rice might be supplied to West Bengal during November and December, 1969 against their requirement of 1970. 20,000 tonnes of rice has already been allotted to West Bengal against their quota of 1970 and another 30,000 tonnes have been offered.

**Super-Power Transmitter at Calcutta**

2641. SHRI MAYAVAN:  
 SHRI N.R. LASKAR:  
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
 SHRI R. BARUA:  
 SHRI P.C. ADICHAN:  
 SHRI D.N. PATODIA:  
 SHRI HEM BARUA:  
 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's first super-power medium-wave transmitter was commissioned in Calcutta on the 22nd September, 1969;

(b) if so, the countries which helped in setting up the transmitter and the names of the countries broadcast on this transmitter will be heard; and

(c) the range of this transmitter?

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

(b) The equipment and services of Soviet Technical Experts were obtained on payment through a Commercial Contract for planning and execution of the transmitter. The broadcasts from transmitter can be heard in Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, parts of Indo-China, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, part of China and East Pakistan.

(c) 2500 KM at night and about 600 KM by day.

**Nationalisation of Sugar Industry**

2643. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:  
 SHRI D.N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether Government have asked the views of the Planning Commission in regard to the nationalisation of Sugar Industry; and

(b) if so, the detailed views of the Planning Commission in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Use of Foreign Shipping Companies for Import of Foodgrains and Fertilizers**

2644. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:  
 Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign shipping companies are frequently used for import of foodgrains and fertilizers by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount paid in foreign exchange and rupees to various shipping companies during the last three years for the purpose; and

(d) whether Government propose to utilise Indian shipping facilities more and more for this and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is a fact that foreign ships are being utilised for import of foodgrains and fertilisers from various countries. One of the reasons for this is that in the case of imports of foodgrains and fertilisers under PL 480 Agreement/Aid programmes from USA, it is mandatory that 50% of the shipments are carried in the vessels belonging to the aid-giving country. This would mean that only balance 50% of the cargo can be carried by Indian vessels if available or by foreign vessels other than those of the aid-giving country. In such cases, efforts are always made to utilise Indian vessels to the maximum extent possible whenever they are available in the required position at competitive rates.

(c) A statement showing the amount of freight paid in foreign exchange and in rupees for import of foodgrains during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 together with

the amounts of freight paid in respect of fertilizer shipments during those years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2222/69]

(d) The Government are fully aware of the need for utilising all Indian tonnage for carrying Government cargoes to the fullest extent possible and are continuing their efforts in this direction, thin the limitations mentioned above.

**Loans sanctioned by Agricultural Finance Corporation for Agricultural Schemes in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore**

2645. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:  
SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Agricultural Finance Corporation have sanctioned loans for the implementation of agricultural schemes for 1969-70 in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore; and

(b) if so, the total amount of loan sanctioned during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and 1969-70 in each State?

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

(b) The Corporation was established on 10th April, 1968. Since then the details of the amounts sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh and Mysore for agricultural schemes are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)			
Name of State	Month in which sanctioned	Amount scheme	To whom sanctioned and for what scheme
(i) Andhra Pradesh	October, 68	1.20	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for energisation of tube wells.
(ii) Mysore	(a) October, 68	1.20	Mysore State Electricity Board for energisation of tube wells.
	(b) June, 69	0.60	Bangalore Municipal Corporation for setting up of a mechanised compost plant.
	(c) July, 69	0.125	Agro-Supplies & Finance Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore, for Sale and Distribution of pumpsets.
		1.925	

**Report of Venkatappaiah Committee on Facilities for Seeds Organisation**

2646. SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Venkatappaiah Committee has presented its report to Government on the question of facilities to be given to the Seed organisations; and

(b) if so, the various recommendations that have been accepted by Government for implementation?

SHINDE): (a) Government have not appointed any Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Venkatappaiah to consider the question of providing facilities to seed organisations.

(b) Does not arise.

**Illegal Occupation of Land in States**

2648. SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the States in the country, uncultivated/cultivable land is being forcibly occupied by rowdy elements or by the Naxalities;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the exact acreage of such land under

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unlawful occupation of the Naxalities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, transfer etc. is a State subject under the Constitution. Each State is responsible for dealing with problems relating to illegal occupation and encroachment of land in their respective areas and enforcing the land laws. The Central Government has not made any estimates of such land referred to in the Question.

**Faulty working of Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Delhi**

2649. SHRI N.R. LASKER:  
SHRI MAYAVAN:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI R. BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that investigations by the Co-operative Department into the working of the wholesale consumers co-operative store have revealed that faulty purchase policy has resulted in a loss of Rs. 2,30,000;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with loans secured from Government and banks the store has not been able to pay any instalments of interests;

(c) the other points mentioned in the inquiry reports; and

(d) the steps which have been taken by Government to improve the working of the Stores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A loss of about Rs. 2.30 lakhs is attributed to faulty purchases and other causes.

(b) Two instalments of Government loan, including principal and interest, and part of the Bank advance have become over-due.

(c) Other important points were as follows:—

(i) Out of the 11 elected members of the Managing Committee 10 members represented member-societies, who had defaulted in payment of dues to the Store, and were, thus, ineligible to continue as members of the Managing Committee of the store under its bye-laws;

(ii) Supply of goods to member-societies on credit was not properly regulated, resulting in heavy over-dues;

(iii) There was unnecessary and unjustified expenditure on establishment and contingencies;

(iv) The funds of the store were misused by some members of the Managing Committee;

(v) The accounts of the store were heavily in arrears, and its working was inefficient and uneconomical, resulting in heavy losses.

(d) The Managing Committee of the Store has been superseded, and a new Managing Committee nominated with effect from 4th October, 1969. Besides, the services of an Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies have been lent to the Store to work as its General Manager.

**Air Broadcasts in Foreign Languages**

2650. SHRI N.R. LASKER:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio has decided to start its External Services in Russian languages;

(b) whether the All India Radio is considering to increase the timings of Chinese and Tibetan languages; and

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, in regard to the Chinese service only.

(c) To reach more effectively people in that country.

#### Policy regarding fixation of Sugar Cane Prices

2651. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether Government have made any policy for fixing the sugar cane prices during the present cane crushing seasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; 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) and (b). The Central Government fixes only a minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. For the season 1969-70, the Government have fixed the minimum price of sugarcane for all sugar factories in the country at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4% or less with a premium of 5.36 paise for every increase of 0.1% in recovery above 9.4 per cent. A copy of the notification dated the 30th September, 1969 fixing minimum price of sugarcane factory-wise on the above basis is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2223/69].

(c) Does not arise.

#### Opening of Post-Office in Vijayi village in Madhubani Distt., Bihar

2652. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary enquiries have been completed for opening a post office in village Vijayi (present Post Office-Kotia-via Jhanjharpur) in the Madhubani-sub-Division in Darbhanga district, Bihar;

(b) if so, when the post office would be opened in that village; and

(c) if not, whether the village Vijayi has not the requisite population, etc. for having a post office of its own; if so, the steps taken by Government for opening a post office there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No. The Postmaster General, Bihar has reported that there is no village by the name of Vijayi and perhaps the reference is to Bijai.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

(c) The Postmaster General, Patna is being asked to examine the proposal for opening a Post Office at Bijai village to see if the prescribed conditions are satisfied.

#### दरभंगा, बिहार में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

2653. श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में दरभंगा में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित कर दी है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ६० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दरभंगा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण**

2654. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1946 में उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने अथवा/तथा उन्हें सहकारी क्षेत्र में चलाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिनिध्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से यह पता चला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिखित कार्यवृत्त में ऐसे प्रस्ताव का कोई भी उल्लेख नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**चकबन्दी सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का अध्ययन**

2655. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसको आठ राज्यों में चकबन्दी सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये नियुक्त किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है । कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा यह बताया गया है कि हरियाणा तथा पंजाब में चकबन्दी का कार्य अधिकांशतः पूरा हो चुका है और उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्धारण के लिये चुने गये चार जिलों में कुल गांवों की संख्या के लगभग 67 प्रतिशत में तथा क्षेत्र का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत में चकबन्दी कार्य पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है । एक राज्य अर्थात् मैसूर में कार्यक्रम को धीरे से शुरू किया गया या अस्थायी रूप से रोक दिया गया था, उसे छोड़कर, तृतीय योजना की अवधि से चकबन्दी कार्यक्रम ने आगे प्रगति की है । राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले तथा मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्ग जिले ने आज तक महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है । यद्यपि, हाल ही में कार्यक्रम की प्रगति कुछ सीमा तक बढ़ाई गई है, लेकिन फिर भी यह कुल मिलाकर धीमी तथा रुकी हुई है । जब तक वर्तमान कृषि विकास के संदर्भ में इस कार्यक्रम को तथा इसके महत्व को महसूस करने के लिये अधिक प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती, तब तक बड़े राज्यों में चकबन्दी कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये लम्बा समय लग सकता है । इस प्रतिवेदन में लिखे कार्यक्रम के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन की अड़चनें नीचे दी गई हैं :

(1) क्षेत्रों का चयन :

गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र के अनुभव से मालूम हुआ कि मध्यम तथा मुख्य सिंचाई कार्यों के कमांड के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों में और सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों में इसकी प्रगति काफी तेज रही है । पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में चकबन्दी कार्य का काफी प्रतिरोध रहा है ।

(2) अधिकारों के अभिलेख तैयार करना :

चयन किये गये बहुत से क्षेत्रों ने रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि अधिकारों का अभिलेख पूरा नहीं

था और उनको अब तक पूरा करने का कार्य कठिन था ।

(3) चकबन्दी योजना के शुरू करने के पहिले चकबन्दी के लाभों के बारे में काफी प्रचार नहीं किया गया ।

(4) कुछ राज्यों में चकबन्दी कार्य के लिये पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी देने के प्रबन्ध नहीं किये गये ।

(5) चकबन्दी योजनाओं के लिये राज्य प्लानों में पर्याप्त वित्तीय व्यवस्था नहीं की गई ।

कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन का प्रतिवेदन, राज्य सरकारों की आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दिया गया है ।

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम में आशुलिपिकों का चयन**

2656. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में आशुलिपिकों के पदों के लिये 25 अगस्त, 1969 को चयन किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अभ्यर्थियों को बुलाया गया था और उन में से कितनों ने लिखित तथा मौखिक परीक्षाएँ दी और उन में से कितने व्यक्ति इन परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण हुए तथा कितने अभ्यर्थियों को उक्त पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । 25 अगस्त, 1969 को कोई चुनाव नहीं हुआ था ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Arrears of Employees Provident Fund**

2657. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and other particulars of

each company in each State which has not deposited its share of Provident fund for the workers and the employees;

(b) the amount due from each Company; and

(c) the action; if any, taken for non-payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, an autonomous Organisation under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund Authorities have furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). A statement showing the names of and amounts due from establishments which are in default of provident fund dues (employers' share as well as workers' share) to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh and above (as on 30-6-1969) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2224/69]. Separate information in respect of establishments defaulting in payment of employers' share of contribution is not available.

(c) Legal action by way of prosecution/recovery proceedings has been initiated in consultation with the concerned State Governments against most of the defaulting establishments. As regards the Public Sector Undertakings, the matter has been taken up with the concerned State Governments and the Authorities at Centre. In respect of the establishments which have gone into liquidation, the claims are pending before the Liquidators. Certain establishments have entered into agreements for paying arrears alongwith current dues according to the Schemes of payment settled with the State Governments/Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

**New Variety of Light Body Tobacco with Less Nicotine Content**

2658. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) whether a country-wide scheme has been launched for intensive cultivation of a new variety of light body tobacco with less nicotine content; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme launched and results achieved so far?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Foodgrains imported by Andaman Islands**

2659. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains imported by the Andaman Islands during the last 3 years;

(b) the quantity imported under each item; and

(c) why no attempt has been or is being made to grow these foodcrops locally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 20.9 thousand tonnes.

(b) Rice 10.2 thousand tonnes

Wheat 10.7 thousand tonnes.

(c) Efforts are being made to make the territory self-sufficient in rice. Wheat cannot be grown in these islands economically due to soil and climatic conditions.

#### **Fish Processing Centres at Andaman Islands**

2660. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any plan to develop fish processing Centres at the Andaman Islands; and

(b) if so, what is that plan?

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

SHINDE): (a) and (b). The programme of development of Fisheries in the Andamans takes into consideration the need for establishment of suitable processing industries. Adequate land has been earmarked for the establishment of processing industries at Port Blair. The plans for the proposed fishing harbour at Port Blair also provide for supply of water and power for fish processing industries such as canning and freezing. Before these industries are organized it is necessary to develop fishing capacity. Measures have been initiated to introduce mechanised vessels and to commence deep sea surveys from Port Blair.

#### **Loans to States and Union Territories for Minor Irrigation Works**

2661. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum limit of grants or loans given for minor irrigation works to the States, and Union Territories during the last three years; and

(b) the maximum amounts of loans and grants fixed for the purpose of minor irrigation works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Central assistance for Minor Irrigation Works included in the State Plans was limited during the last three years to 60% of the total expenditure as loan and 15% of the total expenditure as grant. From the current financial year, the assistance for State Plan Schemes is to be released by way of block loans and grants for all sectors of Plan as a whole and not related to any individual programme or scheme. In the case of Union Territories with Legislature the entire deficit in their budget is met by the Central Government by way of grant-in-aid for the Revenue expenditure and loans for the Capital expenditure. In the case of Union Territories without Legislature, the entire expenditure on minor irrigation borne by the Centre.

No maximum amounts of loans or grants

have been fixed for the purpose of Minor Irrigation Works.

#### Export of Sugar, Gur and Khandisari

2662. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to export more sugar, Gur and Khandisari to some foreign countries taking into consideration the fall of price of the same in this country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). India has joined the International Sugar Agreement and is entitled to export during 1970 about 3.20 lakh tonnes of sugar. The question of exports of sugar during 1970 is under consideration. There is no ban on export of Gur and if private parties are willing to export and find markets they can do so. Khandisari is generally not exported.

#### Shortage of Helicopters for spray of Pesticides on Cotton Crops

2663. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:  
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of helicopters in the country has completely paralysed Government's Rs. 1 crore plan of aerial spraying of pesticides on cotton crops; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to acquire the required number of helicopters for aerial spraying on the cotton crops?

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

SHINDE): (a) Aero-chemical operations on cotton have been carried out, by and large, according to plans during the year. Local shortages of helicopters were felt mainly in the wake of two accidents to the aircraft of private operators, but these have not been of such an order as to paralyse the operational plans.

(b) More helicopters are being imported under a loan received from the Export-Import Bank of the U.S.A.

#### केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पंजीकृत राजस्थान की साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाएँ

2664. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की ऐसी कितनी साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाएँ हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पंजीकृत हैं;

(ख) इन पत्रिकाओं की परिचालन संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन पत्रिकाओं द्वारा बताई गई परिचालन संख्या की कमी की जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनको अखबारी कागज का कितना कोटा दिया गया है और उसके लिए कितनी कीमत ली गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 198 ।

(ख) भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में उपलब्ध अद्यतन सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान के 198 साप्ताहिकों में से उन 110 साप्ताहिकों, जिन्होंने 1968 के लिये अपने वार्षिक विवरणों में खपत संख्या 2.14 लाख प्रतियां प्रति दिन थी ।

(ग) समाचार पत्रों की खपत संख्या की जांच क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार की

जाती है। 1968 में राजस्थान से प्रकाशित होने वाले 21 साप्ताहिकों के दावों की जांच की गई थी।

(घ) 30 साप्ताहिकों, जिनसे 1969-70 के लिये आवेदन पत्र आये थे, को अलाट किए गए अखबारी कागज की कुल मात्रा 94.28 मीटरी टन थी। चालू वर्ष के लिए आयातित अखबारी कागज की करार की गई कीमत 1,190 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन है।

#### **New Building for Telephone Exchange at Jaipur**

2665. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Building for the telephone exchange at Jaipur city is quite insufficient;

(b) if so, whether Government think to have a new building;

(c) if so, when the work is likely to start and by what time the building is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The present building for the telephone exchange at Jaipur City is quite adequate to meet both the present telephone demand and the demand for a few years more.

(b) To meet further demands in future a piece of land is proposed to be acquired. The matter is under negotiation with the State Government.

(c) Does not arise at present.

#### **Check on Coarse Grain Price**

2666. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains, particularly of coarse grain, have fallen in the last few months; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to check the falling prices to help the agriculturists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Prices of foodgrains have generally shown a downward tendency since September/October, 1969.

(b) Purchases by Government agencies at remunerative procurement prices have already commenced.

#### **Israel Expert to check Spread of Desert in Rajasthan**

2667. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Specialist from Israel has agreed to come to Rajasthan to do away with the desert of Rajasthan at the instance of Rajasthan State Government;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have refused such a permission; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and whether Government are prepared to reconsider their earlier decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any recent offer of a specialist by Israel to the Rajasthan State Government to do away with the desert of Rajasthan.

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

#### **AGRO-Industries Corporation**

2668. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:  
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:  
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:  
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:  
SHRI K. HALDER:  
SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY:

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

(a) how many States have so far set up Agro-Industries Corporation;

(b) the assistance which the Central Government provides to the States in setting up such Corporation;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the working of these corporations; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) So far Agro-Industries Corporations have been established in 15 States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal.

(b) These Corporations are Government Companies, within the meaning of Section 617 of the Companies Act (Act I of 1956). In the case of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal Corporations, the respective State Governments and the Central Governments contribute towards the share capital in the ratio of 51:49 and in respect of the remaining Corporations at 50:50. Apart from participation in equity capital, the Central Government assists the Corporations in the implementation of their projects and in procuring farm machineries, etc., from abroad and gives technical guidance, wherever necessary. It also allots iron and steel for fabrication of implements, etc.

(c) and (d). The progress made by the various Corporations was reviewed at the Conference of the Chairman and Managing Directors of the State Agro-Industries Corporations held in July, 1969. Though it is difficult to make any critical appreciation of the performance of these Corporations as their period of existence has been rather short, the Conference noted with satisfaction the achievements made by the Corporations in different fields of activities. These Corporations are at various stages of development and yet the progress made by a few Corporations has been quite impressive.

The activities of the Corporations are also periodically discussed at the meetings of their Board of Directors on which the Government of India is represented through the Directors nominated by it. At these meetings necessary guidance is given in all matters of vital concern.

#### Gratuity for Colliery Workers

2669. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI J.M. BISWAS:

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

(a) whether the Coal Mines Unions have demanded introduction of gratuity scheme in the coal fields;

(b) whether the Unions have also demanded the abolition of coal mines recruiting organisations; and

(c) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon?

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

(c) The matter was discussed at the Meeting of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held on the 6th November, 1969 when it was announced that Government had accepted in principle the need for a Gratuity Scheme and that the details of the Scheme would be finalised shortly. As regards the Coal field Recruiting Organisation, the employers stated that they had no objection to its abolition. The Chairman then announced that the Government of India had decided to withdraw from this recruiting activity in respect of Gorakhpur labour.

#### Issue of Milk Tokens by Delhi Milk Scheme

2670. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has decided to issue fresh milk tokens;

(b) if so, the number of tokens proposed to be issued;

(c) the total number of the persons who will be left on the waiting list after the issue of the tokens; and

(d) what is the present total daily procurement of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme?

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

(b) 17,500.

(c) Out of applications received up to 15-11-1969, about 64,500 applicants will still be left on the waiting list after issue of the tokens as at (b) above.

(d) Approximately 2,50,000 litres per day.

#### **Expert Body to study take over of Sugar Mills**

2671. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has urged Government to appoint an expert body to Study Mills takeover issue; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government have received no such request from the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Shortage of Five Paise Stamps in Ahmedabad**

2673. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the Western Times of 31st October, 1969, under the caption, "The most sought-after stamp".

(b) whether it is a fact that there was a shortage of five Paise stamps in Ahmedabad, which forced citizens to buy higher-denomination stamps when the lower-denomination stamps would have served the purpose; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a shortage and steps taken in to see that similar situations do not recur in future?

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

(b) There was a shortage of 5 paise stamps in the local Treasury during certain periods. But stamps in the denominations of 2p and 3p were freely supplied in lieu of single 5 paise stamp. It is not correct that because of the shortage of 5 paise stamps, stamps of higher denominations had to be purchased by the public.

(c) As there were heavy stocks of the old 2p and 3p stamps, the Contoller of stamps, Nasik had advised the Treasury Office to dispose of them. The matter, is however, being investigated further.

#### **Broadcast of Speech of Union Minister of Industrial Development in Preference to more Important News in Tamil News Bulletin**

2674. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the defeat of the Indian candidate for the World Court was not even mentioned in 7-15 A.M. Tamil News Bulletin on the 29th October, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said news bulletin contained a detailed report of the overnight speech of Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the failure to promptly report in the AIR news bulletin so important a news-item as the defeat of the Indian candidate for the World Court, while Shri Ahmed's speech was reported in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. It was too old for broadcast in that bulletin as the news item was received on the morning of the previous day, *i.e.* on October 28, 1969 and was broadcast in several bulletins.

(b) The Tamil bulletin on the morning of October 29 contained important news items from overnight, including the speech of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and the statement made by the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa to newsmen at Bangalore.

(c) The news about the non-election of the Indian candidate to the World Court was broadcast in several bulletins on October 28.

#### **Steps to counter big Business hold on Newspapers**

2675. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:  
SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI S.C. SAMANTA:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the Press Commission which submitted its report some fifteen years back had underlined the beginning of big business control over the Press and recommended remedial measures;

(b) whether the Mahalanobis Committee, the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and the Small Paper Inquiry Committee had made recommendations with regard to the control of big business over the Indian press;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of the findings and recommendations of these commissions and committees, Government had not taken any effective steps to curb the control of big business on the press;

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking any effective steps in the direction; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any steps in this direction?

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

(c) to (e). A statement indicating various steps that have already been taken or are in the process of being taken by Government to prevent monopolistic trends in newspaper industry was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 33 answered on 19th February, 1969.

#### **Review of Programme of Workers Education**

2676. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:  
DR. RANEN SEN:  
SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI J.M. BISWAS:

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the programme of workers' education;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to enlarge the scope of workers' education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour has recently carried out a comprehensive review of the Workers Education Programme and its recommendations are now before Government. A copy of the Report of the National Commission on Labour is available in the Parliament Library.

#### **Applications pending under 'Own Your Telephone' Scheme**

2677. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications under 'Own Your Telephone' Scheme which are pending at present;

(b) since when these applications are pending; and

(c) by what time the applicants are expected to have telephone connections and what steps are being taken to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 90,211 nos. as on 1-11-1969.

(b) The earliest pending application is dated 1-12-1961.

(c) The demand at a large number of stations is current while at a few others it is pending either due to lack of exchange capacity or underground cables or both. Steps are being taken to remove these difficulties and reduce the waiting time. It is, however, difficult to give any definite date for clearing the existing waiting lists.

**Amount advanced by Banks to Agriculturists and Traders on Warehouse receipts**

2678. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount advanced by the banks to agriculturists and traders on Warehouse receipts, separately;

(b) whether the remuneration and terms and conditions of the Warehouse employees are on par with those of the Food Corporation of India;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring them on par at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total amount advanced by banks to agriculturists and traders against Warehouse receipts, outstanding on 28th March, 1969, was about Rs. 24.30 crores. Separate figures in respect of loans advanced to agriculturists and traders are not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the C.W.C. have been incurring losses since their inception, except for the

last three years it has not been possible to introduce the same terms and conditions for their employees, as applicable to those of the F.C.I. However, during the last two years, the scales of various posts have been revised upwards. Revision of the pay scales of others is under consideration and the same would be introduced as soon as the financial condition of the C.W.C. further improves.

(d) Subject to availability of funds efforts will continue to be made to bring the service conditions of the employees of the Central Warehousing Corporation at par with those of the F.C.I.

**Opening of Tractor Centres in States**

2679. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have opened Tractor Centres to rent out tractors to farmers in all the States;

(b) the number of such centres opened State-wise;

(c) the names of the block in the State of Rajasthan where such centres have been opened; and

(d) the details of the working of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India do not have any scheme of directly hiring out tractors to farmers in the various States. A scheme for establishment of Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres in different States during the 4th Plan has already been finalised and this scheme envisages establishment of 30 Agri. Machinery Hiring Centres with a large number of sub-centres for the benefit of farmers in the country. These centres would be established by the Agro-Industries Corporations in the various States.

(b) Such centres have already been started in the States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal

Punjab has 5 such centres Haryana three while others have set up one centre each.

(c) No centres have so far been opened in Rajasthan. It has been decided to set up one Centre at Hanumangarh shortly.

(d) The model scheme as circulated by Government of India to State Governments/Agro-Industries Corporations provides for establishment of Agri. Machinery Hire Centres in the different States during the IVth Plan, each centre having a number of crawler and wheeled tractors and other agricultural machinery depending on the requirements of the area, where these centres should be set up. Each centre would also have a workshop attached to them. The workshops besides handling repairs to the machines, would also undertake repairs to cultivators' equipment on a charged basis. According to the model scheme drawn up, each centre would be divided into a 2 operational units and each operational unit will be divided into 4 fields units with each unit having 6 to 7 tractors stationed at the works site or village. The actual number of tractors, implements and other machines that may be selected for each centre, would depend upon their need and usefulness under local conditions and would be determined by the Agro-Industries Corporations, wherever these have been established or by the State Governments concerned directly, which will implement the scheme.

The scheme would be financed on 50% equity and 50% loan basis. The Central and State Governments would contribute in equal proportion towards the equity share capital of the Corporation. The loan would be provided by the Government of India to the State concerned depending upon the need of the State Corporation for loan assistance. Thus, the Government of India would be prepared to meet the requirements of the additional funds needed by the State Corporations up-to 75%.

**‘प्रताप’ और ‘बीर अर्जुन’ को राजकीय विज्ञापन**

2680. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है तथा उन्हें वे विज्ञापन किस आधार पर दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से प्रकाशित ‘दैनिक प्रताप’ और ‘बीर अर्जुन’ को सरकारी विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त दोनों समाचारपत्रों के विरुद्ध कभी न्यायालय में दोष सिद्ध हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें सरकारी विज्ञापन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :** (क) से (घ). विज्ञापनों को रिलीज करते हुए ये बातें ध्यान में रखी जाती हैं कि समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाओं के चयन में न्याययुक्त पद्धति के द्वारा सीमित धन के अन्तर्गत अधिक से अधिक सम्भव क्षेत्र में पत्रों की पहुंच हो ताकि वे उन पाठकों, जिन की वे आवश्यकता पूरी करते हैं, तक तथा विभिन्न वर्गों के लोगों तक, पहुंच सकें, विशेष रूप से वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन जिन में जनता के लिये कोई सन्देश हो ।

विज्ञापनों के लिये पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का चयन करते समय निम्नलिखित बातें ध्यान में रखी जाती हैं :

(1) प्रभावी ख़पत (सामान्यतः 1,000 से कम बित्री वाले समाचार-पत्रों का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता),

(2) प्रकाशन में नियमितता (लगभग 6 महीने का प्रकाशन आवश्यक है),

(3) पाठकों की श्रेणी,

(4) पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी नैतिकता के स्वीकृत स्तरों का पालन,



(5) अन्य बातें जैसे छपाई का स्तर, उपलब्ध धन के अन्दर अन्दर किन-किन भाषाओं और क्षेत्रों में विज्ञापन देने हैं,

(6) विज्ञापन की दरें जो सरकार की प्रचार आवश्यकताओं के लिये उचित और स्वीकृत समझी जाए।

ऐसे पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते जो साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना उभाड़ते हुए विपरीत लेख लिखते हों या हिंसा को उकसाते हों या सार्वजनिकशैलता और नैतिकता के सामाजिक तौर पर स्वीकृत सिद्धान्तों का उल्लंघन करते हों। उन पत्रों के नाम बताना जनहित में नहीं होगा जिन्हें इन सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

**आकाशवाणी के सूचना अधिकारियों द्वारा समाचारों का हिन्दी में प्रसारण**

2681. श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में कुल कितने सूचना अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारी समाचारों का हिन्दी में प्रसारण करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अंग्रेजी समाचारों का प्रसारण हिन्दी समाचारों से पहले किया जाता है और इस प्रकार हिन्दी समाचार पत्र अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों की तुलना में पीछे रह जाते हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस वृत्ति को दूर करने लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि समाचारों का हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में एकसाथ प्रसारण किया जा सके ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :** (क) आकाशवाणी में कोई

सूचना अधिकारी नहीं है परन्तु वहां संवाद-दाता हैं जो समाचार भेजते हैं। आकाशवाणी में पूरे समय के लिये संवाददाताओं की कुल संख्या 52 है।

(ख) 15 संवाददाता अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी में समाचार भेजते हैं। उनके हिन्दी संवाद अधिकांशतः टेलीफोन द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं, क्योंकि यह एक द्रुतगति वाला साधन है।

(ग) और (घ). यह कभी-कभी सम्भव होता है क्योंकि महत्वपूर्ण समाचार एजेंसियों में से दो एजेंसियां केवल अंग्रेजी में ही समाचार भेजती हैं। तथापि, इस बात का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि इससे हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों को कोई हानि न हो। जहां तक समाचार पत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, आकाशवाणी समाचारपत्रों को समाचार नहीं देता।

**Availability of underground water for Irrigation**

2682. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas and the States where ground-water resources can be made available for irrigation purposes; and

(b) the efforts being made to develop irrigation by the supply of groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving the existing area irrigated by groundwater resources and tentative long term potential for irrigation by these resources in different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2225/69]

(b). The efforts being made to develop irrigation through the use of groundwater include: increased allocation of Plan funds for State tubewells which tap deeper aquifers and benefit small farmers, increased-mobilisation of financial resources from

the institutional agencies like the Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Commercial Banks etc. for private works like dug-wells, tube-wells, pumpsets etc., provision of increase boring and drilling facilities to the farmers through departmental organisations as well as private contractors and intensification of surveys for assessment and evaluation of ground water resources.

#### **Newspapers in Co-operative Section**

2683. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the feasibility of starting a few newspapers through public efforts in the co-operative sector;

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

(c) if not, the alternatives so as to break down the monopoly control on newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. Government would, however, welcome the starting of newspapers by co-operatives formed by Journalists.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement indicating various steps that have already been taken or are in the process of being taken by Government to prevent monopolistic trends in newspaper industry was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 33 answered on February 19, 1969.

#### **Misuse of funds meant for Rajasthan famine Relief**

2685. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that rains have failed

again in large areas of Rajasthan and completely in the Jodhpur region;

(b) whether Government are aware that of the huge amount of Rs. 57 crores or so spent on famine relief in Rajasthan, a large part has gone into the coffers of corrupt labour contractors;

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the administration of relief to which the centre contributed so much money in Rajasthan;

(d) whether Government would prepare plan for relieving distress in Rajasthan in cooperation with the State Government so that all waste and corruption is eliminated from relief operations; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not ordering an enquiry into the mispending of the money advanced by the Central Government for famine relief work in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan have reported that the rains have failed in several districts including Jodhpur resulting in scarcity conditions.

(b) to (e). Organisation of relief in areas affected by drought is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Central financial assistance for relief of natural calamities is provided according to a prescribed pattern on the basis of recommendations of Central Teams. The assistance is normally given in the form of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments on approved schemes. The final accounts are settled on the basis of audited accounts of expenditure submitted by State Governments. It is primarily for the State Governments to ensure that the amounts sanctioned by them are expended according to prescribed rules and regulations and to take necessary action where misuse is reported to have taken place. The Government of Rajasthan have stated that wherever specific complaints have been or are brought to their notice, necessary action has been and will be taken. They have also decided to separate the agency for payment from the executing agency in the case of

works undertaken by the Public Works and Irrigation Departments.

As several districts have again been affected by drought this year, a Central Team visited the State recently at the request of the State Government, visited the affected areas and held discussions with the representatives of the State Government. The State Government have been requested to prepare a detailed plan of operations for provision of relief in the light of these discussions.

#### **Co-operative Farming**

2686. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the D. R. Gadgil Committee Report on Co-operative farming;

(b) whether Government have carried out any survey on the progress of co-operative farming after the submission of the Gadgil Report;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, what concrete, time-bound programme Government intend to formulate to implement this Resolution ?

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

(b) Information is being collected periodically from State Governments on the progress made in organising cooperative farming societies. Detailed studies have also been undertaken in respect of a few selected societies in some States through Agro-Economic Research Centres.

(c) and (d). The number of societies had increased from 4305 societies on 31-3-1965 to about 8582 societies on 31-3-1968, membership from 83429 to 2,14,440 and area covered from 4.6 lakh acres to 11 lakh acres. On the basis of the findings of the detailed studies by the Agro-Economic Research Centres, priority has been given in the Fourth Plan for revitalisation and improvement of the quality of the existing societies. New societies are to be organised only in areas having potential for growth.

#### **Prices paid to Sugarcane Growers**

2687. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information about the prices paid by sugar manufacturers to the sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and Tamilnad;

(b) where Government have also collected figures in regard to the prices paid by the cooperative sugar mills to the cane growers in their respective areas in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is sharp difference between the prices paid by the private manufacturers and the cooperative sugar mills to the cane growers in their respective areas; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reduce these differentials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, from the sugar factories concerned.

(c) and (d). Central Government fixes only the minimum price of sugarcane payable by Sugar factories. There has been some difference generally between the prices paid by the sugar factories in the private sector and those paid by the Mills in cooperative sector. This may be due to the fact that in the case of sugar factories in the cooperative sector, the sugarcane growers are also the owners of the factory.

#### **Appointment of Wage Board for Mica Industry**

2688. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the conditions of service and total emoluments of workers in the Mica Industry are miserable as compared to other sectors of the mining industry;

(b) whether Government intend to appoint a Wage Board for Mica Industry (both mining and factory sectors); and

(c) if not, the reasons for refusing to appoint such a Wage Board when Wage Boards have been appointed in respect of other industries, including the coal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The wages in mica mining industry have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and are generally lower than those in some other industries for which Wage Boards have been appointed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Wage Board system has been reviewed by the National Commission on Labour. The Commission has made recommendations for some changes in the system as operated so far. Pending a decision on these recommendations it is not proposed to set up new Wage Boards.

#### Minimum wages for workers in Mica Industry

2689. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers, permanent and temporary, employed in the Mica Mining Industry in the country;

(b) the total number of employees, permanent and temporary working in the mica factories;

(c) whether any minimum wages have been fixed for mica industry by the Centre or the States concerned;

(d) what are these rates and whether they have been fully enforced; and

(e) if not, the steps which Government propose to take to enforce these minimum wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Information regarding employment and

minimum wages in the Mica Industry is available from Tables 2.3, 2.7, and 4.10 of the publication 'INDIAN LABOUR STATISTICS 1969'.

(d) and (e). In the States of Bihar and Rajasthan, stay orders have been passed by the Supreme Court and High Court respectively against enforcement of the notified wage rates. Wage rates are being enforced in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In so far as mica mines are concerned, legal action against defaulting employers is taken by the Central Industrial Relations, Machinery, wherever necessary.

राजस्थान में सस्ते भाव पर गेहूं की बिक्री

2690. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की विभिन्न मंडियों में बड़ी मात्रा में स्टोर किये गये आयातित तथा अन्य गेहूं को भारतीय खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा द्वारा अगस्त तथा सितम्बर, 1969 में केवल 52.50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से बेचा गया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त भाव बाजार भाव से बहुत कम है;

(ग) क्या खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों ने नीलामी के समय अनाज व्यापारियों को बेकार तथा सड़े हुए गेहूं के गलत नमूने दिखाये थे जिससे परिणामस्वरूप गेहूं को उंची दर पर नहीं बेचा जा सका था यद्यपि हर स्थान पर अच्छी किस्म का गेहूं उपलब्ध था;

(घ) इस बिक्री के कारण व्याज सहित सरकार को कुल कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम (राजस्थान शाखा) ने अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1969 के दौरान नीलामी द्वारा कोई गेहूं नहीं बेचा था।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

#### Production of drama on Maharana Pratap

2691. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given to the Parliamentary Consultative Committee that his Ministry would produce a drama on the life of Maharana Pratap through its Song & Drama Division which would be completed before May, 1970 for being performed at the time of Maharana's Jayanti;

(b) if so, whether the production has since been taken up and if so, the progress made; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the dramas so far produced on the National Heroes and policy for their being shown to the public ; and

(d) the number of other dramas on the National Heroes under production or proposed to be produced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL): (a) No assurance was given to the Parliamentary Consultative Committee in its meeting held last to produce a drama on the life of Maharana Pratap before May 1970. Only one member suggested that dramas should be produced on National heroes like Maharana Pratap, Guru Govind Singh, Tipu Sultan and Hyder Ali.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). No drama on any of the heroes named above has so far been produced. The Division is, however, examining a number of scripts and if one is found suitable it will be produced.

#### Annual expenditure of Song & Drama Division

2692. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of employees working in the Song & Drama Division, the annual expenditure of the Division and the details of their performances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : The information is furnished below :

(i) No. of Employees working as on 1-12-1969 — 597

(ii) *Expenditure and performances*

Year	Expenditure	Performances
	Rs.	
1967-68 .. ..	27,10,365	9,014
1968-69 .. ..	47,63,569	14,253
1969-70 .. ..	29,35,123	6,492
(Upto October 31, 1969)		

#### चौथी योजना में मत्स्य नौकाओं का लक्ष्य

2693. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में मत्स्य नौकाओं के लिए निर्धारित किया गया लक्ष्य 50 प्रतिशत भी पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गहरे समुद्र में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मछलियां पकड़ी जा

सकती हैं परन्तु मत्स्य नौकाओं की कमी के कारण ऐसा नहीं किया जा सका; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन 300 मत्स्य नौकाओं को काम में लाने का प्रस्ताव है। योजना के दूसरे वर्ष (1970-71) तक 100 नौकाओं को काम में लाने के लिए पहले ही प्रबन्ध कर लिये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). गहरे समुद्र में मछली संसाधनों का अभी महत्वपूर्ण रूप से लाभ नहीं उठाया गया है। इसका कारण केवल मत्स्य नौकाओं की कमी ही नहीं है अपितु कई अन्तर सम्बन्धित कारण हैं। गहरे समुद्र मत्स्यहरण उद्योग के पर्याप्त विकास की मुख्य आवश्यकतायें समुचित परिचालन और मरम्मत की सुविधाओं सहित मत्स्य बन्दरगाहों की उपलब्धि, समन्वेषी और प्रायोगिक मत्स्यहरण के द्वारा मत्स्य भंडारों की स्थिति और उपयुक्त पोतों और उपकरणों का निश्चय और मत्स्यहरण के लिए जलपोतों और उनके परिचालन के लिए प्रशिक्षित कार्मिकों की उपलब्धि हैं। इन परस्पर सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में समन्वित उपाय आवश्यक हैं। विभिन्न पत्तनों पर गहरे समुद्र मत्स्यहरण बन्दरगाहें पहले ही स्थापित कर दी गई हैं और अन्य पत्तनों पर भी इस सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। समन्वेषण और प्रायोगिक मत्स्यहरण के लिए 24 जलपोतों को सम्मिलित कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के गहरे समुद्र मत्स्यहरण संगठन को सशक्त बनाया जा रहा है। गहरे समुद्र में खैरडाइन और मैकरील के सर्वेक्षण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से एक परियोजना शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ

किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों को चलाने के लिए देश में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं को जहाजरानी और मछली पकड़ने के वर्तमान तरीके-दोनों को पश्चिमी तट पर पहले से ही विद्यमान संस्थान के अतिरिक्त 1968 में पूर्वी तट पर एक और संस्थान स्थापित कर के, सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

जहां तक गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों का सम्बन्ध है जबकि तुरन्त और विशेष जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए जहाजों की सीमित संख्या का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है, मछली उद्योग की बड़ी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए देश में जहाज बनाने की क्षमता का संगठन करने के लिए पहले ही कदम उठाये गये हैं। जहाज बनाने वाली भारतीय फर्मों को 40 ट्रालर देने के लिए पिछले साल आदेश दिये गये थे और उन में से कुछ काम में भी लाये जा चुके हैं। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि भारतीय जहाज निर्माण उद्योग प्रति वर्ष 60 ऐसे जहाज बना सकता है।

**भारत के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में इसराइल के वृक्षों का लगाया जाना**

2694. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में इसराइल के वृक्षों को, जिन्हें उपयुक्त पाया गया है, लगाने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त वृक्षों से सारे रेगिस्तान को कब तक हरा भरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) और (ख). पूछी गई जानकारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से

इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### भारत में खजूर का उत्पादन

2695. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अरब देशों से आयात की गई खजूर को भारत में उगाने का कोई प्रयोग किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि देश में विस्तृत भू-भाग मरुस्थल है तथा उसके उपयुक्त जलवायु मौजूद है ?

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

(ख) खजूर पर अनुसंधान की एक योजना भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की वित्तीय सहायता से फल अनुसंधान केन्द्र अबोहर (पंजाब) में छः वर्ष (फरवरी 1955 से अगस्त 1961) तक चलायी जाती रही। इसी प्रकार की एक योजना को अप्रैल 1959 से मार्च 1962 तक 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये कच्छ (गुजरात राज्य) में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती रही। दोनों ही योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, खजूर सक्कर्स की श्रेष्ठ किस्मों को अरब देशों से आयात किया गया। पंजाब के कुछ भागों की कृषि जल-वायु विषयक परिस्थितियां खजूर की कृषि के लिये उपयुक्त पायी गई, जबकि कच्छ की परिस्थितियां अनुकूल नहीं थीं। खजूर के वृक्षों से सक्कर्स प्राप्त होने में लगभग 6 वर्ष लगते हैं, जिनको कि पौध के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। आयातित किस्मों के खजूर के सक्कर्स अब देश के उपयुक्त

स्थानों में रोपणार्थ भेजे जाने के लिये उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

पोटाश उर्वरकों के आयात मूल्यों में अन्तर

2696. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कनाडा, पूर्व जर्मनी तथा रूस से आयात किये जा रहे पोटाश उर्वरक के मूल्यों में भारी अन्तर है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिकांश उर्वरक का आयात उस देश से जो सब से सस्ते मूल्य पर इस की सप्लाई करता है, न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। यदि समुद्री भाड़े तथा थैलों की लागत को ध्यान में रखा जाए तो कनाडा, पूर्वी जर्मनी और रूस से आयात किये जाने वाले म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश के मूल्य व्यावहारिक रूप में समान ही पाये जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

State Labour Minister's Conference held in November, 1969

2697. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Labour Ministers' Conference was held on the 5th November, 1969; and

(b) if so the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-

MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference was called for an exchange of views and general discussion on the more important recommendations of the National Commission on Labour. No decisions were taken.

