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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November, 19, 1970/Kartika 28, 1892
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Role of Zoos in Educational, Conservational and Preservative aspects of Wild Life

*211. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the role of zoos in the educational, conservational and preservative aspects towards wild life;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether such a study has been made in any other country and, if so, the name of the country and the result of the study made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government is fully aware of the important educational, recreational and other values of the zoos and zoological gardens but no formal study or assessment of such values has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This Government has no such information.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : As a result of the growing human population and destruc-

tion of the habitats of wild life in this country and outside due to industrialisation and expansion and epidemics and other reasons, many species of rare and other animals have been wiped out from the face of the earth, many are on the verge of extinction, others are threatened and few are safe. With this background, last year the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held their annual conference here in Delhi itself. And as a pre-conference study, for a week the role of Zoos was discussed at the FRI, Dehra Dun where even our Indian specialists took part, and it is really a pity that although the Government realised...

MR. SPEAKER : No speech please. Please ask your question.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I am asking the question, Sir.

Although the Government realised the importance and role of zoos in the educational and other aspects and although the Conference of IUCN & NR was held here where papers were read and full reports were submitted to the Government, the Government have not come forward with any concrete proposal for the active participation of zoos in educational aspects as well as for creating breeding centres and studies for research and studies in the various zoos in India.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is not correct that Government is not taking any action in this regard. But it is also true that as a result of growing human population, and denudation of our forests, some of our rare species of animals, birds, etc. are getting scarce. This is a phenomenon practically all over the world where population is increasing fast and land-man ratio is adverse. In our country we have some of the best sanctuaries. We are trying our level best to see that some of the species of wild life are preserved. Some of the other suggestions made by the Hon. Member can always be considered.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The Expert Committee on National Sanctuaries of the Indian Board for Wild Life have submitted a report sometime in August. The Minister must have participated in the session of the Indian Wild Life Board meeting held last month. The Expert Committee has come out with some of the difficulties like want of funds as the crux of the matter and they wanted to know why the role of the zoos and all these aspects cannot be gone into. Secondly, the planning of zoos in India is in such a situation that there is no coordination and no dissemination of information and there is no communication between any of the zoos in India. For example, the Madras Zoo and some other zoos are very near the Railway lines and the dust and smoke and other things are inhibiting the growth and propagation of the animals which are the last vestiges of wild life in this country. Therefore, may I know, what steps are the Government going to take for giving adequate funds for the development of zoos from this point of view and also from the point of view as expressed by the Expert Committee on Indian Board for Wild Life, because in the Fourth Plan....

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly put it as a question. Do not make long speech.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I am putting a question. In the Fourth Plan there is no mention about the development of this particular aspect. Government says that they are serious about conservation and preservation of wild life. So, I want to have a categorical answer from the Minister on this point.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't make long speech along with the question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Board of Wild Life itself was constituted by my own Ministry and we attach the greatest importance to their recommendations. We have good experts who are Members of the Indian Board of Wild Life. We are trying our level best to make resources available. If there are some difficulties like the Madras Zoo and other Zoos being near the Railway lines, that has been due to historical reasons. But I would point this out that the Zoos are not under one common management. They are under State managements, some with

their Educational Departments, etc. We are trying our level best to have some coordination in this regard.

SHRI RANGA : May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the condition of the Calcutta Zoo has been deteriorating for some time ? The young people, students and others who are going there do not find it interesting at all.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are some difficulties in the Calcutta Zoo. But the Hon. Member should appreciate that it is not directly managed by the Government of India. We shall draw the attention of the West Bengal Government to this aspect.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know this, whether for the better preservation of wild life and improvement of the various zoos all over the country, there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to transfer this Department to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, from the Tourists' point of view ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : No, Sir.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether on the basis of a national plan, the Ministry has formulated any programmes to 'have zoo in each small and medium town, to provide recreational facilities for the children.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a very expensive proposition. It would be very good for recreational purposes and for providing entertainment and education to children, if we can provide it in smaller places. But it is an expensive proposition. The State Governments will find it very difficult to provide such facilities in smaller towns.

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली का जो जू है, वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन है और यह काफी बड़े एरिया में है, एशिया में शायद सब से बड़ा जू है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको और ज्यादा अट्रैक्टिव बनाने के लिए, खास तौर से उसके अन्दर वह बहुत लम्बा है तो कोई गाड़ी

चलाने का या बच्चों के खेलने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करने का क्या सरकार के पास कोई प्लान है दिल्ली के जू के बारे में जिस में उसका डेवलपमेंट हो ? और उसके लिए सरकार कितना फंड कितना पैसा दिल्ली जू को दे रही है जिस में यह जू और अच्छा बन जाय ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are doing everything possible to develop the Delhi zoo, and it may be of interest to the hon. Member that some of the international experts who have visited the zoo have actually certified that this is one of the very fine zoos in the world. I do not think that the development activities will suffer for lack of funds. We would make the necessary resources available.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is he doing at present ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The steps being taken are : collection of animals, development of lands, making necessary provisions for providing the necessary habitat, providing necessary facilities to the visiting tourists and children etc. There are annual as well as Five Year Plans for development of the zoo.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I believe that a question was asked earlier about the breeding of these animals in the zoos, and the hon. Minister replied to the effect that something was being done about it. We would like to know more specifically what steps he has taken to ensure that those breeds which are facing extinction do not disappear. I would like to add that the cheetah and the black buck have been all but extinct in India but are today flourishing in the United States. Therefore, I would like to know more specifically what steps have been taken, and whether the hon. Minister is prepared to provide the necessary finances to the various zoos in the country.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the rare animals are concerned, we are trying to have breeding if the couples are there. As for the funds, the State Governments will have to provide the necessary finances. As far as the Delhi zoo is concerned,

we are making the necessary funds available for the development of the zoo.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is a complaint from Delhi that the moneys that have already been allotted for the purpose are not being sanctioned by the Finance Ministry.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We have also received such complaints.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, मुझे गीर-फॉरेस्ट जाने का मौका मिला। वहाँ मैंने पीलू मोदी के साइज के एलीफेंट देखे...वहाँ पर मैंने देखा कि बेहतरीन किस्म के लाइज टाइगर्स थे, बेहतरीन किस्म की वाइल्ड लाइफ देखी, लेकिन अब वह पेरिश हो रही है। मैं आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूँगा कि इस बेहतरीन वाइल्ड लाइफ को पेरिश होने से रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई नेशनल पार्क की स्कीम है...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to zoos and not to national parks.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, दिल्ली मद्रास के जू उसके कम्पेरिजन में कुछ नहीं हैं, वर्ल्ड की बेहतरीन वाइल्ड लाइफ वहाँ पर है, मैं आप से कहूँगा कि आप खुद वहाँ जा कर मुलाहजा फरमायें इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहूँगा कि गीर फॉरेस्ट को जू की शक्ल देने या नेशनल-पार्क की शक्ल देने और इस वाइल्ड लाइफ को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई स्कीम है ? और है, तो वह क्या है, और नहीं है तो क्या आप इस सिलसिले में कुछ सोचेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are schemes for protecting the rare species in the zoos and in the sanctuaries, and we are attending to the problem of the Gir lions.

MR. SPEAKER : There are many new rare species coming up now.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, देश के इन चिड़ियाघरों में न तो जानवरों की ब्रीडिंग हो रही है, न रिसर्च हो रही है। अगर यह सिर्फ शहरों के मनोरंजन का साधन है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि कृषि विभाग का जो किसानों के हिस्से का पैसा है, उसमें से एक धेला भी इन पर खर्च न किया जाय, या तो शहरों के कारपोरेशन उसको मेन्टेन करें या टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट या अन्य किसी डिपार्टमेंट को सौंप दिये जायें। क्या सरकार इस सुझाव पर विचार करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Funds are provided out of general revenue.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Out of the 19 white tigers in our zoos, 13 are in the Delhi zoo. Such a concentration in one place is undesirable in as much as if an epidemic breaks out or something happens, it will seriously endanger the entire species. Therefore, something should be done to disperse them in some fashion or other. Will the Minister say what he proposes to do in this regard ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We shall consider the suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : They may be dispersed to Punjab and Bombay.

Level of D. D. T. in human body due to its use in food preservation

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of Shri O. S. Bindra, an Indian Entomologist of Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana that the level of DDT in the human body in certain parts of North India is much higher than in other countries because of the contamination of food grains through excessive use of chemicals for food preservation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counteract the DDT level in the human body; 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). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Dr. O. S. Bindra has not communicated to the Government any special views regarding the level of DDT in the human body but it has been known for years now that the level of DDT accumulation in human body fat was reported to be quite high in 1965 on the basis of survey carried out mainly in Delhi area and these findings have been included in the Report of the ICAR Special Committee on Harmful Effects of Pesticides, published in 1967.

(b) (i) Even before detecting the accumulation of DDT in human fat, the Government Scientists have been aware of this regard. Therefore, mixing of persistent insecticidal chemicals for the preservation of foodgrains has never been recommended. Also successful efforts have been made to evolve the storage technology without the use of hazardous chemicals and the Pusa bins and Pusa cubicles are the results of such investigations. Some of the State Governments have already taken up a campaign to popularise these storage structures.

(ii) The ICAR had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Thacker to go into the details of harmful effects of pesticides and make suitable recommendations. The Committee submitted its report in 1966 which was published in 1967. One of the major recommendations was to set up Analytical Laboratories for estimation of pesticide residues at various centres in the country. Consequently, such laboratories were set up and are operating at the Central Food Technological Research Laboratory, Mysore; Central Plant Protection, Training Institute, Hyderabad and Central

Food Laboratory, Calcutta. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has already been doing research work on pesticide residues and has also established a full fledged laboratory exclusively for this purpose. In addition, a Toxicology Research Unit has also been set up at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Punjab Agricultural University on its own, has also started researches on pesticide residues. The result of the researches carried out in these laboratories will form the guidelines for the Government to take appropriate steps to prevent harmful effects of pesticides. A Joint Committee of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Council of Agricultural Research set up recently is also examining the need of intensification of researches to prevent the harmful effects of pesticides.