#### **Allotment of houses and property to displaced Persons**

2698. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty thousand displaced Muslims could not get houses and their own property; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why their cases are still pending for the last 23 years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Only about 25 applications under Section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, are pending; they are under inquiry by the Custodian of Evacuee Property.

#### **Unlicensed Wireless Sets**

2699. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many wireless sets have been discovered which were kept illegally in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the number of such wireless sets including the names of the culprits and the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The number of wireless receiving sets without licences or with expired licences detected during the last three years was as follows :

1966	1,19,734
1967	1,15,311
1968	1,27,510

The number of licensed sets in force during these three years was—

1966	64,87,123
1967	75,79,468
1968	92,82,355

Thus the percentage of cases of unlicensed sets and sets with expired licences during these 3 years were 1.84, 1.51 and 1.63 of the duly licensed sets during those years. The particulars of the parties which were detected to possess unlicensed wireless sets or wireless sets with expired licences is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

#### **Tapping of Telephones**

2700. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain telephonic connections have been regularly tapped by the responsible authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number and the names of the telephone subscribers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, Central Government or State Government can order tapping of telephones on the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interest of public safety. No telephone connections are being regularly tapped at the instance of the Central Government.

#### **Unemployment among Agricultural Labour**

2701. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployed peasant labour is increasing day by day due to the permission granted to big firms to form big farms to have cultivation in thousand acres of land and that they are using machinery instead of peasant's labour; and



(b) if so, the increase in unemployment in the last three years, year-wise and state-wise ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा**

2702. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रत्येक चीनी मिल द्वारा वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में राजनैतिक दलों तथा वैयक्तिक रूप में राजनैतिक नेताओं को कितना चन्दा दिया गया तथा इन राजनैतिक दलों और राजनैतिक नेताओं ने नाम क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : वर्ष 1968-69 के सम्बन्ध में तथा लिमिटेड कारखानों के अलावा कारखानों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। लिमिटेड कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT 2226/69]।

**दिल्ली में गृह निर्माण समितियों में अनियमिततायें**

2703. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में बनाई गई अनेक गृह-निर्माण समितियां गम्भीर अनियमितायें कर रही हैं और लोगों को धोखा देकर धन एकत्र कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या इन समितियों की लेखा-परीक्षा नियमित रूप से की जाती है और क्या लोगों को इनकी कार्यपद्धति तथा इनके कदाचार के बारे में सावधान करने के लिये समुचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

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

(घ) दिल्ली में किन किन गृह निर्माण समितियों में गत तीन वर्षों में अनियमिततायें पाई गई हैं और इनके सदस्यों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली की लगभग 300 गृह निर्माण सहकारी समितियों में से पिछले तीन वर्षों में निम्नलिखित 13 समितियों के बारे में अनियमितताओं का पता चला है :

1. वर्धमान हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
2. लेक व्यू हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
3. फ्रेंड्स सेंट्रल हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
4. रफ्यूजी हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
5. न्यू फ्रेंड्स हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
6. नव केतन हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
7. स्वतन्त्र हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
8. इस्ट पंजाब रेलवे हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
9. गुलमर्ग गार्डन हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
10. दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।
11. आदर्श भवन हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी।

12. हंसा कोआपरेटिव हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी ।

13. हरियाणा हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी ।

इन समितियों के विरुद्ध अधिनियम में परिकल्पित जांच की गई है ।

गृह निर्माण समितियों की वार्षिक लेखा-परीक्षा की जा रही है । 25 समितियों, जिनकी लेखापरीक्षा 30-6-1969 को होनी थी, में से अब तक 199 समितियों की लेखा परीक्षा पूरी की जा चुकी है ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की ओर बकाया राशि**

2704. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री विष्णु मिश्र ।

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य देने में विलम्ब किया जाता है और इस समय उनकी ओर भारी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) इन चीनी मिलों की ओर कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) गन्ना-उत्पादकों को उनकी बकाया राशि जल्दी दिलाने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में उन्हें उचित समय पर गन्ने के दामों का भुगतान किया जाये, सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में खरीदे गए गन्ने का कुल मूल्य और 30 सितम्बर, 1969 की भुगतान की बकाया

राशि इस प्रकार है :-

			(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)
मौसम	खरीदे गए गन्ने का कुल मूल्य		बकाया
1966-67	3969.17		3.00
1967-68	11400.26		9.03
1968-69	11801.66		308.19

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राजस्व अधिनियम, उत्तर प्रदेश जमीनदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन कुर्की द्वारा देय राशि की वसूली करने के लिए कार्यवाही की है । उन्होंने कलक्कटों को भी ये अनुदेश दिए हैं कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना (विनियम तथा सप्लाई तथा खरीद) नियम, 1954 के नियम 48-ए के उपबन्धों के अधीन चूक-कर्ता चीनी कारखानों को अपने बैंकों से फैक्ट्री को अग्रिम दी जाने वाली राशि से गन्ने के देय मूल्य के प्रति सीधे गन्ना यूनियन को विशिष्ट राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए अटल साख पत्र दिलाने के लिए कार्यवाही करें ।

गौ संरक्षण समिति का प्रतिवेदन

2705. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन वर्ष पहले नियुक्त की गई गौ संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरकार समिति ने अपने कार्य में कोई प्रगति नहीं की है जिसके कारण इसका कार्यकाल कई बार बढ़ाना पड़ा;

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

(ग) समिति का प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गोरक्षा समिति भारत के सेवा निवृत्त मुख्य न्याय मूर्ति श्री ए० के० सरकार की अध्यक्षता में 29-6-1967 को स्थापित की गई। इसकी कार्यावधि पांच बार बढ़ाई गई है। समिति ने अब तक 12 बैठकें की हैं, 53 व्यक्तियों से साक्षात्कार किया, जिन्होंने मौखिक स्पष्टता दी, 135 व्यक्तियों से लिखित ज्ञापन प्राप्त किये हैं और सब राज्यों तथा केन्द्र राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्रश्नावली के उत्तर प्राप्त किये हैं।

(ख) संवर्दलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति द्वारा अपने प्रतिनिधियों को हटा लेने के कारण, समिति अपना कार्य पूरा न कर सकी। प्रार्थनायें करने पर भी, उन प्रतिनिधियों ने समिति के विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेना अभी स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

(ग) इस समय ठीक कालावधि नहीं बताई जा सकती है। किन्तु; इस समय समिति का कार्य काल 31 मार्च, 1970 तक है।

#### Radio discussion on Rabat Conference

2706. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Radio discussions on Rabat Conference were broadcast by AIR; and

(b) if so, who were the participants in these discussions ?

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

(b) The participants were :

Shri Sant Bux Singh, M.P.;  
Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;

Shri A. N. Mulla, M.P.; and  
Sayed Sajjad Zahir, Member,  
Sahitya Akademi.

#### Enquiry into affairs of Super Bazars, New Delhi

2708. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Super Bazars in New Delhi continue to be losing enterprises and have failed in their purpose of checking the price rise of the essential consumer goods; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to constitute an Enquiry Commission to go into the affairs of the Bazars to find out reasons for the losses and for their failure in checking the upward price trend; if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Super Bazars in New Delhi have incurred losses during the past three years. They have, however, made a healthy impact on the trend of prices of consumer goods, by selling them at reasonable rates and adopting fair trading practices.

(b) No, Sir. The management of the Super Bazars have, however, studied the reasons for the losses, and taken remedial measures to improve their working.

#### TV Communications with Satellite-cum-Terrestrial Network

2709. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a programme for establishing Television communications on nation-wide basis with the satellite-cum-terrestrial network;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and its cost and foreign exchange requirements; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is to be obtained in connection therewith;

if so, the details thereof and the terms of the agreement to be made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The proposals for establishment of TV communication through satellite-cum-terrestrial network are under study. The details, such as coverage and cost effectiveness of the different systems have yet to be worked out.

#### Expansion of TV Service

2710. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the action so far taken on the recommendations of the Chanda Committee with regard to expansion of Television services in India; and

(b) the recommendations made by the Bhagwantam Committee in regard to evolving a national TV service programme and the Government's decision thereon and the action taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by these Committees were very carefully considered by the Government and to the extent the resources permit, these have been taken into account while preparing the 4th Five Year Plan proposals for expansion of TV.

आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित वार्ताओं में साम्यवादी दृष्टिकोण वाले समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि

2711. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित की गई वार्ताओं में बोलने के लिये विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों के किन किन प्रतिनिधियों को अवसर दिया गया, उन समाचार-

पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें कितने अवसर दिये गये;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को अधिक अवसर देती है, जो साम्यवादी दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या नियम बनाये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) पत्रकारों को, निर्धारित अवसर पर प्रसारण किए जाने वाले विषय में उनके ज्ञान, अल्प समय में स्क्रिप्ट तैयार करने की उनकी योग्यता तथा चर्चा में भाग लेने की उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर आमन्त्रित किया जाता है । ऐसे चयन में भाग लेने वाले का राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध या झुकाव निर्णायक आधार नहीं है । यद्यपि पत्रकारों को किसी पत्र से उनके सम्बन्धों के कारण निमन्त्रित नहीं किया जाता, तो भी एक समयावधि के बीच सन्तुलन बनाये रखने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है ।

#### Censoring of Film "Paisa-ya-Pyar"

2712. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :  
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :  
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether a portion of the film "Paisa-Ya-Pyar" featuring a song written by the well-known Urdu Poet Sahir Ludhianvi was cut by the Board of Film Censors because the word "Syndicate" has been used in the song;

(b) if so, the justification in doing so;

(c) whether the poet himself has objected to the Board's action in cutting the portion of the film wherein his song appears; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Some portions of the film 'Paisa-Ya-Pyar' were cut by the Central Board of Film Censors as they were found objectionable. The cuts were accepted willingly by the Producer.

(c) and (d). An appeal has been filed under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act by the Producer for restoration of the cuts. The matter is under consideration.

#### **Delhi-Calcutta Trunk Dialling System**

2713. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL :

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

(a) the progress so far made by the Government for making Delhi-Calcutta trunk dialling system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this dialling system will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). To provide trunk dialling facilities between Calcutta and Delhi, trunk automatic exchanges at these two places and the long distance circuits to connect these two stations have been already planned. The Delhi T.A.X. is already commissioned into service and the one at Calcutta is expected to go into service by 1973.

The long distance circuits will be available by 1973-74 after which trunk dialling between Delhi and Calcutta would be possible.

#### **New Trunk Dialling System**

2714. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL :

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

(a) the number and name of the new trunk dialling system likely to be started during the year 1970-71;

(b) whether any target has been fixed to connect Delhi with big cities for connecting with dialling system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 8 new routes are proposed to be commissioned in 1970-71. They will be:—

1. Jullundur-Amritsar
2. Ooty-Coimbatore
3. Delhi-Amritsar
4. Madras-Chingleput
5. Mussorie-Dehradun
6. Gauhati-Shillong
7. Jullundur-Agra
8. Jullundur-Chandigarh.

(b) While schemes have been drawn up and action is in hand towards their implementation, it has not been possible to fix any definite targets because of uncertainty about supplies of certain equipments part or whole of which have to be imported.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Joint Memorandum by Staff Artistes, Broadcasters and Telecasters' Guild**

2715. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

(a) whether Government received any memorandum jointly submitted by the Staff

Artistes Union and the Broadcasters and the Telecasters Guild of the All India Radio, demanding an immediate redressal of their grievances;

(b) the demands, put forward by them in their memorandum; and

(c) the steps so far taken by Government to meet their demands ?

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

(b) The main demands include rejection of recommendations made in the Masani Committee Report, appointment of a Job Evaluation Committee and grant of interim relief pending finalisation of Job Evaluation Committee's recommendations.

(c) Government do not consider it necessary to appoint a Job Evaluation Committee or to reject summarily recommendations made in Masani Committee Report. Measures to improve service conditions of staff artistes are constantly under review.

### पूर्वी बंगाल के शरणार्थी

2716. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों में पूर्व बंगाल से कुछ विस्थापित व्यक्ति भारत आये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस विशेष क्षेत्र से ये विस्थापित व्यक्ति भारत आये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों ने कोई ऐसी कठिनाई भी व्यक्त की है जिस कारण उन्हें अपना घर छोड़कर भारत आना पड़ा ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) अक्तूबर, 1969 में समाप्त होने

वाले तीन महीनों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 2195 व्यक्ति भारत आये हैं।

(ख) यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पहले आये लोगों की तरह, ये व्यक्ति भी, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में अरक्षित स्थितियों, आर्थिक संकट, तथा अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के प्रति भेदमूलक बर्ताव के कारण भारत आये हैं।

अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में दिल्ली टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी

2717. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी संस्करणों के बारे में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या डाइरेक्टरी बनाते समय इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा कि दोनों भाषाओं को समान-सम्मान प्राप्त हो; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय को किस तारीख से कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) राज्य मंत्री (संचार) ने 29-10-1969 को एक बैठक बुलाई थी जिस में माननीय सदस्य और विभिन्न मुद्रकों तथा प्रकाशकों, मुद्रण तथा लेखन-सामग्री के मुख्य नियन्त्रक और हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन आदि के प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित हुए थे। इसमें एक सुझाव दिया गया था कि मौजूदा पद्धति के बजाय, जिस में उपभोक्ता की इच्छा अनुसार उसे हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी की डाइरेक्टरी दी जाती है, दिल्ली में सभी-उपभोक्ताओं को बारी-बारी हिंदी और अंग्रेजी की डाइरेक्टरी दी जाए। इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जब भी निर्णय लिया गया, उसे यथाशीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जायगा।

**खेतिहर मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी**

2719. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने खेतिहर मजदूर हैं और किन-किन राज्यों में दैनिक मजदूरी की न्यूनतम और अधिकतम राशि औसत के आधार पर दी जाती है;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी के भुगतान के लिए विधान बना दिया गया है और उसके अन्तर्गत उन्हें दी जानेवाली न्यूनतम मजदूरी कितनी है;

(ग) अन्य राज्यों में ऐसा विधान बनाये जाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार आश्वासन देगी कि आगामी एक वर्ष में सभी राज्यों में ऐसा विधान बना लिया जायेगा;

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

(क) देश में खेतिहर श्रमिकों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना 1961 की भारत की जनगणना (1962 का दस्तावेज संख्या 1) में उपलब्ध है। इसके अनुसार इनकी संख्या 3 करोड़ 13 लाख 80 हजार है। न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें जब कभी निश्चित या संशोधित की जाती हैं, उनकी सरकारी राजपत्रों में अधिसूचित की जाती हैं। मजदूरी की दरें हर राज्य और हर क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

(ख) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 जम्मू और काश्मीर को छोड़कर सभी

राज्यों संघीय क्षेत्रों पर लागू होता है। यह अधिनियम जम्मू और काश्मीर पर भी लागू किया जा रहा है। हाल ही में तमिलनाडु की सरकार ने थानजावुर जिले के खेतिहर श्रमिकों की मजदूरी-दरें निश्चित करने के लिए एक विधान बनाया है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

#### **Cancellation of Cricket Commentary**

2720. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the running commentary on the last day's play of the First Cricket Test Match between India and Australia was at the last minute cancelled due to some misunderstanding between the AIR officials and the Cricket authorities;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to safeguard against the recurrence of such mistakes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. The commentary was cancelled due to the demise of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra.

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

#### **TV Centre at Kanpur**

2721. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in establishing a Television Centre at Kanpur; and

(b) the time by which the construction work is likely to commence and conclude ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The scheme for setting up a TV Station at Kanpur/Lucknow has been included in the Fourth

Plan. It is proposed to initiate preliminary action for this scheme in 1970-71. The station is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

#### **Prices of Foodgrains in U.P.**

2722. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains in the open market in U.P. have shown an upward trend during September and October, 1969 in spite of good production;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to peg the prices on a reasonable limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Prices of foodgrains had been generally steady during September, and have generally shown a downward trend during October, 1969.

(c) Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops is being maintained and the State Government is keeping a close watch on the prices.

#### **Import of Wheat under PL-480**

2723. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a final decision has been taken to stop import of PL-480 wheat from 1971; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking such decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Till such time as the country becomes self-sufficient in production of foodgrains, some imports of foodgrains are necessary. With the increase in food production the imports are gradually being reduced. According to the present assessment it is proposed to stop concessional imports after 1970-71.

#### **Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in U.P.**

2724. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of Members of Legislative Assembly in U.P. have demanded nationalisation of sugar mills in U.P.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some Members of the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh raised the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry in the State during the last session of the Assembly at the time of budget discussion. A few Members and a few ex-Members of the said Assembly have also submitted a memorandum to the President of India on the subject.

(b) The various aspects of the subject are under examination.

#### **Import of Oilseeds**

2725. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has still to depend on imports of oilseeds in meeting its requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of oilseeds imported during 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production of oilseeds ?

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

(b) Because, the demand for oilseeds has outstripped the supply in the country.

(c) A statement showing import of oilseeds and oils is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2227/69].



(d) In order to increase the production of Oilseeds the main emphasis is being given on raising the yield per acre by the adoption of package of practices and effective use of irrigation in the potential areas. For this purpose during the Fourth Plan period, an additional area of 26.50 lakh hectares is proposed to be brought under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for maximising the production of groundnut, the principal oilseeds crop. For the successful implementation of this scheme, the following financial assistance will continue to be provided:—

- (i) Assistance to the growers in the form of subsidy on plant protection chemicals and hand-operated equipment.
- (ii) Grant to the State Governments to cover full cost of the additional staff appointed to look after these special schemes over and above the existing staff engaged in the Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme or Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme.

In addition to this a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for demonstration of package of practices with high yielding variety of castor is being taken up. A sum of Rs. 125 per hectare for rainfed crop and Rs. 200 per hectare of irrigated crop is being given for these demonstrations.

Considerable emphasis is being put on research with the objective of stepping up the yield.

#### Universal Postal Union

2726. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) what are the changes in the administrative and financial set-up of the Universal Postal Union, the 16th quinquennial Congress of which was held in Tokyo in the month of October last;

(b) whether the Union has approved the scheme for stepping up technical assistance activities to developing countries and if so, what assistance, if any, is likely to be

available to India and other developing countries; and

(c) what simplification of parcel postage and other suitable changes in the tariff structure of the letter post as well as reduction in air conveyance cost have come out as a result of the 16th quinquennial Congress of Universal Postal Union held in October, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2228/69.*]

#### Expenditure on T.A. Bills of P and T Officers in Bihar Circle

2727. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

(a) the expenditure on T.A. Bills of (i) Postmaster General (ii) Directors of Postal and Telegraphs Services and (iii) Divisional Officers in P & T Circle, Bihar, during the financial years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the number of tours of the Postmaster General in (i) Coal field area (ii) Ranchi and Jamshedpur areas; (iii) North Bihar area; (iv) Sahabad Area; and (v) in the remaining areas in Bihar circle during the above years; and

(c) what are the reasons for the differences in the T.A. Bills and the tour programmes of the Postmaster General, Bihar Circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Expenditure on TA bills during the financial years:

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Postmaster General	4,553	4,141	2,246
(ii) Directors of Postal services & Director, Telegraphs	4,250	4,410	8,806
(iii) Divisional Officers in P & T Circle, Bihar	33,446	30,367	34,623

(b) Number of tours of the Postmaster General, Patna during the financial years:

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(i) In Coal field area	2	1	3
(ii) Ranchi and Jamshedpur areas	6	5	3
(iii) North Bihar area	7	8	9
(iv) Sahabad area	36	12	8
(v) Remaining areas	11	8	7

(c) There is no difference between TA bills and Tour programmes of Postmaster General Bihar Circle. Tours are undertaken by the Head of a Circle in accordance with administrative requirements which would vary from period to period and from year to year.

**Expenditure on Medical Facilities and other Allowances to P and T Staff in Bihar**

2728. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA :  
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical bills, O. T. Bills T.A. Bills, Tuition Fee claims, Children Education Allowance claims and Leave Salaries claim of the staff with amount against each claim which are pending in Bihar Circle in Postal, Telegraph and Telegraph Engineering Divisions, division-wise during the period from the 1st September, 1968 to the 31st August, 1969 ;

(b) the number of 'dies-non' cases non-grant of increment due to withholding of efficiency bar of the employees in Postal, Telegraphs and Telegraph Engineering Divisions in Bihar Circle, Division-wise;

(c) whether any order exists under which such claims are settled within six weeks and in spite of it the delay takes place at Divisional levels; and

(d) the measures the Government propose to take for making quick payment to create normal relation between the employees and the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Telephone and Telegraph Officers in Bihar**

2729. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA :  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :  
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices opened during the tenure of Shri A. Prasad and Shri S. S. Saxena, Divisional Engineer Telegraphs Patna Division, Patna;

(b) the number of Telephone Exchanges in which the capacity was added to provide more telephone connections to public

during the tenure of Shri A. Prasad and Shri S. S. Saxena, Divisional Engineer Telephone Patna Division; and

(c) the number of complaints regarding Telephone and Telegraph facilities, the number of interruptions, the amount of loss of copper wires, the duration of interruptions, year-wise during the tenure of Shri A. Prasad, Divisional Engineer Telephones Patna and Shri S. S. Saxena, Divisional Engineer Telephones, Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information as required would not be available. However, since these two officers have been in charge of Patna Division from 1959-60 to date, information will be collected year-wise from 1959-60 to 1968-69 and placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

### खनन उद्योग में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना लागू करना

2730. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार विभिन्न प्रकार की कुल कितनी खानें हैं;

(ख) कितनी खानों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना लागू है; और प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसी कितनी खानें हैं;

(ग) जिन खानों में यह योजना लागू नहीं की गई है उसमें इससे लागू किये नहीं जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) एक विवरण, जिस में विभिन्न प्रकार की खानों की कुल संख्या का राज्यवार व्योरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2229/69]।

(ख) से (घ). कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 खानों पर लागू नहीं होता। इस समय यह केवल कारखानों पर लागू होता है। जैसे कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना पुनरीक्षण समिति ने सिफारिश की है, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम को कारखाना श्रमिकों पर लागू किए जाने के बाद उसे खानों पर लागू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

### बिहार में भूमिहीन मजदूरों द्वारा खाली भूमि पर कब्जा करने का अभियान

2731. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में सरकार की खाली पड़ी भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राजनैतिक दल बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में सरकार की खाली पड़ी भूमि पर भूमिहीन लोगों द्वारा कब्जा कर लेने का अभियान शुरू कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त दलों के क्या नाम हैं, उनके नेतृत्व में औसतन कितनी भूमि पर कब्जा किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने खाली पड़ी भूमि को भूमिहीन लोगों के मध्य वितरित करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है, अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी

इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

**प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंट और ट्रांसमिशन अधिकारियों के बारे में मसानी समिति की सिफारिश**

2732. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों और ट्रांसमिशन अधिकारियों (एग्जीक्यूटिव्स) की शर्तों के लिए 6 वर्ष पहले क्या नियम अपनाये जाते थे और इस समय अपनाये जा रहे नियम क्या हैं;

(ख) इन पदों के लिये 6 वर्ष पहले न्यूनतम अर्हतायें और वेतनमान क्या थे और इस समय क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मसानी समिति के प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश की गई है कि इन दोनों पदों को मिलाकर एक कर दिया जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन पदों को मिलाकर एक करना उचित समझती है जबकि उनके वेतनमान भिन्न हैं और इन पदों पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को भिन्न-भिन्न कार्य करने होते हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :** (क) और (ख). सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-2230/69]

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है तथा निर्णय लेते समय सभी सम्बंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

**पोर्ट ब्लेयर के लिए शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर**

2733. श्री समर गुह : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के पोर्ट ब्लेयर केन्द्र की क्षमता केवल 10 मिलीमीटर क्षेत्र तक प्रसारण करने की है;

(ख) क्या कलकत्ता अथवा दिल्ली के प्रसारण अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में साफ सुनाई नहीं देते हैं ;

(ग) क्या परिवहन और संचार सुविधाओं की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए द्वीपवासियों द्वारा मुख्य भू-भाग से समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिये रेडियो ही एक मात्र साधन समझा जाता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई पोर्ट ब्लेयर में अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के सभी क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रसारण कर सकने योग्य एक नया ट्रांसमिटर लगाया जायेगा;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा ट्रांसमिटर लगाने का कार्य कब तक पुरा हो जायेगा; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इन द्वीपों में रेडियो श्रोताओं को मुख्य भू-भाग के समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिये किस वैकल्पिक साधन की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(क) पोर्ट ब्लेयर का लघुशक्ति वाला मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमिटर पोर्ट ब्लेयर तथा इसके इर्द-गिर्द 15 से 20 किलोमीटर तक अच्छी सेवा प्रदान करता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली से शार्ट वेव पर प्रसारित कार्यक्रम उस क्षेत्र में सुने जा सकते हैं।

(ग) द्वीपवासियों के लिए मुख्य भू-भाग के समाचार सुनने के लिये रेडियो ही सब से अधिक द्रुतगामी साधन है।

(घ) एक उच्च शक्ति वाले मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमिटर, जिसके प्रसारण अधिकांश

द्वीपों में सुने जा सकेंगे, स्थापित करने की योजना चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की गई है।

(इ) चौथी योजना के दौरान।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Central help for development of "Andaman Times"**

2734. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weekly 'Andaman Times' (English) is the only newspaper published in the whole of Andaman and Nicobar groups of Islands;

(b) whether due to bi-weekly flights by the Indian Airlines Corporation to Port Blair, the islanders receive mainland newspapers only twice a week; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government will extend all help, financial or through advertisements, to develop the "Andaman Times?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Besides the English Weekly 'Andaman Times', two more newspapers, namely, 'Daily Telegram', an English Daily and 'Andaman and Nicobar Information', an English half-yearly are being published from the Islands.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The 'Andaman Times' is already being used by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for Government advertisements as and when necessary.

**Production of Cotton During Fourth Plan**

2735. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for the cotton production during the Fourth Plan, year-wise;

(b) the breakup of the targets for each variety, State-wise;

(c) how much area is going to be brought under high-yielding varieties; and

(d) the areas selected for intensive cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The target of cotton production during 1969-70 has been fixed at 60 lakh bales. For the subsequent three years of the Plan cotton production targets have not been fixed, but for 1973-74 last year of the Fourth Plan, the target of production has been fixed at 80 lakh bales.

(b) Variety-wise production targets have not been fixed for Cotton. A statement indicating State-wise targets of cotton production during 1969-70 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2231/69.]

(c) In case of cotton, there are no high-yielding varieties in the sense they are in foodgrain crops.

(d) A total area of 10.70 lakh hectares with irrigation or assured rainfall has been selected for intensive cultivation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A statement indicating the names of districts in each State showing location of intensive areas is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2231/69.]

**Prospects for Food Crop for 1968-69**

2736. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prospect of food production, including paddy, wheat and other food crops, are bright for the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for the import of foodgrains from outside during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(c) the position of the stock of buffer food, policy of food procurement and the ceiling prices fixed for procuring the food; and

(d) whether in view of confident position of food stock at the hands of the Government and prospects of better food production this year the policy regarding control of food be reviewed by the Government and the whole country be treated as a single food zone and as a preliminary measure to remove control over food distribution, wheat will be decontrolled; and if so, when, and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The dry crops of bajra, maize, barley and gram have registered a decline in their production during 1968-69. The total production of all foodgrains has also been slightly less than what it was in 1967-68. Still, the position can be called bright.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2232/69.*]

(c) At the beginning of November, 1969, about 4.2 million tonnes of foodgrains were in the Central and State Governments godowns, of which about 3 million tonnes can be considered as buffer stock.

The Government's policy is to maximise procurement mainly through the Food Corporation of India using the cooperative organisation and the direct government agency also wherever necessary.

A statement showing the procurement prices of various grains for 1969-70 season is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2232/69.*]

(d) Government's approach in this regard has always been pragmatic. The restrictions and controls on foodgrains are constantly reviewed and relaxations are made as and when the food situation warrants.

#### **Requirement of Tractors and their Manufacture**

2737. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average requirement of Tractors in the country during the next five years

and the steps taken to meet the requirement;

(b) the number of tractors proposed to be manufactured and intended to be imported during this period and the disparity of the price between an indigenous tractor and a foreign tractor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to start and enlarge the public sector enterprise for production of tractors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The requirement for tractors has been assessed at 90,000 nos. for the last year of the IVth Five-Year Plan i.e. 1973-74. With a view to meeting this requirement, it has been proposed to step up the production of tractors. In this connection the following measures have been taken by the Government of India:

- (i) As tractors are included in the list of priority industries the Government have been able to meet the full requirements of tractor manufacturers for import of components and raw materials in accordance with their phased manufacturing programme.
- (ii) All the tractor manufacturers have been assisted by grant of import licences for additional capital goods required for achieving their licensed capacity.
- (iii) The agricultural wheeled tractor industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 with effect from the 7th February, 1968, in order to induce the present tractor manufacturers to diversify their production in the lower HP range and also to induce other intending parties to come into the field to produce cheap tractors. Seven new schemes for manufacture of tractors have been approved in principle and 6 more schemes are under consideration.

(iv) It is proposed to manufacture small HP tractors (20 HP) in one of the existing public sector projects in the country for a capacity of 12,000 nos. per annum.

(b) A target of production of 30,000 tractors by the end of 1971-72 has been laid down. The programme for the import of tractors is decided on year to year basis taking into consideration the demand of that year, indigenous production and the availability of foreign exchange. In view of this, the number of tractors proposed to be imported during the next five years cannot be indicated at this stage. However, it has been decided to import 35,000 tractors for 1969-70.

The question of removing disparity in the prices between the indigenous and imported tractors is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to manufacture small HP tractors (20 HP) in one of the existing public sector projects in the country for a capacity of 12,000 nos. per annum.

#### **P. & T. Employees in Mysore State**

2738. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Mysore State;

(b) the number of employees out of them to whom residential accommodation has been provided;

(c) whether any allowance is paid by Government to the employees to whom residential accommodation has not been provided, the nature of the allowance and the amount thereof;

(d) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees, at Bangalore and the number of employees out of them to whom Government have provided residential accommodation; and

(e) the arrangements proposed to be made by Government to provide residential accommodation to the remaining employees and the time by which such arrangements are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 17,010 (Gazetted & Non Gazetted).

(b) 1,050.

(c) House Rent Allowance is being paid to P & T employees serving in classified cities only. For this purpose the cities have been classified as "A", "B-1", "B-2" and "C" according to population figures as revealed in 1961 census and different rates of HRA have been prescribed according to the classification of the station concerned. As Bangalore is an only "B-1" Class city, H. R. A. is being paid at the following rates:

Pay below Rs. 100—Rs. 15/- P. M.

Pay between Rs. 100 is 15% of pay subject to Rs. 3,000/- a minimum of Rs. 20/- and maximum of Rs. 300/-.

There are about 13 "C" Class stations in Mysore State. In "C" class cities, H. R. A. is being paid at 7 1/2% of pay up to a pay limit of Rs. 620/- subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.50 and a marginal adjustment of amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 665/-. No special allowance has been sanctioned to P & T staff posted in Mysore State to whom no Government accommodation has been sanctioned.

(d) 5,268;

105.

(e) Arrangements proposed to be made to provide residential accommodation are as under:

*Bangalore City* : Quarters under construction for officers and staff . . . 60.

*At other places :*

(i) Sites purchased and plans/estimates under preparation and sanctions for construction of quarters is to be issued :

1. Mercara 4 quarters in addition to 12 existing.
2. Mangalore 37 quarters in addition to 6 existing.
3. Gulbarga 24 quarters.
4. Tumkur sanction to be issued.

5. Raichur	10	quarters.
6. Pollibetta	2	„
7. Hiriyar	6	„
8. Arsikers	12	„
9. Chitradurga	20	„
10. Bellary	10	„
11. Devangre	18	„ in addition to 12 existing.
12. Humnabad	8	„
13. Badami	2	„
14. Bhalki	2	„
15. Hosanagara	2	„

(ii) Sites under acquisition for construction of staff quarters:

1. Mysore.
2. Belgaum.
3. Hubli/Dharwar.
4. Haveri.
5. Indi.
6. Shimoga.
7. Kolar.
8. Bidar.
9. Nipani.
10. Bijapur.
11. Hassan.
12. K. C. F.
13. Coondapoor.
14. Puttur.
15. Udupi.
16. Birur.

Firm target dates cannot be visualised at present in each case. Efforts will be made to implemenent progressively during the 4th Plan.

#### **Import of Milk-powder, Butter, Ghee, Cheese and Curd**

2739. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that milk-powder, butter, ghee, cheese and curd of the value of crores of rupees are imported from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, whether it is attributable to the indiscriminate slaughter of milch-cattle in

India with a view to exporting their meat and hides and skin to the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During the year 1968-69, India imported 48,480 tonnes of milk powder, ghee, cheese and curd and other milk products of the value of Rs. 13.98 crores. This includes 45,418 tonnes of skimmed milk powder of the value of Rs. 12.20 crores imported (a) for use of the Dairy plants to off-set the imbalance of milk supply between flush and lean seasons and for manufacture of infant food etc. and (b) by UN Agencies and other foreign humanitarian organisation as gifts to the Government of India for relief, rehabilitation school feeding and other welfare schemes.

(b) During the year 1968-69, India exported during the course of normal trade, 12,218 tonnes of calf leather, leather of other bovine cattle and equine leather and hides and skins of the value of Rs. 13.18 crores. No exports of meat of bovine animals were made. As a large no. of States have prohibited the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle in accordance with the directive principle contained in Article 48 of the Constitution the import of milk and milk products cannot be attributed to indiscriminate slaughter of milch cattle. The real reason is the low milk-yield of Indian milch cattle.

#### **Scheme of Cheap Framing Tools for Farmers**

2740. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme to make cheap farming tools available to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Whereas the Government of India does not propose to have specific scheme to make cheap farming



tools, it has been encouraging the various State Agro-Industries Corporations and the private manufacturers to make these for supply to farmers at reasonable rates. Besides, some I. A. D. P. Workshops are also manufacturing implements for supply to farmers at reasonable prices. Lately, the Government has also undertaken, through Agro-Industries Corporations, distribution of some quantities of iron and steel to the fabricators of implements at controlled prices.

#### **Price of Wheat in International Market**

2741. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price for wheat according to the latest International Agreement and the comparative price in our own markets for our wheat;

(b) in view of the surplus world production, whether there is any fall in the wheat import prices paid by us; and

(c) what will be the total quantity of wheat programmed for import during this year and at what average price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Two statements giving maximum and minimum prices under the Wheat Trade Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, 1967, which came into force on the 1st July, 1968, and the maximum and minimum wholesale market price of wheat at important selected centres in India in 1968 and 1969, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2233/69.*]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From 1st of January to the end of October, 1969 a total of about 2.78 million metric tons of wheat were imported at an average price of Rupees 462 per metric ton. A further about 271 thousand metric tons of wheat are expected to be received during the rest of the calendar year 1969.

#### **Government News Agencies for Parliamentary Reporting on Economic and Administrative Subjects**

2742. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the necessity for a share in Parliamentary reporting on economic and administrative subjects, Government propose to set up their own news agencies or use the AIR for the purpose;

(b) whether Government also consider it worthwhile asking the Press Council to consider improvement in the Parliamentary reporting, particularly on economic subjects as this is essential for the proper working of democracy; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) AIR Correspondents do cover Parliamentary proceedings for inclusion in the news broadcasts. Government have no proposal at present to set up an internal news agency under the aegis of Government.

(b) and (c). The Press Council has been set up *inter-alia* for improving the standards of newspapers which includes Parliamentary reporting.

#### **Distribution of Mechanised Boats in South Kanara District**

2743. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for supply of mechanised boats through Co-operative Societies will be completed this year in the South Kanara district; if not, what will be the balance of boats to be constructed;

(b) since there is unsatisfied demand whether the programme will be extended with at least 80 new boats annually;

(c) why the staff were not in a position to work on the trawler already delivered for the South Kanara District and whether

Government will ask the State Government to take appropriate action against the officials at fault;

(d) when the second trawler will be delivered and whether the staff for it is being readied; whether equipment is ready for use in surface fishing as soon as there are two trawlers; and

(e) how many mechanised boats are given to Karwis, Christians and Muslims and others who do not belong to the Mogavir community but are engaged in fishing and how many applications from these other communities are now pending and why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) and (b). The South Kanara District Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation had proposed the introduction of 240 mechanised boats during the three year period commencing from the 1st October, 1966. By January 1969 the Federation had constructed 140 mechanised boats. The present position and the plans for the future of this programme are being ascertained from the Government of Mysore. The relevant information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) to (e). The second trawler ordered by the Government of Mysore was scheduled for delivery on 30th October, 1969. The date of handing over of the trawler to the Government of Mysore will be ascertained and the information placed on the Table of the Sabha. The administrative and technical arrangements for the operation of the trawlers and the allotment of boats are entirely within the purview of the State Government.

#### **Alleged Mismanagement in Samachar Bharati News Agency**

2745. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister received a representation dated August 6, 1969 from the Delhi Union of Journalists regarding mis-management in the Samachar Bharati News Agency;

(b) if so, the main issues raised in the representation;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the charges against the News Agency; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) The main issues raised in the representation related to :

- (i) Victimization of staff.
- (ii) Appointment of only one Director who is a journalist.
- (iii) The Samachar Bharati Parishad provided for in the Articles of Association has not yet been constituted.
- (iv) Improper removal of former General Manager.
- (v) There has been no General Body Meeting of Shareholders for the years 1967 and 1968.
- (vi) Salaries of the staff are withheld for months and there was a strike in Madras and notices of strike in other places.
- (vii) There is no provision for Contribution to the employees Provident Funds nor are there wage scales.
- (viii) Discrimination in fixing rates of subscription for the same type of service.

(c) and (d). The Samachar Bharati is an independent News Agency and the Government has nothing to do with its working.

#### **Reduction in Time of Sindhi Programme from All India Radio, Bhuj**

2746. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time of Sindhi language programme of All India Radio, Bhuj has been reduced recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any protest in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Member concerned addressed a letter to the Minister in this regard and a reply was sent to him.

### सबस्यों के निवास स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधायें

2747. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उसके विभाग के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल को निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि संसद सदस्यों को उनके चुनाव क्षेत्रों में प्रदान की गई टेलीफोन सुविधायें उनके दल के कार्यालयों के उपयोग के लिए नहीं प्रत्युत उनके निवासस्थानों के लिए हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो संयुक्त समाजवादी दल, उत्तरप्रदेश के कार्यालय मंत्री को यह कहने का क्या कारण है कि संसद सदस्यों के लिए दिए गए टेलीफोन उनके दल के कार्यालय में नहीं लगाये जा सकते; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसे कोई संकेत नहीं है कि किसी व्यक्ति ने संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, उत्तरप्रदेश के कार्यालय मंत्री को यह सूचित किया हो कि किसी संसद सदस्य को दिया

जाने वाला टेलीफोन पार्टी के कार्यालय में नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य पार्टी के कार्यालय में जो टेलीफोन लगवाना चाहते थे, वह 26-11-69 को लगाया जा चुका है ।

### Reclamation of Waste Lands and its Allotment to Landless Labour

2748. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directives to State Governments to continue the reclamation of waste lands and their allotments to the landless;

(b) whether Government have promised to assist the State Governments in this regard in order to locate waste land and reclaiming them; and

(c) whether Government propose to study the rules framed by State Governments for reclamation of waste lands and allotment in order to see that there is no bias in favour of a particular community and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). During the Third Five Year Plan period, a scheme for reclamation of wasteland and resettlement of landless agricultural labour was initiated in various States. The Central Government granted financial assistance to the States for this scheme by way of grants and loans. After the Third Plan, the scheme was continued on year-to-year basis to the extent of the "spill-over" programme. This position obtained until 31-3-1969.

2. In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council taken at its meeting held in September, 1968, the said scheme stands transferred to the State Sector with effect from April, 1969. According to the available information, the following States have made provision in their State Budgets for continuing the scheme during 1969-70.

- (1) Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) Bihar.
- (3) Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) Maharashtra.
- (5) Tamilnadu.
- (6) Uttar Pradesh.

3. To identify wastelands, which could be easily reclaimed, a survey was undertaken in 1959. This survey indentified about 0.45 million hectare of land in blocks of about 100 hectares and above. Another survey to locate lands in blocks of less than 100 hectares was also taken up during the Third Plan period as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which the Central Government gave financial assistance to the States to the extent of 100% grant subject to a ceiling Rs. 50,000 per district. As a result, about 2.2 million hectares of wasteland have also been indentified. The residual part of this scheme has also been transferred to the State Sector. The quantum of Central assistance applicable to State development schemes will be admissible in respect of the two schemes referred to above.

(c) Land being a State subject, each State Government is free to frame its own rules for allotment of land. The question of Central Government going into the merits of the rules so framed by the State Governments does not arise.