- (iii) Also there is 'Central Committee for Food Standards' created by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, for fixing tolerance limits in food-grains. Stringent regulatory measures to implement these limits are being proposed under the new insecticide act. An official on special duty to implement these recommendations has been appointed in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : I have seen the statement. It speaks about research but not of action. In America, from where DDT originally came, it has been discovered by research that it is a deadly cumulative poison and it has been banned in 28 States. At the same time, aerial spraying of crops with DDT has been stopped and no crops are now sprayed there. On the other hand, in our country, we have launched a massive programme of aerial spraying of crops with DDT. May I know whether this programme is intended to kill pests, or kill human beings with a view

to prevent a population explosion ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We do appreciate the concern of the hon. member that there should not be indiscriminate use of pesticides. Government are already seized of the matter. Sometime ago there was even an international seminar which considered this matter. This hon. House has passed a pesticides law and we have appointed an officer on special duty to look into these aspects. Various other organisations have been undertaking research in this like the Mysore Food and Technological Research Institute, ICAR, Punjab University and a number of others. We are well aware of the problem and, as far as possible, our approach is not to have indiscriminate use of pesticides which may perhaps result in endangering human life.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : I have here a tin of a proprietary product called "Flit" used for spraying on flies, insects etc. This Flit tin goes into millions of homes every month. On this tin is depicted the symbol of death the skull and crossed bones, and it is written : "Harmful. To be kept away from children. Avoid skin contact...etc. It is a most dangerous poison. It contains DDT." This warning is printed only in English, in a country where literacy in English is little over one per cent. I insist that orders should be issued that if this tin is to be distributed, at least it should have printed this warning on it in all the 14 languages so that people can know that the tin contains death and nothing else. Will Government do that ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are not concerned with it; we do not use it for spraying crops. He will have to address his question to the Health Ministry because we never use flit for crop protection.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : What about protection of human life ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is not the concern of this Government.

श्री बलराज मधोक : जो स्टेटमेन्ट मन्त्री जी ने दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने जहाँ-जहाँ रिसर्च हो रही है, उसका व्योरा दिया है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि जब इस सम्बन्ध में डिटेल्ड रिसर्च यू० एस० ए० में हो चुकी है, अन्य मुल्कों में हो चुकी है और उन्होंने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि यह चीज घातक है, इसका लाभ कम है, हानि अधिक है, तब फिर डुप्लीकेट रिसर्च करने का क्या लाभ है। आप उस रिसर्च का लाभ क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं? जब कोई चीज वहाँ पर डिस्कार्ड हो जाती है, तब यहाँ शुरू की जाती है। वहाँ डी० डी० टी० के कारखाने बन्द किये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन यहाँ चलाये जा रहे हैं। जब इसका नुकसान-देह प्रभाव है, तो इस प्रभाव को देखते हुए क्या सरकार नये कारखानों को बन्द करने और जो चल रहे हैं उनको डाइवर्सिफाई करने तथा जम्मू में जो रिसर्च लैबोरेट्री है वहाँ कुछ इन्सैक्टिसाइड्स निकले हैं जो कि मिनरल नहीं हैं, जिनके अन्दर हारमोन इफेक्ट कम है। तो इस प्रकार के इन्सैक्टिसाइड हैं जिनके अन्दर ये इफेक्ट नहीं हैं तो क्या उनको प्रचारित करने के लिए आप पग उठायेंगे ताकि ऐसा न हो कि कभी इस देश के अन्दर तबाही मच जाये और फिर उसके बाद रोना पड़े।

SHRI RANGA : Why don't you produce something which is better?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We do not advise DDT for plant protection, and this question really concerns preservation of grains. As for the other question raised by him, our research organisations are in touch with research activities carried on in the USA and elsewhere. We are trying to utilise findings elsewhere, such knowledge which has to be used in the interests of humanity, and there is no bar on using such knowledge available elsewhere. The other part of the question whether the DDT factories should be stopped may be addressed to the Health Ministry.

SHRI KAMAL NAYAN BAJAJ : Can you not convey it to them?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष जी, इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि डी० डी० टी० का प्रभाव शरीर पर बुरा पड़ रहा है, खास तौर से

जो डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव पौधों पर होता है और उसका अनाज आदमी खाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा डी० डी० टी० ह्यूमन बॉडी के अन्दर जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार पौधों पर डी० डी० टी० के छिड़काव को मना करेगी और उसकी जगह पर दूसरी दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल करेगी ताकि उसके बुरे प्रभाव को रोका जा सके?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इसमें कहा गया है।
सवाल ही यही है।...

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमेरिकन रिसर्च ने सिद्ध किया है कि जिन ग्रेन्स पर डी० डी० टी० का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, उसको जो लोग खाते हैं उनके ऊपर उसका असर पड़ता है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is about contamination of foodgrains, not of plants. This question should be relevant.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The question really pertains to the preservation of foodgrains and the use of insecticides like DDT. I would like to submit categorically that our department does not advise the use of DDT for preservation of foodgrains.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : It is known all over the world that DDT, when it goes beyond a certain percentage, has a toxic effect and does incalculable harm to the human system. Under these conditions, other countries, as has been already stated, have given up the use of DDT for plant protection. It is a very important matter, and the hon. Minister cannot just pass it on to the Health Ministry. I wish the Health Ministry had taken it up with the Food Ministry, but if they have not, it is for this Parliament to draw the attention of the Food Minister to the deleterious effects of DDT on foodgrains, and it is high time that we thought in terms of protecting our ill-fed people from the poisonous effects

of DDT from foodgrains. What the Government intends to do in this respect is of great interest to us, and we would like to know what the proposals are and how soon they would stop the use of DDT for plant protection.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already replied to the main points raised by the hon. Member. In fact, we do not advise DDT for plant protection as I have already mentioned, and various research activities are on. The hon. Member should not rush to conclusions,—I know she was once in charge of health—but the use of DDT is being disputed.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : It is not rushing to a conclusion.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I said, we are trying to be cautious about the matter, and under the Insecticides Act which has been enacted by the House, necessary steps are being taken to look into this matter.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Many countries have already banned the use of DDT on the advice of medical experts that this insecticide is a major source of cancerous attack on the human body. Sometime back there was a report in the Indian press that the Government of India would also consider this question whether the use of DDT should be banned or not. Considering the vital role played by DDT in increased food production the Government of India decided not to ban it because according to them the percentage of people dying due to cancerous attack is much less than the percentage of people dying of hunger. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether that is the reason why DDT has not been banned in this country ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already explained the position. I shall take up the matter again and we shall review it once more in consultation with the Health Ministry.

**Complaint by Members of Parliament
Regarding Inadequate Notice for
Disconnection of Telephones**

+
*214. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Members of Parliament have recently complained to his Ministry that the telephone authorities all over India do not give adequate notice to subscribers before disconnecting their telephones for non-payment of telephone bills ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by his Ministry to avoid such complaints in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, at a recent meeting of the Consultative Committee, some Members of Parliament spoke of difficulties experienced due to sudden disconnections, and they were asked to quote specific cases, if any. Nothing has been heard from them so far.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं हिन्दी समझता हूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दी बोलते हैं। उनको हिन्दी में ही जवाब देना चाहिए। अगर मेरे से गलती हो गई हो, कोई सवाल अंग्रेजी में दे दिया हो तो मन्त्री महोदय का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि वह भी गलती करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों का बन्दोबस्त है। आप जरा कान में माइक लगाइये तो हिन्दी में भी आपको पता लग जायेगा। साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी आ रहा है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री शेर सिंह : चूँकि सवाल अंग्रेजी में किया गया था इसलिए मैंने अंग्रेजी में उत्तर दिया। हिन्दी में भी दे रहा हूँ :

(क) जी हाँ। फिर भी सलाहकार समिति की हाल की बैठक में कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने अचानक कनेक्शन काटे जाने के कारण अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया था। उनसे कहा गया था कि यदि कोई खास

मामले हों तो वे लिखें। अभी उनसे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कनेक्शन काटने के बजाय उन पर जुर्माना किया जाये, उनसे नुकसान वसूल किया जाय लेकिन काम रोकने से और स्टेट की प्रगति रोकने से क्या फायदा होता है?

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी भी पिछले बहुत सारे करोड़ों रुपये के बिल पड़े हुए हैं जिनको कि वसूल करना बाकी है। अगर इसी ढंग से ढील करते जायें कि 15 दिन का नोटिस दें तो भी वे पे न करें, सात दिन का और मौका दें तो भी पे न करें और उसके बाद भी कनेक्शन काटने की बात न करें तो फिर जिस तरह से पिछले सालों में करोड़ों रुपये के बिल इकट्ठे हो गए हैं वह रकम और भी बढ़ जायेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम जब तनख्वाह लेने जाते हैं तो बार-बार पूछते हैं कि अगर पानी, बिजली और टेलीफोन के बिलों का अगर कोई पैसा बाकी हो तो वह काट लिया जाये लेकिन उस वक्त तो काटते नहीं, हम लिख कर भी देते हैं तो भी नहीं काटते हैं लेकिन बीस दिन के बाद हम आकर के देखते हैं कि पानी, बिजली और टेलीफोन का कनेक्शन बन्द है। इसके लिए सरकार कोई रूल नहीं बनाती ? टेक्स वाले से टेक्स में, तनख्वाह वाले से तनख्वाह में और जमींदारी वाले से जमींदारी में से वह पैसा काट लिया जाये—इस प्रकार का कोई नियम सरकार बना दे।

श्री शेर सिंह : हम इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि सर्वसक्राइबर का अगर बैंक में एकाउंट हो और अगर वह हिदायत दे दे तो बैंक से उसके बिल का पैसा वसूल कर लिया जाये। ऐसा हम करना चाहते हैं और इस पर विचार भी कर रहे हैं।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : Would the hon. Minister tell us whether the arrears of Rs. 5 or 6 crores to the telephone department is solely from the Members of Parliament and whether the hon. Minister has taken any steps(Interruptions). The question pertains to Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Arrears of Rs. 5 crores are due from other persons, not on Members of Parliament. He complained about it. He said that no connections were cut from any Parliament Member ; there are no arrears from them.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : Even then, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the department takes any proper steps to collect those arrears or whether those arrears are to be written off after some-time. I would like to know whether the Telephone Department takes proper steps so that these arrears are collected, because we have to develop the department in order to facilitate the village and the rural people.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We are taking all possible steps to collect the arrears. We write letters to them and send reminders to them, and we disconnect their telephones ; if necessary, we even go to the courts of law to sue them also to make payments.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय की नजर में यह बात आई है कि जो सत्तावान और प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं उनका टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी हजारों रुपया बाकी रहता है लेकिन उनका कोई टेलीफोन नहीं काटता है ? मेरे पास एक केस आया है आपके पास भेजा है, जिसमें केवल साढ़े तीन रुपया टेलीफोन के बिल का भुगतान होना बाकी था, वह कोई दक्षिण का आदमी था तो उसका टेलीफोन काट दिया। क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि इस तरह की घाँघलियाँ नहीं होंगी और जो प्रभावशाली और सत्तावान व्यक्ति हजारों और लाखों रुपया बकाया रखते हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्ती बरती जायेगी।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री

(श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी चिट्ठी आई थी और मैं उसकी जाँच करा रहा हूँ। अब हम लोगों ने उस अभी के 5 रुपये के लिमिट को बढ़ा कर 25 रुपया कर दिया है अर्थात् 25 रुपये तक अगर टेलीफोन के बिल का भुगतान निश्चित अवधि तक नहीं हुआ हो तो टेलीफोन नहीं काटा जा सकेगा। पहले वह 5 रुपये होता था अब हम ने उसको बढ़ा कर 25 रुपये कर दिया है। लेकिन साढ़े तीन रुपये तो कभी नहीं था, पाँच रुपये अलबत्ता था जिसको कि अब हमने बढ़ा कर 25 रुपये कर दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। जब अमुक व्यक्ति के ऊपर टेलीफोन का केवल साढ़े 3 रुपये बकाया था तो उसका टेलीफोन कैसे काट दिया गया ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस केस का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है तो उसके लिए कारण तो बाद में प्रकट हो जायेगा बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा यह लिमिट 25 रुपये है जो अब हमने 5 के बजाय कर दिया है। यह 25 रुपये काफी हो गया है और 25 में फर्क नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने काफी या नाकाफी के लिए नहीं कहा। मेरी बात बिलकुल दूसरी थी और वह यह कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सत्तावान और प्रभावशाली लोगों के टेलीफोन हालाँकि उनके ऊपर हजारों और लाखों रुपया बकाया था उनके टेलीफोन नहीं काटे जाते हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : ऐसे तमाम डिफाल्टर्स के टेलीफोन काट दिये गये यहाँ तक कि गवर्नमेंट्स डिपार्टमेंट्स के भी जो कि डिफाल्टर्स थे उनके भी टेलीफोन काटे जा रहे हैं। इसमें कोई भेद नहीं किया जाता। यह जो पुराना रूल है वह इस मामले में बढ़ा इफेक्टिव साबित हुआ है ऐरियर्स के वसूल करने में।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरहो : आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि आयन्दा ऐसा नहीं होगा, बाकी मैं दूसरे का क्या कहूँ खुद मेरा अपना टेलीफोन पीने 3 रुपये की अदायगी बकाया रहने के सबब से काट दिया गया और अब तक वह वैसे ही है। लेकिन मुझे उससे शिकायत नहीं है। टेलीफोन के बिल का जब पैसा नहीं देते हैं तो टेलीफोन का काटना ठीक है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जैसे बतलाया कि कोई 5 करोड़ रुपया टेलीफोन का बकाया अभी लोगों से वसूल होना है तो वह कारगर तरीके से जल्द वसूल होना चाहिए।

दूसरे बिल्स जो भेजे गये हैं वह इस कदर गलत हैं कि उसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जब डिपार्टमेंट के साथ उन्हें रिकंसाइल करने के लिए जाते हैं तो वह अपने उन्हीं पुराने बिलों को ज्यों का त्यों भेज देते हैं और उन पर वह स्टिक करते हैं। कई केसों में हालाँकि उन्हें यह बताया गया कि वह बिल तो अदा कर दिया गया है और उसकी यह रसीद भी मौजूद है लेकिन तो भी वह रिकंसाइल नहीं हो पाता है और यही वजह है कि आपका जो रुपया बकाया रहता है वह बढ़ रहा है और वसूल नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करूँगा कि कोई रास्ता सोच लिया जाय ताकि वह बकाया रकम भी कम हो जाय और जिन पार्टीज के खिलाफ वह आउटस्टैंडिंग है वह भी उन्हें अदा कर सकें। उनकी अदायगी होनी बहुत जरूरी है।

شری غلام محمد بخشی کزبیل منسٹر نے کہا کہ آئندہ ایسا نہیں ہوگا۔ باقی میں دوسرے کا کیا کہوں خود میرا اپنا ٹیلیفون پونے تین روپے کی ادائیگی بقیہ یا رہنے کے سبب کاٹ دیا گیا اور ایک روپے سے لیکن مجھے اس سے شکایت نہیں ہے۔ ٹیلیفون کے بل کا جب پیسہ نہیں دیتے ہیں تو ٹیلیفون کا کٹنا ٹھیک ہے لیکن منسٹر نے جیسے بتلایا کہ کوئی 5 کروڑ روپے ٹیلیفون کا بقیہ ابھی لوگوں سے وصول ہونے لگے تو وہ کارگر طریقے سے جلد وصول ہونا چاہئے۔ دوسرے بلس جیسے گئے ہیں وہ اس قدر غلط ہیں کہ اس کا کوئی

ٹھکانہ نہیں ہے۔ جب ڈیسپاٹمنٹ کے ساتھ انہیں ریکسٹل کرنے کے لئے جاتے ہیں تو وہ انہیں اپنے پرانے بلوں کو جیروں کا تیسوں بھیج دیتے ہیں اور ان پر وہ اسٹک کرتے ہیں کیسیز میں حالانکہ انہیں یہ بتایا گیا کہ وہ بل تو ادا کر دیا گیا ہے اور اس کی یہ رسید بھی موجود ہے لیکن تو یہی وہ ریکسٹل نہیں ہو پاتا ہے اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ آپ کا جو روپیہ بقیہ رہتا ہے وہ بڑھ رہا ہے اور وہ وصول نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں اب کے ساتھ عرض کروں گا کہ کوئی راستہ سوچ لیا جائے تاکہ وہ بقیہ رقم بھی کم ہو جائے۔ اور جن پارٹیز کے خلاف وہ آرڈر اسٹینڈنگ ہیں وہ بھی انہیں ادا کر سکیں۔ ان کی ادائیگی ہونی بہت ضروری ہے۔

श्री शेर सिंह : ऐसी शिकायतें बिलों के बारे में हमारे पास आती हैं और उनके बारे में हम तुरन्त जाँच करवाते हैं। रैलेवेंट बिलों को भी देखते हैं और पीछे के बिलों को भी देखते हैं कि ज्यादा बिलिंग तो नहीं हो गई है, आम-तौर पर वाजिब आने वाली रकम का क्या एब्रेज रहा है, यह भी देखते हैं। इक्विपमेंट को भी टैस्ट करते हैं और अगर गलती नजर आये तो रिवेट भी देते हैं। यह सब हम ऐसे केसज में करते हैं बाकी अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्पेसिफिक केस मेरे नोटिस में लायेंगे तो मैं उसे देखूंगा।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : जनाब स्पीकर, मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा कुछ था और वह जवाब कुछ और ही दे रहे हैं। मालूम पड़ता है उन्होंने मेरे सवाल को सही तौर पर समझा नहीं है। मेरा सवाल है कि 61, 62, 63, और 64 के बारे में जो मेरे पास भुगतान करने के लिए टेलीफोन बिल आये हैं, एक महीने में आया दूसरा दूसरे महीने में आया तो मैं डिपार्टमेंट को लिख रहा हूँ और मैं ठीक करा लूंगा लेकिन वह जो 61 के या उससे पहले के बिल हैं और उनमें जो अदायगियाँ हुई हैं तो अब रसीद तो हर के पास इतनी पुरानी होती नहीं है तो उनके

निबटारे के सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या किया है ?

श्री غلام محمد بخشى : جناب اسپیکر میں نے منسٹری ہمو دئے سے پوچھا کچھ اور تھا اور وہ جواب کچھ اور ہی دے رہے ہیں۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے انھوں نے میرے سوال کو صحیح طور پر سمجھا نہیں ہے۔ میرا سوال چکا 61-62-63 اور 64 کے بارے میں جو میرے پاس بھگتان کرنے کے لئے ٹیلیفون بل آئے ہیں ایک مہینے میں آیا دوسرا دوسرے مہینے میں آیا تو میں ڈیسپاٹمنٹ کو لکھ رہا ہوں اور میں ٹیک کر لائے گا لیکن وہ جواب دے کہ اس سے پہلے کے بل ہیں ان میں جواب دیا ہوتا ہے تو اب رسید تو ہر کے پاس آتی پرائی ہوئی نہیں ہیں تو ان کے پٹارے کے سلسلے میں منسٹری ہمو دئے نے کیا کیا ہے۔

श्री शेर सिंह : जो पुराने बिल हैं 64 से पहले के उन सबकी हम जाँच करवा रहे हैं और बहुत जल्दी उन सबकी जाँच पूरी करवा करके उन पर फैसला कर देंगे। उसके बाद फिर इस तरह के बिल नहीं आयेंगे। जैसा मैंने कहा बहुत जल्दी हम उनका निबटारा करना चाहते हैं। दो तीन महीने में निबटारा कर देंगे।

SHRI P. K. DEO : In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the constant tapping that is going on the telephones. It is most irritating. I do not know whom it helps.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about telephone bills.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is regarding telephones. When the telephone is tapped, you cannot hear and take part in the conversation. Then what is the use of paying the bills? Therefore, tapping should be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER : Anything in this world can be connected with any other thing. Mr. Shastri.