#### **Scheme for Financing of Dairy Development Projects**

2749. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India have drawn up a scheme for financing the Dairy Developments Projects sponsored by the State Governments Co-operatives and Corporate Bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the agencies that have come forward to take advantage of the same ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2234/69.*)

(c) Mostly, individuals have come forward to take advantage of this financing scheme. Upto the end of September, 1969, the State Bank group granted 218 dairy loans with limits aggregating to Rupees 75 lacs.

#### **Payment against Postal Life Insurance Policies taken before Partition**

2750. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding payments to the Policy-holders of all Postal Life Insurance Policies taken before partition by displaced persons migrated from Pakistan to India (who had joined India Government Service after 1-4-1948) which had matured in 1949 and onwards and for which up-to-date payments of premia were made by the policy-holders to the P & T Department in India;

(b) if so, the number of such cases year-wise where payments have been made;

(c) the number of cases pending and the reasons for the delay for making the payments;

(d) when these pending cases will be disposed of; and

(e) whether Government will pay them the interest on that amount for the delay in payment to them from the date of maturity, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) At the 4th meeting of the Implementation Committee, constituted under the Moveable Property Agreement, held at New Delhi on the 16th and 17th April 1958, an agreement was reached with Pakistan that the claims of Pakistan liability PLI policy holders who migrated to India upto 30-6-1955 may be settled in India on the basis of authorities

for payment to be issued by Pakistan. The said agreement also covers the cases referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) and (c). PLI does not have ready and reliable means of collecting complete information of the type of Pakistan liability policies specified by the Hon'ble Member. However, information regarding all categories of Pakistan liability policies is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(a) Payment will be made as soon as authorities for payment are received from Pakistan.

(e) There is no question of payment of interest by the Government of India for the belated settlement as the liability of the policies in question devolves on the Government of Pakistan.

### सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिये शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर

2751. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सेना की गतिविधियों के बारे में ससमाचार देने के लिये सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर स्थापित कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर ऐसे ट्रांसमिटर लगा दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) वे कौन से स्थान हैं जहां ऐसे ट्रांसमिटर लगाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) राजस्थान में ये ट्रांसमिटर कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जलन्धर, कलकत्ता, डिब्रूगढ़ ।

(ग) जोधपुर, गोरखपुर, शिमला, कुमायूँ-क्षेत्र, जम्मू, इम्फाल, कोहिमा, श्रीनगर तथा राजकोट ।

(घ) राजस्थान में जोधपुर में उच्चशक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर के 1970-71 में चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

### रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे में अजमेर से दिल्ली चांदी का लाया जाना

2752. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 मई, 1969 को अजमेर से रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे में गलभग 30 से 35 सेर चांदी दिल्ली लाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह चांदी श्री मूलचन्द जेठानी, सुपरवाइजर द्वारा लाई गई थी :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले से संबंधित कुली का चितूर स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी हां, चांदी की सिल्लियां वाले एक विस्तर-बन्द को 12 मई, 1969 को रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे द्वारा अजमेर से दिल्ली लाया गया था ; किन्तु चांदी का वजन मालूम नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां, श्री मूलचन्द जेठानी ने उस विस्तर बन्द को रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे में रखवाया था ।

(ग) इस मिलसिले में किसी भी कुली का तबादला नहीं किया गया ।

(घ) इस मामले की रिपोर्ट विशेष पुलिस संस्थापना को दे दी गई थी जो कि अभी तक इसकी जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं ।

सरकारी दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री

2753. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अत्याधिक फसलें होने के बावजूद भी सरकार ने गेहूं, मिलेट, मक्का, ज्वार, चीनी तथा चावल पर नियंत्रण लगा दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1968 तथा 1969 को पहले छः महीनों में सरकारी दुकानों के माध्यम से कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न बेचे गये ;

(ग) यदि इन खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री में कोई कमी हुई है तो क्या सरकार का विचार नियंत्रण हटाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक नियंत्रण हटाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार ने गेहूं, मिलेट, मक्का ज्वार, चीनी और चावल पर कोई नया नियंत्रण नहीं लगाया है । दूसरी ओर गत दो वर्ष में खाद्य-स्थिति में सुधार होने से इन वस्तुओं के नियंत्रण में काफी ढील दे दी गई है । जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से पश्चिमी बंगाल तक समूचे उत्तरी भारत में गेहूं निर्वाध रूप से लाया-ले जाया जा सकता है । अधिकांश प्रमुख उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में मिलेट, मक्का तथा ज्वार जैसे मोटे अनाजों पर लगे संचलन संबंधी प्रतिबन्ध उठा लिये गए हैं । अधिक से अधिक आन्तरिक अधिप्राप्त सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से चावल पर लगे नियंत्रण बने रहेंगे । जहां तक चीनी का संबंध है, आंशिक विनियंत्रण की प्रणाली अभी भी जारी है ।

(ख) से (घ). पंचांग वर्ष 1968 में सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से कुल 105 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न बेचे गए थे । जनवरी-जून, 1969 में सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बेचे गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा 45 लाख मीटरी टन थी । 1967 से सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली से खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री में गिरावट आई है । अपेक्षाकृत अच्छा उत्पादन होने तथा समूची बाजार उपलब्धि में वृद्धि होने से सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली पर भार स्वाभावतः कम हो गया है । तथापि, जनसंख्या के ज़रूरतमंद वर्गों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली और उसको बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक नियंत्रण बनाये रखने होंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खंडवा में असंतोषजनक टेलीफोन सेवा

2754. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में खंडवा में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था बहुत असंतोषजनक हो गई है तथा प्रायः 25 प्रतिशत टेलीफोन खराब रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलीफोन केन्द्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी टेलीफोन उपयोगकर्ताओं टेलीफोन मालिकों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं तथा उनकी शिकायतों का नहीं सुनते हैं; और

(ग) क्या वहां पर टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सेवा को चालू रखने के लिए सामान्य रख-रखाव के कार्य हमेशा किये जाते हैं।

### मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी बिक्री संघ की वित्तीय सहायता

2755. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी बिक्री संघ ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने उन की प्रार्थना पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ द्वारा/के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए लिखा था।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने इस प्रार्थना पर विचार किया था और वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की थी।

### मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे और अकाल की स्थिति

2756. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में अब भी सूखे और अकाल की स्थिति है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को मिर्चाई, बिजली, नलकूपों तथा पंपिंग सैटों की उतनी सुविधायें नहीं दी थी जितनी अन्य राज्यों को दी गई थीं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक अनुदान देने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि मध्य प्रदेश में लोगों के अन्य राज्यों के समान नलकूपों तथा पंपिंग सैट उपलब्ध किये जा सकें; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1968 में कुछ सीमा तक मोनसून की असफलता तथा छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र सहित राज्य के कुछ भागों में कमी की परिस्थितियों की रिपोर्ट भेजी है। 1969 में मोनसून के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रचलित प्रतिमान के अनुसार नलकूपों पम्प सैटों के विद्युत्-कारण सहित प्लान स्कीमों के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता उनके हक के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष ब्लाक ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है। प्रत्येक राज्य प्रति वर्ष कुल सहायता का 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान और शेष 70 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त करेगा। विभिन्न प्लान स्कीमों तथा विभिन्न प्रदेशों को केन्द्रीय सहायता का नियतन करना राज्य सरकार की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है। सहायता के इस प्रतिमान को दृष्टि में रखते हुये, कुछ प्रदेशों तथा योजनाओं को अधिक केन्द्रीय अनुदान देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**सघन खेती के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को फोर्ड  
फाउन्डेशन द्वारा सहायता**

2757. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या  
खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश  
की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान  
सघन खेती के लिए कितनी सहायता दी  
गयी ;

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिए चुने गये जिलों  
के क्या नाम हैं तथा इस कार्यक्रम के क्या  
परिणाम निकाले ; और

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के  
दौरान भी मध्य प्रदेश को ऐसी सहायता दी  
जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा  
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-  
साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सघन  
खेती कार्यक्रम के लिए किसी राज्य सरकार को  
फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन द्वारा कोई सहायता नहीं  
दी जाती है। भारत सरकार और फोर्ड फाउन्डे-  
शन के बीच एक करार हुआ है जिस के  
अधीन फाउन्डेशन 7 जिलों को तीन प्रकार  
की सहायता देती है, अर्थात् विशेष औजारों  
के लिए सहायता जिस में मृदा परीक्षण  
प्रयोगशालायें भी शामिल हैं, उर्वरकों के  
आयात के लिए सहायता और तकनीकी  
विशेषज्ञों के रूप में सहायता। इस सहायता  
का उपयोग सघन खेती जिला कार्यक्रम के  
7 जिलों अर्थात् पश्चिमी गोदावरी (आन्ध्र  
प्रदेश), थान्जावर (तमिलनाडु), रायपुर  
(मध्य प्रदेश), लुधियाना (पंजाब) शाहाबाद  
(बिहार), पाली (राजस्थान) और अलीगढ़  
(उत्तर प्रदेश), के लिये किया गया।

इस कार्यक्रम के परिणामस्वरूप तीसरी  
योजनाकाल में मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले  
में उर्वरक की खपत में 7 गुना वृद्धि हुई, धान

की उपज में भी महत्वपूर्ण उन्नति हुई और  
कृषकों को विभिन्न आदानों सप्लाई में काफी  
सुधार हुआ।

(ख) फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन के साथ 1967  
में करार को नवीकृत किया गया और रायपुर  
सहित इन जिलों की संख्या कम कर के 5  
करने का निर्णय किया गया। सघन कार्यक्रमों  
के लिये इन्हें नवीन प्रक्रिया जिले माना जायेगा  
और इनको एक प्रकार की प्रयोगशाला  
माना जायेगा। सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रमों  
के जिलों में प्राप्त परिणामों और अनुभवों को  
योजना में प्रायोजित संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत,  
बाकी जिलों में अपनाने की राज्य सरकारों  
को छूट है।

**सुपर बाजारों तथा सहकारी भण्डारों में घाटा**

2758. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या  
खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) देश में इस समय थोक के कितने  
सहकारी भण्डार तथा सुपर बाजार कार्य  
कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68, तथा  
1968-69 के दौरान उक्त सहकारी  
भण्डारों तथा सुपर बाजारों में से कितनों को  
लाभ हुआ तथा कितनों को घाटा हुआ ;  
और

(ग) सुपर बाजारों में घाटा होने के  
प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं तथा भविष्य में घाटा  
होने देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय  
किये जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा  
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-  
साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी  
एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख  
दी जाएगी ?



### विभिन्न मंत्रालयों पर टेलीफोन शुल्क की बकाया राशि

2759. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जिन सरकारी टेलीफोनों के बारे में टेलीफोन बिल की राशि बकाया है उनके कनेक्शन काट दिये जायें; और

(ख) वित्त वर्ष, 1968-69 के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में बिल की अदायगी न करने के कारण कितने कनेक्शन काटे गये ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :

(क) बिलों की राशि का भुगतान न करने पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काट देने की एक पद्धति पहले से चालू है और कुछ एक उच्च सरकारी अधिकारियों को छोड़ कर अन्य किसी को भी इससे छूट नहीं दी जाती ।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि यह सरकार के मंत्रालयों के अनुसार नहीं रखी जाती ।

देवरिया की चितौनी शूगर मिल को बिक्री के लिये चीनी देने का आदेश

2760. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चितौनी शूगर मिल, देवरिया को अगस्त, सितम्बर, 1969 में चीनी की 700 बोरियां बिक्री के लिए देने का आदेश दिया गया था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त विक्रय आदेश किसी विशेष कारण से दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस विक्रय आदेश को बाद में रद्द कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण थे ?

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

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

आलू के मूल्यों में उतार चढ़ाव

2761. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में विशेषतः फसल के समय तथा 1968-69 में आलू के भाव क्या रहे ;

(ख) क्या दो वर्षों में आलू के भावों में भारी उतार चढ़ाव रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि 1968-69 में किसानों को आलू की फसल से बहुत अधिक हानि हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो आलू के मूल्यों में अधिक उतार चढ़ाव को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सन् 1967-68 और 1968-69 में मेरठ, दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बाजारों में आलूओं के कटाई मूल्य नीचे दिए गए हैं :

(रु० प्रति क्विन्टल)

	मेरठ		दिल्ली		कलकत्ता	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
नवम्बर	85.00	50.80	82.00	47.50	105.19	83.50
दिसम्बर	63.00	35.95	46.25	32.00	82.50	52.50
जनवरी	31.87	32.50	36.25	31.87	58.75	36.80
फरवरी	45.00	32.09	40.62	32.50	58.75	34.33
मार्च	45.00	33.06	42.50	33.75	66.75	35.00

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिससे पता चले कि सन् 1968-69 में आलुओं की प्रति क्विन्टल उपज की लागत की तुलना में किसानों को उस वर्ष अधिक हानि हुई या नहीं ।

(घ) मूल्यों की स्थिरता सहित आलुओं के विपणन के सभी पहलुओं की जांच के लिए एक आन्तरिक कार्यवाही दल की स्थापना की गई है ।

#### **Inquiries into the Affairs of Delhi Consumers' Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd.**

2763. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the affairs of the Delhi Consumers' Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd. has been completed and liquidated by the Delhi Administration; 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) The inquiry has been completed and necessary action taken by the Delhi Administration.

(b) The main findings of the inquiry report were as follows:

- (i) There were faulty purchases and other transactions leading to a loss of about Rs. 2.30 lakhs to the Store;
- (ii) Out of the 11 elected members of the Managing Committee, 10 members represented member-societies, who had defaulted in payment of dues to the store and were, thus, ineligible to continue as members of the managing committee of the store, under its bye-laws;
- (iii) Supply of goods to member-societies on credit was not properly regulated, resulting in heavy overdues;
- (iv) There was unnecessary and unjustified expenditure on establishment and contingencies;
- (v) The funds of the store were misused by some members of the managing committee;
- (vi) The accounts of the store were heavily in arrears and its working was inefficient and uneconomical resulting in heavy losses;

The managing committee of the store has been superseded and a new Managing Committee nominated with effect from 4th October, 1969. Besides, the services of an Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies have been lent to the Store to work as its General Manager.

### Decisions taken at F. A. O. Conference held at Rome

2764. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main decisions taken at the F.O.A. Conference held recently at Rome, as far as India is concerned; and

(b) the main recommendations of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The 15th session of the F.A.O. Conference concluded only on 27th November, 1969. Some of the important decisions taken by the Conference are:

- (i) The conference approved a budget of \$70,568,000 for the two years 1970-71.
- (ii) It approved the measures taken or to be taken by the Director General as a follow-up of the Organisation's Re-organisation Plan, with a view to having more effective control on field programmes.
- (iii) It considered the Director General's proposals in respect of the new strategy of six areas of concentration.
- (iv) It fixed the target for the World Food Programme at \$300 million for the next biennium.
- (v) It extended the period of operation of Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign for 10 years.
- (vi) It admitted two new members, Czechoslovakia and Southern Yemen, to the Organisation bringing the total membership to 119; and
- (vii) India has again been elected as a member of the F.A.O. Council and the Committee on Commodities Problems. An Indian has also been elected to the Programme Committee of the F.A.O.

### Market Bulletin over All India Radio

2765. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made to restart the market-bulletin in All India Radio; and

(b) if so, when it will be re-started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The matter was examined in detail. It was found that the market price bulletins did not serve much purpose and were generally not popular with listeners. It is therefore not proposed to re-start the broadcast of price bulletins from All India Radio.

### खरीफ की फसल के वसूली मूल्य

2766. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि आयोग ने खरीफ की फसल के वसूली मूल्य कम करने की सिफारिश की है ;

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

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त सिफारिश करते समय दैनिक आवश्यकता की अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को भी ध्यान में रखा गया था ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों में मामूली कमी करने की सिफारिश की थी ।

(ख) और (ग) आयोग ने फसल की सम्भावनाओं, खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धि में सुधार, बाजार मूल्यों में रुख और उनका यापन खर्च, उत्पादन लागत, किसानों को

प्रोत्साहन और राज्यों के बीच मूल्यों के युक्तियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा था ।

**Scheme to open Savings Bank Account in Post Offices functioning in Rural Areas**

2767. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to open Savings Bank in all the Post Offices functioning in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be done in all the Post Offices functioning in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Government have as a matter of policy, been extending the Post Office Savings bank to the remotest areas in the rural parts of the country and to vest as many offices in the rural areas as possible with Savings Bank power.

(b) No time limit has been fixed, but facility is extended to a rural post office, if there is a reasonable demand for it and arrangements for security for custody and remittance of cash are made.

**Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon in Andaman Islands**

2768. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the reported proposal to set up the following institutions for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and other countries in the Andaman Islands;

(i) Andamans Development Corporation;

(ii) Repatriates Cooperative and Finance Bank together with brief details about functions of each separately;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide concessions to Industrialists for employment for the repatriates and rationalisation of the terms and conditions on which housing and business loans will be granted to them;

(c) if so, the details of the concessions to be provided to the industrialists;

(d) whether it is also proposed to re-organise the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to help in establishing industries for resettlement of repatriates; and

(e) the progress made in this connection together with brief details of the extent of assistance and the manner in which it will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) (i) The question of setting up an Andamans Development Corporation is under consideration.

(ii) The Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank was registered under the Madras Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942, on 9th September, 1969. The bye-laws of the Bank have been framed. The Board of the Directors has been constituted and the Chairman appointed. The Managing Director has been selected and shall shortly be in position. The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held at Madras on the 19th November, 1969.

The main object of the Bank is to help promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. The Bank will advance loans to repatriates, co-operatives of repatriates and Companies employing the repatriates.

(b) and (c). Provision has been made by Section 80 H in the Income-tax Act, 1961, as amended by Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, for the grant of a special tax concession to Industrial Undertakings, newly set up in India, which provide employment mainly to displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique, etc. The tax concession is that an assessee deriving profits and gains

from new industrial undertakings which employ displaced persons and repatriates will be entitled to deduct from his total income fifty per cent of the profits and gains derived from such undertakings, subject to a maximum deduction of rupees one lakh. The deduction will be admissible for ten successive years commencing from the accounting year in which production commences. This special income-tax concession is in addition to other normal concessions, such as the tax holiday and the development rebate admissible to all new industrial undertakings.

(d) and (e). The working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. has been examined by the Board of Rehabilitation set up by the Govt. of India in 1968. The report of the Board has just been received. A decision about the re-organisation of the Corporation would be taken after the said report has been examined. It may, however, be mentioned that the repatriates are even now eligible for employment in industries set up by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited.

#### Area under Cultivation of high breed Jawar in Maharashtra

2769. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under actual cultivation of High breed commercial Jawar in Maharashtra for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the targets fixed for cultivation of this crop for these years; and

(c) the reasons for low area under cultivation of High breed commercial Jawar in the Maharashtra State for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Against the target of 25.50 lakh acres fixed by State Government, an area of about 13.16 lakh acres was covered under hybrid jowar in Maharashtra during 1968-69.

For the year 1969-70, the State Government had planned to cover an area of 27 lakh acres under hybrid jowar. This comprised 25 lakh acres during kharif and 2 lakh acres during rabi-summer season. The estimated coverage during Kharif, 1969 is reported to be 7.48 lakh acres. The Rabi Summer sowings are yet to take place.

(c) The principal reason for the low acreage was the late and erratic monsoons in the area.

#### Scheme for Deferred Payment for Procured Foodgrain

2770. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission that with effect from the current procurement season a scheme be instituted for the deferred payment of a certain proportion of the procurement price for the different foodgrains and to use the proceeds for providing credit and other type of developmental assistance to small farmers and Agricultural Labourers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The recommendation was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 27-9-1969 and was not found acceptable.

#### वर्षा पर आश्रित कृषि भूमि

2771. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने एकड़ भूमि खेती के लिये वर्षा पर आश्रित है;

(ख) कितनी एकड़ भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले अनेक वर्षों से सूखी खेती वाले क्षेत्रों में कृषि की अपेक्षा की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अधिक भूमि पर कृषि कराने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्धे): (क) और (ख). अंतिम उपलब्ध जानकारी वर्ष 1966-67 की है, जिसके अनुसार वर्षा के द्वारा खेती किये जाने वाला क्षेत्र 1095.16 लाख हैक्टेयर था और निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र 275.14 लाख हैक्टेयर था।

(ग) सूखी खेती के क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा नहीं की गई है और ऐसी भूमि पर विभिन्न मृदा संरक्षण तथा भूमि योजनायें चालू की गई हैं।

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों में भूगर्भ जल की सम्भाव्यता के विकास के अलावा, कम वर्षा वाले सब क्षेत्रों में नमी को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये भूमि संरक्षण के तरीके चालू किये जा रहे हैं। इन में कंटूर मेंढ़ का निर्माण करना सम्मिलित है, जो वर्षा के पानी को एकत्र करते हैं और फसल के अच्छे विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पानी के अवमृदा में अन्तः स्पन्दन होने में सहायता करते हैं। वर्ष 1968-69 के अंत तक 87.8 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि के क्षेत्र पर कंटूर मेंढ़ बनाये गये। अन्य सहायता करने वाले तरीकों में भूमि का श्रेणीकरण तथा समतल करना, सूखी खेती के तकनीकों का अपनाना, गहरा हल चलाना तथा फलियों का उगाना सम्मिलित है। अधिकतम भूमि की नमी की उपलब्धि के साथ छोटी अवधि की किस्मों का प्रचार किया जा रहा है। सूखे का प्रतिरोध करने वाली किस्मों के अनुसंधान के लिये तरीके शुरू कर दिये हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

2772. श्री वेवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में कुल कितनी चीनी मिलें हैं; और

(ख) चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में राज्य सरकारों ने क्या मत व्यक्त किया है और इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्धे): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी कारखानों की संख्या 71 और बिहार में 29 है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को यह सुझाव दिया है कि चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के विचार-विमर्श द्वारा एक अखिल भारतीय नीति तैयार की जानी चाहिये और वे उस नीति का स्वागत करेंगे। बिहार सरकार से इस विषय पर कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच हो रही है।

#### Deterioration in Law and Order Situation in Coal Fields

2774. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has tried to probe into the reasons for the deterioration in the law and order situation in the coal fields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Law and order is a matter which falls in the State sphere. The question of Central probe does not arise.

**Supply of Rice to Kerala**

2775. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sufficient rice stock to supply to Kerala;

(b) if so, whether they are in favour of increasing ration of rice for the people of Kerala; and

(c) whether any memorandum has been received from the Kerala Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government have adequate stocks of rice to meet the immediate distribution requirements of Kerala.

(b) No, Sir. The stocks of rice available in Kerala depots with the future estimated supplies, are expected to be just sufficient to maintain distribution of rice in Kerala uninterrupted only at the rate of 120 grams per adult per day for the major part of the year and 160 grams per adult per day during the lean months.

(c) No, Sir.

**चीनी का निर्यात**

2776. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के कारण इसका निर्यात बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या चीनी के निर्यात का काम राजकीय व्यापार निगम को सौंपा जायेगा या यह व्यापार पहले की तरह पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में रहेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). भारत

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार का सदस्य बना है और 1970 के दौरान लगभग 3.20 लाख मीटरी टन निर्यात करने का हकदार है। 1970 में निर्यात करने का प्रश्न फिलहाल विचाराधीन है और इस पर शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

(ग) इस वर्ष चीनी का निर्यात चीनी उद्योग की सहकारी और ज्वाइंट स्टॉक क्षेत्रों के संयुक्त निकाय द्वारा किया गया है। 1970 की चीनी निर्यात नीति विचाराधीन है।

**Supply of Foodgrains to Tripura**

2777. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) the total amount of rice and wheat supplied to Tripura during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the total food deficit for Tripura during these years;

(c) whether foodgrains supplied was adequate;

(d) whether Government are aware that several dozens of starvation deaths took place in 1969 due to scarcity conditions in Tripura; and

(e) whether Government proposes to re-sanction subsidy on foodgrains supplied to Tripura to bring down its price within easy reach of the starving people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Central supplies of foodgrains are reckoned by the calendar year. The total of rice and wheat supplied to Tripura from the Central pool during each

of the years 1966 to 1969 were as follows:

Year	Supplies in '000 tonnes
1966	26.9
1967	34.8
1968	55.6
1969 (Upto 31/10)	28.5

(b) In the absence of a scientific consumption survey, it is difficult to estimate the actual deficit of foodgrains in any area during any particular period. However, the demands received from the Tripura Administration during these years were as follows:

Year	In '000 tonnes
1966	39.0
1967	51.0
1968	69.1
1969	56.3

(c) It was possible to maintain Government distribution of foodgrains with the supplies made by the Centre and the quantities locally procured.

(d) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

(e) The issue price of foodgrains from Central stocks is the same for all areas. Whenever any grain is subsidised the subsidy is built into the issue price. Government do not give any subsidy specially for any area and accordingly there is no proposal to give special subsidy for the distribution of foodgrains in Tripura.

#### Post Offices in Tripura

2778. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) the total number of Post-Offices in Tripura, category-wise, and the total number of employees engaged there;

(b) whether this number of Post Offices is adequate;

(c) if not, whether new Post Offices will be opened; and

(d) if so, the names of the localities where the opening of the new Post Offices has been proposed ?

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

*Post Offices :*

Head Offices ..	1
Sub-Offices ..	53
Branch Offices	226

*Employees engaged :*

Departmental .. ..	549
Extra Departmental ..	590

(b) There is scope for opening more post offices.

(c) Yes.

(d) 12 Post offices were proposed to be opened during the current year. Post offices have already been opened at the following four places :

1. Siddinagar
2. Purathal Rajnagar
3. Gobardi
4. Kirthanthli

Orders for the opening of post offices at the following 8 places have been issued and they will be opened shortly :

1. Puranrajbari
2. Gumti Project
3. Baruakandi
4. Subhash Park
5. Bardwali
6. Balitilla
7. Matabari
8. Netajinagar

#### Extension of Cinemas to Villages

2779. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Govt. have asked the State Governments for the extension of



cinema facilities to villages as a matter of priority;

(b) if so, the response received from State Governments;

(c) the extent to which Government propose to give assistance for the proposed scheme; and

(d) the object likely to be achieved as a result thereof ?

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

(b) Replies from some of the State Governments have not been received so far. Others have intimated that they are examining the suggestion.

(c) No financial assistance is proposed to be granted by the Central Government for the purpose.

(d) If a large number of new cinema houses can be set up in the rural and semi-urban areas of the country over the next few years, it will achieve several objects which Government consider important. Firstly, it will relieve the present stranglehold of the rich exhibitors and rich producers on the cinema industry by providing an outlet for comparatively low-cost films of good quality which find it very difficult to get released in the present set-up of the industry. It will, of course, provide gainful employment to a large number of people in the rural and semi-urban areas. These cinema houses will naturally provide the rural masses with a source of healthy entertainment. And, last but not the least, it will lead to general development of the film industry.

#### Losses incurred by Agricultural Credit Societies

2780. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Credit Societies in the country have been

incurring heavy losses in spite of substantial aid by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the number of such societies which have been incurring heavy losses;

(c) the extent of the losses incurred by these societies during the last two years as compared to the aid given by Government;

(d) the reasons for the losses incurred by these Societies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir. Out of 1,71,804 primary agricultural credit societies in the country as on 30-6-1968 only 39,112 societies (about 23 per cent) were working at a loss, while 1,20,828 societies earned a profit and the rest did not earn either a profit or loss. Government aid in the form of loans and grants is given only for a few specific purposes to selected societies.

(b) and (c). The data for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 as contained in the statistical statements published by the Reserve Bank is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2235/69]. Data regarding Government aid in the form of loans and grants relate to all credit societies as figures of assistance to societies which incurred losses are not separately reported.

(d) The reasons for losses vary from society to society and State to State. Generally, however the losses can be attributed to lack of adequate business turnover, low coverage of cultivating families and operational deficiencies.

(e) A programme for revitalisation/ re-organisation of the agricultural credit societies to form economically viable units is being pursued vigorously by the State Governments. Steps are also being taken to improve the managerial efficiency of the societies.

**Pre-issue of Commemorative stamp on Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference**

2781. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference Commemorative Stamp was issued earlier than the scheduled date;

(b) if so, whether Government had inquired into the leakage of the stamp; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Such a report had appeared in the Delhi editions of the Statesman and the Indian Express dated 30th October, 1969. The philatelist who claims to have the prematurely issued stamps would not make it available for enquiries. However, the matter is being further investigated.

**Setting up of Buffalo Farms in States**

2782. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to locate a buffalo farm in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, what would be the cost and capacity of the farm;

(c) whether any foreign assistance would be utilised for this farm;

(d) if so, the nature of the assistance that is likely to be utilised; and

(e) the number of such farms that are likely to be set up and in which States ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A proposal is under consideration of the Union Government for locating a Centrally sponsored Murrah buffalo breeding farm at Alamadhi in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The cost of establishing the Farm and the number of cattle to be located thereon have not yet been finally determined.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal at present to set up any other Murrah buffalo breeding farm in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Foreign and Indian Films not granted Certificates for Exhibition**

2783. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Film Censors refused certificates to some Foreign and Indian Films during the last 3 years till November, 1969;

(b) whether appeals were received by Government against the decision taken by the Board in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of the Foreign and Indian Films which did not get certificate for public screening ?

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

(b) Yes in some cases.

(c) The names of the Foreign and Indian films which did not get certificate for public screening are contained in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2236/69*]

**Land to landless Tribals in Madhya Pradesh**

2784. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and percentage of landless Tribals in Madhya Pradesh engaged in or dependent upon agriculture;

(b) the steps so far taken for providing land to such landless tribals in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the schemes, if any, proposed for implementation under 1969-70 and 1970-71 Annual Plans or under the Fourth Five Year Plan as a whole, for providing land to the landless tribals in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to available information there are 8,29,194 Scheduled Tribe Agricultural Labourers in Madhya Pradesh, constituting 59.32% of the total agricultural labourers in the State.

(b) Land being a State subject under the Constitution allotment of land is done by the State Governments who take into account various principles and priorities. A centrally sponsored scheme for reclamation of wasteland and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers was initiated in the States, including Madhya Pradesh, during the Third Plan period. Under this scheme the State Government gave financial assistance to landless labourers for starting farm operations on land given to them and expenditure upto Rs. 750 per family was reimbursed by the Central Government. Grant was also given for the reclamation of wasteland upto Rs. 750 per hectare. Under the said scheme 13,024 families were resettled in Madhya Pradesh upto 31-3-1969 as indicated below:—

Categories of families resettled	No. of families
Harijans .. .. .	5,184
Adivasis .. .. .	4,708
Others .. .. .	3,132
	13,024

The scheme stands transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April 1969.

(c) The Fourth Plan as well as the annual plan of 1970-71, is yet to be finalised. According to the available information the Government of Madhya Pradesh has made a budget provision of Rs. 5.10 lakhs for the year 1969-70 in the State Budget for resettlement of 410 landless families. Separate

figures for resettlement of landless tribal families are not readily available.

#### Report of Committee on conditions of Railway Licensed Porters

2785. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Committee to enquire into the conditions of Railway Licensed Porters has been received;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be received;

(d) whether Government have received representations from the organisation of Railway Licensed Porters for amelioration of their conditions; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

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

(b) Copy of the report of the Study Group is available in the Parliament Library. Chapter IX of the Report contains the recommendations of the Study Group.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, a representation from the Indian Railway Licensed Porters Federation, Bombay was received by the Ministry of Railways in September 1969 for the grant of travel concessions to the licensed porters working in between Bombay VT and Kalyan Stations.

(e) Federation's request could not be acceded to by the Ministry of Railways.

आकाशवाणी के समाचार वाचकों द्वारा भारतीय स्थानों और व्यक्तियों के नामों का गलत उच्चारण

2786. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के समाचार वाचक भारतीय स्थानों और व्यक्तियों के नाम सामान्यतया अशुद्ध बोलते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको ठीक करने के लिये और भारतीय नामों के अंग्रेजी लहजे में उच्चारण को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी के समाचार बुलेटिनों और बार्ताओं में कारक चिह्न 'ने' का सामान्यतया उच्चारण अशुद्ध किया जाता है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :**  
(क) जी, नहीं । यद्यपि कभी कभी अशुद्धियां हो जाती हैं ।

(ख) नामों के शुद्ध उच्चारण प्राप्त करने के लिये विशेष कदम उठाये जाते हैं । बुलेटिनों को पढ़ने से पहले समाचार वाचकों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वे समाचारों में आने वाले स्थानों और व्यक्तियों के नामों की जांच करें और उनके शुद्ध उच्चारण का पता लगाएं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । परन्तु हिन्दी समाचार वाचकों का ध्यान इस शिकायत की ओर दिला दिया गया है ।

**कीटनाशी दवाइयां न छिड़के जाने के कारण बिहार में धान की फसल को हानि**

2787. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष अगस्त तथा सितम्बर, 1969 में चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा और सहरसा जिलों में धान की फसल को कीड़ा लग गया था जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप धान की सम्पूर्ण फसल खराब होकर नष्ट हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ स्थानों में तो कीटनाशी दवाइयां भी नहीं भेजी गयीं और कुछ स्थानों पर दवाई तो भेजी गई किन्तु वहां पर उसे छिड़कने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं था तथा जहां पर ऐसा प्रबन्ध था, वहां कीटनाशी दवाइयों से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपयुक्त सलाह तथा कीटनाशी दवाइयों की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये की फसल की हानि उठानी पड़ी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) जी, हां । जैसिड (नैफोटेटिक्स एस० पी० पी०) के अत्याधिक प्रकोप की प्रथम रिपोर्ट सहर्ष से जुलाई, 1969 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में प्राप्त हुई थी । इसके उपरान्त शीघ्र ही ऐसी रिपोर्ट दरभंगा, चम्पारन और अन्य कई जिलों से भी प्राप्त हुई । कृषि विभाग के वनस्पति रक्षा, संगरोध और संगृह निदेशालय के एक अधिकारी ने राज्याधिकारियों के साथ इस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया (5-8-1969 से 12-8-1969) और 6 जिलों के लगभग 65,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र में जैमिड के प्रकोप की जांच की ।

विभिन्न किस्मों पर इस प्रकोप की भयानकता के आधार पर हानि की सीमा का अनुमान 3-25 प्रतिशत तक लगाया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । प्रायः सभी केन्द्रों में कीटनाशक औषधियां उपलब्ध थीं या उनकी व्यवस्था कर दी गयी थी और 'कृमियों' के नियंत्रण के लिये तुरन्त कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में किसानों को सचेत कर दिया गया था । राजकीय केन्द्रीय दल के दौरे के समय, राज्य के कृषि विभाग की सहायता से किसानों द्वारा पहले ही भूमि से लग भग 7,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र उपचारित कर लिया गया था । हवाई छिड़काव के लिये भारत सरकार से भी सम्पर्क

किया गया, क्योंकि इसमें ऐसे विस्तृत क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित थे, जिन्हें हानी से बचाने और रोग को प्रसारित होने से रोकने के लिये भूमि से शीघ्रता से उपचार नहीं किया जा सकता था। सहर्षा और दरभंगा जिलों में जैसिड़ से मुक्ति के लिये हवाई छिड़काव 9 अगस्त 1969 से प्रारम्भ किया गया और 27 अगस्त 1969 को 30,500 एकड़ क्षेत्र को आवृत करते हुए पूर्ण कर लिया गया। इन कृमियों के विरुद्ध नियंत्रण उपाय अपनाने के लिये कृषकों को स्प्रेयर्स और कीटनाशक औषधियाँ प्रदान की गईं और भूमि से छिड़काव द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाने वाला क्षेत्र लगभग 40,000 एकड़ था।

इस महामारी का सामना करने के लिये आपदा राहत निधि के अन्तर्गत कीटनाशक औषधियों की लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 25 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता भी प्रदान की गई थी।

जैसिड़ से आक्रांत होने के साथ, साथ अधिकांश जिलों में फसलें बैक्टीरियल लीफ ब्लाइट और अन्य बिमारियों से, जो कि पौधों को पीला या नारंगी रंग का और बीना कर देती है, ग्रस्त थीं। ये लक्षण मुख्यतः 'पद्मा' किस्म पर थे।

धान की फसल में कृमियों और रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय किये गये और इनके फलस्वरूप इन से होने वाली हानि में पर्याप्त कमी हुई।

कृमियों पर निरन्तर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा और हाल ही की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार कृमियों और रोगों की स्थिति नियंत्रण में रही।

(ग) जी, नहीं। राज्य के सभी आक्रांत क्षेत्रों में किसानों को कीटनाशक औषधियों तथा पौध रक्षा उपकरणों सहित उपयुक्त सलाह उपलब्ध की जाये। हवाई छिड़काव

भी शीघ्रता से संगठित किये गये। सभी प्रभावित जिलों में विस्तृत रूप से भूमि से छिड़काव किया गया। कीटनाशक औषधियों के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने फोलियर छिड़काव द्वारा धान के पौधों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये लगभग 30 मीटरी टन यूरिया 50 प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता पर वितरित करने का निश्चय किया। सहर्षा, दरभंगा और चम्पारन जिलों सहित बहुत से जिलों में इन्ड्रीन 20 प्रतिशत इ० सी०, बी० एच० सी० 5 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत धूल जैसी कीटनाशक औषधियाँ किसानों को 50 प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता पर वितरित की गयी।

प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को विहार कृषि कीट, रोगों तथा निष्टकारक खरपतवार नियंत्रण और निरोधक अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का XXII अधिनियम) के खण्ड 3 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया था।

**चम्पारन (बिहार) के लिये आकाशवाणी केन्द्र**

2788. श्री विष्णूति मिश्र :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोतिहारी, चम्पारन (बिहार) में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय इस बीच ले लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे अब तक स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :**  
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Country-wide Government Studios for Film Production

2789. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :  
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

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

(a) whether Government propose to build Cinema studios in each State for the production of films of their own; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Central Government, at present, have no proposal to build cinema studios in each state for production of films of their own.

### Reorganisation of Press Information Bureau

2790. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to re-organise the Press Information Bureau to make it more effective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Significant improvements in the functioning of the Press Information Bureau have been effected during the last few years in the light of the recommendations made by the Small Newspapers Enquiry Committee and the Chanda Committee. It is Government's constant endeavour to ensure that PIB serves the needs of the Press adequately, and presents Government's policies and programmes effectively. To improve the quantity and the quality of its services, PIB has now more experienced personnel for handling press and public relations of important sectors of governmental activities.

Regional and branch offices have been strengthened and emphasis has been laid,

in particular, on meeting the needs of small and medium language newspapers. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to open additional Offices at newspaper centres which are not served at present directly. It is also proposed to start services in Sindhi, thus making available the Bureau's services simultaneously in fourteen regional languages. Proposals are also under consideration for setting up a full-fledged Hindi Unit at Headquarters to handle, progressively, simultaneous release of Hindi services.

Strengthening of the headquarters office and the regional and branch offices of the PIB and opening of new branch offices has to be a continuous process and the matter is, therefore, kept constantly under review.

### Complaints against Moira Colliery, West Bengal

2791. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received serious complaints against Birla's Moira Colliery, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps which government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

### प्रस्तुतीकरण सहायक के लिए बिहित अर्हताएं

2792. श्री कृ० दे० त्रिपाठी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में प्रस्तुतीकरण सहायकों के पद के कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त पद के लिए भाषा तथा साहित्य के ज्ञान की अर्हता अनिवार्य है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, दिल्ली के सभी प्रस्तुतीकरण सहायकों की साहित्यिक अर्हताओं का ब्यौरा देने वाला एक वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो आकाशवाणी में उन्हें किस आधार पर भर्ती किया गया ?

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

(क) एक प्रोडक्शन सहायक के मुख्य रूप से यह कर्तव्य है :

(1) रेडियोनाटकों, प्लूचरों तथा नाटक के रूप में अन्य रूपान्तरों के प्रस्तुतीकरण का चयन तथा इनकी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप उपयुक्त स्वर प्रभाव की व्यवस्था करना तथा

(2) अलग अलग रचनाओं की विभिन्नता में एकता लाने के लिये रिकार्डिंग तथा सम्पादन में सहायता तथा न्यूजरील, रेडियोरिपोर्ट, संगीत रचना का प्रसंग सहित प्रस्तुतीकरण इत्यादि

(ख) जी नहीं, परन्तु एक प्रोडक्शन सहायक से आशा की जाती है कि वह साहित्य नाटक, संगीत तथा अन्य सांस्कृतिक गति-विधियों से गहरी रुचि रखे ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रोडक्शन सहायक के चयन के लिये जो इन्टरव्यू होता है उसके दौरान चयन समिति के सदस्य उम्मीदवार साहित्य आदि में रुचि के बारे में अपनी सन्तुष्टि करते हैं ।

#### **Regular Appointment of Casual Artistes of A.I.R.**

2793. SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1713 on the 31st July, 1969, Unstarred Question No.

4449 on the 21st August, 1969 and Unstarred Question No. 5217 on the 28th August, 1969 regarding the casual artistes and Production Assistants at A.I.R. Delhi and state :

(a) whether the information furnished in part (b) of the reply given on the 28th August, 1969 is not incorrect in view of the information furnished in part (a) of the statement;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the three Production Assistants engaged at Delhi were working on casual basis prior to their selection as Staff Artistes; and

(c) whether this does not amount to recruiting only casual employees of AIR and the advertisements issued are only an eye-wash, thus denying equal opportunity to the outsiders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. But the position was explained to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1610 on 27th November, 1969.

(b) No, Sir. Only two were so working.

(c) No, Sir. The cases of all applicants, whether inside or outside AIR, were duly considered.

#### **Demands of students working with Delhi Milk Scheme**

2794. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received recently a memorandum from the students working with the Delhi Milk Scheme;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the various allegations made in the memorandum ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Two representations on behalf of the students working in the Delhi Milk Scheme were received through Members of Parliament in October, 1969.