SHRI P. K. DEO : My question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER : What reply will he give ? He is replying about the arrears of telephone bills.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Is the minister aware that very often the bills are calculated wrongly and even if the mistake is pointed out, it is never corrected ? Is he also aware that there is no proper facility for depositing the money and the subscriber has to wait for hours together in the queue ? By this time the working hours are over and the subscriber has to go a second time. In view of this, will he instruct the department to open more counters for receiving subscriptions ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Bills are corrected whenever there are complaints and it is found that there was some mistake. Rebate is also given in some cases. If the hon. member has any specific case in mind, if he brings it to my notice, I will enquire into it. About opening more counters for paying bills, this suggestion will be examined.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : यह टेलीफोनों का बकाया केवल व्यक्तियों के ऊपर न होकर राज्य सरकारों की ओर भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में है तो आखिर मंत्री महोदय को ऐसी राज्य सरकारों से बकाया रकम को वसूल करने में क्या कठिनाई है और राज्य सरकारों की तरफ इतनी बड़ी धनराशि बकाया ही क्यों मौजूद है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : यह ठीक बात है कि राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से भी काफी रकम बकाये की भारत सरकार को लेनी है साथ ही भारत सरकार के अपने कई सरकारी महकमों से भी लेनी है। उन सबको हम बकाये का पेमेंट करने के लिए कह रहे हैं, बार-बार चिट्ठी लिख रहे हैं और लगातार नोनपेमेंट के कुछ केसज में हमने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन भी काट दिये हैं और कुछ केसज में और वसा ही करने की सलाह भी दी गई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने टेलीफोन बिलों का पेमेंट नहीं किया और उनके टेलीफोन आप ने काट दिये तो क्या टेलीफोन कटने के बाद भी आज तक उन्होंने आउटस्टैंडिंग बिलों का पेमेंट नहीं किया है ? ऐसी कोई शिकायत क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास आई है ? इस तरह से कितना पैसा डूबा है और उस बकाया पैसे को वसूल करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि वह आपका बकाया आ जाये ?

क्या यह बात सही है कि काफी दिक्कतें लोगों को टेलीफोन मिलाने में और ट्रंक कोल बुक करवाने वगैरह में आती है और उन परेशानियों के दूर करने में और कम करने में कोई विशेष सुधार नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने पहले ही बतलाया कि जो पुराने ऐरियर्स हैं उनको वसूल करने के लिए सभी सम्भव तरीके अपनाते हैं और कनेक्शन भी हम काटते हैं। इसके अलावा अदालत में केस भी हम उसके लिए चलाते हैं।

श्री राम चरण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वह जो उनका 5 करोड़ रुपये का बकाया निकलता है वह ज्यादातर सरकारी डिपार्टमेंटों के ऊपर बकाया रहने का है। उसका कारण डिफिक्टिव एकाउंटिंग प्रोसीज्योर है। जहाँ तक 50 रुपये तक का बिल का सवाल है तो पचास रुपये तक की बकाया रकम का तो केश डिपॉजिट होता है लेकिन 50 रुपये से ज्यादा की बकाया रकम का बुक एडजस्टमेंट होता है जिसे कंसन्ड गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट इधर ट्रान्सफर करता है लेकिन चूंकि ए० जी० एकाउंट आफिस का प्रोसीज्योर ठीक नहीं है इसलिए उनका ट्रान्सफर नहीं होता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जो राशि बतलाई गई है उसमें से कितनी राशि ऐसी है जिसके बारे में डुप्लिकेट बिल भेजने की शिकायतें हैं ?

श्री शेर सिंह : इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए । हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जिस तरह की कठिनाई बतलाई गई है वह न हो ।

श्री राम खरण : मैं भी अकाउंट्स सेक्शन में था । डुप्लिकेट बिल आता था और दो तीन साल तक बुक ऐडजस्टमेंट नहीं हो पाता था ।

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : मैं भी उन लोगों में से हूँ जिनकी 500 रु० तनख्वाह में से पालियामेंट ने 285 रु० काट लिये, और वह चार महीने से लेकर 9 महीने तक के काटे हैं । जब 3600 काल परमिटर्ड थीं उस समय ऐसा नहीं किया गया था लेकिन अब 5400 काल परमिटर्ड हो गई हैं तब यह रुपया काट लिया गया है । अगर हमारी काल ज्यादा होती है तब हमको हर महीने बिल मिलना चाहिए ताकि अगले महीने हम सतर्क रहें । यह नहीं कि उठा कर चार-छः महीने का हिसाब लगाकर भेज दिया । मेरे नाम हैदराबाद को ट्रंककाल का बिल आ गया था । जब मैंने कम्प्लेंट की तब उसको रिफंड कर दिया गया । यह भी इसी तरह से पेंसा रिफंड किया जाना चाहिये जो 285 रु० पालियामेंट की तरफ से काट लिया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question of general public importance and not of Master Bhola Nath's bills. Kindly send your complaint to the Minister. He need not reply to it here.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो टेलिफोन काटे जाते हैं उसका ज्यादातर कारण यह होता है कि लोगों को समय पर बिल नहीं मिल पाते हैं । उनके टेलिफोन टेलीफोन अधिकारी आकर काट देते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जो आपके टेलीफोन के ग्राहक हैं उनको बिल मिल जाया करे, जब तक आप यह पता न लगालें कि बिल मिला है या नहीं तब तक उनके टेलीफोन न काटें । अक्सर ऐसा ही होता है । मैं पटना टेलीफोन ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ । उस कमेटी में इस तरह की बहुत-सी बातें

आती हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या गारंटी देते हैं कि उनको बिल मिल जायेंगे ? जब तक उनको बिल न मिल जायें तब तक उनके टेलीफोन नहीं काटे जाने चाहियें । बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि बिल न मिलने पर भी कनेक्शन काट दिये जाते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रजिस्टर्ड जाने चाहियें ।

श्री शेर सिंह : हमने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि हर सब्सक्राइबर को मालूम हो कि कब बिल पहुँचना चाहिए और कब पेमेंट होना चाहिये । हमने यह डाइरेक्टरीज में लिखा हुआ है कि फलां नम्बर से फलां नम्बर तक के बिल महीने की इस तारीख तक आने वाले हैं । हमने पहले से यह सूचना दे रखी है । इसके बाद भी जब बिल जाते हैं तब पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर पेमेंट करना होता है । जब पन्द्रह दिन बीत जाते हैं तब भी हम टेलीफोन करते हैं । उसके बाद एक और हफ्ता देते हैं । इसलिए आम तौर पर ऐसी बात नहीं है । लेकिन बहुत से कारण और घट जाते हैं जिनके कारण बिल नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं । अगर कहीं ऐसा हो तो भी काफी समय रहता है । 22 दिन का समय रहता है । जिसको बिल न मिले वह आ सकता है और कह सकता है क्योंकि सबको मालूम रहता है कि किस तारीख को किसका बिल आयेगा ।

विज्ञापनों में नग्नता की बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति

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*215. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विज्ञापनों में नग्नता तथा कामोत्तेजना की बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो युवकों को इसके दुष्परिणामों से बचाने हेतु सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

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) Government are examining the question, in all its aspects, with a view to evolving suitable measures, in consultation with the interests concerned, for curbing the tendency to exploit sex appeal in advertisements.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : इस मामले में अखबारों में विशेष रूप से कितनी मर्यादाहीनता आ गई है अगर इसका नमूना देखना हो तो मेरे पास वम्बई के एक प्रसिद्ध साप्ताहिक के दो फोटो हैं। ये 'बिल्डज' में हैं जिसमें बिल्कुल नग्न स्त्री-पुरुषों के फोटो छापे गये हैं। इसके साथ 'रिमजिम' पेय का ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट है। उस पर लिखा हुआ है कि :

"Separate the man from the boys but not from the girls."

अर्थात् यह रिमजिम ऐसा पेय है जो किसी आदमी को लड़कों से अलग करता है लड़कियों से अलग नहीं करता, इसी तरह से वे बैठे हुए हैं एक फोटो 'घारीवाल' की है जिसमें एक स्त्री और एक पुरुष दोनों को एक कम्बल ओढ़ कर बिठला दिया गया है और हेडिंग में लिखा हुआ है कि :

"Intimacy grows in warmth."

दोनों एक जगह गर्मी में बैठे हुए हैं और इटिमसी हो गई है। ये दोनों विज्ञापन 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' देहली के हैं। इसके बाद आप देखेंगे कि 'इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली' में बहुत इंटरेस्टिंग पाँच-सात लाइनों का एक लेटर छपा है। उसको पढ़कर मैं आपको सुनाता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है कि :

"Of late, you have been publishing photographs of nude women for the

benefit of men. But what about us women? Why are we being neglected? Have we no "desire"? Why don't you publish every week photographs of men in their naked glory? Tall, well-built, men of good physique, broad-chested, robust, manly and virile!"

इसमें यह माँग की गई है कि वह लड़कियों की फोटो ही क्यों निकालता है जिसमें लड़कों का ही फायदा होता है। लड़कियों के फायदे के लिये लड़कों की फोटो भी निकाली जाये। इस पत्र पर तीन युवतियों के हस्ताक्षर हैं। जो चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन पर सिनेमा के पर्दों पर दिखाने में पाबन्दी लगी हुई है, उनकी छूट आपने अखबार वालों को दे रखी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप तत्काल क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं जिससे हमारा समाज इस तरह की बुराइयों के फैलने से बच जाये ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : For some time now this has been receiving the attention of the Government. This matter also pertains to the States. We have already written to the Chief Minister to pay attention to this. At the same time, we have also asked the A. I. N. E. C. and they have written to their members and advertising agencies about it. You would also recall that some prosecutions have recently been filed against such advertisements. We are drawing the attention of the advertisers to this.....