(b) The main demands of the students as contained in the two representations are stated below :

(i) Instead of being employed as part-time employees as hitherto, the students were now being forced to accept appointments as commissioned Agents of the Delhi Milk Scheme,

(ii) A spokesman of the student community should be associated with the Scheme to watch and protect their interests, and

(iii) Surprise inspections may be carried out on the spot to assess the conditions of work at the Milk depots.

(c) The Government have examined these demands. They do not consider anything objectionable about the employment, on a voluntary basis, of students as commissioned agents, as this does not substantially affect their earnings and other legitimate interests. The grievances of students are looked into promptly whenever received and no useful purpose will be served by associating a representative of student community with the management. Surprise inspections of the Milk Depots are already being carried out as a regular feature to ascertain the working of these depots.

#### Public Call Offices

2795. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a policy decision has been taken to provide public call offices initially equal to about 5 per cent of the total telephone connections which will go up to 10 per cent in due course;

(b) how far this has been implemented; and

(c) How far the coin collecting boxes have been made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. It had been decided to utilise 2% of the existing capacity of an exchange for opening local public call offices, and while planning new exchanges, to provide equipment to the extent of 5 per cent of the total number of lines as Public Call Offices in every exchange. This percentage is eventually to be increased to 10%.

(b) 5% of the total number of lines are now being reserved for Public Call Offices while planning for a telephone system. The number of local Public Call Offices have been increased by a little over 3000 during the last two years.

(c) Steps have already been taken to step up production of such boxes by Telecommunication Factories. As against 800 boxes manufactured during 1967-68, 2305 boxes were manufactured during 1968-69 and the programme for 1969-70 provides for manufacture of 5000 boxes.

#### Support price for paddy

2796. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the minimum support price for standard variety of paddy for the kharif this year;

(b) the rate at which the support price for the paddy has been fixed; and

(c) the time by which the State Governments are likely to fix the support prices for other varieties of paddy ?

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

(b) Rs. 45.00 per quintal for all States.

(c) The State Governments were advised to fix the support prices of other varieties of paddy before the commencement of sowing.



**Import of Rigs for drilling Tube-wells**

2797. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import rigs which are required to drill 1500 to 2000 ft. deep tube-wells;

(b) the names of the countries from where the rigs are likely to be imported and at what price; and

(c) the names of the States for which the rigs are likely to be imported, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Most types of the rigs required for drilling of tubewells are now being manufactured in the country. Hence the import of rigs is allowed in consultation with the D.G.T.D. after taking into account the indigenous availability. No requirement of the States for import of heavy rigs capable of drilling 1500 to 2000 ft. deep tubewells is pending at present with the Ministry.

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

**Smuggling out of Indian Films and Film Songs in Tapes**

2798. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian films are being smuggled out of the country by dozens and that film songs carried in small tape record are done into discs in places like Teheran and are sold very freely there;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss suffered by India due to this annually; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the smuggling of films and film songs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Reports to this effect have come to the Government's notice.

(b) It has not been possible to estimate the loss of foreign exchange due to smuggling.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Television for Srinagar**

2799. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a television broadcasting centre at Srinagar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to set up television studio on Shankaracharya Hill near the famous Shankaracharya temple;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this move has been opposed by Dharamarath Trust and other religious organisations on the ground that it will destroy the sanctity and jeopardise the security of the temple; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider its decision and select some other spot for setting up television studio in Srinagar ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Transmitter for the Srinagar TV Centre is proposed to be installed on the Shankaracharya Hill on the peak adjoining the one on which the temple is situated.

(c) No objection from Dharamarath Trust or any other religious organisation has been received. Some objections have, however, been received from some other quarters.

(d) These objections are under examination. No decision to change the plans has been taken.

**Misuse of Public Money by Co-operative Societies in Delhi**

2800. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of embezzlement and misuse of public money by the Cooperative Societies in Delhi have come to light;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in view of such things, the Delhi Metropolitan Council has passed a new law on Cooperation which is awaiting passage through Parliament; and

(c) if so, what is the cause for not bringing that legislation before the Parliament?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration have forwarded to the Government the Delhi Cooperative Societies Bill as approved by the Delhi Metropolitan Council for being enacted as a legislation of the Parliament. This Bill has been examined in consultation with various concerned Ministries of the Government. Further modifications are being made in the Bill for incorporating certain provisions for elimination of vested interests in cooperatives as recommended by the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Cooperation held in June, 1968. The Bill is now proposed to be introduced in the current Session of the Lok Sabha.

RE. INCIDENT AT NEW DELHI  
A.I.C.C. OFFICE

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं बहुत काफी लोगों से पुराना मेम्बर हूँ और मैंने कभी भी ऐसी बात हाउस में नहीं उठाई, लेकिन मुझे दुख होता है कि 29 तारीख को 7, जन्तर मन्तर रोड पर घटी घटना पर मैंने दर्जनों संसद-सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर करा कर ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया, लेकिन वह नहीं आया। (व्यवधान) जिस प्रकार से जन-संघ, स्वतंत्र और सिंडीकेट का गठबन्धन हो गया,

मुझे अफसोस है कि आपके क्वेश्चन ब्रांच के अधिकारियों (व्यवधान) मैं इसको सदन-पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ। मेहरबानी करके इसकी जांच करायें। हमारे कर्मचारियों के साथ जन संघ और दूसरे लोगों ने . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : या तो मुझको पढ़ने का मौका दिया जाय या मुझे इसको रखने दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं। कोई तरीका होता है। (व्यवधान) I don't allow it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—rose

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please resume your seats.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Here is a Member of the House, a very senior Member of the House, who has come down here and has placed certain papers; he has accused some Members on this side. If these things happen, Parliament is reduced to a market place. (Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। आज मैंने यह एक नई बात देखी है। मुझे पता नहीं कि मोशन किस पर उठाना है, क्या कागज है। वह आते ही जोश में आ गये। आये और गये भी। बड़ी जल्दी सब कुछ हो गया। मुझे पता नहीं क्या मोशन है। आपको तरीका चाहिये। बाकायदा प्रोसीजर से आइये। यह नहीं कि यूँही उठ कर चले आये और एक बात कह दी। सारे हाउस में तहलका मचा दिया। यह बात गलत है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS—(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: That will not be recorded.

Spontaneous eruptions come in the House; I am not prepared for this. What has happened with you gentlemen?

There are so many days left. You should soften down.

\*Not recorded.

AN HON. MEMBER : The country is suffering.

MR. SPEAKER: You are the people of the country. If something is going on here, what will the country do ?

Next Item—Calling Attention. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

12.02 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN BANKS IN MALAYSIA

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Basti) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

“The reported difficulties of Indian banks in Malaysia.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a statement regarding certain reports which have been appearing in the press that the branches of Indian Banks in Malaysia may be asked to close down. I would like to inform the House that these reports are not correct.

On the date of nationalisation of the fourteen major Indian banks *i.e.* the 19th July, 1969, three of the nationalised Indian banks *viz.* the United Commercial Bank Limited, the Indian Bank Limited and the Indian Overseas Bank Limited had 11 branches in all in Malaysia.

Section 4 of the Banking Ordinance 1958 of Malaysia states that no bank can be granted a licence by the Central Bank of Malaysia, nor can a licensed bank carry on business without the written consent of the Minister, “if the Minister is satisfied that fifty per cent or more of its capital issued and paid up is owned by or on behalf of the government of any country other than the Federation of Malaysia or of an agency of such government, or that all or a majority of the persons having the direction, control or management of the bank are appointed by or on behalf of such govern-

ment or agency.” As a result of the nationalisation of the above-mentioned three banks their branches in Malaysia need the written consent of the Finance Minister for their functioning. It has been our endeavour to get the Malaysian authorities to agree to the functioning of the eleven branches of the nationalised banks in that country. We understand from the wording of the Malaysian Law that the operation of banks owned or controlled by foreign government is not absolutely prohibited. The discretion is given to the Finance Minister to permit them to carry on business. Soon after nationalisation, the appropriate Malaysian authorities were approached informally with a request to permit the bank branches to continue to function for the time being till the situation became clear. The Malaysian authorities were good enough to give the assurance that the branches of the three Indian banks would not be disturbed for the present but requested that the position of the banks may be clarified soon.

Our High Commissioner has recently made an official request to the Malaysian authorities to permit the banks to function there a few months more during which proposals would be made for the reorganisation of the branch so as to fully conform to the Malaysian law. No reconstruction has been effected yet in view of the Writ Petition pending before the Supreme Court. The Malaysian authorities have indicated that they would consider our request sympathetically and allow adequate time to enable us to formulate concrete proposals for the future set up of the banks.

I would like to assure Hon'ble Members that the matter is receiving our constant attention.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Before I ask the question, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a statement by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Director of Operations in Malaysia, in the course of an interview with *ENS*? He said as follows, and I am quoting:

“He was not in a position to say anything just now. The matter is under study. But Indian banks will have to conform to the prevailing banking laws here.”

These are the words of the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia. The hon. Minister has himself indicated that Malaysia has not permitted foreign banks, if they are nationalised institutions, to operate there. The hon. Minister knows that the activities of the Bank of China were stopped in 1960 because of this condition that it was operated by the State. In the present situation, is it a fact that the Malaysian Government is being pressurised by countries like the Soviet Union and Finance as to why Indian banks are being allowed this liberal consideration? Certainly, Malaysia has always been a very friendly country and they have been more than good to us in various matters of interest to India. Left to itself probably Malaysia would have treated our case with a little more liberalism, but because of the pressure of the Soviet Union and France, because they also operate State banks, Malaysia is being put in a very embarrassing position to ask the Government of India to conform to the rules. May I know how many million dollars are being effected by this kind of rules if they are applied, and when a decision is likely to be taken by mutual consultation with the Government of Malaysia in this matter? For, actually there is a large Indian population there who sustain their business and their economic interest through the lending by the Indian banks, and Indian banks are doing a very good business there and helping quite a lot of the Malaysian people as well as the Indian people. Can some kind of compromise be reached with the Government of Malaysia that under the present conditions when banking institutions have been nationalised, they should be permitted to operate there? From the Malaysian papers, I find that it has been reported that in spite of constant reminders by the Malaysian Government, the Government of India have not cared to reply to them. These are the reports appearing in the Malaysian papers, which the Government of India have not contradicted, and which the Government of Malaysia have also not contradicted. Therefore, I take it that the Malaysian Government have sent a number of reminders in spite of the fact that the Government of India have been keeping quiet and they have not replied to them specifically.

In this situation, may I know what the

position of the Government of India is, and what exactly the Government of India are likely to get by way of compromise or agreement with the Government of Malaysia?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member is right in saying that our relations with Malaysia are very friendly.

As far as the position of these branches is concerned, it is only a question of having a temporary arrangement for the time being, till our case is decided in the Supreme Court, because as I have stated in the main body of my answer, no reconstruction can be taken up unless the case is decided, and that is why we have approached the Malaysian authorities previously informally and now formally that some time should be given to us so that we can come forward with certain positive proposals with regard to the reconstruction of these banks. And as I have indicated in the main body of my answer, the Malaysian authorities are sympathetically considering that aspect of the question.

I am not aware of any pressure being put on the Government of Malaysia from this country or that country. But I have also stated that it is not an absolute law; if they wanted, they could have immediately closed down the branches, but with the authority and sanction of the Finance Minister they can allow those branches to operate. But it is also a fact that in 1960, they did not allow the branch of the Bank of China to operate, and that had to be closed down. As soon as we are in a position to negotiate with them, we shall negotiate and come to some settlement with them.

The hon. Member has asked what the total amount of deposits involved in these banks is. One Malaysian dollar is equivalent to Rs. 2.45. According to our information in the Indian Overseas Bank, it was 45.06 million Malaysian dollars; in the Indian Bank it was 13.22 million Malaysian dollars, and in the United Commercial Bank, it was 27.18 million Malaysian dollars, on the 18th July 1969 and the total was 85.46 Malaysian dollars which is equivalent to

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

about Rs. 21 crores. That is the total amount.

As far as the details of the reconstruction are concerned, at this stage it would not be possible for me to go into those details, because that would be a matter of negotiation between the two Governments.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

The hon. Minister has not said anything about the statement of the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia in the course of his reply to a question which ENS has asked. Now, the position is this. The Malaysian Government have reiterated that they will allow the Indian banks but the Indian banks will have to operate according to their laws. That is quite natural for a country to ask. What our Government will be able to negotiate is an uncertain factor at present, and we cannot really take any stand on the basis that they might negotiate something. Today, the position is this that the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia has indicated that any bank which operates there will have to operate according to the Malaysian laws. Therefore, I would like to know what Government are thinking on this matter. Suppose they insist that they have to operate according to their laws; then, are Government thinking in terms of denationalising those banks or else, what alternative are they having in view? I would like to know this, because Government cannot function in a vacuum. If the situation remains as it is today, what alternative arrangements are Government going to make? Are they going to make a departure in the case of these banks and denationalise them or are they going to ask them to withdraw their activities from Malaysia?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): So the Syndicate wants denationalisation?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: It is not the desire of the Syndicate to govern Malaysia. It is the utopian idea of Mr. Lakkappa to be the Prime Minister of Malaysia, it is not mine. Have a little more sense.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have already indicated that with the consent or the

permission of the Finance Minister their law itself provides that these branches could function for some time, and that is why in spite of the fact that our law came into force in July, these branches are continuing as yet, and, as I have said, we have informally approached them to give us some more time so that we could come to some proper arrangement. It would not be appropriate for me to spell out the alternatives at this juncture.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद मलेशिया ने जो आदेश जारी किये हैं उससे बड़ी गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। हमारे संबंध मलेशिया के साथ बहुत मैत्रीपूर्ण रहे हैं और हम सभी यह चाहते हैं कि ये खराब न हों। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनका कानून स्पष्ट है कि वे किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक को वहां पर काम करने नहीं देंगे, तो जब से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, तब से हमारे इन बैंकों के काम पर क्या कोई असर पड़ा है, क्या उनका कामकाज वैसे ही चल रहा है जैसे पहले चल रहा था ?

यदि वहां की सरकार ने यह आग्रह किया कि वह अपने कानून में कोई भी किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगी तो भारतीय व्यापार, भारतीय हितों और भारत के छातेदारों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना बना रही है ? इस संबंध में क्या कोई प्रोपोजल सरकार ने वहां की सरकार के सामने रखी है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक उन ब्रांचों के कारोबार का सम्बन्ध है, वे पूर्ववत् ठीक प्रकार से काम कर रही हैं और उनके कामकाज में किसी प्रकार की रुकावट नहीं आई है। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि बैंकिंग आर्डिनंस, 1958 की धारा 4 के अनुसार मलेशिया में काम करने वाली ब्रांचों की यदि पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर पूंजी किसी

बाहर के देश की सरकार के हाथ में होती है तो उस सूरत में वे ब्रांचिज वहां तभी काम कर सकती हैं जब वहां के अर्थ मंत्री की इस बारे में इजाजत हो। चूंकि यह प्रावधान है इस वास्ते पहले तो इनफार्मली और बाद में फार्मली हमने दरखास्त की कि कुछ समय के लिए वहां इन ब्रांचिज को काम करने का अभी अवसर दे दिया जाए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह मामला विचाराधीन है और वहां से निर्णय हो जाने के बाद इन ब्रांचिज को जिस प्रकार से रिकंस्ट्रक्ट किया जाए यह मलेशिया सरकार से बात करके तय किया जाएगा।

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) :** स्टेटमेंट की अंतिम लाइनों में आपने कहा है कि मलेशियन अधिकारियों ने हमें कहा है कि हम आपकी मांग पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे और आपको काफी समय देंगे इसके लिए। इसके मुकाबले में वहां के नेशनल बैंक के डिप्टी गवर्नर ने बारह नवम्बर को एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था जिसमें यह कहा था कि हमारा ला बिल्कुल क्लीयर है और हम किसी भी सूरत में इस तरह बैंकों को इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने यह कहा कि रीज़नेबल समय भारत को दिया जा चुका है और आगे ज्यादा टाइम देने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। इसके साथ ही जो हमारे इन तीन बैंकों के वहां स्पोकर हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे हैड आफिसिस से हमें कोई गाइडेंस नहीं मिली है बावजूद इस बात के कि हम बार बार उनको लिख रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां इन बैंकों का कारोबार ठीक से चलता रहा, सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है, क्यों गाइडलाइज यहां से नहीं भेजी जा रही है। उनके डिप्टी गवर्नर ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसके मुकाबले में जो भारत सरकार का स्टेटमेंट है, इसमें कहां तक तालमेल है ?

**श्री प्र० चं० सेठी :** जो कहा है उसमें तालमेल में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है इसलिए कि जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हमने टैम्पोरेरी तौर पर, कुछ समय

के लिए उनसे दरखास्त की है अभी इन ब्रांचिज को कार्य करने दिया जाए। जहां तक गाइडेंस दिये जाने का सम्बन्ध है हैड आफिसिस से, मैं बता चुका हूं कि जब तक मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विचाराधीन है, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए समय बढ़ाने की भी मांग की गई है। हमने कानक्रीट प्रोपोजल बनाने के लिए जो अवधि की मांग की है, उस पर मलेशिया सरकार ने यह जरूर कहा है कि हम जितनी जल्दी प्रोपोजल रखेंगे, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। लेकिन हमने उनसे कहा है कि इस मामले में क्यों देर हो रही है, इसलिए हमने उनसे और समय देने की दरखास्त की है, जिस पर वे गौर कर रहे हैं। हमारा विचार है कि हम शीघ्र ही यहां से बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट के किसी अधिकारी या कुछ अधिकारियों को, जो भी आवश्यक होगा, वहां भेजेंगे, ताकि इस बारे में और आगे बातचीत की जा सके।

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। बैंकों के स्पोक्समैन ने कहा है कि उन्हें उनके हैड आफिसिज से कोई गाइडेंस नहीं मिली है। यह कहा तक ठीक है ? मलेशिया के सेंट्रल बैंक के डिप्टी गवर्नर ने अपने 12 नवम्बर के स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि मलेशिया का ला क्लीयर है, वह पहले ही रीज़नेबल टाइम दे चुके हैं और अब आगे ज्यादा समय देने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने वह स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा है; यदि हां, तो उन्होंने जो सूचना दी है, उसमें और उस स्टेटमेंट में कहां तक तालमेल है ?

**श्री प्र० चं० सेठी :** जहां तक उन बैंकों को डायरेक्शन देने का ताल्लुक है, वैसा करने की स्थिति में हम नहीं हैं और उनके हैड आफिसिज भी नहीं हैं और इसी लिए उन को पूर्ववत् काम करने का मौका प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** ये जो दिक्कतें उत्पन्न हुई हैं, इनका होना इस लिए स्वाभाविक

[श्री मधु लिमये]

या कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद अन्य देशों में इन बैंकों की शाखाओं के बारे में एक नई स्थिति पैदा हुई। लेकिन केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही ऐसा देश नहीं है, जहां बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। कम्युनिस्ट देशों में और पश्चिम के कई पूंजीवादी देशों में भी—जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है फ्रांस और इटली में—बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह की दिक्कतें इस प्रकार के अन्य देशों के साथ भी उत्पन्न हुई हैं; यदि हां तो वे देश कौन-कौन से हैं। सदन को इस बात की भी जानकारी दी जाये कि क्या मलेशिया का कोई बैंक यहां पर है और क्या मलेशिया में किसी अन्य देश के सरकारी बैंकों की शाखाएँ हैं। मलेशिया के बैंकों सम्बन्धी कानून के अनुसार वहां की सरकार ने या मंत्री ने अपने हाथ में यह अधिकार रखा है कि वह विभिन्न देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध निश्चित करते समय अपने विवेक से अन्य देशों के बैंकों के बारे में फैसला कर सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार बैंकों के बारे में मलेशिया के साथ कोई विशेष संधि करने जा रही है; यदि हां, तो क्या वह अन्य देशों के साथ भी इसी तरह की संधि करेगी। यदि यह सब नहीं होता है, तो क्या सरकार भारत स्थित विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में नये सिरे से सोचेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक अन्य देशों में भारतीय बैंकों की शाखाएँ चलने का ताल्लुक है, मलेशिया में 1958 के कानून के मुताबिक सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि यदि किसी बैंक में किसी अन्य सरकार की पचास परसेंट या अधिक पूंजी लगी हुई है, तो वहां का मिनिस्टर यह फैसला कर सकता है कि वह बैंक चलना चाहिए या नहीं। यह स्वाभाविक है कि मलेशिया सरकार इस

अधिकार का प्रयोग अपने देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार ही करेगी। यह भी सही है कि जब 1960 में इसी प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, तो मलेशिया सरकार ने चाइना बैंक को बन्द करने के लिए कहा। जहां तक हमारे बैंकों का ताल्लुक है, उन के बारे में कोई प्रोपोजल पेश करने में अभी कठिनाई है। इस लिए फ़िलहाल हम ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि मलेशिया सरकार हम को इस के लिए कुछ अवधि दे दे, ताकि हम इस बारे में कानूनी प्रोपोजल रख सकें। जहां तक यहां मलेशिया के किसी बैंक के होने का ताल्लुक है, यहां मलेशिया का बैंक है।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह बैंक सरकारी है या निजी क्षेत्र में है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I do not have that information; I shall have to get it..... (Interruptions). I am sorry; I shall have to correct myself. There are no Malaysian banks functioning here.

जहां तक और देशों में कठिनाई उत्पन्न होने का सवाल है, अभी तक किसी अन्य देश में उत्पन्न कठिनाई का कोई ब्योरा हमारे सामने नहीं आया है। लेकिन यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जैसे कानून मलेशिया में है, वैसे और देशों में भी हों। अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई किसी और देश में उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पीछे जब बैंकों के नैशनलाइजेशन के बारे में बिल पर बहस हुई थी, तो विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने भी अपने विचार रखे थे और सरकार ने भी अपना दृष्टिकोण सदन के सामने रख दिया था।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने श्री पालकी वाला के द्वारा यह दलील रखी गई

है कि देशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, लेकिन विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है, जो कि डिस्क्रीमिनेशन है। क्या इन दलीलों की रोशनी में विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There is no proposal at the moment.

12.26 hrs.

RE: MEETING BETWEEN CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन यहां श्री सेठी ने कुछ इन्फर्नेशन दी थी और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी बोली थीं। मेरे पास उस के बारे में कुछ मोशन आये हैं। श्री मधु लिमये का कल का मोशन है, जो मुझे आज ही मिला है। इस के अलावा डा० राम सुभग सिंह का भी एक मोशन है। उनमें कहा गया है कि श्री सेठी और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट्स में फ़र्क है मैं उन को देख रहा हूं और देखने के बाद इस बारे में फ़ैसला करूंगा।

श्री सं० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने श्री मधु लिमये और डा० राम सुभग सिंह के नाम तो बता दिये, लेकिन आप ने सबजेक्ट नहीं बताया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के साथ कुछ आफ़िसर्स की बातचीत के बारे में।

मैं आफ़ हँड कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। मेरे पास और भी इन्फ़र्मेंशन आने वाली है। मैं उस को देख कर ही फ़ैसला करूंगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस के शुरू होने से पहले जब मेरे इन मोशन्स और दूसरे कागजात को देखने का समय होता है, तो मेम्बर साहबान आने शुरू हो जाते

हैं। मैं आप से यह जरूर अर्ज करूंगा कि कम से कम हाउस शुरू होने से पहले आध घण्टे तक मुझे हाउस के मुख्तलिफ़ कागजात बग़ैरह देखने का वक़्त दे दिया जाये। होता यह है कि एक तरफ़ से मेरे पास मोशन्स बग़ैरह आती हैं, जिन्हें मुझे देखना होता है और दूसरी तरफ़ मेम्बर साहबान आने लगते हैं। मैं ने पहले भी अर्ज किया था कि मेरे यहां मेम्बर साहब आ कर बैठते हैं और पाइप में तम्बाकू डालने लग जाते हैं। एक मेम्बर साहब आये और उन्होंने पान लगाना शुरू कर दिया। मेरी कर्टसी का नाजायज़ फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहिए। मेम्बर साहबान को समझना चाहिए कि स्पीकर बैठा हुआ है। हाउस आफ़ कामन्स के स्पीकर को महीने में एक मेम्बर मिलता है। मैं ने जब इस बारे में पूछा, तो उसके सेक्रेटरी ने बताया कि जो मेम्बर स्पीकर से मिलना चाहता है, पहले उसको रिहर्सल के लिए बुलाया जाता है—पहले रिहर्सल होता है कि कैसे स्पीकर के पास जाना है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस की पुनरावृत्ति यहां नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें तो आप बाथ-रूम से भी निकाल लेते हैं। कागजात को पढ़ने और देखने का वक़्त मिलता नहीं है। लेकिन यहां आते ही मेम्बर साहबान पुछते हैं कि मैंने फ़लां मोशन साढ़े दस बजे दिया था, उसका क्या हुआ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Sir, Britain is a decadent country: we are a resurgent country.

MR. SPEAKER: We are too much resurgent that it is having its reaction.

श्री सं० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक निवेदन है आप से। आपने जो फरमाया कि किसी साहब ने वहां आ कर सिगार भरने की कोशिश की या कोई पान लगाने लगा तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि नो-स्मोकिंग का बोर्ड आप के दफ़्तर के सामने लगा दिया जाय।



**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, वह ठीक नहीं है। कोई आयगा तो क्या कहेगा कि स्पीकर ने यह लगाया हुआ है। नहीं, यह गलत बात होगी।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :** यह जो कुछ भी आप को कहना हो बजाय यहां कहने के लिख कर के मेम्बरों को भेज दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कई दफा कहा है, बहुत दफा रिक्वेस्ट की है। कम से कम यह लास्ट अवर में न ले आवें। आप आते हैं, उसी वक्त दे कर और उसी वक्त यहां रूनिंग मांगते हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :** आपको जो आज इस बारे में प्रश्न दिए गए हैं उन पर भी विचार कर लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वही तो मैं कह रहा हूं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अभी-अभी मैं ने दिया है वह शायद आप के सामने नहीं आया है

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो मेरी तकलीफ है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, today we are having a discussion on the communal situation in the country. Yesterday we had made a request that some statement should be made by the Home Minister regarding the Banaras riots so that we could know the position there.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Since we are having the debate today, he will look into it.

12.31 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### CONCLUSIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES ON COAL MINING AND IRON AND STEEL

#### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-

MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Conclusions of the Eleventh Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held at New Delhi on the 6th November 1969.
- (2) A copy of the Conclusions of the Second Session of the Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel held at New Delhi on the 16th October, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2213/69]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 2051 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1969.
- (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2054 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1969.
- (iii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2305 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969.
- (iv) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1969—(Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2306 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969.

- (v) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill and Retail Price Control) Order, 1969 (Hindi version), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2307 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969.
- (vi) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2308 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969.
- (vii) G.S.R. 2545 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.
- (viii) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2546 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November 1969.
- (ix) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. 2553 in the Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1969.
- (x) The Foodgrains (Prohibition of use in Manufacture of Starch) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2608 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1969.
- (xi) G.S.R. 2669 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2214/69]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-  
MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI  
S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table  
a copy each of the following Notifications  
under Section 7A of the Coal Mines Provi-  
dent Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

- (i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification

No. G.S.R. 2483 (English version) and G.S.R. 2487 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.

- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2484 (English version) and G.S.R. 2488 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.
- (iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2485 (English version) and G.S.R. 2489 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.
- (iv) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2486 (English version) and G.S.R. 2490 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.
- (v) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2491 (English version) and G.S.R. 2495 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.
- (vi) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2498 (English version) and G.S.R. 2496 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India, dated 1st November, 1969.
- (vii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2493 (English version) and G.S.R. 2497 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969.
- (viii) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

in Notification No. G.S.R. 2494  
(English version) and G.S.R.  
2498 (Hindi version) in Gazette  
of India dated the 1st November  
1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2215/69].

12.34 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHE- DULUED TRIBES

#### FIRST REPORT

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I  
beg to present the First Report of the Com-  
mittee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes on the Department of  
Social Welfare—Re-organisation of the  
Offices of the Commissioner for Scheduled  
Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Director  
General, Backward Classes Welfare.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है आइटम  
नम्बर 6 के ऊपर जिस में अनुसूचित जातियों  
तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण सम्बन्धी  
समिति का प्रतिवेदन सदन में प्रस्तुत किया  
गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो टेबल पर प्रस्तुत  
कर दिए गए, इन में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कहां से  
आया ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : टेबल पर प्रस्तुत किए  
गए लेकिन जो आज से 6 महीने पहले  
अप्रैल में प्रस्तुत किया गया था उसका क्या  
हुआ ? पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो  
आई थी उस पर आज तक चर्चा नहीं हो पाई।  
हम तंग आ गए उस के लिए मांग करते  
करते। यह सारी कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें और  
आयोगों की रिपोर्टें जो आती हैं उन पर यहां  
चर्चा नहीं होती तो यहां रखने और फिर  
रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल देने से फायदा क्या  
है ? कम से कम पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट  
जो यहां रखी गई थी उस पर चर्चा होनी

चाहिए थी लेकिन आज तक सरकार उस के  
ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।  
यह सारी संसदीय समितियों की रिपोर्टें  
यहां इसी तरह रख दी जाती हैं। और फिर  
कभी उन के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया  
जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप की बात सुन  
ली है। लेकिन यह तो यहां ले ली गई है।  
इस के बाद आप कोई नोटिस बगैरह देंगे  
कि डिस्कस करना है तो उस को जरूर सोचा  
जायगा। इस वक्त जनरल डिस्कशन इस पर  
नहीं हो सकता है। अगर आप इसके बारे में  
स्पेसिफिक नोटिस देंगे तभी वह चीज  
आयगी।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : नोटिस मैं ने दिया था।  
संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि विचार  
करेंगे। मैं हर सेशन में रेज करता हूं  
इस सवाल को और वह यही कहते हैं कि विचार  
कर रहें हैं। तो आप इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय  
से जानकारी लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, जानकारी मैं  
उन से लूंगा।

12.37 hrs.

#### CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMEND- MENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now  
take up further consideration of the Central  
Silk Board (Amendment) Bill. Chowdhary  
Ram Sewak will continue his speech.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI  
RAM SEWAK): Sir, in my reply last  
evening....

श्री हुक्म चन्द कठुबाय (उज्जैन) : आप  
तो हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्री राम सेवक : कभी हिन्दी कभी अंग्रेजी  
दोनों में होना चाहिए।

In my reply last evening I had briefly touched important aspects of the production of raw silk, export of silk goods etc. I also indicated the steps we are taking to strengthen the sericulture research stations.

Sarvaswari Muthusami and Era Sezhiyan, who happen to represent this House on the Central Silk Board, had opportunities to have a closer look at the functioning of the Board and, I am glad, they have expressed satisfaction over the Board's functioning.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):** They did not express satisfaction over the working of the Board.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** Regarding the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission with the approval of the National Development Council, have intimated that during the Fourth Plan (1969-74), central assistance to States, with the exception of the funds to be provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, will be given as block loans and grants, each year. It has also been decided that each State should receive 30 per cent of the total allocation every year as grant and 70 per cent as loan.

It has also been made clear that the central assistance to the States will not relate to any individual scheme or group of schemes or head of development on the basis of matching contribution. It is doubtful if this pattern can be changed to suit the requirement of the sericulture Industry in isolation.

Shri Panigrahi said that production of silk in Orissa should be stepped up and technical and financial help should be given to an organisation of women in Puri District. About that I would like to say that the production of silk in Orissa has shown progressive increase which is largely due to the efforts and guidance of the Central Silk Board. Hon. Members will be interested to know that the production of tassar silk in Orissa was about 5,000 kilogrammes in 1950 and it rose to 21,000 kilogrammes in 1968. In short, there has been a four-fold increase during the course of this period.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar particularly referred to the fall in silk production in Jammu and Kashmir State.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar):** Because it rose from 5,000 kilogrammes to 21,000 kilogrammes, it does not mean that all the scope and opportunity has been explored there. The hon. Minister should admit that. It can go up to 50,000 kilogrammes also.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** Regarding the point made by Shri Panigrahi for assistance to an organisation of women sericulturists in Puri District, we will ask the Board to take up the matter with the concerned authorities in Orissa.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Thank you.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** Shri Abdul Ghani Dar particularly referred to the fall in silk production in Jammu and Kashmir State. The State's production in 1951 was about 54,000 kilogrammes. Due to the development plans of the State Government and the efforts of the Central Silk Board, the production reached a level of 98,000 kilogrammes in 1962. Thereafter, there has been a steep fall in the production which is more due to economic factors. The truth is that cocoon production no longer attracts the sericulturists as other avocations are more profitable. Government of India have nevertheless taken up the matter with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and sent to the State Government suitable proposals aiming at revival of the production. I hope the State Government will take steps to make sericulture industry more profitable.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki mentioned about the prospects of production of eri and muga varieties of silk in Assam and suggested a delegation to be sent to South Korea which reported to have made considerable technological progress in eri culture. The question of improving muga and eri has already been taken up and a number of experiments initiated. A four-man delegation, including a senior officer from Government of Assam, has recently visited South Korea besides some other countries. We are awaiting the report of this delegation and technological opportunity will be taken to adopt whatever advances have been made abroad for the development of eri production in the country.

[Shri Ram Sewak.]

The hon. Member also expressed apprehensions about competition which silk goods are bound to face from art silk materials. Production of pure silk goods in the country is on the increase and this increase is expected to be sustained because of the growing demand for these goods in foreign markets and growth of the cloth requirements in the country.

Shri Mahajan wanted labour to be represented on the Board. He would be glad to know that a labour representative is already a member of the Central Silk Board.

Then, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu referred to the silk manufacturing activity of big units like Binny and Co. There is no control over sale of raw silk and it is freely available in the open market. No special consideration is shown to any big manufacturer of silk goods. Some big units have been in the silk weaving line for several years and I am not sure whether it would be advisable and feasible to interfere with their activity at this stage. I need not go into each and every detail and I would like to assure the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, that no irregularities have been committed in the matter of appointment of officers and staff at the Central Sericultural research Station, Berhampore. The appointments of Director and Deputy Director at the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, to which Shri Basu made a special reference were made on the basis of selection by U.P.S.C. The Government are aware of the difficulties at the Berhampore Research Station. The difficulty has mainly arisen from the fact that this station has been working in isolation being outside the research pattern set by the Central Silk Board. The Government have now decided to transfer the administrative control of this Research Station to the Board and we expect that the Berhampore Research Station will play a useful and effective role in the sericultural research programme.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Regarding Berhampore Research Station, he mentioned that it is under the control of the Central Government. Why did not he take a decision earlier and transfer it to the Central Silk Board ?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: Then, an hon. Member suggested that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no harm if you listen to the objection raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is the plea which is being made by the Central Silk Board. They say that Berhampore Research Station is under the control of the Central Government. What is the use of the hon. Minister repeating here the arguments of the Central Silk Board ? He can say that the Central Government is taking a decision on the matter of transferring Berhampore Research Station to the control of the Central Silk Board. The decision is to be taken by the Government.

SHRI RAM SEWAK: I will look into the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

An hon. Member suggested that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to find out how best the requirements of the silk industry could be met. I would like to say that four Members of the Lok Sabha and two Members of the Rajya Sabha are represented on the Board.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Lakkappa has been somewhat critical in saying that the Central Silk Board has not been able to devote full attention to the development of Silk industry because the Textile Commissioner happened to be its Chairman. He also mentioned about the unsatisfactory situation of Jammu and Kashmir silk industry and the industry in Mysore. As regards Jammu and Kashmir, the scheme of modernisation of 300 reeling basins in the State at a cost involving Rs. 11.5 lakhs was sanctioned during the Second Plan. The State Government had also placed orders with a firm in Bangalore for the supply of 300 reeling basins of improved type. Of this, 100 basins have already been supplied by the Mysore State. The remaining 200 basins could not be installed in Kashmir for some time and later the proprietor of the firm also died and there was some delay in the commissioning of these basins.

As regards Mysore, under the pattern of Central assistance in vogue, till recently, 50 per cent grants and 25 per cent loans were given subject to the State contributing 25 per cent as matching provision. Though adequate allocations were made by the Planning Commission for development of silk industry in Mysore State, the State Government was unable to provide adequate matching provision during all these years and as such was not getting the normal requirement of funds for development of silk industry.

The hon. Member has specially referred to the trading activity of a party called M/s H. K. Bhushan Kumar of Bangalore. He has mentioned about the grant of a licence for export of 1.67 lakh kgs. of silk waste.....

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** It is 3.69 lakh kgs. of silk waste.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** My information is of 1.67 lakh kgs. of silk waste.

In accordance with the normal policy, for export of silk-waste of South India, the exporters are allowed to export 1 kg of silk-waste subject to the condition that they supply an equal quantity to either of the two spun silk mills in Mysore and Assam. On the basis of certificate of supply issued by either of the two spun silk mills, the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports concerned, permits the exports of silk-waste tendered by the exporters. The question of exporters of silk-waste having to go to the Board or the Central Government every time they want to export silk-waste, therefore, does not arise.

The facts of the case relating to M/s. H. K. Bhushan Kumar are that in February 1969, the Government Spun Silk Mills at Chennapatna all of a sudden stopped purchases of silk-waste as they were in a comfortable position regarding raw material stocks. I am told that they were having raw material for five months in their stocks.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** No, Sir. That is not correct. The allegation that I made was that....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Why should the Minister go on reading, Sir ?

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**....Shri Bhushan Kumar in collusion with the Minister in charge of sericulture in Mysore State has swindled lot of money. There was a condition that equivalent to the quantity of silk-waste should be supplied to the Chennapatna Spinning Mills, but that was not done.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK :** That is not correct that they had no stocks. They had stocks for five months.

An additional reason for stopping purchases by this Mill was lack of finance. This led to a virtual stoppage of exports of silk-waste as exporters were unable to secure the necessary 'supply' certificates' from the mills on the basis of which the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports could allow export. It was in this context that M/s Bhushan Kumar approached the Government of India for an *ad hoc* permit for export of silk-waste which was given after duly eliciting the views of the Government of Mysore which had in fact suggested that exports of silk-waste of South Indian origin could be freely allowed for some time. It became known later that the Government Spun Silk Mills, Chennapatna had recommenced purchase of silk-waste. Government of India promptly rescinded the decision regarding grant of *ad hoc* quota for export to M/s H. K. Bhushan Kumar. In the meantime, this firm had entered into firm contracts with buyers abroad to an extent of about 52,000 kgs. As the ethics of contractual agreement with importers abroad were involved, it was decided to allow M/s Bhushan Kumar to export 52,128 kgs of silk waste. Government of India, however, secured from this firm a bond of a value of Rs. 3 lakhs as also a Bank guarantee to bind them to supply silk-waste to Government Spun Silk Mills, Chennapatna, within a period of 90 days from the date of shipment.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** He has not given any security. It is all false.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Every time you get up Mr. Lakkappa. Please don't do that,

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** This firm has since supplied the appropriate quantity of silk-waste to the mills at Chennapatna and so the question does not arise.

Sir, with these few words I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** One or two points that I made during the course of my speech have not been replied to.

I made a specific point regarding the Government placing some revolving fund at the disposal of the Central Silk Board to enable it to sponsor and implement some centrally sponsored schemes regarding sericulture. For the information of the hon. Minister I would invite his attention to the resolution and the discussion held at the Central Silk Board meeting held at Hyderabad last year to make a request to the Government to place a sum of Rs. 2 crores at the disposal of the Central Silk Board. I would like to know what happened to that proposal and whether it has received the attention of the Minister and the Government. For the last 1½ years it is lying in the cold storage.

Regarding the filature industry in Mysore State, this is in doldrums. A suggestion was made by the committee to set up a Corporation and this is still under consideration. The Government of India wanted 51 per cent of shares to be taken and yet this thing has not fructified and we do not know when the Corporation will come into being.

These are the two points which I would request the hon. Minister to answer.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** What about the location of the Silk Board at Bangalore? Sometime back, he has assured something on the floor of the House, about the location of the Silk Board at Bangalore. What has happened to that? Let him give a reply to that.

**श्री रवि राय (पुरी) :** लकप्पा साहब ठीक कह रहे हैं। कारपोरेशन वाले में क्या हुआ ?

**श्री राम सेवक :** आयेगा।

**MR. SPEAKER:** He said he has no reply.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I want to know whether he is going to say whether it is possible or not.

{ **SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash):** He cannot read something, and then go.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Sir, what I asked is not a fresh question. In my yesterday's speech I had mentioned about these two points. The Minister had ample time to consult the Ministry and reply to everything. If he is not answering now, I do not know when he will be able to answer. The House has got a right to demand a reply from him.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) :**  
(व्यवधान).....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on my legs. Please sit down. You get so many chances. Still you are not satisfied.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a justifiable grievance. May I just have a second?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Half a minute. It should be a question only—not a debate.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** It is very very simple question.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** The Question should not be replied to by the Minister by one word answer 'No'.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** The question of shifting the headquarters of the Central Silk Board to Bangalore is not cropping up now. Repeatedly, inside as well as outside the House, suggestions have been made that it should be transferred.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is a suggestion.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Please wait for a second. I don't understand the impatience on your part.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Sit down please.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** I will sit down if you order me so, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not entitled for that after the Minister has answered. Will you please sit down ?

SHRIS. M. KRISHNA: I shall sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be a little more cautious while addressing the Chair.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I have been cautious, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I advise you not to be so very rash in your observations.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Can I stand up now, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You are young people. You are the people who have to deal with the Parliamentary System of Government. After all, where will it end if you behave like this?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA—*rose*

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you after the Minister. That does not mean that I can allow a Debate.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No fresh Debate can be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: No fresh Debate after the Minister's reply. Please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We made several representations that the Silk Board should be set up at Bangalore. What has he to say to that ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: We would like to know about that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I only tolerate you as a youngster. But the way you have spoken is very unpleasant to me. That is all right.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I have said no unpleasant thing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you about the procedure. It is this. After the Minister has replied, there can be no fresh discussion. If you are going to flout the

procedure, I do not know how we can carry on.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : इसमें डिबेट का सवाल नहीं है। हम बराबर सवाल पूछते रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should sit down. It is only with the permission of the Chair that he can rise. I do not give him the permission. So, let him please sit down.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: As a protest against the incompetence of the Minister, I stage a walk-out.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We stage a walk-out in protest; an assurance had been given that the Silk Board would be located in Bangalore, but Government have failed to implement that assurance.