SHRI RANGA : Even the English papers in Delhi are publishing these photographs... (Interruptions)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Indian Penal Code has sufficient powers and action can be taken by the State Governments. That is why we have drawn the attention of the State Governments to this.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ समाचार-पत्रों के विज्ञापन का जो विषय है उसका प्रमुख रूप से भारत सरकार से सम्बन्ध है। जब मंत्रियों को कोई बात टालनी होती है तब वह उसको स्टेट्स की तरफ फेंक देते हैं कि वह करें। लेकिन दिल्ली से निकलने

वाले अखबारों के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ? जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, जो इस महकमे के बड़े मंत्री हैं श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह, कल उन्होंने सातवीं एशियाई विज्ञापन कांग्रेस का उद्घाटन किया। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस तरह की चीजों की निन्दा की और कहा कि इस विषय में वह चिन्तित हैं। लेकिन सरकार की चिन्ता और उनकी निन्दा का हमको कैसे पता चले। हमको कैसे मालूम हो कि सरकार इस विषय में क्या कर रही है। रोज यह कहा जाता है कि हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। मगर वह ध्यान कहाँ से आयेगा ? क्या कोई योगाभ्यास वह करेगी जिससे उसको ध्यान मिलेगा ? मंत्री महोदय ही बतलायें कि कौन-सा तरीका है जिससे ध्यान हो जाये। हमें कैसे पता चले कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There are two aspects of the issue and, I think, they should be dealt with in all seriousness. The main point that I would like to make is that the Government of India's attitude on this issue is very clear that we are really feeling concerned about the situation. We have also drawn the attention of the newspaper proprietors and advertising agencies through the A. I. N. E. C. At the same time, we have also instituted national awards for healthy advertisements. We are also taking steps for the revival of the Advertisers' Councils so that some action can be taken through them. The Government of India has the powers to deal with the films and the T. V. You do not find any such thing there that you will feel concerned about it. The newspapers are in a different category by themselves. Unfortunately, this trend has grown more in the newspapers advertisements than elsewhere. That is why both positive and negative section is being taken in this field.

श्री कमलनयन बाजाज : जो अश्लील, गन्दे, भद्दे और कामोत्प्रेरक विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं, उसके बारे में जो कार्यवाही सरकार कर रही है उससे मुझको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, वह जरूर करे। लेकिन जिन पत्रों में इस तरह के गन्दे विज्ञापन

आते हैं, उनको तो कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से विज्ञापन न दिए जाएँ। क्या यह स्टेप आप लेंगे ? क्या आप कानून से लड़ते और जगड़ते ही रहेंगे और विज्ञापनों का पैसा भी उनको देते रहेंगे ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Give him some advertisements.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We do not give advertisements to those papers which indulge in obscenity. But if a casual advertisement appears in a normally responsible paper, then we cannot go to that extent straight away. We tell them, we warn them...

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Could you not warn them ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That warning has been issued through the A.I.N.E.C. as I said just now. In the first instance, if it is a responsible section of the Press, their attention is drawn to it. Surely, the House will not want me that in respect of established papers which are playing normally an important national role, I should go straight away on their neck. I should go straight away first try to draw their attention to this and I am sure the trend of later is that responsible newspapers are trying to abstain from this.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Have you taken any step against responsible newspapers ? What about stopping advertisement to them ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If any responsible newspapers indulge in obscenity, they will not receive any advertisement from Government.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : A Puritan has been defined by Macaulay as a man who objected to bear bating, not for the pain it gives to the bear but for the pleasure it gave to the spectators. So, we have to be careful. We must think in terms of what is really harmful to the public and in deciding this, may I enquire from the Minister whether he would not have...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : You want an Inspector of Morals ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Please be patient. I am coming to your own idea in a different way....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : We know that you are not a Puritan.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like that this decision should be taken by those who are competent to take it. It cannot be the Government. It cannot be the puritan. It must be the Board of Censors as in pictures which must judge this or that picture which exceeds the bounds of decency. May I inquire whether Government will consider constituting such a Board ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member's concern. It is a very difficult decision because the definition of 'obscenity' and 'vulgarity' also to that extent sometimes differs. Therefore, whenever we are taking and initiating some action, we are quite careful also.

Secondly, we are also keen to see that the offence must be habitual. It should not be just once or a casual action or taken by mistake by somebody and then we go on the neck straightaway. What we are try to do at the moment is first to try to bring to their notice that this trend is not a healthy thing.

Second is, that we are now not only talking to newspapers but also to advertising agencies. Positively also as I said, we are instituting National Awards for healthy advertisements.

Therefore, I do not think that such a situation has arisen where we should feel so much concerned. It is a situation which is already in our notice and we are taking necessary steps.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस सवाल में पूछा गया है कि क्या इस तरह की गंदी और नंगी तस्वीरों के कुप्रभाव से युवकों को बचाने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयास करेगी ? मेरी राय है कि ज्यादातर इस तरह की तस्वीरें पचास साल से ज्यादा की आयु के लोग ही देखा करते हैं ।

यहाँ भी जितने लोगों ने सवाल किए हैं, वे ज्यादा आयु के लोग ही थे । न केवल युवकों को इनके कुप्रभाव से बल्कि पुरानी उम्र के लोगों को भी इसके कुप्रभाव से बचाने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठाएगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : You might have noticed that recently a survey was published in Denmark where pornography was legalised and one of the observations made in the survey was that pornographical material was mostly purchased by middle-aged and old-aged people...(Interruptions).

श्री रामजी राम : देवी देवताओं और भगवान की बहुत-सी तस्वीरें भी आपत्तिजनक रूप में आज कल छप रही हैं । क्या सरकार उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार कर रही है ? बहुत से पुरुषों को मासिक धर्म होने लगा है भारतीय परम्परा के हिसाब से । क्या सरकार उनके ऊपर भी पाबन्दी लगाने की सोच रही है ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : सरकार कोई पाबन्दी लगाने की बात नहीं सोच रही है ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I had the privilege of travelling with Mr. Lobo Prabhu in a Committee, and I saw a book Mr. Lobo Prabhu was reading where there were very more than 45 pictures and they were interesting also. The hon. Minister mentioned about some survey made. I want to know this, if there is a blanket which covers the entire body, will that be considered under nudity. I want to know whether the Government has come to any definition as to what portions of the body, if uncovered, would constitute nudity.

MR. SPEAKER : Essential portion.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The question is divided into two parts. So far as my hon. friend seeing a book in the hands of Mr. Lobo Prabhu is concerned, under Sections 291 (1) Mr. Lobo Prabhu can be prosecuted.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Why have you not done that ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Because he simply read it, and he kept quiet about it. The second question is about the portion for obscenity—where it ends and where it starts. Sir, surely I am no judge on this.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : पीछे सर्वोदयी नेता आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने एक आन्दोलन चलाया था और यह आन्दोलन चल-चित्रों में इस प्रकार के कामोत्तेजक चित्रों के संबंध में था जो चौराहों पर विज्ञापनों के रूप में लगाए जाते हैं। बड़ी उम्र के लोगों को तथा अध्येक्ष महोदय, आप लोगों को तो शायद उसका उतना अनुभव न होता हो लेकिन जिस प्रकार से उन चित्रों को देखकर हमारी माताएँ, बहनें अपमानित अनुभव करती हैं, उसको देखकर आचार्य विनोबा जैसे व्यक्ति को इस आन्दोलन को चलाना पड़ा था। उनके विचारों का सम्मान करते हुए कम से कम वैसे विज्ञापनों पर तो प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का निर्णय सरकार करे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : You will recall that in the Khosla Committee's recommendations this also received attention. They said that some action will have to be taken. But, since this lies within the purview of the State Governments, we have already written to the State Governments drawing their attention to the observations of the Khosla Committee on this subject.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that while addressing the Seventh Conference of the Asian Advertisers Congress, the hon. Minister condemned the idea of nudity in advertisements because it leads to sex appeal? Naked human body, whether it is male or female, is a repulsive thing. May I know if Government have examined this aspect of nudity which threatens to degenerate into sex-appeal and if so, what is the action that they propose to take in this regard?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As far as the repulsiveness of the nude body is concerned, Mr. Hem Barua has taken a long time to come to this conclusion. So far as the hon. Minister's speech is concerned, it has been published in the newspapers and I have

before me the speech of the Hon. Minister in which he said :

"We in India feel that the social purpose of advertisement does not warrant adoption of a technique of advertising which is not in tune with the moral value, generally accepted by the vast majority of the society..."

SHRI P. G. SEN : The Leader of the Women's Liberation Movement in America has expressed her view as follows :

"Women's image in advertisements is offensive, insulting, denigrating and defaming."

This is told by Miss Betty Churchill, Leader of the 'Women's Liberation Movement in America. I want to know whether Government subscribes to this view and, if so, their reaction thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Your opinion has duly come.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार ने नियम बना रखे हैं कि जिन फिल्मों में गन्दे सीन होते हैं, उनको बालिग लोगों के लिए ही पास किया जाए। यह काम सेंसर बोर्ड करता है। लेकिन उन्हीं फिल्मों के गन्दे दृश्यों को फिल्म कम्पनियाँ एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स के रूप में समाचार-पत्रों तथा चौराहों पर प्रदर्शित करती हैं। इन विज्ञापनों को छोटी आयु के बच्चे इत्यादि सब देखते हैं। क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाएगी ताकि उनके विज्ञापनों को छोटी आयु के बच्चे न देख सकें ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : No such case has come to our notice that film advertisements have gone to the sphere of obscenity.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Question Hour is over.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sometimes, you have been kind enough to extend it by two minutes. I would like to ask a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : I know his deep interest in the question. But the Question Hour is already over.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You can extend it by two minutes. Sometimes, you have been kind enough to extend it. So, I would request you to permit me, so that the hon. Minister could answer my question.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : May I say something ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over already.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am not asking any supplementary question. We find that these sex questions are coming up day after day. Will you not restrict them to once a week.