(*Shri S. M. Krishna, Shri K. Lakkappa and Shri J. H. Patel left the House*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब लंच पर वाक आउट करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, बाद में करना चाहिए था।

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1970."(3)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up the clauses, I would like to say one thing.

The time allowed for this Bill by the Business Advisory Committee was 1 hour. Till yesterday this had taken 2 hours and 25 minutes, and now it has taken already 40 more minutes. I do not know what we can do. Whatever time we fix for the bills, we actually find that we take double the time or thrice the time allotted, and the



[Mr. Speaker]

reason is the way these gentlemen behave; they get up every time and they do not sit down, and they do not care for the Chair and they defy everybody and every procedure. What to do in such a case? Everything is going to dogs.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN (Visakhapatnam): That is too much.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it too much? I would ask the honest opinion of Shri Tenneti Viswanathan. I am asking for his honest opinion, and I shall be guided by that.

SHRI RABI RAY: Everything has not gone to dogs.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : While I agree with you, I would not agree to the expression of it. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that he agrees. I can change my expression. I only want his agreement.

I think since most of the points have been dealt with already, we may put the clauses together to vote now....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): My amendments have not been covered by anything said so far.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not speak in the general discussion?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: No, that is why I would like to speak on the amendments now.

MR. SPEAKER: For the benefit of the hon. Member, I would say that we shall have to adjourn after a minute for lunch and so, I shall take him as being on his legs, and he can speak after lunch.

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(SHRI M.B. RANA in the Chair)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ( पटना ) :  
सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह निवेदन करना है

कि बिहार में प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल है और यह आप को भी मालूम है। आज खबर आई है कि बिहार युनिवर्सिटी के चौदह प्रोफेसर भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उनको तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिली है और वहां के वाइस चान्सलर ने उन के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से इस पर कोई बयान दिया जाये ताकि स्थिति की जानकारी हो सके। कृपा कर के आप जरा शिक्षा मंत्री से कहें कि वह इस बारे में एक बयान दें। वह कम से कम यह तो बतलायें कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : मैं इस को सपोर्ट करता हूं। मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से चाहूंगा कि वह सदन में प्रोफेसरों के साथ जो वाइस चान्सलर ने मिसबिहेव किया है उस के ऊपर बयान दें। वह खुद प्रोफेसर रहे हैं और सब कुछ जानते हैं। उनको स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये। मैं वाइस चान्सलर के ऐक्ट को कंडेम करता हूं। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : शिक्षा मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि वह भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

14.08 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3.—(Amendment of section 8.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up clause 3. There is an amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I move:

Page 2,—

for line 1, substitute—

"(ii) in clause (c), after the word "reelers", the words "undertak-

ing research in manufacture and design" shall be inserted," (9)

In this connection I should like to take the House through the existing functions of the Board which are contained in section 8. They are : undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research; devising means for improved method of mulberry cultivation, rearing, developing and distributing healthy silk worm seed, reeling of silk worm cocoons, improving the quality and production of raw silk if necessary by making it compulsory for raw silk to be marketed only after the same had been tested and graded in properly equipped raw silk conditioning houses and the supply of technical advice to filature and charkha reellers. I do not want to read further because these are the three clauses which can cover, or possibly the Minister would say will cover, my amendment. I should like to show that they actually do not do so.

First of all, sub-clause (c) is going to be removed from the Act now. There is a provision in the Bill for deleting that sub-clause. The supply of technical advice to filatures and charkha reellers will go, and we shall be left with only sub-clause (a) which relates to scientific, technological and economic research. My point is that this does not refer to manufacture or design. It refers according to the report of the Silk Board to everything else like growing, like filatures etc. But the problems such as those which were raised yesterday by two Members that our silk waste was not being properly used remain. The silk waste is sent abroad and is returned to us as high-class quality silk. We are having no research as such on that aspect. I have gone through the last report of the Central Silk Board and I find no reference to any research on the proper use of waste to prevent its export.

Shri Kotoki had raised the question...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not replying to the debate.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am pointing out how necessary it is to incorporate this amendment. He was referring to Moga silk having a kind of lustre which was affecting its sales. There is no reference to it at all in the Central Silk Board's report

nor did the hon. Minister refer to the points raised in this connection. He did not say what we could do in that respect. My point is that there must be emphasis on such research. Unless there is such emphasis, it tends to be ignored, as the hon. Minister ignored these two points. This neglect of research has got its very serious consequences. I would like to refer the hon. Minister to the price of our silk and that of Japanese silk, given at page 39 of the report. Our silk sells at Rs. 165 as against the Japanese silk selling at Rs. 265. There is a difference of Rs. 100 in the two varieties of silk. There must be some reason for this. They are also using mulberry and Eri but they apparently have a better process for the same. I would, therefore, suggest that this slight amendment, which is almost consequential to the amendment deleting sub-clause (c) may be accepted, because it will emphasise the need for research in manufacture and in design of silk.

SHRI RAM SEWAK: We are seeking to delete sub-clause (c) from the Act, because sub-clauses (a) and (b) fully cover the activities mentioned under sub-clause (c).

The amendment proposed by the hon. Member reads as follows : The existing section 8 (2)(b) reads thus :

"devising means for improved methods of mulberry cultivation, rearing, developing, and distributing healthy silkworm seeds, reeling of cocoons, improving the quality and production of raw silk, if necessary, by making it compulsory for all raw silk to be marketed only after the same has been tested and graded in properly equipped raw silk conditioning houses."

The amendment proposed is that the words 'reeling, or as the case may be, spinning of silkworm cocoons and silk waste' be substituted.

The object of this amendment is this. In the case of mulberry cocoons, the silk filament is a continuous thread of 350 to 800 metres. When a cocoon is put in hot water (180°F) the gum which

[Shri Ram Sewak.]

binds the thread together is dissolved. Then the thread can be reeled as a continuous thread either in a filature, cottage basin or a charkha. If the moth inside the cocoon is allowed to come out of the cocoons, then the continuity of the thread is broken and it cannot be reeled. Such cocoons are called pierced cocoons and are spun like cotton either by hand on taklies or charkhas or in mills of which we have two at present, one at Channapatna in Mysore and the other at Jagi Road in Assam.

Eri cocoons (spun by silkworms which feed on castor or 'endi' leaves) do not have continuous threads and have to be spun just like mulberry pierced cocoons. Tassar and moga cocoons are reelable, but are quite often used for spinning as there is a lot of demand for spun yarn.

The amendment proposed by the hon. Member gives the impression that the words 'reeling or as the case may be, spinning of silkworm cocoons and silk waste' would cover spinning also. But I have just narrated the whole process, and it will thus be seen that spinning and reeling are totally different processes. The raw material used for reeling is the whole cocoon while for spinning pierced cocoons, silk waste and cut cocoons are used. In the case of reeling, the end-product of the process is reeled yarn which has a higher rating regarding quality and fetches a higher price.

Spinning on the other hand is done on taklies, charkhas or spun silk mills and yields spun yarn. In view of this, I do not accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4—(Amendment of Section 12)**

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9, after "by him" insert "or at least once in every third month." (4)

यहां यह है कि आडिटर जनरल की जब मर्जी होगी तब वह एकाउंट्स की जांच करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई हिसाब होता है या नहीं कि इतने इंटरवल पर सिल्क बोर्ड के एकाउंट्स की जांच करेंगे? कितने इंटरवल पर सिल्क बोर्ड के एकाउंट्स की आडिटर जनरल जांच करेंगे? मैंने यह कहा है कि :

"or at least once in every third month".

एकाउंट्स की जांच होनी चाहिये। सभापति महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि पैसे के मामले में बहुत ही धांधलियां होती हैं, गड़बड़ियां होती हैं और अगर लम्बा इंटरवल हो जायेगा, बारह महीने का इंटरवल हो जायेगा, तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इसीलिए मेरा यह संशोधन है कि ये शब्द इस में जोड़ दिये जायें कि हर तीन महीने के बाद सिल्क बोर्ड के एकाउंट्स की आडिटर जनरल जांच करें।

श्री राम सेवक : माननीय सदस्य ने जो संशोधन रखा है, वह मुझे मान्य नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि एकाउंट पोजिशन जुलाई अगस्त के बाद क्लियर होती है और आडिट करने में लगभग एक महीने का समय लग जाता है। उसके पहले आडिटिंग करना सम्भव नहीं है।

At present, the Silk Board does not earn any revenues of its own and the entire expenditure on its activities is met by the Central Government by way of grant as is provided in section 9(1) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

Sir, the provision for this purpose is made in the annual budget of the Central government. Under the existing arrangement, the accounts of the Central Silk Board are

audited by the Deputy Accountant-General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, Bombay, on a consent basis in a year. Detailed auditing is undertaken, which lasts over a month. This arrangement is quite satisfactory. It would, therefore, be clear that the periodicity of the audit suggested by the hon. Member once in every three months is not likely to be productive and would be cumbersome. For these reasons, this amendment may therefore, be rejected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendment to the vote.

*Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.*

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) :  
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ दो—उपधारा (2)—

“ ‘Auditor General’ शब्द के बाद ‘प्रति वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष आरम्भ होने के पूर्व’ शब्द जोड़ा जाये। ” (6)

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जुलाई और अगस्त के बाद एकाउंट्स की स्थिति स्पष्ट होती है। आज स्थिति यह है कि चूंकि आडिटर जेनेरल को एकाउंट्स को आडिट करने का अधिकार दिया गया है और आडिटिंग चार पांच सालों के बाद होता है, जिस के कारण कठिनाई होती है और बहुत गोलमाल भी होता है। इतने समय के बाद एकाउंट्स को चेक करने में कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए एकाउंट्स को आडिट करने का समय स्पेसिफिक रूप से निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए, ताकि हर वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष आरम्भ होने से पहले ही आडिट कर दिया जाये। इस बात को आडिटर जेनेरल पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। यह ऐसा संशोधन है, जिस को स्वीकार करने में मंत्री महोदय को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हर वर्ष आडिट होने से सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी रहेगी कि कहां गड़बड़ी हो रही है, सिल्क बोर्ड पर उस का प्रभावपूर्ण रूप से नियन्त्रण रहेगा और लोक सभा और देश को मालूम

होता रहेगा कि फंडिंग का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बिल नान-कान्ट्रोवर्शल है। वैसे ही मेरा यह संशोधन भी नान-कान्ट्रोवर्शल है और इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

श्री राम सेवक : मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि यह संशोधन मान्य नहीं है, इसलिए सदन से मेरा आप्रह है कि इस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendment to the vote.

*Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5—(Insertion of new Section 12A)*

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 2 —

12A में “on or before” शब्द के बाद “प्रति वर्ष संसद् के बजट अधिवेशन के आरम्भ होने के पूर्व” जोड़ दिया जाये। (7)

इस क्लॉज में बोर्ड द्वारा प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी रिपोर्ट को केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने पेश करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन इस में समय निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट हर साल बजट सत्र के पूर्व दी जाये। इस से सरकार और सदस्यों को बोर्ड के पिछले वर्ष के कार्यों के बारे में जानकारी हो जायेगी, जिससे बोर्ड को अगले वर्ष के लिए दिये जाने वाले अनुदान की मात्रा तय करने में सुविधा होगी।

आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I move:

Page 2, line 33, after "activities" insert  
"and achievements." (10)

This is also a small, terminological amendment, but it has its purpose and that purpose is to give proper emphasis to the provision of the law which we are enacting. The provision we are enacting is that the Board shall prepare for every financial year a report of its activities during that year. I have the report for the year 1967-68 before me. The report for the subsequent year is not yet available to us. It may be realised by the Ministry that the report which is more than a year late after that year has elapsed, is not a very useful report. This report itself was received by the Library on the 20th November, 1968. So, first of all, the activities get rather cold or forgotten by the time the report comes.

Secondly, what are these 'activities'? I have tried to read this Report, tried very hard to find out what the Silk Board has achieved during the course of that one year. The words used are "highlight of this institute" or "that institute". What do those highlights consist of? We hear that certain seeds were being imported into Kashmir from Korea. What happened to that seed? The achievement of that seed is not known. We have a report of only activities and not of the effectiveness of those activities. So, this House and the public are not able to judge what the Silk Board is doing.

In this connection, I would like to turn to some of the things not done by the Silk Board. When the question of the transfer of the Board from Bombay to Bangalore was being considered this morning it caused a lot of excitement. We can now consider that proposal without so much heat and with some light. That proposal was based on the simple fact that Mysore produces more than 70 per cent of the Silk in India and it has five representatives in the Board. Then, this Board being in Bombay, it tends to be confused with the other activities....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him confine himself to the amendments. He cannot

speak as if this is the first reading. He can speak only on his amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: This aspect has not been properly put before the House or the public. I would like the Minister to take note of this and give us a reply as to why this is not being done, because I have been charged by my people to ask you to get this transfer made. This is a proposal which has been pending for a long time.

So, this Report deals with only activities; it does not speak of achievements. When proposals given by the people are not at all taken notice of, you have a situation where there is no achievement. So, my amendment says that it should deal with not only activities but also achievements.

I would say here that we have a certain responsibility to our States and when our States feel very strongly about a proposal, if it has not received the attention of the government—not only no attention but it had not merited even a reply from the Ministry—we have the right at least to bring this matter to the notice of the House.

Now returning to the actual purpose of my amendment, I do hope that the Minister will accept this. We want a kind of balance sheet of what is being done; not merely detailing so many things which are attempted to be done. Unless there is some record of achievements we are again going to be left with reports like this which, however voluminous they are, are of little value.

श्री राम सेवक : जहाँ तक श्री मधुकर के एमेंडमेंट का प्रश्न है, वह एक्सेप्टेबल नहीं है। फिर भी इस बात की बराबर कोशिश की जायेगी कि यह रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी सदन के टेबल पर रख दी जाये। पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट भी हम ने सितम्बर के महीने में सदन पटल पर रख दी थी।

As regards the amendment suggested by Shri Lobo Prabhu, I accept it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Thank you.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कारण नहीं बताया है कि मेरा संशोधन

उन्हें क्यों एक्सेप्टेबल नहीं है। क्या वह मानते हैं कि रिपोर्ट हर साल आनी चाहिए।

श्री राम सेवक : हर साल आनी चाहिए। पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट रख दी गई है।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begu-sarai): The Minister concerned should assure the House at least this much that the annual report will be presented to the House. Otherwise, how do you expect the House to sanction the grant?

श्री राम सेवक : मैं माननीय सदस्य के पायंट से एग्री करता हूँ।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Then why don't you accept the amendment?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: That I am not prepared to.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: In other words, you accept and endorse the idea but you do not accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 7 of Shri Madhukar to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

Page 2, line 33,—

after "activities" insert—

"and achievements" (10)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1—(Short Title)**

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1968" substitute "1969"

—(Shri Ram Sewak)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.*

### Enacting Formula

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" substitute "Twentieth"  
(1)

—(Shri Ram Sewak)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAM SEWAK: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति जी, इस बिल का तो मैं थोड़ा स्वागत ही करूंगा लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत नाकाफी बिल है। बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में सरकार चाहे पूरी तरह से परिस्थिति का अध्ययन करना नहीं चाहती है लेकिन जितने तरक्कीशुदा मुल्क थे उन में मजदूरी बढ़ जाने के कारण सिल्क की पैदावार घटती चली जा रही है। सिल्क की मांग दुनिया में बहुत ज्यादा है। और अपने देश की हालत यह है कि जहां एक्सट्रीम क्लाइमेट है काश्मीर के अन्दर वहां से लेकर जो दक्षिण का अपना मैसूर है वहां तक सभी जगह शहतूत के पेड़ उगते हैं। सबाल सिर्फ इतना है कि कहीं उनको रेशम के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है कहीं नहीं किया जाता है। मेरे अपने गांव में बहुत लोगों के पास शहतूत

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

के पेड़ हैं और मेरे पास भी कम से कम सौ शहतूत के पेड़ हैं। लेकिन कीड़े नहीं पाले जाते हैं बल्कि उन की पतली पतली लकड़ियाँ टोकरी बनाने के काम में आती हैं। पूरे देश के अन्दर शहतूत पैदा हो सकता है। देश गरीब बहुत है। बड़े किसान के यह मतलब का नहीं है। या तो यह छोटे आदमी के मतलब का है या बहुत छोटे किसान हैं या खेत मजदूर के मतलब का हो सकता है। बजाय इस के कि हम शहतूत का बाग लगाएं हमारे सभी किसान अपने खेत की मेंड पर शहतूत का पेड़ लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन यह रेशम की तरक्की करने का काम सूबे का है। आप का काम यह है नहीं। आप में और उन में कोई तालमेल है नहीं। सूबे की सरकारें जो हैं मैसूर को छोड़ कर बाकी की हालत ऐसी है कि जैसे काश्मीर में देखिए आधी पैदावार रह गई। उन को कोई विशेष दिलचस्पी है नहीं। पता नहीं यह कब तक स्थिति चलती रहेगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विचार कर ले। इस बिल को तो आप पास करने जा ही रहे हैं। इस के बाद इस स्थिति पर विचार कर के कोई ऐसा काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल लाइए, कोई ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट बनाइयें कि जिस से अगले पांच दस साल के अन्दर देश में जहां कहीं रेशम के कीड़े पाले जा सकते हों जहां कहीं भी शहतूत होता हो उस को लिया जाय और पूरे देश में अलग अलग टाइम पर इसके पत्ते पकते हैं तो उसी हिसाब से इस का कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया जाय ताकि रेशम का उत्पादन 6 गुना सात गुना बढ़ा सकें। यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए एक दो बातें निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह उद्योग हमारे देश में बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। पूरे देश के पैमाने पर यह उद्योग फैला हुआ है और खास तौर से काश्मीर, बिहार के भागलपुर, आसाम

और यू० पी० के वाराणसी के अन्दर इस का केन्द्र स्थापित है। इन तमाम जगहों पर यह उद्योग खतरे में है, संकटग्रस्त है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो बुनकर हैं उन की मदद खास तौर से की जाय और जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योगपति हैं जो यह उद्योगधन्दा चलाते हैं सिल्क का, उन की मदद की जाय। दोनों की जब तक आप मदद नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं होगा। और यह मदद की सम्भावना खुल भी गई है क्योंकि अभी 14 बैंकों पर सरकार ने कब्जा किया है, उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप के पास पैसे भी आ गए हैं। यह भी रोना नहीं रोया जा सकता कि हम उनकी मदद कैसे करें? आप के पास करोड़ों अरबों रुपये हैं। उन में से आप सहयोग समितियों को भी मदद कीजिए और बहुत सारे मजदूर सहयोग समितियों से अलग रह जाते हैं उन की भी मदद करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर आप यह नहीं करेंगे तो आप सिल्क को सस्ता भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। सिल्क का दाम दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे जैसे साधारण लोग जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं उन के लिए बहुत मुश्किल है सिल्क का व्यवहार करना। तो अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बड़े पैमाने पर लोग इस का व्यवहार करें तो उसे सस्ता होना चाहिए और वह सस्ता तभी होगा जब सरकार छोटे-छोटे व्यवसायी और जो काम करने वाले हैं उन मजदूरों की मदद करे। इसलिए आप इस दिशा में भी कदम उठाइए। इस ओर कदम नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

जो आप ने सिल्क बोर्ड बना रखा है जितना उस को काम करना चाहिए वह नहीं करता है। उस में आप का पैसा बरबाद होता है। आप उस को उपयोगी बनाइए। उस की अच्छी तरह छानबीन करके आगे का रास्ता तय कीजिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सिल्क बोर्ड की कार्य-प्रणाली को भी सुधारा जाय। तभी उस पर जो पैसा

खर्च किया जाता है उस का औचित्य हम साबित कर सकते हैं ।

**श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बलसार) :** सभा-पति जी, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ । परन्तु स्वागत करते हुए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले के जमाने में हमारे देश में सिल्क का उद्योग बहुत अच्छा चलता था, सिल्क के कपड़े वगैरह सब कुछ अच्छे बनते थे, लोग इस्तेमाल भी करते थे । लोगों को रोजी भी मिलती थी । लेकिन आज कल इस देश में आर्ट सिल्क का बड़ा व्यवहार हो गया है । उसका एक मतलब यह भी है कि सिल्क बोर्ड के द्वारा या सरकार द्वारा जितने छोटे लोग इस में काम कर रहे हैं उन को जितनी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं मिल रही हैं । अभी एक बात यह भी आई कि बम्बई में जो उस का दपतर है वह मैसूर में हटाया जाय । मगर मैं उस के खिलाफ हूँ क्यों कि सिल्क सिर्फ मैसूर में नहीं है । मैसूर में ज्यादा होता है यह ठीक है लेकिन काश्मीर में, बिहार में, बंगाल में सब जगह सिल्क का उद्योग चल रहा है । तो मेरा यही एक सुझाव है कि उस का दपतर बम्बई में ही रहना चाहिए ।

**श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) :** मैं सिर्फ एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने कल फरमाते हुए इस बात पर तवज्जह नहीं की जो पावर लूम के बारे में कहा गया था कि पहले यह सिल्क हाथ से ही बनता था । अब एक और बात चल रही है कि आगे पावर लूम को लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे हैं । उस के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ फरमाया नहीं । दूसरी बात यह थी कि आखिर काश्मीर में प्रोडक्शन क्यों कम हुई ? इसका कोई न कोई रीजन इन को देना चाहिए था । मैं ने कहा था कि दो तरह से प्रोडक्शन कम होती है । एक तो यह कि हड़तालें हों, घेराव हो और उस से काम करने का मौका न मिले । दूसरा यह है कि वहां अमन न हो, जिन्दगी का इत्मीनान न

हो । और तीसरी चीज यह है कि फसल न हो । मैं समझता हूँ कि फसल भी वह करते हैं । तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी सरकार जो है काश्मीर की जो मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे काश्मीर को रेप्रेजेंट करती है चाहे वह पाकिस्तान ने जब्दस्ती उस पर कब्जा किया हो ।

लेकिन हमारी सरकार सारे काश्मीर की सरकार है । वह क्यों इस बात में नाकाम रही कि हमारी जो उपज थी, वह वजाय बढ़ने के कम हो गई । क्या इसलिये कि आप सादिक साहब को परेशान कर रहे हैं । पहले शेख को चलता किया, फिर बख्शी को चलता किया, अब सादिक को चलता कर के कासिम को ला रहे हैं और फिर कासिम को चलता कर के आसिम को लाओगे ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار : میں صرف ایک عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے کل فرماتے ہوئے اس بات پر توجہ نہیں کی جو پاور لومس کے بارے میں کہا گیا تھا کہ پہلے یہ سلک ہاتھ سے ہی بنتا تھا۔ اب ایک بات اور چل رہی ہے کہ آگے پاور لوم کو لائسنس دئے جا رہے ہیں۔ اسکے بارے میں انہوں نے کچھ فرمایا نہیں۔ دوسری بات یہ تھی کہ آخر کشمیر میں پروڈکشن کیوں کم ہوئی۔ اسکا کوئی نہ کوئی ریزن انکو دینا چاہئے تھا۔ میں نے کہا تھا کہ دو طرح سے پروڈکشن کم ہوتی ہے۔ ایک تو یہ کہ ہڑتالیں ہوں گھیراؤ ہو اور اس سے کام کرنے کا موقع نہ ملے۔ دوسرا یہ ہے کہ وہاں امن نہ ہو۔ زندگی کا اطمینان نہ ہو۔ اور تیسری چیز یہ ہے کہ فصل نہ ہو۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ فصل بھی وہ کرتے ہیں۔ تو سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے کہ ہماری سرکار جو ہے کشمیر کی جو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سارے کشمیر کو ریپریزینٹ کرتی ہے



[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

چاہے وہ پاکستان نے زبردستی اُس پر قبضہ کیا ہو -

لیکن ہماری سرکار سارے کاشمیر کی سرکار ہے - وہ کیوں اس بات میں ناکام رہی کہ ہماری جو اُبیج تھی وہ بجائے بڑھنے کے کم ہو گئی - کیا اسلئے کہ آپ صادق صاحب کو پریشان کر رہے ہیں - پہلے شیخ کو چلتا کیا پھر بخشی کو چلتا کیا اب صادق کو چلتا کر کے قاسم کو لا رہے ہیں اور پھر قاسم کو چلتا کر کے قاسم کو لگے -]

شری ک॰ سی॰ مधुकर : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह नहीं बताया कि रांची में जो रिसर्च स्टेशन है उसकी ज़मीन आधे से अधिक बेकार पड़ी हुई है, काम में नहीं आ रही है। उस के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं और करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राम सेवक : श्रीमान्, श्री महाराज सिंह भारती जी ने जो बात रखी है कि सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जाये, देश में मलबरी के जो पेड़ हैं उन की लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल सिल्क के कोड़े पालने के लिये होना चाहिये, उसी सिलसिले में यह बिल यहां पर लाया गया है और इस को काश्मीर में लागू किया जा रहा है। काश्मीर में सिल्क की जो प्रोडक्शन कम हो गई है, उस के बढ़ाये जाने के सिलसिले में हम राज्य सरकार से बातचीत कर रहे हैं और आशा है कि भविष्य में सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन वहां पर बढ़ेगा। सिल्क बोर्ड के द्वारा भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में बराबर यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े।

जहां तक सिल्क की कीमत बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, चूंकि देश में और विदेशों में इस की खपत बढ़ी है, हिन्दुस्तान के भी बहुत से लोग इस को पहनने लगे हैं, इस लिये खपत बढ़ जाने

के कारण इस के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। इस के साथ ही यह हम चाहते हैं कि गरीब लोगों को रोजगार मिले, उन को ज्यादा पैसा मिले, उसी दृष्टि से हम ने सुझाव दिया है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये उन की मदद की जाय, उन को अधिक रुपया सहायता के रूप में मिल सके।

जहां तक एक माननीय सदस्य ने सिल्क बोर्ड के दफ्तर को बम्बई से मैसूर में ले जाने का प्रश्न उठाया है, वहां से उस को हटाने की इस समय हमारे सामने कोई योजना नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.43 hrs.

#### PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the subject matter of the Amendment Bill falls mainly under Entry 53 of List I—Union List—of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, namely, Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

The Petroleum Act, 1934, as modified from time to time, like all other Acts promulgated in the thirties are based on the Acts prevalent in the United Kingdom at that time. The Act relates to the import, transport, storage, production, refining and blending of petroleum. The object of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder are to ensure safety from the fire hazards due to inflammable nature of petroleum.

The present Act is based on Foot-Pound-Second system in vogue until recently. The country has adopted Centimetre-Gramme-Second system properly known as Metric

system. It is therefore, essential to revise the references from the Foot Pound System to metric system. Accordingly, to illustrate, unit on capacity, gallon has been changed to litres [Section 6 Clause (a); Section 7 (i), Section 8(1) and (2), Section 9 (i) (b) 9(2) of the existing Act].

The temperature in fahrenheit scale has been changed to centigrade after necessary rounding of amendment. The nomenclature used in the Act for different grades of petroleum is not very satisfactory and it is considered desirable to rationalise and simplify the nomenclatures in accordance with the practice obtaining in other advanced countries.

Accordingly, the following changes have been made.

Existing nomenclature	As amended
Dangerous petroleum	Petroleum Class A
Non-dangerous petroleum	Petroleum Class B
Heavy petroleum	Petroleum Class C

Opportunity is also taken to enhance the penalty for violation of the provisions of the Act making provisions for charging fees other than licence fees as in the existing Act. to remove other minor lacunae observed in the administration of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

Section 28 of the existing Act provides penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder. In the Bill penalty has been enhanced as it is too mild and thereby public safety is adversely affected. The majority of the fire accidents took place due to unauthorised storage of petroleum and in most cases they could be attributed to non-observance of the Safety Rules and Conditions laid in the Petroleum Rules. Fire and explosion in the case of some of the petroleum products are acute and their use is progressively increasing in the country. If the penalty for violation of the safety rules and conditions is too mild, the parties concerned are prone to give good care and attention to their observance.

Taking all these aspects into consideration this Section is proposed to be amended to enhance the penalty.

Section 4 (Rules for the Import, Transport and Storage of Petroleum) Clause (e) has been amended to insert "including the charging of fees for any services rendered" as there is no provision in the present Act to charge any fees except "Licence fees", so that provision could be made in the Rules for charging fees for various services, such as, scrutiny, examination and approval of proposals relating to design and/or layout of pipelines, pipeline installation, tank-vehicles and receptacles for petroleum, etc.

The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objects. It is a very simple Bill. The references in the existing Act to gallons etc. will be changed to litres under metric system. The Bill is absolutely innocuous and non-controversial and I hope and trust that it will receive the approval of all the sections of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaking on the Bill which has been presented to the House, I would certainly admit this, that the Hon. Minister has been looking after this Department with great earnestness and seriousness. But, unfortunately, the basic decisions which the Hon. Minister has taken, or the decisions which should have been taken, are not allowed to be taken by the Minister.

While introducing the Bill the Hon. Minister has said that the Bill is a simple one. Sir, the Bill is a simple one, but on the basis on which this Petroleum industry has been working, on that, I would like to raise certain serious objections. This Bill has given us an opportunity to go into the very question of the way the petroleum industry is being built up.

Sir, in Assam there was a big agitation for a very genuine demand of theirs for a second refinery. Assam requires to be handled on a different footing. The economic condition of Assam is such that they have got only one raw material and economically viable commodity, and that is petroleum. And, yet, the very genuine

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

demand of the Assamese people for a refinery has not been conceded.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wand-Wash) : Is she pleading the case for a second refinery in Assam ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am talking about Assam, and my hon. friend may talk about Gujarat. Certainly, I would talk about his State also, if there is any petroleum available in his State. I do not understand why at the mention of the name of Assam, the DMK Members should become so sensitive about it. Do they consider that Assam is not part of this country ? The demand for a refinery in Assam is very genuine, and yet when the Prime Minister went to Assam, thousands and thousands of people went to jail, and with one unanimous voice, they demanded a second refinery. I do not understand why this demand of Assam is not being conceded. The condition of Assam is such that almost all the raw materials from Assam, whether it be spices, or timber or hardboard or matchsticks etc. are purchased from there by people from outside. For instance, *tez patta* is being purchased for Rs. 7 to 8 per maund in Assam and it is being sold in the Calcutta market for about Rs. 150 a maund, and all that profit goes to different people and different parties and not to the people of Assam. I would, therefore, strongly submit that this decision cannot be delayed. By delaying this decision, we would be creating an explosive situation in Assam, politically and otherwise. This Bill relates also to the maintenance of law and order. I think it will be impossible for Government to control the sentiments of the people of Assam and they can never be controlled by the police or the military. After all, the sentiments of the people of Assam have to be understood, and all consideration and compassion has to be shown to appreciate their plight.

I was talking about *tez patta*. That is just one commodity and just one instance, which points to the need for the Assam people getting the benefit. This is one commodity where they can have certain benefits, and yet the question of royalty has also not been decided. A committee was formed probably under the chairman-

ship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, and he devised a formula. I do not know what happened to that formula. Therefore, I strongly recommend that this situation should not be allowed to become more inflammable than petroleum itself. The hon. Minister has sought protection in regard to inflammable commodities. But what about the inflammable spirit of Assam ? That has to be recognised, and the Prime Minister cannot really make a fool of everybody. Abraham Lincoln had said 'You can fool some people for all time and all people for some time, but you cannot fool all people for all time'. In the case of Assam, in the case of Telengana and in the case of other things, everywhere, the Prime Minister is trying to fool all the people all the time. I would submit that no longer should the people of Assam be cheated and deceived. I understand that the Prime Minister has promised them a second refinery privately, in their ears, but I would like to ask the Prime Minister whether she will publicly own this demand for a refinery and concede it.

I come to law and order also....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should confine herself to the Bill proper.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Law and order concerns this Bill. (*Interruptions*). If my hon. friends want to be spokesmen for Government, let them go and sit there and let them not speak sitting here. They should be ashamed of this kind of behaviour on their part. They seem to be more loyal to Government than the Government themselves. Let the Government be allowed to speak for themselves, and let not my hon. friends speak for Government. Let them not try to become the stooges of the Prime Minister and the Treasury Bench.

This Bill relates to the maintenance of law and order also. There is a refinery and there is a fertiliser project in my constituency and in the neighbouring constituency. The hon. Minister had visited that area. I would like to know what has been done to maintain law and order in that area. Daylight murders are being committed on the so called notorious dolomite area, which the hon. Minister knows, and the hon. Minister also knows whose con-

stituency it is. Let me not mention the name of the gentleman whose constituency it is. He is a very important person of a particular party which is also a member of the United Front....

**SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA** (Begusarai): But she has been claiming that constituency herself.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:** I would like to submit that law and order is being disrupted there by certain forces. I would submit that law and order must be maintained there. The hon. Minister knows that the staff in the refineries and in the fertiliser factories have been complaining to him that they are not feeling safe and they are not sure of their security of life. The hon. Minister should come forward and say that such a thing will not be allowed to happen. I think they have complained to him continuously that the law and order position is bad in that area and that it is impossible for the staff to work there. I would like that the hon. Minister should look into this and try to strengthen the forces of law and order there so that the personnel of the refinery and the fertiliser factories which are close to each other may have a feeling of protection.

Then, I would suggest that there should be a sound personnel policy. Sir, I come from Bihar. There is the Barauni refinery and there is also the fertiliser project going on there. But the National Development Council and the National Integration Council which met at Srinagar had decided that almost all the class IV and class III jobs would be given to the local people. Still, there is a complaint; I think the hon. Minister knows that whenever he has visited that area, there have been demonstrations held against him and against his Ministry and to appeal to him.....

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** May I submit that there was no demonstration staged against me?

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:** I know that the hon. Minister is so generous and such a thorough gentleman, that probably the demonstrators were generous to him. But that does not

mean that they have no feelings. We should appreciate the strong feelings of the people of that area. Even for class IV and class III jobs, outside elements are taken. I do not deny that India is one. Outside elements have to be taken in the public sector projects. But it is the decision of the National Integration Council that employment opportunities should be given to the local people in the public sector projects in each State at least in regard to the lower posts. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter and evolve a sound personnel policy for all public sector undertakings in each State. This cry is going on that local employment is not available to the local people. In regard to class I and II posts, I do not deny that a competitive examination is a useful thing because merit should certainly be a very sound consideration for such appointments.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:** I am the first speaker from my party, and, therefore, please do not ring the bell all the time. I am the first speaker from my party, and, therefore, I must be allowed to have my time.....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** But there are two names from the hon. Member's party.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:** We shall adjust the time between ourselves. On a Bill you cannot just go on ringing the Bell every two minutes. That is not generally done. I am speaking on behalf of my party. Therefore, please allow me to have my say.

**SHRI NAMBIAR** (Tiruchirapalli): Every party has some time allotted to it. Let the hon. Member speak within the time allowed.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:** My hon. friend is not going to get anything by being a spokesman of the Government here. So, let him keep quiet. (*Interruptions*).

My hon. friend Shri Yogendra Sharma may perhaps be getting what he has wanted

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We are going to get something only by being in the Opposition.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : He has got what he wanted in Kerala and he is going to get what he wanted in Bengal also, and so he may be very happy, and I do not mind it. So, I can quite appreciate his being a stooge of the Treasury Benches.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We are happy that she is in the Opposition.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : We know why he wants to be on the side of Government, because he is getting everything that he had wanted. They are going to get a government in Bengal which he would never have dreamt of, and which is going to drive the Marxists away....

15 hrs.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : I have every sympathy for your misfortune.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : This is not my misfortune. You better settle among yourselves, the masses and you, what is the misfortune and to whom.

Therefore, I would like to submit that this matter of evolving a sound personnel policy and giving employment to the local people must be considered at the top level. It goes against the very spirit of the National Integration Council's recommendation that local people have still to seek employment in Class III and Class IV. For the whole of India you have to evolve a policy as to what you are going to do.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak, but I have to submit again that you please do not go on ringing the bell every two minutes because it upsets our trend of thought.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not dictate to me what I should do. You have done enough.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : I wish to take only two minutes. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak on that Bill tomorrow, but now we are taking up another subject, the Communal situation, on which the hon. Minister is making a statement.

15.02 hrs.

# MOTION RE: STATEMENT ON COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move:

"That the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 3rd December, 1969 on communal situation in the country, be taken into consideration."

I laid a statement on the Table of the House on the 3rd December. I do not want to elaborate on that statement, but in order to facilitate the discussion, I have to make a statement on the incident that took place on the 2nd in Banaras. Some Members did make a demand for such a statement.

According to the information received from the State Government, a riot took place in Varanasi town in the afternoon of December 2, 1969. There had been a local dispute among two communities about the hours of worship, kirtan, etc. Units of the State police and Provincial Armed Constabulary had been posted there to maintain peace. Towards the afternoon when the two communities had congregated for worship, a mob of about 1,000 belonging to the minority community armed with spears, *ballam*, etc. indulged in heavy brick-batting, causing serious injuries to about a dozen police personnel and others as well. When the situation grew worse, the PAC opened fire to disperse the unlawful assembly. Three persons had succumbed to their injuries on account of the firing. Condition of one person injured in the riot is reported to be serious. All necessary measures have been taken to maintain peace. An order under section 144 Cr. P. C. has also been promulgated in certain parts of Varanasi. 32 persons have so far been arrested. There is no information about any other damage or incident, apart from the riot. The situation is now reported to be under control and the normal civic life has not been disrupted. The Additional District Magistrate has commenced an inquiry into the circumstances of the firing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 3rd December, 1969 on communal situation in the country, be taken into consideration."

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehradun):  
I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 3rd December, 1969 on communal situation in the country, records its strong disapproval of the manner in which the communal riots were handled in the State of Gujarat leading to the death of thousands of people and uprooting of a large number of families." (1)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 3rd December, 1969 on communal situation in the country, is of the opinion that the present communal disharmony in the country is because of the growing nature of Indian capitalism and hence in order to eradicate communalism it is imperative to abolish capitalism in India." (3)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे समय बतला दीजिये कि मैं कब बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपका सविस्तर मूवमेंट मोशन है। आप को बाद में मौका दिया जायेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे टाइम दे दिया जाये क्योंकि मेरे यहां फंक्शन है। मुझे बतला दिया जाये कि दो बजे, तीन बजे, चार बजे कब बुलाया जायेगा। यह तो कल भी चलेगा क्योंकि इसके लिये पांच घण्टे हैं। कोई भी समय मुझ को बतला दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : समय नहीं बतलाया जा सकता। ईश्वर भी नहीं बतला सकता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सविस्तर मूवमेंट मोशन का मतलब यह है कि पहले मुझ को समय मिला चाहिये। ऐसा कभी इस हाउस में नहीं हुआ कि सविस्तर मूवमेंट मोशन को पहले समय न मिला हो। अगर कोई इस तरह का इन्स्टेंस हो तो मुझ को बतला दीजिये जब पहले समय न मिला हो। सविस्तर मूवमेंट मोशन का मतलब ही यह है कि वह पैरलल चलता है मेन मोशन के। लेकिन इस के लिये मुझे कोई ज़िद नहीं है। मुझे तो केवल समय बतला दीजिये कि इतने बजे मुझ को अवसर मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप को टाइम मिलेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : समय बतला दीजिये, मैं उस समय आ जाऊंगा। आखिर कोई तो समय होना चाहिये।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इन को श्री मोरारजी देसाई के बाद समय दे दीजिये तो भी ठीक होगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह क्या अनुशासन है कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट के सभापति ठीक समय भी हम को नहीं बतला सकते।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आप को समय मिलेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे समय बतला दीजिये, मैं हाज़िर हो जाऊंगा। समय नहीं बतलाया जा सकता तो फिर क्या हमारी डिस्प्लिन रही ?

सभापति महोदय : आप को टाइम मिले तो आज बोल लीजिये 6 बजे तक, और अगर न मिले तो कल बोल सकते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे कल का समय दे दीजिये लेकिन निश्चित समय दे दीजिये। अगर यहां डिस्प्लिन नहीं रहेगी और

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हमारे सभापति यह भी नहीं बतला सकें तो फिर काम कैसे चलेगा ?

**सभापति महोदय :** सभी लोग बोलेंगे और कहेंगे कि समय बतला दिया जाय तो यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** सन्स्टिट्यूट मोशन देने का मतलब यह होता है कि हमें पहले मौका, मिलेगा । अगर पहले मुझ को समय नहीं मिला तो मैं इस पर आग्रह नहीं करता, लेकिन समय मुझ को बतला दिया जाय ।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैं आप को पौने 6 बजे बुला लूंगा ।

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) :** The problem which we are discussing just now is in my view one of the most important and the most worrisome. I know that there are substitute motions to the main motion which seek to find fault with the Government of Gujarat in dealing with the situation in Ahmedabad. I do not propose to speak on it because I consider that the whole episode in Ahmedabad has been placed before a judicial commission which will ascertain facts and give its decision as to what happened, who was to blame, whether the Government acted properly or not. Then will be the time for us or anybody else to speak about it. I do not think that it is proper that one should discuss this matter now in this House apportioning blame here and there and elsewhere or even to give figures of the dead because it will be prejudging the issue that is being judged by a judicial body. I know that my friends in this House have acquired the right to speak anything anywhere in whatever way they like. But I do not want to commit that error. I would not go into it whatever may be the provocation.