MR. SPEAKER : They are coming up so frequently this week. I think we should consider whether we should fix any special time for the hon. Member or not.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Not for me. Every day we cannot go on having these sex appeals here.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a very interesting letter from an hon. Member that all the books on sex should be prominently displayed and made very easily accessible and placed in our library. But he is a very old Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Introduction of Course of Management and administration for class II Officers in Post and Telegraphs Department

*212. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department was considering the introduction

of courses of Management and Administration for Class II officers; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the course ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Sea-Farers

*216. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a strike by the sea-farers of India in the month of October, 1970, if so, the reason and the duration of the strike;

(b) whether one, Shri O. C. Mende nominated to the I. L. O. Maritime Conference as a delegate by Government of India does not represent any sea-farers union;

(c) whether in the nomination of workers representative to this conference National Union of sea-farers of India (NUSI) was consulted, if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) what is the view of NUSI on this matter of nomination of Mr. O. C. Mende as a Government delegate to this Maritime Conference of I. L. O.; and

(e) whether it is true that ship-owners' delegation abstained and later on withdrew from the above I. L. O. Conference protesting the nomination of Mr. O. C. Mende; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes. The National Union of Sea-farers of India, Bombay, the National Union of Seamen of India, Calcutta and the Jahazi Mazdoor Union, Bombay, boycotted ships as a protest against the composition of the workers' delegation from India to the 55th (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference. The duration of the strike in Bombay was from the 6th October to the 15th October.

1970; in Calcutta it lasted from the 12th October to the 15th October, 1970.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Constitution of the I. L. O., selection of the delegate/advisers to represent workers is required to be made in consultation with the most representative organisation of the work-people of the country. Shri O. C. Mende, Secretary, National Union of Sea-farers of India, Bombay affiliated to the I. N. T. U. C., which is the most representative organisation of workers in India, was appointed Delegate on the recommendation of the I. N. T. U. C. One representative recommended by each of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the National Union of Sea-farers of India, Bombay, the latter being an independent organisation not affiliated to and Central Trade Union Federation, was appointed as adviser to the Delegation. However, the composition was not acceptable to the National Union of Sea-farers of India, Bombay, (independent) and its representative Shri Leo Barnes, did not attend the Conference as a protest.

(e) The representatives of shipowners attended the Conference and the meetings of the Committees, though some of them did not attend the plenary sessions towards the end.

Role of A. I. R. during Communal Disturbances

*217. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether the Chief Secretaries of States had discussions in November, 1970 in regard to the role which A. I. R. should play at the time of communal disturbances in the country; and

(b) if so, whether these recommendations have been considered by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. But, a round-table on "Objectivity and Responsibility of Radio and Film during times of Tension and Conflict" was organised by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication on November 9, 1970. The participants included representatives of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's Media Units and also Secretaries of some State Governments. A statement containing a list of the participants of the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The recommendation of the round-table is under the consideration of Government.

Statement

State Government

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Gujarat : | 1. Shri M. D. Rajpal, Additional Chief Secretary. |
| | 2. Shri K. S. Pavri, Inspector General of Police. |
| | 3. Shri M. H. Shah, Director of Information. |
| Jammu and Kashmir : | 4. Shri Surinder Nath, Inspector General of Police. |
| | 5. Shri P. N. Bakaya, Director of Information. |
| Madhya Pradesh : | 6. Shri R. N. Nagu, Deputy Inspector General of Police. |
| Maharashtra : | 7. Shri D. R. Samant, Director of Public Relations. |
| | 8. Shri M.M. Wagle, Director Rural Broadcasting. |
| Orissa : | 9. Shri B. B. Rath, Home Secretary. |
| West Bengal : | 10. Shri D. G. Bhattacharyya, Additional Inspector General of Police. |

Foodgrains to be imported during 1970-71

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

(a) the amount of foodgrains to be imported during 1970-71 under the agreements

signed with different countries so far indicating particularly the quantity of rice to be imported thereunder;

(b) how much of these imports would be under PL-480 or under rupee payment system; and

(c) how far these imports have been and are to be used for raising the foodgrains buffer stock, the extent of buffer stock proposed to be raised in respect of different foodgrains and the success achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Import of foodgrains during 1970-71 is estimated as below. The relevant agreement/arrangement is indicated in each case.

<i>Name of country</i>	<i>Type of import arrangement.</i>	<i>(Qty. in lakh tonnes)</i>
Wheat		
U. S. A.	PL-480	23.7*
	Commercial	1.0
Canada	I. G. A. Aid	6.6
	Commercial	0.5
Australia	Commercial	1.0**
	I. G. A. Aid	0.6
Argentina	Aid by U. K. under I. G. A.	0.8
		<u>34.2</u>
Rice		
Burma	:	1.3
U. A. R.	:	0.9
Thailand	:	1.0
		<u>3.2</u>
	Grand total :	<u>37.4</u>

*Subject to a new PL-480 Agreement being signed shortly.

**50,000 tonnes of wheat purchased commercially from Australia in 1969-70 was actually received in 1970-71. Another 50,000 tonnes of wheat is expected to be purchased in 1970-71.

(I. G. A. stands for "International Grains Arrangement")

(c) These imports are meant for current consumption as well as for buffer stocks.

The aim is to have a buffer stock of the order of 5 million tonnes of foodgrains, of which 1 to 1.5 million tonnes may be of rice. At present, total buffer stocks (as distinct from operational stocks) are of the order of 3 million tonnes.

World Bank Aid To Tamil Nadu for Agricultural Development

*219. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has sought the financial assistance of the World Bank for agricultural development in the State;

(b) if so; the total amount of assistance sought; and

(c) whether Government have given its approval for this help?

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

(b) Rs. 71.42 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण में रुकावट डालने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध जांच

*220. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 सितम्बर, 1970 के दैनिक "आज" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण में रुकावट डालने वाले व्यक्तियों

का पता लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो को जाँच करने के आदेश दे दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को जाँच की अन्तरिम अथवा अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Credit Facilities to Sugar Factories for Payment to Sugarcane Growers and Stock of Sugar held by Sugar Mills

*221. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has requested for adequate credit facilities from banks to enable factories to maintain regular payments for sugarcane to avoid hardship to the cultivators, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantity of stock which the sugar mills carried forward from the last season to the current season;

(c) the estimated stock likely to be with the factories in May next and the value thereof;

(d) the estimated amount likely to be borrowed by the industry during the current crushing season; and

(e) whether requests for such borrowings have already been received by Government, 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) Yes, Sir. The Indian Sugar Mills Association has requested for increased credit facilities from commercial banks.

(b) The carry over of sugar at the end of 1969-70 season on 1st October 1970 was 20.83 lakh tonnes.

(c) The stock of sugar with factories in May next will depend on production, consumption and exports of sugar. It is difficult to give any firm estimate at present.

(d) The peak credit requirement of the sugar industry during 1970-71 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores.

(e) The factories have to approach their bankers in the matter.

Financial Crises in Bombay Film Industry

*222. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Film Industry is facing a serious financial crisis;

(b) if so, whether they approached the Central Government for financial assistance and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of some steps at their initiative in this regard and 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) Government have no information that the Bombay Film Industry is facing a serious Financial crisis.

(b) and (c). The Film Producers' Guild of India, Bombay and the Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association, Bombay, had submitted a Memorandum to the Finance Minister in July, 1970. The Memorandum *inter alia* mentioned the need for bank credit for film production, distribution and exhibi-

tion, facilities for construction of new cinema houses, etc.

The Government have decided recently to grant a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Film Finance Corporation for financing production of quality films and for arranging distribution and exhibition thereof. Some relief in excise duty was also given to films.

Setting up of Newspaper Finance Corporation

*223. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDUHRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up an autonomous Newspaper Finance Corporation to assist financially medium and small newspapers is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to come into beings ?

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) and (c). The Newspaper Finance Corporation Bill, 1970, to set up a Newspaper Finance Corporation for advancing loans to small & medium newspapers is proposed to be introduced for consideration and passing during the current session of Parliament.

Recommendations of Gajendragadkar Commission on Labour

*224. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to

accept some recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission on Labour; and

(b) if so, those recommendations that have been accepted by Government and how they have been implemented and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour accepted by the Government

1. *Recommendations noted for guidance or on which no specification is called for.*

1 to 11, 12 (a), 12 (b), 22 (a), 41, 88, 90 to 92, 94 to 100, 109, 124 (a), (b) & (c), 133, 148 to 150, 157, 163 to 165, 167, 168, 197, 239, 246, 269, 271, 280, 298, 300.

2. *Recommendations commended for action to State Government/Administrations and Central Ministries.*

12 (c), 21, 22 (c), 25, 26, 39, 42, 55, 93, 103, 124 (c), 125, 126, 151, 207, 208, 213, 214 to 238, 248, 255, 256, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272A, 273, 275 to 279, 281 and 290.

3. *Recommendations commended for action to other bodies like the National Productivity Council, Committee on Automation, Bureau of Public Enterprises, etc.*

25, 26, 42, 110, 112 to 117, 141, *201 to 203, 205, 206, 215 to 218.

4. *Recommendations commended for action to Central Organisations of Employers and Workers.*

22 (c), 23, 24, 25, 26, 93, 128, 131, 134, 143 to 147, 151.

* Accepted with modifications.

5. *Recommendations under action in the Department of Labour and Employment.*

13, 16, 18, 22 (b), 23, 24, 29, 31 (b), 33, 42, 52, 89, 124 (c), 126, 127, 239, 267, 270, 271A, 272B, 274, *276, 277, 280, 281 to 283, *285, *286, *287, 288 to 291, *293, 294 to 296, 297, 299.