I should like to deal with the problem as a whole because that is what should be tackled and that is how the proposition has been put. It is not a new problem; it is a continuing, pestering sore that has been paining us and it might assume proportions which might even destroy us. I therefore consider that it is a problem which must be considered objectively without passion and

without trying to apportion blame to any one person or another, though we have got to find out why these things are happening and what are the remedies to be taken to see that this problem is remedied. Unless communalism is rooted out from this country, I am afraid the future of this country cannot be bright. We have got therefore to root it out, and to root it out we have got also to look at it objectively, to know what it is in order that we can attack it properly.

There was no communal trouble in this country before the Britishers came. The people were all living together amicably. There were no communal riots in this country. They started only in the last part of the last century when the Britishers tried to divide the communities to take advantage of one against the other. First they supported the Hindus after the mutiny and then they supported the Muslims. Ultimately, the Muslim League was created, as a reaction to which the Hindu Maha Sabha got created. All this went on and the rioting went on from time to time in this country after that time. It assumed the worst shape just at the time of partition and before it. Mr. Jinnah who was a nationalist for many years became a communalist because he took affront at something that happened and he translated himself into a communalist. He gave a call for riots in 1946 and the riots started on a large scale. And the partition of the country witnessed episodes for which we have got to be ashamed on both sides. It was a terrible thing that happened at that time. Those who took part in it became beasts and the atmosphere of retaliation was so vitiated and so intensified that it took the toll of Mahatma Gandhi's life. Mahatma Gandhi was a sacrifice to this monster of communalism which was created at that time. But Mahatma Gandhi's sacrifice gave sanity to this country for quite sometime. And these incidents disappeared for sometime.

Again, when the Hindus were pushed out of East Pakistan with atrocities committed on them, there was again tension created in this country, and yet, Mahatma Gandhi had died at the altar of communal passion not at the hands of a member of another community but at the hands of one of his

own community because they felt that Mahatma Gandhi was being partial to the other community whereas he was trying to see that both the communities lived with affection for each other. But that is the fate of all saints and that is the fate of all true and honest men. But it did bring us back to sanity for a sometime, and things did not get vitiated at that time; we were able to keep control over ourselves to a large extent. But, after that, again it began to raise its head, especially when the second time there was an exodus from East Pakistan in about 1963 or 1964—I do not remember exactly the year. Then, communal tension mounted up very greatly and there were riotings and communal clashes taking place in several parts of the country, especially in the north.

I had gone and visited some areas at that time and I knew what the tension was. And yet the tension was not over after that. Perhaps we did not take all the steps that we should have taken. When I say this, I am referring to all of us; I would not say one or the other; some may have done more, some may have done less; some may be guilty of negligence, some tried to add to the fire wittingly and some did unwittingly, but it went on. In 1967, again, it started in a bad way which created communal tension which is there in the country today, which is the most dangerous thing as I see it.

I went to Ahmedabad when I learnt about the terrible incidents there and I saw no other way of checking it except by taking the extreme step of fasting. But I did it because I was afraid that what happened in Ahmedabad might spread throughout the whole Gujarat State, in the village areas also, and may also travel throughout India. It is therefore, that I had to take the extreme step and, for various reasons,—Government's action perhaps might have contributed to the calming down of the situation—peace has been restored there. And yet we hear of an incident in Banaras only yesterday or day before yesterday.

I saw the tension in Ahmedabad and, as I said, that tension is a terrible thing. We must find out why that tension is there and in what way we could remove that tension. Unless that tension goes, there is no remedy for us.

The National Integration Council has been sitting from time to time for quite a few years, perhaps with some break here and there. But, I am afraid, it has not been able to touch effectively this problem. So, we will have to think seriously of what we should do to solve this problem, if we want to achieve a future for this country which we all want to achieve, which Mahatma Gandhi wanted to achieve, for which he lived and died. He served the country more in his deaths than even in his life because he brought sanity to us at that time.

When formerly communal riots were taking place during the British period they were for local causes, mostly for cow slaughter or music before a mosque or temple or other such incidents. They were only local. They were kept up by connivance by officers and by other people who were trying to have this kind of atmosphere created in the country.

It was thought that the creation of Pakistan would solve the problem and see the end of it. Unfortunately, it has not only not seen the end of it but it has increased the tension. Pakistan has a lot of hand in it, by constantly emitting poison against India and attacking the secularism of India throughout and not giving it any rest. It is natural because Pakistan is a theocratic State and secularism does not suit it. Therefore it does not want secularism here. It does not also want this country to progress. That is possible. But we need not be guided by what they want us to do or what they try to do. They may try to do it, others may try to do it but we need not get panicky about it. There may be agents here who might provoke these things. Yet, if we are sane, if we are really secular as we are pledged, as our Constitution enjoins upon us and, more than the Constitution, as the culture and civilisation of this country enjoins upon us, if we are really secular in our minds and in our behaviour, this thing can disappear in no time. But, I am afraid, you scratch anybody in this country, and, barring a few exceptions, very rare exceptions, you will find that everybody will talk communals at the time of tension in one way or the other. This is what we have got to remedy.



[Shri Morarji Desai]

Rioting takes place because there is tension and mistrust. The loyalty of Muslims is also being attacked or suspected which also is one of the reasons why tension is growing. I am afraid, this is a very wrong thing that is happening. Why it happens has also got to be considered. I think, it is absolutely criminal to doubt a whole community and its loyalty simply because some people may do some wrong. But when it happens on a large scale and affects the other community, passions have no reason and rationale. They have got to be cooled down and removed by actual actions by the leading people, the Government, the politicians, the social workers, and the leaders of the communities and society. This is what we have got to do.

We are finding that sometimes the majority community is blamed for every thing and the minority community, even if it is responsible, is not blamed. This is one reason which gives the majority community a grievance. The minority community sometimes does not get a fair deal, either in services in some places or in the dealing of other matters, and therefore the minority community also gets a grievance. All these grievances have got to be taken note of and removed.

There are processions which also emphasize this factor. There were processions on account of the demolition or defilement of a mosque, Al Aqsa, in Palestine. The processions were there in Gujarat—in Ahmedabad, in Nadiad and in other places. There were huge processions. One need not object to processions provided they are peaceful, quiet, without slogans. I myself do not understand what useful purpose these processions have in this country; yet, I would not object to these processions if they want to have them. But during these processions such slogans as *Islam se takrayega choor choor ho jayega* are shouted. To whom is this referred in India? If such a slogan is shouted in Palestine, I can understand that it is against Israel. But when such a slogan is shouted in this country, with the background and tension which we have, it has a terrible effect on the Hindu mind. It is no use running down the Hindu community merely as such; they are also human. Therefore both sides have

got to take care to see that nobody is incited or excited. Yet, this was said and nobody has condemned these things.

Then, *Pakistan zindabad* is shouted in several Muslim processions from time to time. Why should that be done? When that is done, naturally, the feeling arise that their sympathy is more with Pakistan than with India. This is the ground why extra-territorial loyalty is suspected. But this is done by a few people. I would not say that this is done by the whole community. No single community in my view in this country is as a whole wanting to have enmity with the other community; the bulk of the people want to live in peace. There are some elements which want that all should live in peace and tell people accordingly but they are not effective. There are some other elements in every community which do not want to have peace because they live on those things—they are easily becoming leaders sometimes—so that they can benefit and profit by it.

Then, there are some agents who work as provocative agents. But I do not bother about agents. If we are careful ourselves, the agents will disappear. They can be traced and they can be dealt with very easily.

What requires to be done is this. If there is something wrong done by the Hindu community, all the Hindu leaders ought to condemn it. But that does not happen every time. If the Muslims have done something wrong, all the Muslim leaders ought to condemn it. But that is not done either. The extra-territorial loyalty is not merely suspected of Muslims by Hindus. At the time of Arab-Israeli trouble, I found that Christians were attacked by Muslims in Kashmir because they suspected them of sympathy with Israel. All these things are there. The poison is deep down everywhere and this poison has got to be taken out from the body-politic. If we do not take it out, the poison will permeate the whole body and every part of it and the country will be dead even before we realise it. Therefore, this is the most serious matter in my view and it is this which I want to bring to the notice of my hon. friends in this House and also to the country as a whole. It is a matter on which it is difficult

to speak in a very short time. I do not want to take a very long time and go beyond what is due to me because that also would be a wrong thing.

I would say that unless this is taken into account and unless we take to remedies also which are very essential, any amount of debate here might even lead to exciting more communal passions, because the things that are spoken and done here sometimes go out and wound the feelings of various sections. It is a very wrong thing. It is no use trying to say that it is only the communal bodies which are doing it. Those who profess to be non-communal bodies—I am afraid, my friends of the Communist Party will get perhaps angry if I say this—also fish in troubled waters to take advantage and encourage one or the other by turns as it suits them. I found, in Ahmedabad, that some of my friends of the Communist Party who had gone there were guests of a person from whose house bombs were found and they went about with him. And the Ministers go on making statements without a sense of responsibility. If this is done, then it adds fuel to the fire. It is very difficult afterwards to cool down the tempers which arise. It is no use blaming people when they are aroused and when they are angry.

It was a very very painful experience in Ahmedabad this time when I saw, perfectly good men whom otherwise I could never suspect of any communalism, getting affected by communalism. It is because we have not taken care to see that wrong elements are suppressed. This is what is happening. When riots take place, we all try to go at them and stop them. But that is only trying to put down the whole matter for the moment. Are we trying to see that there is deterrent punishment? We are not doing it. Deterrent punishment ought to be given to those who have encouraged communal passions. What steps have we taken to see that we go at them?

I have had considerable experience in this matter in the State of Bombay when I was in charge of it. I can say with confidence that it is not a difficult task. If those who have to administer law and order are objective, if they are without any pre-

judice in their mind and they treat everybody equally, whether he is a personal friend or anybody else, and treat him severely if he is wrong, if that is done, I say, communalism can be not only controlled but it can be wiped out. This is what we have got to do. This is what is not being done. I do not know whether we have the capacity to do it or not. I do not know the capacity of this nation to find a remedy. If this nation has not got the capacity, it would only deserve to die. But this nation has lived for thousands of years and it is not gone. I have, therefore, the most abiding faith that this country will never disappear, will never die and it is destined to rise to the highest and will lead a peaceful world and have a happy human society as Mahatma Gandhi wanted to do.

But mere faith alone is not going to help us if we could not put that faith into action. I believe all my friends must have that faith. Otherwise, they are not good citizens of this country. Everybody wants and claims to be a good citizen. If he claims to be a good citizen, let him show his faith in action. This is what we have got to do. Therefore, I would suggest that Government should, in this matter, become strong and strict and take steps to see that all those who fan communal hatred directly or indirectly are dealt with strongly.

I think the time has come when all communal bodies ought to be controlled. They must not be allowed to take part in politics. I should say that it should not be left to the Government to decide what is a communal body. I would say: let there be a body, an impartial body which will judge any institution or organisation. It is not that only a body which is considered communal will be communal. Some apparently non-communal bodies perhaps will be more guilty of this than even the communal bodies. Therefore, I would not like to say that only a particular Party is doing this. It is said that if one associates oneself with Jana Sangh, then it is taboo. Then Muslims and others are put forward to run down these people. But if some people side with the Muslim Leaguers and Akalis, then it is not communalism. What kind of standards have we got? If these are the standards which we are going to follow for political purposes, for political games, I

[Shri Morarji Desai]

am afraid we will not be able to find a proper remedy. (*Interruptions*). This is now going home probably. That is why it is being felt. (*Interruptions*) I am not blaming anyone. I am only saying that all of us are responsible on occasions, one or the other, at one time or the other. The only thing is that I find fault only when the other person hurts me but I do not find fault when I hurt the other man. This is what I am trying to say. Don't try to wear the cap when it suits you or fits you. I am not trying to put the cap on anybody. I am saying that most of us are responsible for this. We have got, therefore, to take stock within ourselves, to have introspection and see that none of us is responsible for this kind of fanning the fire and unless we are determined to do that, any amount of debate is not going to do us any good. Let us sit down quietly. Those who are concerned with this kind of leadership should sit down.....,

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :...and meditate.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: ...not meditate but we have got to discuss and take practical reasons. Meditation is only for oneself but not when national affairs are concerned. Then only discussion and consideration is necessary and then also lightheartedness should not come. I know my friend always wants to be a very pleasant person. Pleasantness should be there but not lightheartedness. This is the most serious matter in my view and this is what I want to impress upon my hon. friends that it must be treated as such.

I am afraid our intelligence also is not completely efficient. We will have to find out what to do. It is not the fault of anybody. We have inherited some thing like that. Now we have to think seriously and find out what we can do to see that intelligence is properly obtained. When those who have to keep law and order are not supported in their difficult task and are blamed whenever they take strong action, then they will also get demoralised and they will not take any action. That also we will have to consider. We easily ask for judicial inquiries on everything. I think in the matter of dealing with communal riots, if we are not going to be

careful and if we demoralise the Police or even the Military, we will be dead and gone. That is why we have got to see that if some body has exceeded the action and was cruel or was very wrong, certainly action should be taken against him. But that does not require judicial inquiry. When you talk of judicial inquiry, everybody gets blamed and those who have got to deal with it, at the moment when they have to deal with it, if they take strong action, you blame them 'You are very harsh. You have taken strong action'. If you do not act for the matter of safety and just do what is ceremoniously necessary, then you say 'You are weak. You have taken no action. Therefore also you are bad'. Now what has one to do? It is, therefore, that one has got to support these forces. I would like to refer to two incidents in this matter which took place in Ahmedabad. One was about the Koran. Another was about the Ramayan. It happened about 6 or 8 months ago. A pedlar was going about with his old books to sell and somehow it got overturned. A policeman was passing from there. He was dealing with it, and his foot perhaps touched one of the books. It happened to be the Koran. So, it was creating a riot. How was it an insult to the Koran? Where was the question of that policeman trying to insult the Koran? Was not the pedlar himself insulting the Koran in the manner in which he was peddling it? But nothing was done to the pedlar and it was the policeman who was asked to apologise to the man. So, why should he act next time? That is all that will happen if officers are asked to apologise in this manner.

Now, the other incident was of Ramayan. A play of Ramayan was being played in the streets and it went on till 12 O' clock when no license was taken. The policeman said, 'You must stop it; you cannot go on doing it, because it is not within law, not within regulations.' And then, he was charged with insulting Ramayan. What non-sense is all this? But, we are all encouraging such non-senses one way or the other. If it suits me, I will support the Ramayan fellow. If it suits me, I will support the Koran fellow. If it suits me I will support the other fellow. These things ought to be stopped and the

Police ought to be allowed to take action and strict action. On the contrary, if he does not take action, he must be dismissed; and, that is what ought to be done. But, merely for taking action a man is punished. If this is being done, and if you sit in judgement that they have failed and they have not done anything, I am afraid, we are not going to get where we should get. And therefore it is that the administration has got to be up and doing, but it is not merely the administration which will be able to do it, because they are also bound down by politicians and politicians have also got to see that they behave properly in this important matter and do not in any way try to deflect the issues. And, if anybody does it, I think, strong action should be taken against him also, whoever he may be, and this is how we have got to act.

We have got also to attend to Education, which we are not doing. We are not trying to educate our children to respect all religions. In the name of secularism, we are taking them away from religion. As a matter of fact, I do not see why we should not teach them religion. Let every child learn his own religion first, whatever he chooses then let the child learn afterwards the other religions. Then he will respect all religions. Unless that is done, even bad customs will not go away. By proper education everybody will learn the goodness of religions, they will begin to respect each other and they will begin to help each other in seeing that good part is maintained and the wrong part is gone. And there will be no quarrel left. But this is an affair to which we will have to pay attention for quite some time.

But, unless we are earnest about it and unless we are prepared to deal strongly with anybody who deals with it wrongly, who tries to do it even unwittingly, I am afraid, we will not be able to find the remedy. As Shri Badshah Khan said, how many people have been punished in this riot? If you take the account, you will find hardly anybody punished. Now what is this? This is the greatest inefficiency. If that inefficiency persists, then, any amount of propaganda is not going to avail us.

It is therefore that Government have got to devise ways and means whereby mis-

creants who are responsible for this and that, who connive at it and also encourage such things, are dealt with severely and are given deterrent punishments. Because, this is not a matter which can be solved only by preaching or merely by Education. Education and preaching and good advice will be nullified by some few miscreants if they are allowed to go there and do such things. It is therefore that I plead with the Government that they should devise means whereby they can take effective action. In the matter of integration also, I think integration work out to be more by non-officials than by Government. It should not have the stamp only of Government on it. Today it is in the charge of Government. I think it should be in the charge of non-official, and Government should help non-official to achieve integration. Then and then only integration will come in properly. This is what I would suggest to the Government. They can deal with it as they like, but before resuming my seat I should like to beg of my friends here, through you, that they should give earnest thought to this, that, instead of trying to blame one or the other, they should take the problem as a whole and find out a permanent remedy for it, and let us begin to act on it from tomorrow. That is the only way to deal with this problem—not to find fault with one or the other, forgetting it and making political capital out of it. That way will lie ruin, that way our future is not going to be safeguarded.

SHRI YAJNIK (Ahmedabad) : I make no apology for concentrating all my attention, as my predecessor has done, on the disturbances in Gujarat which have entailed the loss of hundreds, if not thousands, according to some calculations. As a matter of fact, it is with a sense of deep shame and sorrow that I as well as Morarjibhai have to deal with disturbances in Gujarat. I believe that my work has been considerably facilitated by the impartial and judicious manner in which my predecessor has dealt with this problem. But I am not a political sanyasi and I cannot draw a curtain on all that has happened in Ahmedabad in the name of the enquiry commission that has been appointed by the Government whose handling of the situation has to be judged by it.

[Shri Yajnik]

I do not want to pass any judgment on the Government or any parties. But I want to give a matter of fact account in brief of what I heard and saw when I was in Gujarat for all the months preceding the disturbances and during the period of the disturbances. Morarjibhai has recounted before us the various incidents which helped to create communal tension in Ahmedabad. There was the Koran incident. There was the earlier procession where slogans that should not have been raised were raised. And there was also the Ramayana incident.

Let me tarry for a while on the Ramayana incident. The incident took place on the 4th and a victory procession was marching through the streets of Ahmedabad on the 15th. The matter was kept hanging for eleven days. The Government was very tardy in handling the situation, with the result that the communal passion was rising all the time. Then came the incident that took place on the 16th noon or evening — the attack on the temple. These things can happen when passions are roused on all sides. There was communal tension among all communities in Ahmedabad. There is no denying that fact. The attack on the temple ignited the gun powder that had been there for many months.

But how did the Government deal with it? I was profoundly sorry to see that. The next morning what I read in the newspapers was that some Sadhus had been injured, why we did not know. Then we saw that some shops had been burnt. There was no press note by the Government or the police commissioner. When in the morning I received a telephone message from the Police Commissioner asking us all to meet at the police office in order to consider the communal situation I did not understand what the communal situation was about. But when we were meeting at the police office and we found the shops and bazaars closing all around the city of Ahmedabad, we thought that there was something in the air. The Muslim friends were asked to apologise to the Mahant and they did so, they did go to the mandir to apologise but it did not work. A large majority of the Hindus, I must frankly confess, felt that the Government had let them down because they did not take any action against the miscreants

and what action had been taken was not publicised. The majority community thought that its very existence, its life and security were endangered and therefore they started taking their own action with the result that the communal monster stalked not only in the streets of the city but even in the suburbs of the Ahmedabad city. By the evening of the 16th, curfew was imposed. It was all right. I was living at that time in the suburb. I found that hundreds of persons were going around and moving about. When I went out the next day I saw fires burning everywhere. In fact we saw big fires from the suburbs across the river in the city and as I went round I saw fires burning here, there everywhere, more especially in the suburbs. There was pilferage and looting and burning and killings galore. I must at the same time say that the people in the city kept their wits about them. For having been accustomed to live together for a very long time, for many centuries, they kept their heads on their shoulders and a spirit of amity prevailed. But in the suburbs, a large number of persons had gathered together from all areas in India and were employed in the mills and factories. They are comparatively ignorant and superstitious and Ramayana and Koran had done their work among them. Maybe, there were people who publicised or carried on communal propaganda among them. But we have to reckon with the hard fact that communalism ran riot throughout the city by Friday. It was all right for the Government to impose a curfew. The police and the SRP could have been called in hundreds and thousands from all ends of Gujarat within twelve hours and they could have been given arms. We read in the papers the Home Minister saying that more than 10,000 arms had been given to the Gujarat Government. What did they do with them? I was not in a mood to criticise Government at that time. I looked around and saw the policemen could not deal with miscreants in hundreds and thousands with little dandas and sticks. When I saw that they were sitting in front of some of these fires, I asked them what they were doing and why they were not dealing with the situation, they said: we have only these dandas and so we cannot take action. Maybe some police personnel might have been given arms may be

about five among 25 or 30 and the enquiry may reveal full facts. But that was absolutely insufficient to deal with the trouble. What about tear gas? Tear gas was not used in Ahmedabad. It was during 1956 when the Mahagujarat movement was started, there was firing on the first day, and tear-gas shells were being used all over the city during all those disturbances between the people and the police. But now nothing happened at all, for four days. Then we heard that the military was coming; that the border police force were coming and we were happy that some forces were coming to deal with the situation. But even then, when the military drove into the city, there was discussion about the part that the police would play, that the local government would play and the military would play. Ultimately, the charge was given to the military and the city of Ahmedabad was committed to the care of the military on Tuesday, and that was the 23rd. Then of course, there was peace: all the killings had been done; all the lootings had been finished and all the pilferage and all the robbery and dacoity had been done, and then of course the military gave peace to the mind of the people; the people at last thought that they could sleep well. Luckily on the 29th, the mills started working. Now, that was a new era and we were happy to see that anyhow peace was restored. But it was an uneasy peace. The Government went on reducing the hours of curfew but the people hurriedly rushed to their homes at 7 or 8 O'clock. All the buses, cinemas, everything was empty at 8 O'clock, and even now, I have it from the Government pleader who represents the views of the Government that an uneasy peace prevails. Communal tension is still reigning in Ahmedabad and that is why they oppose the bailing out of the accused persons.

Believe me, I was all the time in Ahmedabad and yet I had no desire to criticise Government at all. In fact, there were Congress leaders who came to see me and other leaders also, and the Chief Minister also came to see me on the day when I broke my fast, and I told him that I had no desire to take sides; that I did not want to criticise the Government.

I only wanted to see that peace was restored.

I agree in a very large measure with what Shri Morarji Desai has said about the restoration of peace by giving a new education, by fighting the concepts of muslim treachery and disloyalty and of Hindu chauvinism and of Christian disloyalty and so on. This has to be certainly done and I am glad that I can associate myself with him wholeheartedly with the constructive part of what he has said. But imagine my shock when I found that the refugee camps that had been started in the city were dismantled on the eve of Badshah Khan's visit to Ahmedabad. Why were they dismantled? Why were they closed? The facile reason was given that people went back to their homes! There were no homes to go to; the homes had been burnt; their cottages had been burnt; there were only the gaping walls and there were only mounds of ashes and dust and junks of wires and mess that had been left behind. There were no homes to go to; where were they to go?

Then, when all those camps were closed, Badshah Khan wanted to know where they had gone and they were shown the places to which they had gone. They were shown the private camps to which they had gone, and I hear from reliable testimony that to the shame of the Gujarat Government, 10,000 or 20,000 people are still living in these private camps that are subsidised by their own community, the minority community.

Well, that gave me the rudest shock and I thought that it was necessary to open my heart and my mind to all to whom I could speak in Delhi as well as in Ahmedabad. It is not a question of giving names. I spoke and then I said that the Government had taken a role which cannot be justified. Do you want to justify yourself before Badshah Khan? Do you think that Badshah Khan is so childish as not to draw proper lessons from what he hears and what he sees with his own eyes?

So, although there is peace, apparently there is no peace in the mind. And why is it so? Because, somehow or other—I am only saying what I am feeling within

[Shri Yajnik]

my own heart—the people are not happy with the kind of law and order situation that has been created by the Gujarat Government. I am very sorry to have to say this.

The Government of Gujarat has appointed an inquiry commission. It is not a judicial commission. A judicial commission would certainly bar all discussions about Ahmedabad. But this is not a judicial commission; it is an inquiry commission. Therefore, what I feel is that this commission of inquiry does not create any confidence in the minds of the people. You can see it from the response that has been evoked by this commission. People are uneasy about it, even now, as the Government Pleader himself has confessed, with the result that people are not enthusiastic about taking their grievances to the inquiry commission and getting proper redress.

So, what I say to the Central Government is that you must be aware of your own responsibility. It is the Central Government that has sent the military force in order to impose peace on the city of Ahmedabad. I saw armed policemen going round—may be some military personnel also—in the city. So, the Central Government cannot absolve themselves from the responsibility. Now that they have restored peace, they must also enquire into the causes of the troubles and also the responsibility of the Government. The Gujarat Government is now in the position of an accused person, whose conduct has to be enquired into. No accused person can get away by appointing a judge to enquire into his own conduct. Therefore, I would humbly plead with the Government of India to see that a proper commission of inquiry is appointed in order to go into the facts of the situation and to come to an impartial verdict and then to devise ways and means in order to see that the poison of communalism is rooted out of the minds and hearts of the people of this country.

**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM** (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, we are discussing this grave problem under the shadow of a major tragedy which overtook the country, namely, the calamity that took place at Ahmedabad a few days back.

The Home Minister, as usual, has presented to this House a statement of the communal situation as he does whenever any communal riots take place. But I must state that the statement does not give us any assurance of any effective action being taken, or measures being taken, to root out communalism. I am told that during the last year more than 200 communal incidents, both major and minor, took place in this country. Every time the Home Minister gave the same kind of assurance. Still, I must say that the minority and the Muslims particularly are in the same vulnerable position.

16 hrs

This is the most important and burning problem which confronts us and the country. It requires an immediate solution not only in the interest of the country but also in the interest of the many million lives of the Muslims. This communal frenzy and passion have become in this country a breeding ground of hatred, passion and enmity which have been undermining the unity of the country and are bringing into ridicule our policy of secularism. Evil forces, evil persons and organisations, have been infuriating the people to indulge in acts of massacre, looting and arson. And this has been going on unabated. Now there has been an increase, both in intensity and magnitude, in the frequency of these communal riots and it has been spreading throughout the country.

I come from South India. South India was comparatively free from such communal troubles. Even now, my hat off to the Madras State and to the people of Madras, I have not heard of any communal incidents in Madras. Even Mysore, with its old tradition which I shall mention later on, was comparatively free; so also other States. But as was pointed out by some, this communal monster has been infiltrating and putting its head in South India also, being goaded by antinational and anti-social elements. We shudder to think of some incidents which have lasted for weeks and weeks and which have cost hundreds and thousands of lives.

What happened at Rourkela, Ranchi and Nagpur? These are all incidents which

are not complimentary to our Government. But in spite of this our Government does not think it fit to take effective steps. The climax has been reached in the riots of Ahmedabad. So far I think such a tragedy is unheard of in the history of our country. It is unprecedented. Thousands are reported to have been killed. Streets were littered with dead bodies and a friend of mine told me that dogs were feasting on those bodies. Property worth crores and crores of rupees has been burnt and looted. Thousands of Muslims have been rendered homeless.

**SHRI S. M. SOLANKI** : (Gandhinagar) : Not only Muslims but Hindus also.

**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM** : Thousands of persons have been rendered homeless. When innocent persons wanted to go to other places, they were attacked in trains. All this happened. We are ashamed of such a tragedy. We must bow down our heads in shame. We must bow down to the inevitable.

I belong to a minority community. I do not find fault with the Government. I do not come from that area—Shri Yajnik comes from that area; Shri Morarji Desai comes from that area—and I have to rely on reports and I do not want to pass any harsh remark on the Government. But whatever it may be, it must be said that if there had been an effective police, if the police had acted diligently and vigilantly, if the military had been called in time to help the police, I think, there would have been minimum amount of loss of life and the carnage would not have been that much as it had been.

It is also a fact, as stated by Shri Morarji Desai, that there had been some incidents both on the side of Muslims and on the side of Hindus which were calculated to wound each others' feelings, such as, the Koran incident, the Ramayan incident and other incidents. It is claimed that the communal tension was there and it was brewing and the Central Government also knew about it. Whether the local Government took timely action or not and what the Central Government did on such an occasion is a matter for investigation.

I will not say anything. Anyhow, the unfortunate sufferers are the Indian citizens who have died.

The Home Minister has said that is the responsibility of the local Government to maintain law and order. Well, in isolated cases and in small incidents, the local Government may be trusted to maintain law and order. But in such a case where it affects the entire country, where the entire population of the country is affected, has the Central Government no responsibility? It is the duty of the local Government to maintain law and order. But whose duty is it to ensure the safety of the millions of Muslims and other minorities in the country and to create an environment to see that they lead an honourable, peaceful and respected life? I think, the Central Government also has a great responsibility.

I was very much pained to see that when this carnage, this major tragedy, was going on in the city of Ahmedabad, not a single Minister of the Central Government visited that spot during the days of riots. The Prime Minister, I must say, was enjoying Manipuri dance in Tripura, the Home Minister was receiving encomiums from his admirers at Poona and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was trying to control riots from Rabat. This is how the Central Ministers take care of themselves. The entire responsibility lies on the Central Government. But the Central Government says, "We have appointed the National integration Council. We are appointing some committees. And our responsibility ceases." On the other hand, it must be the direct responsibility of the Government of India to see that Muslims, a minority community, live honourably and peacefully. It should not be thrown on the local Government. Whose lookout is it to maintain secularism?

It is the look out of the Central Government.

**SHRI S. M. SOLANKI** : If the Central Government was very anxious about this, why was the Military sent after two days?

**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM** : I cannot imagine one thing. We are spending Rs. 1,000 crores on military. Our



[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

Police force is ten times more than what it was before Independence. With all this, how could the Central Government or the local Governments allow these unhappy incidents, these tragic incidents to go on for weeks? I know in Ranchi it continued for weeks and months. In Nagpur it continued for weeks. Are they really sincere to protect the interests of the minority communities? Are they sincere? That is what I want to know.

Now what is the feeling of the minorities? The cumulative effect of all these riots is that there is a sense of nervousness prevailing throughout the country so far as the minorities are concerned. They feel they are sitting on a volcano which may be sparked off at any time. They feel that their future is quite unsafe and they feel they are groping in darkness and they feel they do not know what will happen to them tomorrow. All this is due to the lethargy and failure of the Government to give them adequate protection.

Mr. Morarjibhai gave some diagnosis of these communal incidents at Ahmedabad. I agree with him, Sir, that before Partition these ugly communal incidents were very few. I am thinking aloud. Are these conflicts due to the conflicts in religions between Hinduism and Islam? Are these conflicts due to the Hindu society and the Muslim society? I know something of Hinduism. I have studied it. I have studied the literature of both Islam and Hinduism. I have moved with Hindus. In fact, I have been elected continuously against the mighty Congress by a constituency where Muslims are only 7%. I have scored a hat-trick by defeating the Congress thrice. Sir, the basic principles of all religions are the same. Hindu Dharma is based on peace and love. Its *Bijakshara* is *Om Shanti*. Same thing is about Islam also. Islam also says peace and peace. Then where does the fault lie? It lies with the followers of these religions. I can say from my experience that Hinduism is one of the most tolerant religions. It is very tolerant and it looks after others very well. On our side—perhaps I think that is the case everywhere also—Hindus and Muslims partake in the same festival. Hindu festivals they jointly celebrate with Muslims. Then why should there be this

religious strife? Even now it exists. I come from Mysore. We have got a great tradition of Hindu-Muslim amity. You might have visited the Tippu Sultan's palace in Bangalore. You will find temples all round that palace. Three temples are there. Tippu Sultan's palace was right in front of the temple of Sri Ranganatha. He has endowed many things to the various *Mutts* including Sringeri Mutt. Even now Muslims there contribute for the renovation of Hindu temples. I know incidents where Muslims have endowed lands to Hindu temples. This has been the tradition of Mysore.

Now, Sir, I must state this atmosphere is going to be vitiated. Poisoni is being tried to be injected. But I am sure the people are careful enough. But what I want to know is this. The Government, particularly the Central Government, should see that this harmonious atmosphere wherever it prevails is not vitiated. There are some anti-social elements, there are some few people among all the communities, some anti-social organisations, who make it their mission to bring about differences between community and community. The tentacles of such anti-national organisations are spreading throughout the country. Even in places where there is calm atmosphere, they have been trying to disrupt the atmosphere. It is therefore the duty of the Government to see that such poisonous atmosphere is not allowed to be instigated by anybody in the name of religion, to whichever community he may belong to. These people and these organisations must be excluded and banned. This is the thing which the Central Government should do. They should take such action, to whichever religion he may belong to, whether he is a Hindu or Muslim or a Christian. If they are out to do damage to the Indian society by their slogans and by their actions, then, the Government should take action to see that these organisations are banned and it is only then that we can think of controlling the communal situation in the country.

I wish to speak something of the Muslims also. Being a Muslim, we have our own duties to perform. Sir, a certain amount

of responsibility for these riots is thrown on the Muslims. Certain amount of suspicion is entertained about the *bona-fides* and the loyalty of the Muslims and our position has become worse and we have become more vulnerable after the partition. Rightly or wrongly many people suspect us, that our sympathies lie beyond the country. Sir, I must tell you as a responsible Muslim, as one interested deeply in the welfare and the unity of our country, that 60 million Muslims have elected to live in India. They have thrown their fate with this country, to share their joys and sorrows with India. Not only this—their children and their grand-children will live in India and die in India. There is no question of extra-territorial loyalties. Our destiny is intimately connected with this country, with the future of India. And my only appeal is this, that your presumption should be that all Muslims are loyal to the country, that they are Indians unless the contrary is proved, and if the contrary is proved, hang him.

We still remember and cherish in our memory the grand sacrifice made by Mahatma Gandhi purely to save the Muslims. I know that Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life purely to save the Muslims, because, he undertook that remarkable fast to stop the communal riots in Delhi at that time and which did have the effect of bringing down the tone and the rigour of the communal riots at that time, and it helped the Muslims very much. It was because of his act to protect the Muslims that some people took away his life and he had to sacrifice his life. We can never forget that. If he has not undertaken that fast, many more Muslims would have lost their lives and he would have been saved, but he sacrificed his life because he wanted to save the Muslims. We cherish this and this sacrifice alone must make us loyal. I want to know this from the Home Minister. During the last 20 years how many incidents of disloyalty or extra-territorial loyalty have been unearthed; how many Muslims have been punished? If there is a large number of Muslims here who were looking outside India, it is alright, but I think during the 20 years the Muslims have behaved very well, they have behaved like loyal citizens of India. There is no question of divided

loyalty, there is no question of dual citizenship. We are Indians and we will be Indians and we will serve the nation.

India is a land of diversity as everybody knows. It has many religions, many customs, many languages. Unity has to be forged out of this diversity, religious unity has to be forged. There are Hindus, there are Muslims, Christians, people belonging to various religions. It requires the combined effort of all these communities to forge unity and if Indian unity is to be a living reality, all these major religions must regard Indian unity as a sacred duty, as part of religion, as a spiritual conception. Religion is a matter to be confined to the Mandir or the Masjid, but so far as the country's unity is concerned, it has to be nurtured and fostered as spiritual unity. It is the spiritual unity, spiritual conception alone that can bring us together to work side by side, to help each other, so that the redeeming illumination may be cast on the country. We must learn to live side by side exchanging blessings and not curses. We must think that it is our sacred duty not only to respect each other but to respect each other's religion. After all, there is no difference among the religions so far as I know. All religions enjoin one thing, to reach the highest pinnacle, and to reach this highest pinnacle we may adopt different roads and different ways, but the aim is the same. So, we must learn this and this must be our aim. I pray and appeal that the minorities who are Indians by birth, by choice, by selection, are part of your own kith and kin. Let them not be made the target of fury and communal feelings. They are here, they live here and they are going to live here for ever. With this appeal I submit that the Home Minister and there Government of India should..

AN HON. MEMBER : Resign.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I will not go to that extent, but I must say that they are not taking all the precautions, all the steps that are necessary to remove the misapprehension between the communities. This misapprehension should go. It is this suspicion that is causing all this trouble. You may talk about the

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

military and the police, but the only valuable weapon that can protect me as the Vajra Kavacha or Raksha Kavacha is the goodwill of my neighbours, friends and the majority. It is that goodwill that we want. Please do not judge us harshly. Please presume that we are Indians first, and if the contrary is proved, I will join with you in hanging that person who has behaved against the interest of India. I request that indulgence from you. Wherever it may exist, that suspicion should go. Let all the people understand that Muslims in India are Indians first and Indians last and they are ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of India, to maintain the integrity of India, to maintain the independence of India.

**श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इमाम साहब ने जब यह कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के लिए लायल हैं, उन्होंने उन की वफादारी के लिए लोगों को बताया, मेरी समझ में तो इस से ज्यादा कोई शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती कि हिन्दुस्तान के इस महान मन्दिर में इस संसद में हिन्दुस्तान का एक नेता, एक संसद सदस्य यह कहे कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के लिए वफादार हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का तो हर हिन्दुस्तानी हिन्दुस्तान के लिए वफादार है। यह शर्म की बात है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों को यहां अपनी सफाई देने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों को गद्दार कहते हैं वह लोग सब से बड़े ट्रेटर हैं हिन्दुस्तान के। वह हिन्दुस्तान की पीठ पर छुरा घोंपते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे आँसू आते हैं उस वक्त जब कि मैं यह सुनता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के वह लोग जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को बनाया, हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण किया, जिन्होंने इस देश की रक्षा के लिए अपना खून दिया, देश की आजादी के लिए जो जेलों में गए उन को आज यह मौका मिले कि वह संसद में आ कर कहें कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति वफादार हैं। मैं उन पर शक करता हूँ जो उन को वफादार नहीं

मानते हैं। जो ट्रेटर्स हैं देश के वही मुसलमानों को वफादार नहीं मानते। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि उन का भारतीयकरण होना चाहिए, उनके लिए शर्म की बात है। जिन्होंने इस देश में भारत माता का दूध पिया है, इस देश में पैदा हुए हैं, वह इस देश के प्रति वफादार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनल रायट्स का इतिहास बड़ा अजीब सा है। जब कहीं कम्युनल रायट होता है पहले अफवाहें फैलाई जाती हैं, नई-नई धर्म की रक्षा समितियाँ बनती हैं, परचे छापे जाते हैं, छोटे-छोटे अखबार इन चीजों को उछालते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के पचास साल के इस हिन्दू-मुसलमान के इतिहास में कभी भी किसी को फांसी नहीं हुई इसके लिए कि उस ने रायट में मारा है, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है और किसी को आज तक राष्ट्रपति की तरफ से इनाम नहीं दिया गया है कि उस ने किसी अपने पड़ोसी की रक्षा के लिए अपनी जान दी है, पड़ोसी की जान बचाने के लिए अपनी जान दी है। बहुत से हिन्दू हैं जिन्होंने मुसलमानों को बचाया, बहुत से मुसलमान हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुओं को बचाया लेकिन आज तक उस पर किसी को राष्ट्रपति ने इनाम नहीं दिया है। डाकुओं से बचाने वालों को तो राष्ट्रपति ने इनाम दिया है लेकिन कभी हिन्दू मुसलमान एकता के लिए जो लोग काम करते हैं उन को इनाम नहीं दिया है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जब कम्युनल रायट होते हैं, लोगों को खुली आजादी होती है, चाहे जिस को मारो, चाहे जिस को पीटो, कोई पकड़ने वाला नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान के मारे शहरों में जहा-जहां कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं वहां हुआ है। जब अहमदाबाद में कम्युनल रायट शुरू हुआ तो क्विंट इंडिया के परचे लगाए गए सारे अहमदाबाद की गलियों में। वहां यह परचे बांटे गए कि हिन्दुओं की मां बहनों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है, हिन्दुओं पर अन्याय मुसलमान कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की अफवाहें फैलाई

गई जो कि हमेशा कम्युनल तनाव में हुआ करता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर इस देश में कम्युनल रायट्स होते कहां हैं ? जहां जहां पब्लिक सैक्टर है, जहां-जहां बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर्स हैं जैसे रांची में, टीटागढ़, रुरकेला, जबलपुर और जमशेदपुर में, वहां इसलिए यह रायट्स किए गए किसी प्रकार यह पब्लिक सैक्टर फेल किए जायें। और जहां-जहां बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर्स हैं वहां हिन्दू मुसलमान के नाम पर ट्रेड यूनियन बांटे जा रहे हैं इसलिए इन्दौर और अहमदाबाद में रायट किए गए। यह रायट इसलिए यहां किए जाते हैं कि जहां-जहां आम तौर पर मजदूर ज्यादा रहते हैं वहां समाजवाद की चेतना लोगों के दिलों में रहती है तो जब समाजवाद का मुकाबिला करना हो और जब बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन जैसा कदम ले लिया जाय तो इस तरीके की चीजें इसलिए की जाती हैं। अभी हमारे मोरार जी भाई ने कहा कि जब मुस्लिम लीग बनी तो उस की प्रतिक्रिया हुई कि हिन्दू सभा बन गई। उन्होंने अभी कहा कि जिस तरह जो टैंक बनाया जाता है जनसंघ को यह सारा काम वही लोग करते हैं, यह सब कुछ नहीं है, यह प्रतिक्रिया है। लोग नारे लगाते हैं इस देश में पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, मैं भी इस देश में जहां भी कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं देश के कोने-कोने में वहां गया हूं, मैं ने आज तक कभी नहीं सुना किरी मुसलमान के मुंह से पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाते हुए। आजादी के बाद कहीं यह नारे नहीं लगाए गए। लेकिन पता नहीं मोरार जी भाई को कहां यह नारे सुनाई दे गए ? उन्होंने जो कुछ भी कहा, कहा कि यह तो प्रतिक्रिया हुई है जो भी हुआ है और यह कुछ भी नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
होम मिनिस्टर इसको डिनाई करें ?