Rise in Price of Foodgrains

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

(a) the extent of rise in the prices of foodgrains during and just after the harvesting and after four months of harvesting during the last three years with causes thereof ;

(b) whether and in which way nationalisation of the banks has any effect on this price rise ; and

(c) the attempts being made to ensure the maintenance of proper balance between the price offered to the peasant, producer and charged from the consumer during the last four months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4316/70*]. The variation in prices have been seasonal in character. The direction and order of rise or fall varies from season to season depending upon the early/late harvesting/marketing of crops. The fall in prices of coarse kharif grains between November-December and March-April i. e., lean period in 1967-68 was due to record production of these crops in that years after two successive drought years when prices had touched very high levels.

(b) Prices are affected by a number of factors including expansion of bank credit. Price behaviour is the result of inter action of several factors such as changes in the levels of agricultural and industrial produc-

tion, expansion in the bank credit and money supply in circulation. The effect of expansion in bank credit cannot be isolated from that of the other factors which operate simultaneously on the economy.

(c) The balance between the prices offered to the producer and charged from the consumer is maintained by purchasing grains at the procurement prices from the producers and supplying it to the consumers at the Government issue prices.

Production of More Oil Seeds

*226. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIEF :

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

(a) whether production of oil seeds has been declining for the last few years, causing acute shortage of edible oils in the country ;

(b) whether crores of rupees are annually spent on the import of huge quantities of edible oils from USA, Canada and USSR ; and

(c) whether this shortage is the root cause of evil of adulteration etc., and steps being taken to produce more oil seeds in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The production of oil seeds has shown an erratic trend during the last few years. This coupled with the increase in demand has caused shortage of edible oils in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Intensive cultivation measures, demonstration of package of practices, double cropping of groundnut and introduction of soyabean are being taken up to produce more oilseeds.

Broadcasts on AIR 'C' Station Delhi not audible in Rajasthan

*227. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the

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

(a) whether the All India Radio is relaying on Delhi 'C' the lessons given on Radio by the Correspondence Course Teachers of the University of Delhi;

(b) whether the broadcast from Delhi 'C' is not audible at many parts of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure that the correspondence course broadcasts are relayed over other metres of A. I. R., Delhi as would make reception more audible to the students of Rajasthan ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The programmes in question are addressed to students in Delhi who are enrolled with the Delhi University Correspondence Course. They are not addressed to student—listeners in adjoining States.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करना

***228. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना की जाँच की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी शीघ्र अध्ययन के लिए आयोग द्वारा चुने गये 6 प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में से एक है :—“विभिन्न प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की सम्भाव्यता के लिए मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें।”

(ख) से (घ). इस अवस्था में प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

Progress of Erection of all India Radio Station, Mangalore

*229. SHRI LABO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the erection of the Broadcasting Station in Mangalore, which was given priority for 1970-71 and the time by which the Station will come into operation; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to make available the latest equipment to the station so that at least one station can compete with the Ceylon Radio, which seems to be the most popular, in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The sites have been selected and action for their acquisition has been taken. The Station is likely to start functioning during 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Pakistan's Interference in 'Sambad Samiksha' Broadcasts by AIR Calcutta

*230. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bengali news feature entitled 'Sambad Samiksha' broadcast by All India Radio, Calcutta, which generally deals with news about East Pakistan and Indo-Pak relations, is usually jammed by Pakistan Radio;

(b) if so, whether Government have protested against such attempts by the Pakistan Radio;

(c) whether such an interference with Indian Radio is an instance of violation of international codes on freedom of radio broadcast; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to raise the matter in a proper international forum?

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 reference is perhaps to the commentary programme entitled "Sambad Parikrama".

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

30th Agricultural Economics Conference Held at Pantnagar and Production of Cash Crops

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

(a) whether the Thirtieth Agricultural Economics Conference held in Pantnagar in October, 1970 made suggestions for a break through in the production of cash crops; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Chinese Broadcasts in Aggressive Language

*232. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the aggressive language used by China in its broadcasts and comments in the Press during September, 1970; and

(b) if so, its reaction?

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) Wherever necessary, the Chinese propaganda is countered factually through commentaries, press statements and news broadcasts.

Removal of Restrictions on Movement of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw all restrictions on the movement of foodgrains in the country now that the food situation in the country has much improved; and

(b) if not, the significance of retaining the Food Zones and whether any date has been fixed by which they will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Restrictions on the movement of foodgrains chiefly exist now only in respect of rice and paddy. The Zonal restrictions on rice and paddy have to continue for the purpose of maximising internal procurement. Government policy on the continuance of these movement restrictions is being reviewed periodically but no date can be fixed, as at present, for the removal of the restrictions.

Fresh Negotiations For Imports Under PL-480

*234. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import a smaller amount of U. S. PL-480 wheat and other products than the original calculations of four million tons;

(b) if so, whether Government have negotiated for fresh authorisation agreements; and

(c) if so, whether 15,000 tonnes out of the last year's authorisation had not been stopped so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It was expected that with the funds available under the last PL-480 Agreement, which was signed on 13-10-1969, about 3 million tonnes of wheat would be imported in 1970. However, partly because of diversion of some funds to cotton, the quantity now expected in 1970 against that Agreement is about 2.52 million tonnes.

(b) The U. S. Government have been approached for a fresh PL-480 Agreement.

(c) Out of the quantity available under the Agreement of 13-10-1969, about 2.27 lakh tonnes had not been shipped till 31-10-1970.

सहकारिता ऋणों की वसूली की प्रक्रिया

*235. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष वार, प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना सहकारिता ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) सहकारिता ऋणों की वसूली की वर्तमान प्रक्रिया क्या है और क्या इस प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हो, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटेल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4317/70]

Implementation of Report of Electricity Wage Board

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the Electricity Wage Board has not yet been implemented in many States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the U. P. Government has not yet implemented the report; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Decisions are reported to have been taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the State Electricity Board in Orissa to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. In Tamilnadu, separate agreements have been arrived at on revision of pay and allowances between the Tamilnadu Electricity Board and the unions representing the employees. In Haryana the matter is being discussed with the representatives of the management and Union of the Haryana State Electricity Board. In Gujarat the recommendations have been implemented by 75 out of 81 establishments. Information in respect of the remaining States (except U. P.) is awaited.

(b) and (c). The Uttar Pradesh Government have stated that the question of convening the State Labour Tripartite Conference

for Electricity Undertakings is under their active consideration and orders for enforcing the recommendations of the Wage Board will be issued after the aforesaid Conference is held.

Survey of Foreign Markets To Export Foodgrains

*237. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently explored the foreign markets for the export of Indian foodgrains with the better production of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the names of countries where any such survey has been held; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to export foodgrains as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Since at present India is not in a position to export foodgrains on any substantial scale, no general market surveys have been conducted. However, in connection with the export of basmati rice and pulses on a limited scale, the main exporting agencies namely the State Trading Corporation and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation have been exploring the markets. Exports of superior rice and pulses have been made over the last several years.

Irregularities in Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Delhi

*238. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heavy arrears in the Accounts of the Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store in Delhi, have been rectified, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the heavy over-dues on account of non-regulation of supply of goods to

member societies have been rectified, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Several improvements have been effected in the maintenance of accounts of the Delhi Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Store, details of which are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-4318/70]

(b) Accounts relating to the outstanding dues from the primary societies have been completed and action for recovery of the amounts is in progress, as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4318/70]

मध्य भारत में रेडियो स्टेशन

*239. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में कितने रेडियो स्टेशन हैं;

(ख) उन रेडियो स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से समाचार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित होते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में समाचार प्रसारण हेतु एक रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह रेडियो स्टेशन कब तक खोला जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) भोपाल, इन्दौर, ग्वालियर, जबलपुर तथा रायपुर ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जिला उज्जैन में आकाशवाणी इन्दौर के प्रसारण अच्छी तरह सुने जाते हैं ।

**Permission for filing of suits by
Employees of Posts and Telegraphs
Department for Redressal of
their grievances**

*240. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, who have been allowed to file suits against the Government to get their grievances redressed and the reasons advanced by each of them seeking such permission;

(b) whether their grievances could not be redressed departmentally;

(c) the main demands of the employees and the stage at which their case is pending at present; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider their genuine cases so that justice is done to them and on the other hand Government are saved from unnecessary harassment and expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No permission is required by Government servants for filing suits against the Government to get their grievances redressed. However, employees have to serve suit notices on the Government in the first instance.

In the recent past, only one official viz. Shri S. L. Huria, U. D. C. filed a suit against the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) He wanted revision of his seniority in the grade of L. D. C. and promotion to the grade of Assistants. The suit filed in the Court by the official has been dismissed with costs on 20-10-1970.

(d) The demand of the official was not genuine and no injustice is involved.

BS-09 Tractors from East Germany

1401. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of RS-09 tractors imported so far from East Germany and the average price per tractor;

(b) the quantity and value of the tractors of this type given to various States, State-wise;

(c) whether this tractor was not tested at the Budni testing station before placing the order; if so, whether the recommendation in favour of this tractor was due to the negligence of the testing team; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there was a flood of complaints against the very first consignment of this tractor which arrived more than a year ago, and if so, why subsequent orders were given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). 1,998 nos. of RS-09 tractors with a total C & F value of about Rs. 212 lakhs were imported from East Germany. These were supplied to the States at the rate of Rs. 10,600 (C & F) per tractor.

The allotment of 1,998 nos. of tractors mentioned above was made to the various State Agro-Industries Corporations as indicated below :—

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Tractors allotted</i>
Andhra Pradesh	364
Gujarat	478
Punjab	600
Rajasthan	400
Mysore	56
Tamil Nadu	100
Total	1,998

(c) The RS-09 tractor which was tested at the Budni Station, was with a 2-cylinder engine having 18.4 HP. In this regard, the Budni Station had observed that the engine power for puddling operations was inadequate and that another engine developing 25 HP was offered by the manufacturers as optional prime-mover which fitted on the same mounting. The Budni Station further recommended that the Implement Carrier fitted with that engine would be a suitably powered unit for puddling operations. Accordingly, import of RS-09 tractor with 4-cylinder engine developing that H. P. was allowed. Apart from the changes in the engine, a few other changes were also notified by the manufacturers and these were considered improvements over the previous model. With a view to verifying and inspecting the records relating to the tests conducted on RS-09 tractors at Budni in 1965 and other related matters, the Government of India have appointed a Committee of Technical Experts. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(d) Complaints were first brought to the notice of Government only in December, 1969. Immediately on receipt of these complaints, further import of RS-09 tractors has been suspended. However, since then many more complaints against the performance of RS-09 tractors have been received.