श्री शशिभूषण : गुप्ता जी, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके समर्थक सब से बड़े आज आप के साथ मौजूद हैं, इसलिए आप को कुछ बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, साबरमति आश्रम में जहां गांधी जी ने सबसे पहले हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता की नींव डाली और देश को आजादी का नारा दिया, उस जगह पर भी वहां की कम्युनल पार्टीज के लोग गये और हमला किया। जब वहां के गवर्नर—श्री श्रीमन् नारायण अग्रवाल—ने कहा कि वहां पर पुलिस भेजिए, लेकिन कोई पुलिस नहीं भेजी गई तब गवर्नर को अपने गार्ड को उन की रक्षा के लिये भेजना पड़ा। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि चूंकि साबरमति आश्रम को उन्होंने बचाया, इस लिये उन की अखबारों के द्वारा उपेक्षा कराई गई। गवर्नर के ऐसे कई फोटो हैं, जिनमें वे जनता में काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अखबारों में उन का नाम तक नहीं दिया गया। इस सारे काम को खासतौर पर आर्गेनाइज कर के किया गया।

कहा यह जाता है कि ब्रिटिश यहां झगड़ा कराता है, पाकिस्तान झगड़ा कराता है—हम अपनी नाक खुद काट लें, अपनी झोपड़ी को आग लगा दें और कहें कि हमारे पड़ोसी ने कहा था, इस लिये आग लगा रहे हैं—यह कितने शर्म की बात है। हम खुद उस काम को करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरों को बीच में घसीटते हैं—यह बड़े दुःख की बात है।

सभापति महोदय, वहां पर आल इंडिया रेडियो से प्रचार किया गया कि दूध में जहर मिला दिया गया है और एक-दो घण्टे तक उसको किसी ने कन्ट्राडिक्ट नहीं किया। आप बताइये—अगर किसी शहर में कह दिया जाय कि पानी में जहर मिलाया गया है, दूध में जहर मिलाया गया है—उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी लोगों पर ? उस से लोगों के अन्दर टेन्शन बढ़ेगा। इस तरह

[श्री शशि भूषण]

से वहां पर टेन्शन बढ़ाया गया, उस को रोका नहीं गया ।

ये जो पच्चे छापे गये हैं, इसपर छापने वाले का नाम तक नहीं है । हिन्दुओं की बहू-बेटियों के साथ अनाचार किया गया—इस तरह की बातें इन पच्चे में छापी गई लेकिन किसी प्रेस को नहीं पकड़ा गया । आर० एस० एस० के चीफ को पकड़ा गया तो कहा गया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारे पर पकड़ा गया है, राज्य सरकार ने नहीं पकड़ा है ।

सभापति महोदय, वहां के एक एम० एल० ए० लाल भाई कुन्दी लाल चह्वाण साहब के पैरों पर पड़ गये और कहा कि हम लुट गये, तबाह हो गये । उस मुसलमान एम० एल० ए० को मिलने तक नहीं दिया गया, लेकिन जसे ही चह्वाण साहब जाते हैं, उन को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया । अगर गुजरात सरकार थोड़ा सा भी सतर्क रहती तो यह घटना इतना उग्र रूप नहीं ले सकती थी । सब को पता था कि पच्चे और पोस्टर निकाले जा रहे हैं लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । हिन्दुस्तान में जहां भी कम्यूनल रायट्स हुए हैं, अगर लोकल अधिकारी सतर्क रहते तो ऐसा नहीं होता । लेकिन जहां भी ये घटनायें हुई, जो भी लोकल अधिकारी उस के लिये जिम्मेदार थे उनके खिलाफ आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई—न इलाहाबाद में हुई, न रांची में हुई, न जमशेदपुर में हुई और न अहमदाबाद में हुई ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : इन्दौर में भी नहीं हुई ।

श्री शशि भूषण : हां, इन्दौर में भी नहीं हुई । मेरी अपनी कान्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में एक हजार मुसलमानों के घर जलाये गये और जो मुसलमान हिन्दुओं के घरों में रहते थे, उनके सामान को उन के घरों से निकाल कर जलाया गया । जानबूझ कर ऐसा किया गया ।

सभापति महोदय, यह कम्यूनल रायट्स नहीं, कम्यूनल किलिंग है । रायट्स में तो दोनों तरफ के लोग मरते हैं लेकिन यहां तो एक ही तरफ के लोग मारे जाते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शशिभूषण जी को डिस्ट्रिक्शन इस लिये ..... (व्यवधान) .....

श्री शशि भूषण : सिन्डीकेट को बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, जनसंघ ही काफी है । संघ-स्वतन्त्र-सिन्डीकेट इस मामले में सब एक हैं, लेकिन स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सदस्य ने तो कहा है कि गुजरात सरकार को खत्म कर देना चाहिये । अभी हमारे गुजरात के एक मेम्बर पालियामेन्ट ने कहा कि बादशाह खां जब वहां पहुंचे तो उन से कहा गया कि कोई भी मुसलमान रिपयूजी कैम्प में नहीं है, सब अपने घरों को चले गये । यह सूचना मोरारजी भाई ने भी दी । लेकिन उस के बाद श्री दिनकर मेहता और दूसरे लोगों ने उन्हें प्राइवेट कैम्पस में ले जा कर दिखलाया, हजारों मुसलमान वहां पर मौजूद थे । इस तरह से बादशाह खां की आंखों में भी धूल झोंकने की कोशिश की गई । ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को वहां से बाहर भेजा गया, 40 हजार आदमी खुले में पड़े रहे, उन को एक बार खाना दिया गया । एक लड़के को रात भर सिगरेट से जलाते रहे कि तुम यह कहो कि मैं पाकिस्तान का एजेंट हूं और मैंने यह झगड़ा कराया है । लेकिन उस में कामयाब नहीं हो सके । इस तरह से अपने पाप को दूसरे के सिर पर थोपने की कोशिश की गई ।

सभापति महोदय, वहां पर श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय, सुभद्रा जोशी, रणधीर सिंह, चन्द्र जीत यादव गये, तो उन के पीछे पुलिस लगा दी गई, सी० आई० डी० लगाई गई । जहां भी उन्होंने टेलीफोन किया उस को टैप करने की कोशिश की गई । यही नहीं वह जिन जिन से मिले ह, जिनके घरों पर रहे थे, उनके चले आने के बाद में उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया ।

जैसा कि मैंने एक एम० एल० ए० को बताया, चट्टाण साहब जब वहां पर गए तो वे उनके पैर पड़ गए ।

एक बात मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इक्वायरी शुरू हुई है उससे कोई मतलब हल नहीं होगा । इसकी जुडिशियल इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए । जब केन्द्रीय सरकार यह सोच रही थी कि वहां जुडिशियल इक्वायरी की जाये तो उससे पहले ही गुजरात सरकार ने वह इक्वायरी शुरू कर दी ।

मेरा विचार यह है कि जो कम्यूनल संस्थाएँ हैं उन पर बैन लगाना होगा वरना समाजवाद की स्थापना और गरीब की रोटी की लड़ाई के लिए जो भी क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाये जायेंगे उनको रोकने की कोशिश, कभी रबात की आड़ लेकर और कभी कोई और बात को लेकर, जो यहां पर कुछ महत्त्व बन गए हैं, वे करते रहेंगे । मैं इस बात से इस देश को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ । आर० एस० एस० पर अवश्य बैन लगाना चाहिये ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, एक मिनट में मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । अभी-अभी कलकत्ते से टेलीफोन आया है कि बड़ा बाजार में पुलिस ने फायरिंग की जिसमें दो आदमी मरे और चार सौ टीयर शिल्स भी फेंके गए । इस सिलसिले में सैकड़ों आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । कारण यह हुआ कि .....(व्यवधान).....मार्केट में जो यूनियन थी उन्होंने मार्केट बन्द की.....(व्यवधान)..... पुलिस ने इन्वोसेन्ट होने के बाद भी.....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, are you going to allow anybody to get up and say what he likes. (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : How can the House take cognizance of all this...(Interruptions) Why are these things going on record? This kind of gregious nonsense is permitted

every time. (Interruptions) Sir, are you permitting this kind of thing to go into the record which will go to the country? You are allowing a completely unwarranted speech by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to go on record. (Interruptions).

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । ....(व्यवधान).... वहां पर पुलिस को दबाकर मिनिस्टर लोग गोलियां चलवा रहे हैं । यह नहीं होना चाहिये । यह बहुत सीरियस केस है । .....(व्यवधान)....

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : यह बड़ा सीरियस केस है । .....(व्यवधान)....

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट आतंक फैला रहे हैं । वहां पर कोई कानून नहीं रह गया है, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । ....(व्यवधान)..... कम्युनिस्टों ने जानबूझ कर गड़-बड़ी फैलाई है । ....(व्यवधान)....

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : कल यहां पर बनर्जी साहब ने बनारस के मामले को छोड़ा था जब कि रेशम से सम्बन्धित बिल पर बहस चल रही है थी । ....(व्यवधान)....

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा) : कंवरलाल जी ने जो कुछ भी कहा है वह बिना आपकी परमिशन के कहा है, उसको एक्सपेंज किया जाये ।

[شری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہہ) :  
کنور لال جی نے جو کچھ بھی کہا ہے وہ  
بنا آپکی پرمیشن کے کہا ہے، اسکو  
ایکسپنچ کیا جائے۔]

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I want to know if this is a part of the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the practice here for anybody to get up and say something and it has never been erased before. Therefore I cannot allow it to be erased now. Things have gone in and will remain.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Do you allow everybody to do the same thing?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, we do not allow. But when a senior Member like you gets up and says anything like that.. (Interruption).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I never say anything. You allowed him to go on. You do not seem to realise your responsibility. You should realise your responsibility.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why do you call him a senior Member ? He is not a senior Member.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इन्होंने ठेका लिया है सीनियर मेंबरी का क्या ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान गम्भीर बात की ओर मुझे खींचना है। इस सदन में भी एक दम गम्भीर मामला आ गया। वास्तव में जो भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं, पहले हुए हों या आज हुए हैं, इस से किसी देश की शोभा नहीं बढ़ती। यह केवल दुख की बात नहीं है, शम की भी है। क्योंकि आखिर सब एक देश के हैं। तो जो झगड़ा आपसी होता है उस से नुकसान पूरे देश का होता है। जैसे किसी आदमी की दो पत्नियाँ थीं, उन्होंने सेवा के लिये आपस में एक एक पाँव बांट लिया था। एक दिन एक की अनुपस्थिति में एक ही पत्नी ने दोनों पाँव दबाये, दूसरे दिन जब दूसरी पत्नी को पता चला कि मेरा पैर पहली ने दबाया था तो उसने उस पैर को पत्थर से मारा, यह देख कर दूसरी ने डंडे से मारा। पति ने कहा कि तुम्हारे झगड़े में मैं मर रहा हूँ। तो झगड़ा किस में होता है यह सबाल नहीं है। भारत का नुकसान होता है इस को नहीं भूलना चाहिये। इसलिये इसके पीछे क्या कारण हैं, उनको हम कैसे निकाल सकते हैं इस को देखना आवश्यक है। किन्तु दुःख की बात है कि इस में, जिस की कोई

जरूरत नहीं है, ऐसी राजनीति घसीटी जा रही है।

अहमदाबाद में जो कुछ हुआ वह क्या है, उसके पीछे क्या था यह सब जो एक वहाँ पर कमेटी बैठी है इन्क्वायरी करने के लिये उससे पता लग जायगा। किन्तु जान बूझ कर यह प्रचार करना कि श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई की सरकार को गिराने के लिये या इन्दिरा जी की सरकार को गिराने के लिये यह सारा मामला चला है इस से जो दुख है वहाँ हम नहीं पहुँचते। इस में जनसंघ को भी काफी घसीटा गया। यहाँ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि श्री बलराज मधोक ने भाषण दिया इसके कारण कुछ हुआ। अब वह दिल्ली में रहते हैं, हमेशा भाषण देते हैं। तो केवल एक आदमी के भाषण से यह हुआ मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। जो वाराणसी में हुआ मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जिन को होश है वह स्वप्न में भी नहीं सोचेंगे कि बादशाह खाँ वहाँ गये इसलिये यह हुआ।

16.43 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

जो वास्तव में देश के अन्दर सामन्जस्य निर्माण करने के लिये आया हुआ है और उनका दो दिन पहले कार्यक्रम होता है और उनके कार्यक्रम को धब्बा लगाने वाली चीज यदि होती है तो यह सभी के लिये एक गम्भीर मामला है कि इस के पीछे कोई ऐसे तत्व हैं। जो यह नहीं चाहते कि बादशाह खाँ सामन्जस्य प्रस्थापित करें, आगे चल कर हम एक साथ रहें, यही नहीं बल्कि पाकिस्तान के साथ भी यदि हम एक पड़ोसी के नाते प्यार, प्रेम और सम्मान से रहना चाहते हैं तो यह देश के अन्दर क्यों होता है? यदि हम नहीं सोचेंगे तो कौन सोचेगा? इसलिये केवल इधर उधर की राजनीति लाने से लाभ नहीं है।

मुझे हंसी आयी जो "ब्लिट्ज" अखबार निकलता है उसमें मुझ को भी घसीटा है, और मैं गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इसलिये दिलाना चाहता हूँ, ऊपर का कैप्शन है

Gujarat riots to discredit PM

और इसके अन्दर है जो चह्वाण जी को नोट करना चाहिये ।

"Oddly enough, though the trouble began on September 18..."

Actually the trouble began on 19th—

"...the California News Bulletin broadcast on September 17 claimed 1,500 persons were killed in rioting in Gujarat."

यह आगे की जरा मजेदार बात है :

"And coincidentally, it is said, Jana Sangh General Secretary, Shri Jaganath Rao, secretly flew down to Ahmedabad straight—from where?—from California on September 17."

आखिर भूठकी भी कोई हद्द होती है । मैं 17 सितम्बर को दिल्ली में था । हमारे संसद् अधिकरण की बैठक थी । उसकी रिपोर्ट दूसरे दिन अखबार में आई थी । वास्तव में ऐसे जो अखबार चलाते हैं क्या उस की ओर उन का ध्यान गया है ? 17 तारीख की कैलिफोर्निया बुलेटिन इस को प्रकट करता है कि गुजरात रायट्स में 1500 वेअर किल्ड । आखिर उकसाने की भी कोई हद्द होती है । अगर ऐसी ही बातों पर यहां चर्चा होगी तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । इस के दो पहलू होते हैं । वास्तव में वहां कमेटी बैठी हुई है यह देखने के लिये कि कितने मरे । मैं श्री चह्वाण से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि कुछ भी हो, इस तरह से गलत आंकड़े देना ठीक नहीं है । जब तक कमेटी बैठी हुई है और वह अपने निष्कर्ष न निकाले उस के पूर्व कहते जाना कि इतने मरे, इतने नहीं, इस से किसी को लाभ होने वाला नहीं है ।

आप देश में तनाव की स्थिति को खत्म करना चाहते हैं । तनाव की स्थिति केवल सम्प्रदाय में नहीं होती । आज कांग्रेस में दो सम्प्रदाय पैदा हुए हैं और वहां साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा हुआ है । इसी देश में दिल्ली में अखबार वालों ने बतलाया कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह और श्री पुनाचा के घर के सामने पुलिस वालों को रखना पड़ा । यह दिल्ली की रिपोर्ट है । यह क्यों ? कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री निजलिगप्पा की कोई कार रोके ? आप उनसे सहमत नहीं हो सकते । हम भी नहीं हो सकते । मैं उनका ऋतिक रहा हूँ, किन्तु क्या इस का यह मतलब होता है कि किसीको जाने न दिया जाय, किसी को रेजोल्यूशन न पास करने दिया जाय ? उस के घर के सामने निदर्शन प्रदर्शन किया जाय ? साम्प्रदायिक तनाव में ही राजनीतिक सम्प्रदायवाद भी बहुत कठिन होता चला जा रहा है । यहां हमारे संसद् सदस्य बैठे हैं उधर के । मैंने कांग्रेस के जन्तर मन्तर रोड के दफ्तर के बारे में उन के शब्दों को पढ़ा कि संघ के कोई स्वयंसेवक सेवादल की यूनिफार्म पहन कर गश्त लगाते हैं । यह कोई तरीका है ? अगर आपको विरोध करना है तो जरूर कीजिये । हम पार्लियामेंट में पहुंचें हैं, यहां मौजूद हैं, तो यहां पर बात का जिक्र हो सकता है और पता लगाया जा सकता है । दोषी कोई भी क्यों न हो, उस को सजा मिलनी चाहिये । किन्तु आज सारे मामले को लाइटली लिया जाता है ।

आज जो वायोलेंस होती है उस के दो मुख्य कारण हैं । श्री चह्वाण समझ लें । देश में आजादी मिलते ही वायोलेंस प्रारम्भ हुई, बड़े पैमाने पर महाराष्ट्र में हुई है । किस कारण हुई, यह बात अलग है । नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कमेटी ने जो निर्णय लिया है उस को आप देखिये तो पता चल जायेगा । हमें सही बात का पता नहीं होता और देश में किसी भी बात पर तनावपूर्ण वातावरण पैदा कर दिया जाता



है। तनावपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा करना किसी को भी आता है। डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की रहस्यमय मृत्यु काश्मीर जेल में हुई। हम ने बार बार मांग की, इस सदन में भी मांग हुई कि उस की जांच होनी चाहिये, लेकिन आज तक नहीं हुई। क्या हम इस पर हंगामा खड़ा नहीं कर सकते? हमारे नेता दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की हत्या आज भी रहस्यमय है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : \* \* \*

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : आखिर तनाव जब होता है तो दोनों तरफ से होता है। इस लिये बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि केवल एक गुट हो दो गुट हों, इस का मतलब यह नहीं होता तनावपूर्ण वातावरण रहे। राजधानी दिल्ली के अन्दर रहे। डा० राम सुभग सिंह के घर के सामने रहे, दूसरे लोगों के घर के सामने रहे और उसके बारे में हमारा और आप का यहां झगड़ा हो तो फिर क्या होगा। आपस में झगड़ा करते समय यदि इतना तनाव पैदा होता है, निदर्शन प्रदर्शन होता है, धक्कम धक्का होता है, कोई जा कर स्टिअरिंग पकड़ लेता है, क्या यही डिमोक्रेसी है? क्या इसी को प्रजातन्त्र बोलेंगे? प्रजातन्त्र में मतभेद की गुंजाइश होती है, किन्तु मतभेद को किसी के सामने रखने का भी एक तरीका होता है। इस लिये आज हम बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचें कि देश में जो हुआ है उसके, जैसा मैंने कहा, दो मुख्य पहलू हैं एक पहलू है विभाजन के पूर्व का और दूसरा पहलू है विभाजन के बाद का। मैं श्री चव्हाण को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, उस समय श्री चव्हाण का जन्म तक नहीं हुआ था, जब महाराष्ट्र में यवला में 1893 में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे। उस समय न संघ था और न जन संघ था। किन्तु पहले यहां जो झगड़े होते थे उन का एक कारण था, जो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने बतलाया है। मुझे खुशी हुई कि इधर

आते ही श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने ऐसा भाषण दिया जो हमारे दिल को अच्छा लगा। जो भी कांग्रेस का नेता अधिकार छोड़ देता है वह बिल्कुल यही भाषण बोलता है। यह हमारा आज तक का अनुभव रहा है। चव्हाण साहब भी अगर कहीं सिंडीकेट में फंस कर इधर चले आते तो वह भी ऐसी ही बात बोलते, यह हम जानते हैं।

विभाजन से पहले जब दंगे होते थे, तनाव होता था तो उसमें एक सब से बड़ी बात यह होती थी कि यहां के मुसलमान यहां रह नहीं सकते। इस आधार पर यह सब चलता था। जगह जगह ऐसे कन्फ़्लिक्शन पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई। 1923 में काकीनाडा कांग्रेस में सब से पहली बार वन्दे मातरम् को गाये जाने से रोका गया। इसलिए रोका गया कि यहां के मुसलमान कहते थे कि इस में दुर्गा-देवी का वर्णन है। त्वम् हि दुर्गा दशप्रहरण धारिणी, यह जो उसमें है यह उनको मंजूर नहीं था। इसलिए इंटेग्रेशन, एसिमिलेशन, आइडेंटिफिकेशन आदि करने की जो बात उसको लगातार 1920 से 1947 तक नहीं किया गया। आप डा० राधाकृष्णन् जो हमारे भूतपूर्व श्रदेय राष्ट्रपति रह चुके हैं, उनकी किताब को पढ़ें। अपनी किताब में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है :

"After all, if tomorrow there is going to be a world Government, who will provide the nucleus, if not India?"

धर्म को सही मानों में हमने पहचाना है। इसलिए देश के अन्दर कई पन्थ, उपपन्थ मानने वाले लोग हैं और रहेंगे। कोई कल को जाकर क्या यह कहेगा कि मूर्तिपूजा चूँकि इसलाम नहीं करता है, ईसाई इसमें विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, इस वास्ते यह नहीं होनी चाहिये? लेकिन यहां आर्य समाजी हैं, सिख समाज है जो अपने-अपने विश्वासों के आधार पर चलते हैं। सिख अपने सम्प्रदाय के अनुसार

गुरुद्वारे में जाते हैं और ग्रन्थ साहब की उपासना करते हैं। आर्य समाजी यज्ञ करते हैं, हवन करते हैं। दोनों ही मूर्ति पूजा में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए आदिगुरु शंकराचार्य ने समग्र देश का भ्रमण करके चारों दिशाओं में मठों की स्थापना की थी। उस समय कई पन्थ देश में प्रचलित थे, शिव, विष्णु, शक्ति, गणपति, सूर्य की पूजा उपासना हुआ करती थी। तब उन्होंने कहा :

आकाशात् पतितम् तोयम् यथा गच्छति सागरम् सर्वदेव नमस्कारम् केशवम् प्रतिगच्छति।

किसी भी देव की पूजा करे इस में अन्तर नहीं आता है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पंचायतन ही न रहते अष्टायतन नवायतन करने की जरूरत है। किसी पर भी कोई रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यहां आपके मस्तक पर धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय लिखा है। मैं इस धर्म को ले कर चलता हूँ। वह धर्म क्या है इसको ट्रेजरी बैचिज वाले बतायें। इन्होंने इसको यहां लगाया है, मैंने नहीं लगाया है। किन्तु हमारा धर्म यही कहता है कि पत्नी की भी धर्मच, अर्थच, कामेच, हम जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं लेकिन जहां तक मोक्ष का सम्बन्ध है हम उसके साथ भी कोई जबर्दस्ती नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन तीन बातों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, मोक्ष के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। पत्नी पर भी जो धर्म किसी प्रकार की जबर्दस्ती नहीं करना चाहता वह क्या किसी दूसरे पन्थ पर करेगा ? क्यों करेगा ? क्या जरूरत है ?

इस देश में राम कृष्ण परमहंस पैदा हुआ और उन्होंने अपने विश्वासों के अनुसार साधना करके भगवान की प्राप्ति की। उन्होंने इसाई पन्थ के अनुसार साधना करके भगवान की प्राप्ति की। उन्होंने मुसलमान पन्थ के अनुसार साधना करके भगवान की प्राप्ति की। किन्तु यह कौन कर सकता है ? इस देश के धर्म में जो विश्वास करता है, वही कर सकता

है। भगवान सब तरफ है, हर एक के दिल में है। इस बात को अगर ले कर हम चलते हैं तो झगड़ा की कोई गुंजाइश बाकी नहीं रह जाती है।

वास्तव में क्या होता है ? आप लोगों ने ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि जब अंग्रेज यहां थे तब उन्होंने जो भेद था, उसको उकसा कर लाभ उठाया। उसके पीछे एक राजनीति थी। किन्तु झगड़े किस किस बात को ले कर होते थे। उस में एक मन्दिर है, दूसरे मस्जिद के सामने बाजे बजाना है, तीसरे होली के दिन रंग का इस्तेमाल है और चौथे गाय है। इन बातों को लेकर होते थे। आखिर सामंजस्य की प्रस्थापना करनी पड़ती है। यह सामंजस्य इस देश में प्रस्थापित नहीं किया गया है। हमारे देश की तो यह महत्ता है कि इस देश के अन्दर कई भाषायें चलती हैं। तुंचत एडुत्तन ने मलयालम में अपनी रचनायें लिखीं, तुलसीदास ने अवधि में, त्यागराज ने तेलुगू में। हमारा कम्ब तमिल में लिखेगा, थिरुवल्लार तमिल में लिखेगा। भाषा का सवाल नहीं आता है। भाषा के पीछे “चतुर्विध पुरुषार्थ धर्म अर्थ काम मोक्ष” की ही कल्पना आती है, दूसरे पंथों में नाम चाहे अलग हों। इसी कारण हिन्दुस्तान में आप को रामायण की कई प्रतियां मिलेंगी। झगड़ा इस पर नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि लिखने वाले द्वैत के पीछे पीछे हुए अद्वैत के आधार पर यह देश खड़ा है।

इस देश में सहस्रदल कमल होता है, मगर उसकी पंखुड़ियां अलग-अलग होने से उसकी खुशबू अलग अलग नहीं है—पंखुड़ियां भिन्न-भिन्न होने के बावजूद खुशबू एक ही होती है। इस देश में पंथ कई हैं, परमात्मा एक है। भाषा कई हैं, भाव एक हैं ! देखने वाली आंखें दो हैं, दिखाई देता एक है। सुनने वाले कान दो हैं, सुनाई देता एक है। हाथ दो हैं, कृति एक है। पांव दो हैं

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

गति एक है। इस में अन्तर नहीं आता। यह द्वैत ऊपर ही ऊपर होता है।

यहां खाने के कई रिवाज हैं। कोई इडली खाता है, कोई पूरी खाता है, कोई दोसा खाता है और कोई चावल खाता है। इस से कोई अन्तर नहीं होता है। “अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः, प्राणापान-समायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधम्”। दुनिया में कई अग्नियां हैं : दावाग्नि, जटराग्नि, वाडवाग्नि। अग्नि के बिना जीवन नहीं चल सकता है। मेरे अन्तर में जो अग्नि जल रही है वैश्वानर के रूप में, उस को तृप्त करने के लिए समिधा के रूप में मैं खाता हूं; तब क्या खाता हूं, यह सवाल नहीं आता है, क्यों खाता हूं, यह सवाल आता है। यदि भगवान् के मन्दिर के रूप में इस देह को समझ कर हम सारे जीवन को चरितार्थ करने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो भगड़े की कोई बात नहीं है।

जिस देश में हम ने जन्म लिया है, उस में टालरेंस का हमेशा स्थान रहा है। यह टालरेंस क्यों आता है? टु नो आल इज टु फ़ाररिगब आस। इस लिए वास्तव में बुद्ध भगवान् का विचार सबसे पहला डेविऐशन था। यहां कोई किसी को हिन्दू बनाने नहीं जाता है।

शृंगेरी के पुराने शंकराचार्य—वर्तमान शंकराचार्य के गुरु—के पास एक अमरीकन सज्जन आया था। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे हिन्दू होना है। शंकराचार्य ने कहा कि मझे तीन बातें बताइये : पहली, आप कहते हैं कि मैं क्रिस्चियन हूं, उस का मतलब क्या है, यह समझने की कोशिश कीजिए; दूसरे, इस जन्म में आप क्या प्राप्ति करना चाहते हैं, वह देखिये और तीसरे, क्रिस्चियन रहते हुए भी वह प्राप्त हो सकता है या नहीं; इस नतीजे पर पहुंचो और मेरे पास आओ। उन सज्जन की समझ में नहीं आया, तो

उन्होंने कहा कि मैं हिन्दू बनने के लिए आया हूं। शंकराचार्य ने कहा कि खुद को समझने का नाम ही हिन्दू है; आप क्रिस्चियन हैं ना, इस को समझिये; क्या प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, यह समझने की कोशिश कीजिए; क्रिस्चियन रहते हुए भी वह प्राप्त होता है या नहीं, इस का प्रयोग तथा प्रयत्न कीजिए; तब पता चलेगा कि वह प्राप्त होता है। इसी लिए गीता में जो यह कहा है कि “स्वे स्वे कर्मण्य-भिरतः संसिद्धिं लभते नरः”, वह मुफ्त में नहीं कहा है। “येऽप्यन्य देवता भक्ता यजन्ते श्रद्धयान्विताः, तेऽपि मामेव कौन्तेय यजन्त्यविधिपूर्वकम्”। जो श्रद्धा से अपने अपने देवताओं की पूजा करते हैं, वे सभी मेरी उपासना करते हैं, वे सभी सत्य की उपासना करते हैं। दुनिया की इतनी बड़ी भारी परम्परा के रहते हुए भी यदि कोई कहे कि वह हमारे साथ रह कर जीवन नहीं बिता सकता है, तो मैं इस को ग्रेटेस्ट इनसल्ट, सबसे बड़ा अपमान, समझता हूं। चूंकि सबको संग्रहपूर्वक, साथ ले कर जाने की वृत्ति इस देश में पैदा हुई है, इस लिए इस देश में कभी झगड़ा नहीं था। जैसा कि कहा गया है, अंग्रेज से पहले यहां कोई झगड़ा नहीं था।

इस देश में राजनीति के कारण ही झगड़ा प्रारम्भ हुआ। आखिर इस देश का विभाजन किस प्रकार स्वीकार किया गया? यदि हम प्यार से बंटवारा करते, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति न होती। परन्तु बंटवारा प्यार से नहीं हुआ है। बंटवारा डर के मारे, खून-खराबे से, हुआ है। यदि एक बार लोगों को पता चल गया कि झगड़ा करने से कुछ न कुछ मिल जाता है—झगड़ा और गड़बड़ करने से देश का आधा हिस्सा मिल गया; 1947 में काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ और एक-तिहाई काश्मीर मिल गया; कच्छ पर आक्रमण किया, तो कच्छ का कुछ भाग मिल गया—, तो फिर लोग झगड़ा करेंगे या नहीं? जब हर बार कुछ मिलता ही जाता है, तो वह

प्रवृत्ति भी बढ़ती ही जाती है। आखिर इस प्रवृत्ति को हम कहाँ रोकेंगे ?

अगर रोने वाले बच्चे को मालूम हो कि माँ हर बार रोने पर लड्डू देती जायेगी, तो वह रोना बन्द नहीं करेगा। लेकिन अगर उसको बीच में पता चल जाये कि हर बार लड्डू नहीं मिलेगा, कभी चपत भी मिल जायेगी, तब वह रोना बन्द करेगा।

नैशनल इनटेलिजेंस कौंसिल में आप ने यह स्वीकार किया है :

"Attempts by communal elements in the minority communities to rouse communal passions and separatist feelings have also to be vigorously fought. Besides being harmful to the secular basis and unity of the country, they jeopardise the interests of the minority communities themselves. In this context, the enlightened members of the minority communities should re-recognise their special responsibility and should join hands with other secular forces to combat this tendency."

17.00 hrs.

मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चागला जी ने जो कहा—He is an enlightened member. चागला जी ने रबात के बारे में कहा, चागला जी ने अहमदाबाद के बारे में कहा किन्तु गृह मंत्री उससे सहमत नहीं हैं। आज भी महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर पुराने एस० एस० पी० के कार्यकर्ता हमीद बलवाई जो हैं उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है। उसमें कई संसद्-सदस्यों के नाम का जिक्र हुआ है। मैं उन के नाम लेना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन उस में यह बताया है कि कौन-कौन एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से कांग्रेस के अन्दर घुसा है, कौन-कौन एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अन्दर घुसा है। उनके नाम मैं यहां नहीं लेना चाहता। उनकी लिखी हुई किताब मौजूद है, वह आप पढ़ लीजिए, बहुत बढ़िया किताब है। तो आखिर यह जिम्मेदारी सब के ऊपर आती है। हमारे ऊपर भी आती है, आपके ऊपर भी आती है। किन्तु

एक बार पार्टीशन होने के बाद जैसा कई लोगों को लगा था, हमारे राजगोपालाचारी जी को भी लगा था

After all Pakistan is going to be the panacea for all Hindu-Muslim ills.

किन्तु जैसा अभी मोरार जी भाई ने स्वीकार किया—That was not the end. उसके आगे बढ़ गए। क्यों यह बढ़ क्यों गए ? आज आखिर में कुछ एक निश्चितता हमारे विचार में आनी बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह जो गड़बड़ होती है यह क्यों होती है ? वाराणसी की बात जो आई, चट्टाण जी ने यहां स्टेटमेंट दिया। हम यहां लोक सभा में क्यों बैठे हैं ?

To collect the correct information from the authority.

किन्तु आज सब अखबार मैंने देखे, यह टाइम्स आफ इंडिया और पैट्रियट इन दोनों ने केवल यह लिखा है कि

"The trouble, it was stated today, arose when a mob of over 1,000 persons attacked the Lal Bhaiyon Temple, and disurbed the Bhaiyon Astami celebrations."

आपने कहा कि देयर वाज सम डिस्प्यूट। अब यह डिस्प्यूट किस रूप का था ? यह डिस्प्यूट एकदम एरेंट हुआ क्या ? अगर एकदम एरेंट हुआ तो उसका कारण क्या था ? यह कोई देखेगा या नहीं ? वास्तव में जो मैं सामंजस्य कहता हूँ, सामंजस्य इस बात को ले कर मैं कहता हूँ कि हजरत मुहम्मद साहब ने इस बात को कहा है कि सब दुनिया को मस्जिद समझो, सब जगह पवित्र है। इसलिए भारत का आधा हिस्सा पाक समझना और बाकी हिस्सा नापाक समझना, यह ठीक नहीं है। सब दुनिया के अन्दर भगवान भरे हुए हैं। इसलिए सच्चा और ईमानदार मुसलमान चलती हुई गाड़ी में नमाज पढ़ता है। भगवान के साथ उन का एक बार लगाव हो जाता है तो कहीं भी वह कर सकते हैं। मैं जब चुनाव में गया था भोपाल

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

मैं तो मेरे साथ मैं काम करने वाले एक मुसलमान थे। शाम को साढ़े छः बजे तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं नमाज़ पढ़ता हूँ। मैंने कहा कि खेतों में कैसे पढ़ेंगे ? उस ने कहा कि यहीं पढ़ लेंगे। मैंने कहा पानी ? उस ने कहा कि पानी की ज़रूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने मिट्टी से अपने हाथ साफ किए और वहीं नमाज़ पढ़ी। कहां अन्तर आता है ? क्यों अन्तर आता है आखिर ? पानी नहीं है, मिट्टी है, जगह नहीं है, खेत है। जहां जाओ वहीं कर सकते हो। आखिर सच्चाई जो होती है सच्चाई महत्व की होती है। भगवान के बारे में जो श्रद्धा होती है वह श्रद्धा महत्व की होती है। इस बात को न समझते हुए कुछ अलग समझने की बात जब होती है तो गड़बड़ होती है। जैसे टालरेंस की बात कही न, Tolerance has also got a limit. इसलिए जो उन की हिमायत करते हैं उनके लिए कहता हूँ। मैं चाहता नहीं हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर कुछ हो। लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर क्यों कुछ होता है इस को भी तो समझना चाहिए। केरल की बात है। केरल में मैंने अंगाडीपुरम् टेम्पल में खुद जा कर देखा है कि वहां पर एक शिवलिंग मिला है। उस के बारे में पूछे गए प्रश्न का वी० सी० शुक्ला साहब यह जवाब देते हैं कि :

This was objected to by the Muslims who worship at the Muslim Madrasa adjacent to the temple.

मैं वहां जा कर देख के आया हूँ। आखिर केरल के अन्दर किसी को मस्जिद में जाने में रोक है क्या ? चर्च में जाने के लिए रोक है क्या ? यदि है तो वह गलत है। किसी को रोक नहीं होनी चाहिए—

But at the same time, everybody has the right to worship.

केरल के उस समय के जो मुख्य मंत्री थे ई० एम० एस० नम्बूद्रीपाद वह भी पलानी टेम्पल में अपनी पत्नी के साथ खड़े हो कर

पूजा करते हैं जिस की दूसरे फोटो भी अखबारों में आई। उन से सवाल किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा To respect the sentiments of my wife, I had to go there. ठीक है, Let us respect the sentiments. मैं जाऊं न जाऊं, मैं शैव हूँ वैष्णव हूँ, कुछ भी हूँ लेकिन आखिर जो लोग चाहते हैं तो यह आबजेक्शन क्यों आता है ? क्या ज़रूरत है ?

मैं दूसरी बात भी बताना चाहता हूँ। विवेकानन्द शिला स्मारक का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया। अब विवेकानन्द तो किसी एक के नहीं थे। दुनिया में जा कर जिन्होंने भारत के गौरव की ध्वजा फहरायी उन विवेकानन्द के शिला स्मारक की टेबलेट हटाई गई—

That was desecrated. And those persons were brought to book and they were sentenced. Catholics.

अब मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्यों किया ? यह 11 कैथोलिक पकड़े गए। मैं ने कन्या कुमारी में देखा कि वहां कन्याकामेरी की एक अलग स्टेचू आज भी है। उस का किसी ने विरोध किया क्या ? कन्याकामेरी की आज भी स्टेचू खड़ी है। उसका देश के अन्दर कोई विरोध नहीं आया। वहां स्टेचू है, लोग आते हैं। वहां महात्मा जी का भी पुतला लगा है, वहां भी लोग आते हैं। कन्या कुमारी का मन्दिर है, मेला लगता है, वहां भी लोग आते हैं। फिर जिस प्रस्तर-शिला पर बैठने के बाद आत्मानुभूति प्राप्त करके भारत की उस आत्मा को दुनिया के सामने उन्होंने प्रकट किया, स्वामी विवेकानन्द महाराज की समाधि जहां लगी हुई थी वहां यदि उन का स्मारक बनता तो सब को खुशी होनी चाहिये थी, सब को आनन्द होना चाहिये था, आखिर विवेकानन्द इस देश के

थे, न जनसंघ के थे, न आर० एस० एस० के थे—

Why was the tablet desecrated? Then there was a wonderful thing. Advice was given by the then Chief Minister, Mr. Bakthavatsalam: you should not erect a statue there but have a small idol so that it can be covered and protected properly. Why covered and protected?

यह क्या तरीका है, व्हाई कवर्ड, व्हाई प्रोटेक्टेड? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस देश की उदारता है, इस देश के जो विचार हैं क्या वह सबके लिये नहीं हैं, क्या वह हर एक के लिये नहीं हैं? अगर किसी को दुख होता है, उसके लिये हम खड़े रहेंगे, लेकिन वास्तव में किसी के साथ अन्याय न हो, यह बात भी उसमें होनी चाहिये।

Why the temple at Angadipuram is guarded and protected by the police?

इसकी क्या जरूरत है?

मैं कुछ और बातें भी चट्टाण साहब के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। इस देश के अन्दर कई मन्दिर टूटे हुए हैं। मथुरा में तो गायब ही हो गये; अयोध्या में पुलिस खड़ी हुई है। मैं एक और खास बात चट्टाण साहब के लिये बताता हूँ—महाराष्ट्र में जहाँ पर ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज ने जिस खम्बे से पीठ लगा कर ज्ञानेश्वरी का प्रवचन किया उस खम्बे के सम्बन्ध में झगड़ा हुआ और वह मामला हाई कोर्ट तक गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वहाँ पर हिन्दू और मुसलमान क्यों झगड़ा करते हैं, क्या जरूरत है कि हाई कोर्ट तक वह मामला गया। वह झगड़ा होने के बाद आज वहाँ पर मन्दिर बना हुआ है, उस खम्बे का मन्दिर बना हुआ है, स्मृति के रूप में बना हुआ है।

अजमेर वाले यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं—अजमेर में एक ढाई दिन का शोपड़ा है, वह एक पुराना संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय था, करण सिंह जी उस को जानते होंगे। आज उस में कई स्तम्भ ऐसे हैं, काफी तोड़-फोड़ करने के बाद

भी उस में जो खुदी हुई मूर्तियाँ हैं, वे वैसे की वैसे हैं। कुछ समझ में नहीं आता—क्या हिन्दुस्तान में जगह कम है, क्या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पत्थर कम हैं, क्या यहाँ मन्दिर बनाने के लिये पत्थरों की कमी है, मस्जिद के लिये पत्थर है, चर्च के लिये पत्थर है, गुरुद्वारे के लिये पत्थर है, और कहीं न जायें, श्मशान में जाने वालों की समाधि बनाने के लिये भी पत्थर हैं, फिर क्यों पत्थरों के लिये झगड़ा चलता है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इस भावना को समझ कर चलें, तब यह झगड़ा दूर हो सकता है, उस को एवर्ट करने की सब को कोशिश करनी होगी।

काश्मीर का एक मामला है—यह अखबार में आया है, काश्मीर के हिन्दुओं ने फिर मांग की है कि परमेश्वरी हाण्डू का क्या हुआ...

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा (जम्मू) : चैयर-मैन साहब, यह गलत बात है। काश्मीर के किसी हिन्दू ने एज ए हिन्दू कभी ऐसी मांग नहीं की है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह अखबार में आया है। यह अखबार महाराष्ट्र से निकलता है। मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ—

When a mother demands that her minor girl had been kidnapped, was it not the duty of the law of the land to produce the girl before the court of law and find out whether it was case of kidnapping or whether she went of her own will and also whether the girl was minor or she was major. Who is to decide? Who is the deciding authority?

चट्टाण साहब इस के बारे में बतला दें तो बात खत्म हो जाती है। हम झगड़ा खत्म करने के लिये यहाँ आये हैं, बढ़ाने के लिये नहीं आये हैं। जिस कारण से तनाव बढ़ता है, क्या उस कारण को आप निकालना नहीं चाहते। यह एक स्पेसिफिक केस है, इस में किसी राज्य का सवाल नहीं है। अहमदाबाद में झगड़ा हो गया तो हितेन्द्र देसाई का नाम लिया जा

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

रहा है, कटक में झगड़ा हुआ—वहां तो जन कांग्रेस और स्वतन्त्र दल की सरकार है, वेस्ट-बंगाल में झगड़ा हुआ—वहां जगत दल का नाम लिया जाता है, लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है कि इस देश में शासन किस का चल रहा है। इस लिये जो वास्तविक बात है उस को लेकर हमें चलना चाहिये। इस देश में किसी की भी निष्ठा के बारे में सन्देह प्रकट करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहिये, क्या जरूरत है। हमारे कारण जो जापानी बौद्ध बने, वे अगर हिन्दुस्तान के बौद्ध पवित्र स्थानों को देखने के लिये आते हैं, बोध गया जाते हैं, सांची जाते हैं, सारनाथ जाते हैं—

If he visits Budh Gaya he never becomes a suspect in the eyes of the Japanese.

उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान से अगर कोई मक्का जाये, मदीना जाये, पैलेस्टाइन जाये He should never become a suspect in the eyes of others for that reason.

आध्यात्मिक उन्नति के लिये कोई कहीं भी जा सकता है। इस बात को लेकर हम चलें तो कोई झगड़ा होने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जब सामंजस्य टूट जाता है, जैसे आज वाराणसी में घटना होती है, अहमदाबाद में घटना होती है और उस को लेकर जान बूझ कर जब राजनीति खेली जाती है, किसी को कन्डेम करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है तो उसका परिणाम क्या होगा ? परसों सेठी साहब से मैंने एक सीधा सा सवाल किया था—रांची के बारे में कि दयाल कमीशन बैठा था क्या उस ने अपना निर्णय नहीं दिया है, कि जब संघ या जन संघ का नाम लिया गया तो क्या उस ने नहीं कहा है —

On enquiry it was found that it had absolutely no hand in it.

फिर सेठी साहब क्यों मुकरते हैं ? यहां गलत हवा पैदा करने का प्रयत्न क्यों किया जाता है, हमारे खिलाफ हवा पैदा करने की कोशिश क्यों की जाती है, क्या आप इस

तरह से टेन्शन क्रियेट नहीं कर रहे हैं। कल हमारे घर पर कोई हमला करे तो ? राम सुभाग सिंह के घर के सामने पुलिस रखनी पड़ी, दिन रात हमारे खिलाफ वातावरण पैदा करें, झूठ बोलें। सामान्य आदमी नहीं समझता है कि कैलिफोर्निया कहां है, करोल-बाग कहां है। यह राजनीति ठीक नहीं है, इस राजनीति को हटाइये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस देश को आप कोई भी नाम दीजिए, आपको हिन्दू राष्ट्र मंजूर नहीं है, चट्टाण साहब बहुत बोलते हैं, क्या उनको पता नहीं कि हमारा पड़ोसी नेपाल राष्ट्र हिन्दू राष्ट्र है, क्या वहां पर माइनारिटीज का खालसा हो जाता है ? Is there a religious persecution ? यहां पर धर्मचक्र क्यों लिखा है ? धर्म का अर्थ है धारणा—राजा के लिए धर्म, पत्नी के लिए धर्म, पुत्र के लिए धर्म, पिता के लिए धर्म, टीका लगाना ही धर्म नहीं है। धर्म का अर्थ है कर्त्तव्य। आप कर्त्तव्य की पवित्र भावना को लेकर चलें। बरना अभी तो—

There is a wonderful confusion. Whenever there is a gentleman coming from East Bengal to Assam, if he is a Hindu he is considered to be a refugee, and if he is a Muslim, he is considered to be an infiltrator. Why ? On the 14th August, 1947, all those who resided in Pakistan became Pakistanis and all those who resided here were all Hindus or Hindustanis. You call them Hindus; you call them Bharathiyas; you call them Indians. I have absolutely no objection, but let there be one common Constitution and a common civil code under which everybody will come.

17.12 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

चट्टाण साहब का ला जगन्नाथ राव को जोशी समझता है, आई एम ए हिन्दू।

The law never waits to ask me who am I. I am not allowed to marry a second wife,—although I do not have the first;

Why? Because I am treated that I am a Hindu.

AN HON. MEMBER : You can marry one.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Well, I will marry an interplanetary wife.

.....(व्यवधान).....

तो आप संकुचित दायरे में घूम रहे हैं। यहां पर सवाल था यूनिफार्म सिविल कोड का। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, श्री यूनस सलीम ने जवाब दिया :

"The difficulties experienced by the Government in framing a uniform civil code are, lack of uniformity of views among the different sections of society in parts of the country and conservatism which always resists any attempt to reformation and change."

इसमें यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कौन कंजर्वेटिव है और कौन इसका विरोध कर रहा है। इसमें कुछ नहीं है। और यदि कंजर्वेटिज्म है तो उसको निकालना चाहिए। देश सब एक है। जो यहां पर रहते हैं उन सभी के लिए एक संविधान है। संविधान में सभी को समान अधिकार दिया गया है।

Irrespective of cast, colour, creed or sex, everybody should have equal rights.

अहमदाबाद में झगड़ा हो गया तो झट से अखबार में खबर आई कि पुलिस में इस प्रकार से भर्ती की जायेगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक बार यह कोटा शुरू हो गया तो पुलिस के बाद कल सेना में भी अगर इसी कोटे के बलबूते पर भर्ती हो गई तो वहां पर यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि हम कोटे के हिसाब से ही मरेंगे। हमारा मरने का कोटा खत्म हो गया है इसलिए अब लड़ाई बन्द।

If we are listed according to quota, we will die also according to the quota only.

तो इस बात को लेकर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सन्देह जो पैदा होता है वह कहां होता है? वह सन्देह आप लोग पैदा कर रहे हैं। आज तक आपने कश्मीर को अलग रखा है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। आपने कश्मीर को कांस्टिट्यूशनली क्यों अलग रखा है। संविधान सब के लिए समान है। हैदराबाद, जूनागढ़, भोपाल सबके लिए एक हो गया, सब के लिए समानता थी तो फिर कश्मीर के लिए क्यों नहीं है। वहां के लिए आपने एक कानून क्यों नहीं बनाया?

झगड़े के बाद प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश दौरा करने गईं तो उन्होंने बिल्कुल जानबूझ कर मुसलमान और क्रिश्चियन लोगों से कहा कि वे भी वफादार रहें।

Who the devil told you that they were disloyal?

किसने बताया? आज अब्दुल हमीद की गौरव गाथा कलेन्डरों के रूप में घर घर में है। तो आप सब को साथ लेने की कोशिश करें। पाकिस्तान दिन रात उभाड़ता है। जवाब मिला :

"....Anti-Indian propaganda in the Government-controlled and other Pakistani information media continues at a high pitch."

रात को कौन-कौन से होटल खुले रहते हैं और कहां कहां के रेडियो लगाये जाते हैं।

This is the work of the Intelligence Department. Why should our Intelligence Department always fail?

चीन के बारे में भी फेल्योर, कश्मीर के बारे में भी फेल्योर और दंगों के बारे में भी फेल्योर। आज चह्माण साहब कहते हैं कि बनारस में डिस्प्यूट था। पता नहीं डिस्प्यूट था या नहीं लेकिन अगर था तो क्या उसको हल करने की कोशिश की गई।.....(व्यवधान).....यह जो न्यूज में अलग अलग चीजें आती



[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। तो आप बिल्कुल सन्देह न करें। अगर किसी को बुरा लगता है तो लगे। आखिर हमारे देश में जो मुसलमान हैं वह यहीं के हैं। .... (व्यवधान) ..... इंडोनेशिया में एयरलाइन्स को गरुड़ बोलते हैं, बैंक को कुवेर बोलते हैं। अर्जन्त, भीष्म, द्रोण, ये सब नाम रखते हैं। शान्ता नाम की स्त्री भी मिल सकती है। जो रोज़ा रखते हैं उसके लिए उपवास का शब्द प्रयोग करते हैं। वे भी अपनी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का प्रयोग करते हैं। वे मुसलमान नहीं हैं क्या ? इसलिये आज की जो बदलती हुई दुनिया है उस के साथ प्रगतिशील जीवन के साथ-साथ अपना पन्थ भी चलना चाहिये अन्यथा विकासोन्मुख जीवन नहीं रह सकता। इसलिये बदलती हुई स्थिति को ले कर हम को भी आगे बढ़ना है। सेक्यूलरिज्म का विचार भारत का विचार था, केवल मुसलमानों के लिये नहीं है। यहां जैन थे, सिख थे, लिगायत थे। हमारे यहां रतलाम में जैन दिगम्बरों और श्वेताम्बरों में झगड़ा हुआ। इमाम साशव ने कहा कि दक्षिण में झगड़ा नहीं होगा। किन्तु उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि हाथी के भाल पर जो नाम है वह 'वी' जैसा रहे या 'वाई' जैसा रहे यह झगड़ा प्रिवी काउन्सिल तक गया। मुसलमानों में पिछले ही साल गाजीपुर जिले के अन्दर शिया और सुन्नियों के अन्दर झगड़ा नहीं हुआ क्या ? केरल के अन्दर क्रिश्चियन और मुसलमानों के बीच झगड़े नहीं हुए ? पारसी, एंग्लो-इंडियन कम्युनिटी के साथ क्या दुर्व्यवहार हुआ ? उल्टे दादा भाई नौरोजी, फ़ीरोज़ शाह मेहता और टाटा को सम्मान का स्थान मिला। हम ने विदेशी वस्त्रों का बहिष्कार किया किन्तु टाटा का विरोध नहीं किया। हिन्दुतान के अन्दर सहिष्णुता का भाव ले कर काम करें, किसी भी रूप में कोई प्रार्थना क्यों न करे, सब को मिल कर सामन्जस्य फैलाना है। इस दिशा में सरकार को पहला कदम उठाना है तब जा

कर संविधान में वर्णित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

The constitution should be respected by everybody without colour, creed or sex.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 16 मिनट के बजाय 32 मिनट हो चुके हैं, कुछ रहम कीजिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मोम्बासा में मैं गया था तो मुझे वहां बताया गया कि इंडियन असोसियेशन जो थी पार्टेशन होने के बाद उस का भी बंटवारा हो गया। यहां जो हम करते हैं उसका प्रतिबिम्ब बाहर भी होता है।

We should see that the Indian Community should speak in that respect.

तो यह तो देखना होगा। कहीं भी जायें, मेरा कौन है, उसका क्या आधार है, किस आधार पर कह सकते हैं कि वह मेरा है, शास्वत आधार उस का तय करना चाहिये। ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 40 मिनट हो गये, 16 मिनट के बजाय। आप खत्म करें।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : दूसरों को भी ऐसे मौका देना चाहिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सरकार अगुवापन करे, किसी के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न हो, देश का भविष्य बने, यही मुझे कहना है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से विलम्ब के लिये क्षमा मांगता हूं।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time at my disposal is rather very short. Therefore, it will not be possible for me to go into the entire gamut of the whole communal trouble that has been raising its head in the country during the last few years. It is a truism to say that after 22 years of our independence ghastly events like what has happened in Ahmedabad should have happened, because it is a very big commentary on our secular-

alism, on the policies that our government have pursued all these years. Because, the problem of communalism should not be looked at from the point of view of pure communalism. Behind it is a certain social order and the economic policies that we have been pursuing. I do not have the time at my disposal just now to go into all these things nor is it possible for me to go into our entire educational system. These are questions about which I hold my views but I do not want to take up the time of the House about these things. Just now I am concerned with what happened at Ahmedabad.

Many people have talked about certain other incidents that had happened prior to the Ahmedabad massacre of the Muslims—something that happened with regard to the attack on Jagannathji temple, some procession that was held about eight months back about some Ramayana or some such things. An attempt has been made to connect all these things. To my mind this attempt to connect all these things is nothing but an attempt to give an alibi to what has happened with regard to the ghastly killing of Muslims in Ahmedabad. To my mind no justification of any kind can be given to what has happened with regard to the butchery of hundreds and hundreds of people. The number is put between 2,000 and 3,000 by some people. Even officials admit the number to be 500.

I had been there and I saw the ghastly nature. Whole ahatas and bustees were burnt to rubble. Muslim men, women and young children were dragged out of their houses with their hands and feet tied and butchered in the street and burnt. Unless some organised thing was behind it, this thing could not have happened. Houses were marked. Only those houses in which Muslims were living were entered into. I saw, for example, the New Mental Colony in Ahmedabad which is a mixed colony, where Hindus and Muslims and other people were living. They entered only the Muslim houses to bring out the Muslims and butcher them on the streets. So, an organised force had been behind it.

I do not want to name anybody in this House because I have no evidence. When I was asked in Ahmedabad "Do you blame the Jana Sangh or some particular party?" I said, "I do not blame anybody unless I have got sufficient evidence before me." Therefore I am not going into that question. But what I do want to point out is this.

Today we heard Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi giving a Harikatha performance in this House. He was talking about the catholicity of the Hindu religion. Very good. But I hope he is prepared to denounce what Guru Golwalkarji has said. Guru Golwalkarji is a respected leader of theirs. He talked about these people who are very catholic and said what matters if someone belongs to another religion. But what does Guru Golwalkarji say? He says —

"When we say, 'This is the Hindu Nation', there are some who immediately come up with the question, 'What about the Muslims in this land? Are they not also born and bred here? How could they become aliens just because they have changed their faith?' But the crucial point is whether THEY remember that they are the children of this soil. What is the use of merely OUR remembering? That feeling, that memory, should be cherished by THEM. We are not so mean as to say that with a change in the method of worship an individual ceases to be a son of the soil. We have no objection to God being called by any name whatever. We, in the Sangh, are Hindus to the core. That's why we have respect for all faiths and religious beliefs. He cannot be a Hindu at all who is intolerant of other faiths."

It is all very good.

"But the question before us now is, what is the attitude of those people who have been converted to Islam or Christianity? They are born in this land, no doubt. But are they true to its salt? Are they grateful towards this land which has brought them up? Do they feel that they are the children of this land and its tradition and that to serve it is their

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great good fortune? Do they feel it a duty to serve her? No! Together with the change in their faith, gone are the spirit of love and devotion for the nation."

The moment a man changes his faith from Hinduism to Islam his love for this country is gone and, therefore, he is a traitor!

"Nor does it end there. They have also developed a feeling of identification with the enemies of this land. They look to some foreign lands as their holy places. They call themselves 'Sheikhs' and 'Syeds'. Sheikhs and Syeds are certain clans in Arabia. How then did these people come to feel that they are their descendants? That is because they have cut off all their ancestral national moorings of this land and mentally merged themselves with the aggressors. They still think that they have come here only to conquer and to establish their kingdoms....."

This is the kind of message that has been preached in this country again and again. I would like the Jana Sangh people, if they dare, to let them come forward and say, they repudiate this kind of talk by their Guru Golwalkar.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I do not want any interruption. Let them repudiate it. They can take an opportunity to publicly issue a statement and repudiate it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You don't have the patience.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I can read the whole thing. Later on, what does he say? Let me also quote that :

"So, all that we say is that the Muslims and Christians here should give up their present foreign mental complexion and merge in the common stream of our national life...."

How is that to be done? He answers that. I quote :

"It is our duty to call these our forlorn brothers, suffering under religious slavery for centuries, back to their ancestral home. As honest freedom-loving men, let them overthrow all signs of slavery and domination and follow the ancestral ways of devotion and national life....."

He says, you have to follow the ancestral ways of devotion and national life and then only you can be taken back. Then, he says :

"There are some people who declare that they have achieved unity of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and all others on the political and economic plane. But why limit the oneness only there? Why not make it more wide and more comprehensive so as to face them back as lost brothers? For those who speak of unity on the political and economic plane, we say that we stand not only for political and economic unity but also for cultural and religious unity."

He says, convert everyone of them. Let them come back to Hindu religion and, if they do not come back to Hindu religion, they do not owe loyalty to this country. This is the sort of thing that has been preached in this country.

It is on this basis that certain gentlemen have been talking about in this country that the Muslims must be Indianised. When you say that the Muslims must be Indianised, they must join the common stream of national life, we know that their Guru is Golwalkar and we know what that Indianisation and joining the common stream of national life is. Therefore, it is high time that we come to the grass-roots of it.

Today, we are faced with this tremendous propaganda that is being done in this country. A Hindu girl, may be in Kashmir—I do not know her name—married a Muslim. It is contested that she is a minor girl and that it is a case of abduction. If something has happened, an individual is to be punished. Why drag the entire Muslim

community into it? This is the type of propaganda that is being done. If a Hindu girl was abducted by a Muslim in Indore, immediately the entire Muslim community was blamed. Why should the entire community be paraded about? Why should it be pilloried? If an individual, if a Muslim commits the rape on a Hindu girl, then the entire Muslim Community is being blamed as if the rape by a Hindu on a Hindu girl is all right and that only the rape by a Muslim on a Hindu girl is abhorrent. What is this mentality which is sought to be developed in this country?

It is not such an innocent thing as the people would like to know. When this question has been pin-pointed, what has he said to this? Now, they cannot get out of it...Therefore, some explanation and HARI KATHA must be performed about the wonderfulness of God, about Catholicity of all these things. It is good if at least now that change is there. Let them say, "We will not do this propaganda, whatever Guru Golwalkar has said." And I will be glad about it.

Now, I come to certain other things. With regard to happenings there, I know, it is not possible in the present atmosphere in the country to totally prevent communal outbreaks. They do happen.

In Jagatdal it has happened. I know that. In Telinipara this has happened just recently. The question is : what is the difference between what happened in Telinipara and Jagatdal and what happened in Ahmedabad? What is the attitude of the administration towards these communal riots? That is the crucial question.

In Telinipara certainly communal outbreak arose. Both Telinipara and Jagatdal happened to be areas where unfortunately, all along the Congress Party candidate used to be elected with a large number of Hindustani population. They were not under our influence. This time some of them got elected with our influence. Immediately afterwards we found the outbreak of violence. Then what happened? What is the attitude of the administration? Did not the State Home Minister immediately rush there, change every one of the Police

officers within a few hours and see to it that deterrent action was taken? Within a few hours the whole thing was brought under control. The same thing happened in Jagatdal also but it took a little more time. In Jagatdal also the Minister went there. (*interruptions*) 1100 people in a small place were arrested and sent to jail forthwith. That was the type of action taken. The concerned State Ministers went and toured the place, gave solace to the people who were attacked and talked to the people and saw to it that communal harmony was restored very shortly. Compare that with what happened in Ahmedabad. On the 17th there was some attack on a temple and that must have passed off. But because some mad men attacked, because there was a bad precedent (*interruptions*)—there are mad men in every community—and if some mad men did some thing, then the entire community cannot be blamed for that. As a matter of fact, an Urs festival was taking place where a number of Muslim women and children had gathered. Unfortunately, some cows were coming and they were being driven back and in that melee some women were injured as a result of some people trying to attack them. Immediately the incident should have been closed. But, instead of that, even when the Muslim community people went and apologised to the Mahant and the Mahant accepted their apology, it must have been closed. But the next day started the reprisal. On the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd—the Army was called in on the 22nd—I want to know what did the Police do? I have seen places where the Imambara is situate directly opposite the Police station. That Imambara and the entire houses surrounding the Imambara were razed to the ground. Brick after brick the houses were razed to the ground. What did the Police do? They just kept quiet. In many places the people kept quiet. I know also places where Hindus and Muslims fought back and they were able to save themselves. All those stories are there. But the question is : what did the administration do? Did the Chief Minister have that courage, have the elementary courtesy when hundreds of Muslim houses were being destroyed, to come out the next day to meet those people to give them solace? Did he stir out of his office? Did the Chief

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Minister stir out of his bungalow? For five long days the Chief Minister never came out of his bungalow. Ultimately....

AN HON. MEMBER : It is wrong.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am speaking with responsibility. I am not speaking irresponsibly. I am speaking with a sense of responsibility. It is only after the 24th, Sir when the Governor finding it impossible—it was the Governor, Shri Sriman Narayan who came out first—came out and went round the places, that the Chief Minister came out. Any way five long days have gone by. What action did he take? What is the stringent action they have taken ? How many people have been arrested? Very few.

Sir, much is made out of the Inquiry Commission that has been set up. I want to point out that as far as these communal disturbances are concerned, these Inquiry Commissions will find nothing whatsoever. It is just an eye-wash. They will not be able to find because I know what is the feeling of the Muslims, the people who are affected, not only in Ahmedabad, but I know the Muslim feeling in Aligarh and a number of other places in Uttar Pradesh and throughout the northern India. I know what is the position of Muslims, the affected party. They are not prepared to come and give evidence before the court. That is the position and the entire administration is there.

The very officers—the Commissioner of Police, the Inspector-General of Police etc.—who refused to take action, are still continuing there and they are manufacturing evidence. They are capable of manufacturing evidence. What sort of enquiry is this, which is going to come about? I do not believe that this type of enquiry is going to result in anything whatsoever. Some time after these incidents the Government woke up. They called a meeting of the National Integration Council Standing Committee; they passed a Resolution. For further implementation of that, it was decided to call a meeting of all the political parties. There was a meeting which was held on the 3rd of last month. It was decided in that meeting that all

political parties who believe in that declaration should hold joint public rallies in all the State capitals of the country within a very short time, so that the top leaders of all these parties can go together and address the people and change the atmosphere. This is what we decided. I want to ask this Government: Are you serious about implementing it? This Resolution was passed on the 3rd of last month. More than one month has elapsed. What prevented the Government to take action? What prevented the Congress party,—the official Congress party,—from holding a public rally in Delhi itself? Or, were their political quarrels and the fight for power more important than their duty of preventing this sort of communal riots in this country?

Therefore, I would only ask them about this. Let not that Resolution of the National Integration Council, passed by all the political parties, share the same fate which overtook many other resolutions, many other pious declarations. If the Government is serious about it, let them start with a terrific propaganda offensive to check communalism in this country. Let us isolate those people like Guru Golwalkar—or anybody bigger than Guru Golwalkar—who preach such thoughts. I am sure, if all of us join together and do this propaganda, Guru Golwalkar and people of his type will be thrown into the dustbin of history. Thank you.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आदरणीय स्पीकर महोदय,

न समझोगे तो मिट जाओगे ऐ हिन्द वालों।

तुम्हारी दास्तां भी नहीं मिलेगी दास्तानों में।

मैं उन आदमियों में से हूँ जो जब यह हाल में वाकयात हुए, दर्दनाक वाकयात, हमारे गुजरात सूबे के अहमदाबाद शहर में हुए तो मैं ने अपनी आंखों से जो कुछ देखा उसे देख कर इन्सान का खून खौलने लग जाय ऐसा दृश्य वह था जो हम ने अपनी आंखों से देखा। महसूस नहीं कर सकता कि इन्सान इन्सान के खिलाफ ऐसी काली करतूत भी कर सकता है। उसी दिन हम ने यह बात देखी,

अबूबारों में भी छपी और हम समझते हैं कि यह हालात हमारे देश में रहे तो क्या हमारी आजादी बरकरार रहेगी ? क्या बतौर शहरी हम इस काबिल हैं कि अपने आप को आजाद देश के शहरी कहें ? मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि हमारा यह शानदार देश जिस की इतनी पुरानी रवायत है, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई सब के भाई चारे की, यह बुद्ध का देश यह भगवान कृष्ण का देश, यह गुरु नानक का देश, यह मोईनउद्दीन चिश्ती का देश, यह गांधी का देश जिस ने अमन का सन्देश दिया, उस देश में इतनी खौफनाक वारदातें हुईं जो खुद अपनी आंखों से मुझ जैसे बदकिस्मत आदमियों ने देखीं, जिन को कि कोई बयान नहीं कर सकता । करोड़ों की जायदाद और आप अन्दाजा नहीं कर सकते, कह नहीं सकते सैकड़ों या हजारों इन्सान कितनी बेदरदों के साथ मारे गए ? कितने घटियापन पर जाने के बाद इन्सान इन्सान के साथ यह कर सकता है ? मेरी जबान भी काम नहीं करती कि मैं बयान करूं आप के सामने । मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं कि इस देश में सिवाय हिन्दू के, दूसरे भी सिख, मुसलमान ईसाई हम अपने आप को न कहें और अगर कहें तो यह हालत हमारी हो, यह करतूत हमारी हो, तो बतौर हिन्दोस्तानी के हम कायम नहीं रह सकेंगे, हम लोग मिट जायेंगे । कहने लगे—आखिर ये मुसलमान कौन हैं 100 साल पहले, 200 साल पहले, हजार साल पहले कुछ लोग यहां पर आए मेरा खयाल है 500 आदमी अरब से आये होंगे, वही खून, वही पुतला, वही जिस्म, वही आंखें, वही सब कुछ क्या फर्क है । मैं अपने इलाके की बात कहता हूं मुझे तो कोई ईरान का या जर्मनी का या अफगानिस्तान का नजर नहीं आता, सब यहीं के हैं, इसी मिट्टी से पैदा हुए हैं । अगर मैं थोड़ी दाढ़ी रख लूं, या उसका नाम अहमद हो जाय या उस के नाम के सामने इस्माइल लगा दिया जाय तो वह हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं रहा—यह कैसी बात है, कम-से-कम

मेरी अक्ल काम नहीं करती ।

स्पीकर महोदय, भगवान तो एक ही है, चाहे ओम कह लीजिये, अल्लाह कह लीजिये, गौड कह लीजिये, बाकी जिनकी बात हम लड़ते हैं, वे इन्सान थे, बड़े इन्सान थे लेकिन उन्होंने हम को कभी भी लड़ने का सबक नहीं दिया—

मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना हिन्दी हैं हम वतन हैं, हिन्दोस्तान हमारा ।

मजहब कहाँ सिखाता कि हम आपस में लड़ें मजहब कौम नहीं बनाता है । यह ठीक बात है जो बादशाह खां ने कही है—यह मुल्क है जो कौम को बनाता है और मुल्क को कौन बनाता है, मुल्क के आदमी । मुल्क के आदमी इस को बनाते हैं, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, सब अपनी बहादुरी से हुब्बुलवतनी से, देश भक्ति से, कुरबानी से देश को बनाते हैं । मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये कतई तैयार नहीं हूँ कि सिर्फ अकेले हिन्दुओं की कुर्बानी से देश बना । मुसलमानों का हमारी तहजीब, तमदुन, इल्मोफन, हमारे चलन, हमारे करैक्टर, हमारी सभ्यता, सब चीजों में इन भाइयों का कट्टीब्यूशन है । मैं एक नहीं पचासों ऐसी मिसालें दे सकता हूँ—देशकी आजादी की लड़ाई में जिन लोगों ने कुरबानियाँ की हैं, उन में मुसलमानों का हिस्सा हिन्दुओं से कम नहीं रहा है, कई जगह ज्यादा रहा है । मैं दूर की बात क्यों कहूँ—काश्मीर को पहली बार बचाया—ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान ने, क्या वह मुसलमान नहीं था ? काश्मीर को दूसरी बार बचाया एक गडरिये ने—जिसका नाम दीन मुहम्मद था । आइ० एन० ए० के 40 हजार आदमियों में मैं अगर अपनी स्टेट का हिसाब लगाऊँ तो उन में भी दो कर्नल और एक ब्रिगेडियर जिनका ट्रायल हुआ । बदकिस्मती से वह बजीर भी रहे हैं, पिछली दफा चुनाव हार गये थे—जनरल शाह नवाज खां—क्या

उनका कम हिस्सा है ? कर्नल अब्दुल रेहमान जो नेता जी के चीफ—एड थे—वह कौन थे ? अब्दुल हमीद जिस ने पाकिस्तान के 7 टैंकों को तोड़ा, जिसकी बहादुरी की मिसाल आज दुनिया में दिखाई नहीं देती, अगर ऐसे आदमी में हुब्बुलवतनी का ज़बबा न होता तो क्या वह 30-40 रु० तनख्वाह के लिये ऐसी कुर्बानी करता । जो लोग आज इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं, सस्पेक्ट करते हैं, डाउट करते हैं, वे देश पर डाउट करते हैं, कौम पर डाउट करते हैं, अपने आप पर डाउट करते हैं, मुल्क की आज़ादी पर डाउट करते हैं ।

मेरे भाई ने ठीक कहा कि इस किस्म की बातें कह कर वे इस मुल्क को, इस कौम को बदनाम करते हैं । टीपू सुलतान कितना बहादुर आदमी, जिस के नाम से रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते थे, जिस तरह से हम महाराणा प्रताप का नाम लेते हैं, उतना ही जोरदार आज़ादी का सिपाही टीपू सुलतान था । बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र की गज़ल सुन कर लोग झूमने लग जाते हैं ।

मुट्ठी भर ज़मीन न मिली कूए यार में ।

मैं स्पीकर महोदय, शेरों-शायरी को ज्यादा नहीं जानता हूँ, लेकिन यह सही बात है कि उस की गज़ल को सुन कर लोग नाचने लग जाते हैं । दूर न जाइये—अश्फ़ाक उल्ला को लीजिये, वह फांसी के तख्ते पर मुल्क के लिये झूम गया । रफी अहमद किदवई जैसे आदमी—जिस देश में ऐसे ऐसे नेता हों, तबियत खुश हो जाती है । हमारे मरहूम प्रेजिडेंट डा० जाकिर हुसैन इन्सानियत के पुतले थे, कितने नेक़जात इन्सान थे । अगर मैं एक-एक को गिनवाने लगूँ तो गिनवा नहीं सकूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां यह कहा जाता है : यहां हमारा ताजमहल है और कुतुबमीनार है, यहां हमारे मंदिर मस्जिद, सिखों का गुरुद्वारा है, दूर हटो ऐ दुनिया वालो, हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है । लेकिन यहां पर कुछ लोग और कुछ पार्टियाँ हर

बात को पोलिटिकल बनाती हैं । अगर पालिटिक्स को मज़हब की बेसिस पर चलाया जायेगा तो इस देश का भट्ठा बैठ जायेगा । (व्यवधान)...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मज़हब के नाम पर देश का बंटवारा नहीं किया ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं वह नहीं हूँ जो हर बात की ढपली बजाते हैं । एक बात मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के अन्दर मुसलमानों की भर्ती होनी चाहिए । वह लोग अगर अहमदाबाद में पुलिस में और अफसर होते तो शायद इतनी कल्लो गारत नहीं होती । आखिर इस देश में इस तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों हो ? इस देश की फौज में, पुलिस में और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जगहों पर मुसलमानों को पूरी तौर से भर्ती किया जाना चाहिए । ....(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप भर्ती मेरिट के आधार पर चाहेंगे या फिर किस आधार पर चाहेंगे ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा इन्टेलिजेन्स डिपार्टमेंट बहुत सख्त होना चाहिए ताकि हमें हर बात का पता टाईम पर लग जाए । इंटेलिजेंस का एक सेल सेन्टर में और एक सेल स्टेट्स में होना चाहिए और दोनों में कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए । अहमदाबाद, बंगाल या आसाम में या कहीं भी अगर कोई गड़बड़ होती है, कोई बदमाशी करता है तो उसका सर तोड़ दिया जाये । और जो इंटेलिजेंस का आफिसर वक्त पर न मिले उसको पकड़ा जाये, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये, उसको डिसमिस किया जाये । अहमदाबाद के सिलसिले में भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पता था

कि गड़बड़ी होने वाली है फिर वहां की गवर्नमेंट कैसे चुप बैठी रही ? मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर हमारे देश को हजारों आदमियों की जानों से हाथ धोना पड़ा उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? इसके लिए चाहे कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार हो या कोई बड़े से बड़ा आफिसर हो, उनके खिलाफ आपको कोई न कोई ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए। किसी स्टेट में भी अगर कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव वीकनेस मिलती है तो उसके लिए बड़े से बड़े आदमी को भी बख्शना नहीं चाहिए। यहां पर यह कहा गया कि फौज दो दिन में नहीं भेजी गई लेकिन किसी ने फौज को बुलाया भी तो हो। दो दिन तक वहां जो कत्लो गारत हुआ उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? अगर 18 तारीख को ही फौज बुला ली जाती और पहले ही दिन सौ आदमियों को भून दिया जाता तो बाद में हजारों आदमियों की जानें बचाई जा सकती थीं और करोड़ों रुपए की जायदाद भी बचाई जा सकती थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। सेन्टेंस कम्प्लीट कर लेने दीजिए। जिस इलाके में, जिस शहर में और जिस जगह ऐसा वाकया हो वहां की पूरी आबादी के ऊपर टैंक्स लगाया जाये ताकि दिमाग ठीक हो जाये। यह बहुत ही हीनियस क्राइम है। मैंने कम्युनल पोस्टर्स देखे। उसकी कापी मैंने होम मिनिस्टर को भी भेजी, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भेजी। इस बीमारी को सारे देश से दूर किया जाना चाहिए और कम्युनल पार्टीज को बंद किया जाये चाहे वह जनसंघ ही क्यों न हो। और जो लोग मजहब, जात और कौम के नाम पर लोगों को लड़ाते हैं उनको जेल में बन्द किया जाये। ऐसे लोगों को अगर वहां पर पहले ही पकड़ लिया गया होता तो इस तरह से लोगों की जानें नहीं जातीं।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह ( देहरादून ) :** मेरे साथ चेयर ने पौने छैं का वायदा किया हुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप का नाम कहीं नजर नहीं आता।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं अपना सन्स्टीट्यूट मोशन पढ़े देता हूं....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे नाम तो बुला लेने दीजिये। अच्छा अब आप बोलिये।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मोशन इस प्रकार है कि मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाय :

“यह सभा देश में सामप्रदायिक स्थिति के बारे में गृह कार्य-मंत्री द्वारा 3 दिसम्बर, 1969 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये वक्तव्य पर विचार करने के पश्चात् गुजरात राज्य में सामप्रदायिक दंगों, जिन के फल-स्वरूप हजारों व्यक्ति मारे गये और अनेक परिवार बेघरबार हो गये, के मामले में जिस तरीके से कार्यवाही की गई उस का घोर निरनुमोदन करती है।”

तीन दिन तक कमप्लीट डिसऑर्डर रहा, कमप्लीट ब्रेक डाउन रहा, जैसे अराजकता हो, लालसैनस हो। आर्म्ड पुलिस के पास लाठियों के सिवा कुछ नहीं था, न टीयर गैस थी और न कुछ और था। लाठियों के अलावा रिवाल्वर, पिस्टल तक नहीं थी। तीन दिन तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि वहां मिलिटरी की जरूरत है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि खून के दरिया बहे, गलियों में लाशें पटीं। महात्मा गांधी, गौतम, गुरु नानक, स्वामी दयानन्द और स्वामी विवेकानन्द के देश में इस तरह से खूरेबी हो जिस तरह की दहकानये के बीच में भी नहीं होती।

मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को यहां क्यों नहीं बुलाया गया ? उस सरकार को सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया, उन से जबाब तलब क्यों नहीं



[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

किया गया, और हजारों जानें जिनकी वजह से गयीं उन को कटघरे में खड़ा कर के सजा क्यों नहीं दी गई ? देश का शासन उपदेश से नहीं चल सकता । हमारे धर्म शास्त्र कहते हैं :

दण्डः शास्ति प्रजा सर्वा दण्ड एवाभिरक्षति,

दण्डः सृप्तेषु जागर्ति दण्डम् धर्मम् विदुवधाः ।

जब कोई किसी तरह का कंट्रोल नहीं रहा, किस तरह से वहां की अकलियत अपने आप को सेफ़ महसूस करे । जो स्टेट प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकती वह राज्य नहीं कहा जा सकता । स्टेट में प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया गया इसी का नतीजा हुआ कि गुंडे चाहे जो कुछ करें, कोई रोकने वाला नहीं था । जिस तरह से चाहा वायु मंडल को दूषित किया । इस तरह से यह देश नहीं चल सकता ।

महात्मा गांधी जी इस पार्टिशन के खिलाफ़ थे । जिन्होंने मज़हब की बेसिस के ऊपर पार्टिशन को मान लिया, जिन्होंने धर्म की बुनियाद के ऊपर देश के टुकड़े मान लिये वे बन नेशन थ्योरी को मानने वाले नहीं कहे जा सकते । इन्होंने ने घुटने टेके, सरेन्डर किया, आत्म समर्पण किया टू नेशन थ्योरी के सामने । महात्मा गांधी के साथ गद्दारी की, बादशाह खां के साथ विश्वासघात किया, लाखों उन लोगों के साथ विश्वासघात किया जो देश की अखण्डता के लिये मरे थे । गांधी जी ने यह वायदा किया था

I would not accept the partition of India even if the whole of the country were to go into flames."

चाहे हिन्दुस्तान का चप्पा-चप्पा चला जाय, लेकिन हम इस तक्सीम को किसी तरह मंजूर नहीं करेंगे । It is never too late to mend. आज भी जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बात का प्रायश्चित्त किया जाय । करोड़ों मुसलमान तड़प रहे हैं, करोड़ों हिन्दू तड़प रहे हैं अपने

भाइयों से मिलने के लिये । अगर आप नहीं करेंगे तो जनता इस काम को कर के हटेगी, पुनर्मिलन होगा, री-यूनियन होगा, बीच की आर्टिफिशियल दीवारें टूट जायेंगी और देश की अखण्डता कायम हो कर के रहेगी । केवल पांच फीसदी लोगों ने आपस में मिल कर बंटवारा कर दिया, हिन्दू पब्लिक से नहीं पूछा गया, मुस्लिम पब्लिक से नहीं पूछा गया, इसीलिये यह खूरेजी हो रही है । आज यह इंटेंग्रीटी कायम करेंगे ? हंगिज़ नहीं कर सकते ।

मेरी माननीय चह्नाण जी के प्रति अगाढ़ श्रद्धा है, खासतौर से इसलिये कि इस अकेले शेर ने पाकिस्तान का मुंह मोड़ा, अकेले सिंह ने बोन को पीछे हटाया । लेकिन अकेले इस बहादुर से हिन्दुस्तान में अमन कायम नहीं रह सकती । आप ने ठीक ही बेमिसाल काम किया । मैं किसी पार्टी का गुलाम नहीं हूँ, इस भारत की 52 करोड़ जनता के अधीन हूँ, उन के तहत हूँ । मुझे पार्टी वालों से किसी तरह का कोई प्रेम नहीं है । मैं चाहे जो कहूँ । मैं जनता का प्रतिनिधि हूँ । महात्मा गांधी ने जो वादा किया था वह वादा आज पूरा हो गया ।

मैं यह भी बतला दूँ कि आज अगर गलत-फहमी की बुनियाद पर आप लोग खड़े रहे तो देश की इंटेंग्रीटी कायम नहीं हो सकती । यह तर्ज एहसान करने का तुम्हीं को जेब देता है

मर्ज में मुन्तला करके मरीजों को दवा देना ।

देश चाहता है कि री-यूनियन हो, देश चाहता है कि देश की अखण्डता कायम हो । कौन उस को भंग करता है ? इस अखण्डता को सरमायेदार भंग करता है, इस अखण्डता को पूंजीपति भंग करता है, जिन के निहित स्वार्थ हैं । मज़दूर का स्वार्थ नहीं है, केवल 3 फीसदी हिन्दुस्तान में और 2 फीसदी पाकिस्तान में लोग हैं जो देश के टुकड़ों पर

गुरछरें उड़ा रहे हैं और देश की तकसीम के बाद कुमियां सम्माने हुए हैं। मगर जो काम वह कर रहे हैं उनके बावजूद यह ऋषियों और मुनियों की भूमि, गुह्रों को भूमि, पीर पैगम्बरों की भूमि कमी खाली नहीं हो सकती। देश के अन्दर पुनर्मिलन हो कर रहेगा, री-यूनिफन हो कर रहेगा। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री के दीर्घायु की कामना करता हूँ, भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरी उम्र भी दे कर श्री बङ्गाण को दीर्घायु करे।

मैं कुछ मजेशन् देना चाहता हूँ। मब से बड़ी बुजदिली यह है कि हम ने आर्म्स ऐक्ट को रिवीज नहीं किया, मब से बड़ी बुजदिली यह है कि हम ने इम शस्त्रों के कानून को आज तक बदला नहीं है। अगर कौम का बच्चा-बच्चा मुमलता हो तो हगिज लड़ाई नहीं हो सकती, हगिज बजने नहीं हो सकते। हर एक के पास हथियार होगा तो एक को दूसरे का डर होगा। इम लिये आर्म्स ऐक्ट को बदलना चाहिये, हर एक बागि और सचवरित्रत आदमी को हथियार रखने की अनुमति दी जाये।

दूसरे जो दुकानों को साढ़े सात बजे बन्द कर दिया जाता है, डंडे के जोर से दिल्ली के बाजारों को बन्द कर दिया जाता है उस से यह होता है कि एम्पटी माइन्ड इज दि डेविल्स बर्कशाप। वह लोग रात को माजिशें करते हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आप को अमन कायम करना है तो लोगों को चौबीस घंटों के लिये काम देना होगा, चौबीस घण्टे देश के

लोगों को काम पर लगाना होगा। गीता माता का हुक्म है कि :

अनिशा सर्व भूतानाम् तस्यो जागर्ति संयमी,  
यस्यां जाग्रति भूतानि सानिशा पश्यतो मुने।

एवर-ओपन शाप्स होंगी, एवर ओपन-मार्केट्स होंगी, एवर-ओपन आफिसेज एवर ओपन कोर्ट्स होंगे तभी आप देश को बचा सकते हैं। नहीं तो नहीं बचा सकेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आर्म्स ऐक्ट को रिवीज किया जाय, हर एक बालिग हिन्दुस्तानी को हथियार रखने का हक दिया जाय तो बलबे कतई खत्म हो जायेंगे।

अव्यक्त महोदय : अब मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स बिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश करेंगे। यह डिबेट कल जारी रहेगा और होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस का जवाब सोमवार को देंगे।

17.58½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTYFIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU  
RAMAIAH) : I beg to present the Forty-  
first Report of the Business Advisory  
Committee.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Friday December 5, 1959  
Agrahayana 14, 1891 (Saka).