All India Radio Commercial Broadcasts

1402. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which commercial advertisements are broadcast on the All India Radio;

(b) the total income earned in commercial advertising so far;

(c) what special annual expenditure is necessary for this section; and

(d) the names of the stations from where commercial advertisements are broadcast and for how long every day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 1st November, 1967.

(b) Upto March 1970, the gross income from the Commercial Service, since its inception, was Rs. 3,31,74,141.

(c) Approximately Rs. 27,71,000 per annum, for seven Commercial Centres and the Central Sales Unit.

(d) Bombay - Poona - Nagpur, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras-Tiruchi, Chandigarh-Jullundur and Bangalore-Dharwar.

The duration of commercial advertisements at each centre is restricted to 10% of the Vividh Bharati transmission hours. The actual period varies from 75 mts. to 84 mts. per day.

Repatriates from Burma And Ceylon

1403. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI HIMMATSINGKA :

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

(a) the total number of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon during the last two years, country-wise;

(b) the total value of assets left behind by these repatriates in Burma and Ceylon;

(c) the places in India where these repatriates have been settled and the manner in which they have been rehabilitated;

(d) the exact assets the Indian were allowed to bring out per head from Ceylon and Burma, countrywise; and

(e) what compensation was paid to the repatriates by the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a):

	1968	1969
Repatriates from Burma	8567	10,139
Repatriates from Ceylon	3028	5,764

(b) A precise estimate of the total value of assets left behind by Burma repatriates has not yet been made. The question is still under discussion and is to be settled on a Government to Government basis.

In view of the reply to part (d), the question of Ceylon repatriates leaving behind any property does not arise.

(c) Repatriates from Burma have been rehabilitated throughout India, as far as possible in the State of their origin. They are being rehabilitated through the grant of loans for small trades and business, by allotment of agricultural land and by providing employment. In some cases, fair price shops have been allotted and other licences etc. granted.

A majority of repatriates from Ceylon are plantation workers and employees. A few are agriculturists. They are being resettled in plantation and land colonisation schemes mainly in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e). Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, persons of Indian origin are allowed to repatriate their savings subject to the provisions of the Exchange Control Regulations. The agreement provides that the amount of assets to be repatriated shall not be reduced to less than Rs. 4,000/-. The existing limit is, however, higher. Some assets of other Indian nationals returning to India are blocked in Ceylon. Individual cases are being taken up by our High Commission.

A repatriate from Burma is only allowed to bring out a minimum amount of immediate personal effects. The rest of his assets are taken over by the Government of Burma against the overall settlement which is under discussion between the two Governments.

Registration of Punjabi Language Teachers In Employment Exchange In Delhi

1404. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who got themselves registered as Punjabi Language teachers with Arab-ki-Sarai Employment Exchange, Delhi in the last two years ending with 30th September, 1970;

(b) whether any requisition for Punjabi Language teachers was received during this period from the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration for the vacancies of Punjabi Language teachers to be filled;

(c) what were the qualifications prescribed by the Directorate; and

(d) the number of persons sponsored by the Employment Exchange and how many of them were selected?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) Precise information about job-seekers who got themselves registered during the period as Punjabi Language teachers is not available. There were, however, 76 such job-seekers on the live register as on 30-9-1970, who were eligible.

(b) Yes.

(c) *Post Graduate Teacher (Punjabi)*:

(i) Master's degree in the subject plus,

(ii) Degree/diploma in teaching from a recognised University or 3 years College experience or 7 years School experience in teaching.

Trained Graduate Teacher (Punjabi) :

(i) B. A. with Punjabi or Modern Indian Language concerned as a subject or its equivalent oriental degree in Modern Indian Language concerned.

(ii) A degree or diploma in teaching or 5 years teaching experience of Punjabi in a recognised School.

(d) During the last two years ended 30th September, 1970, 114 candidates were sponsored to the Directorate of Education, Delhi of whom 35 were selected.

Production of Fruit by Cultivators having Landless than Five Acres

1405. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are passing a bill that cultivators who have less than five acres of land will only be allowed to produce fruit, and fruit industry in or outside the country but they should not be Industrialists or big traders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : No such proposal is, at present, under consideration.

Bill for Rehabilitation of Refugees

1406. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are introducing a Bill to rehabilitate all uprooted persons from abroad or from within the country before the 31st March, 1972; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Loss due to failure of Communication Lines

1407. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to communication lines being out of order every other day, country's economy is badly suffering;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure of lines every day;

(c) the estimated loss in 1968, 1969 and 1970 due to failure of lines; and

(d) whether there is any intrigue by the Department officers or concerned staff in these failures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Telecommunication trunk lines in the country are yet mostly provided on open wire lines except on some major routes where high grade coaxial or microwave systems have been installed. Circuits provided on open wire lines are subject to the natural hazards of rains, floods, storms etc., and are also subject to copper wire thefts and are consequently interrupted from time to time resulting in delays in trunk communications. Severe natural calamities sometimes affect coaxial/microwave systems also. By and large, however, essential communications are restored as early as possible and are maintained through alternative routes. It will not be, therefore, correct to say that the country's economy would be badly suffering due to such occasional failures.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) None has come to the notice of the Department.

Adult Education through Broadcasts and T. V.

1408. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to educate adult people through Broadcasts and T. V. at all important places; 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 L. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications pending for Telephone Connections with Telephone Exchange at Delhi

1409. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of persons in the waiting list for telephone connections from various Telephone Exchanges in the capital who have applied again for the telephone connections alongwith the registration fee imposed;

(b) whether a final list of all the persons has been prepared and if so, from when the allotment of telephone connections is likely to start;

(c) the position in respect of the exempted categories of persons/institutions in respect of each telephone exchange; and

(d) upto what number and year Government propose to allot telephone by the end of the current financial year and the details in respect of each telephone exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRISHR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The work of issuing notices to individual applicants on waiting lists has been completed very recently. As three months are allowed for renewing the demand in the prescribed application-form, the applications in the new form are expected to be received upto the middle of February, 1970. Fresh waiting lists will be prepared after the last date for receipt of such applications is over in February, 1970, and a clear picture will emerge only thereafter. Allotment of telephone connections is however not held up on this account.

(c) The dates upto which the demands under special (exempted) category have been cleared in various exchanges in Delhi are as under :—

<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Date upto which waiting list is cleared.</i>
Shahdra	28.12.1964
Tees Hazari	27.10.1958
Delhi Gate	30.4.1964
Secretariat	Current
Raj Path	Current
Delhi Cantt.	27.6.1966
C/Place	12.6.1967
Karol Bagh	31.3.1969
Jor Bagh	14.2.1964
Okhla	16.2.1966
Faridabad	17.6.1969
Badarpur	31.10.1966
Bahadurgarh	29.5.1970
Ghaziabad	13.6.1969
Najafgarh	10.4.1969
Ballabhgarh	18.10.1970
Narela	14.4.1970
Badli	30.6.1969

(d) On the basis of expansion programmed during the current financial year, it is expected that telephones as shown below will be released in four exchanges as under :

Exchanges	OTT	General		Special
		from		
Connaught Place	Current	WL/ND/4743 (28.1.1956)	to WL/ND/6505 (20.7.1957)	Upto 12.6.1967
Nangloi	Current	NG-73 (13.9.68)	to NG-115 (12.1.1970)	will be made current.
Ghaziabad	Current	WL/GBD/1755-A (27.7.1965)	to WL/GBD/1785 (23.8.1965)	Upto 20.8.1970.
Shahdra	SH/0/323 (17.12.1969)	WL/SHD/1892-A (12.5.1964)	to WL/SHD/1906 (20.5.1964)	Upto 8.3.1965.
	to SA/0/165-A (1.8.1970)			

In respect of other exchanges not much progress is expected in giving telephone connections.

Disposal of Unutilised Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

1410. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3414 on the 20th August, 1970 and state :

(a) the number, names and other details in regard to the unauthorised occupants of the plots in various rehabilitation localities in Delhi;

(b) when Government propose to dispose them of as it results in loss of revenue to Government;

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to get them vacated and the steps being proposed to be taken against the unauthorised occupants and the time by which such action is going to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the hindrances that come in the way ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Total number of unauthorised occupation in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi/New Delhi is about 831. Details regarding the number of the plots and the names of the unauthorised occupants is being collected and will be supplied shortly.

(b) and (c). Notices have been issued to the unauthorised occupants for the vacation of the unauthorised occupation. These plots

will be placed for auction after the formalities have been completed. Delay in the sale of these plots is not causing any loss to the Government, as the delayed auctions have brought manifold prices to the Government for such plots.

(d) Does not arise.

Distribution of Land Among Landless in Villages of Delhi

1411. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of families which have benefited from the Delhi Administration's scheme to distribute land among them so far;

(b) how many bighas of land have been distributed and the value thereof;

(c) the criteria kept in view while distributing the land;

(d) whether the Delhi Administration has made a survey of the landless families in the villages of Delhi; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government have drawn a scheme to distribute land among all these families; and if so, the details thereof and how much land is available in various villages of Delhi for distribution in accordance with the land revenue records ?

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

(a) 520 families.

(b) 2500 bighas. The approximate value of the land is Rs. 5,30,000.

(c) The land is allotted only to landless families by draw of lots on 5 year lease basis. The allottees acquire the right of Asamis.

(d) The Delhi Administration has made a survey of landless families and it is found that there are 15,000 such families in 307 villages.

(e) A scheme has been drawn up by the Delhi Administration for the purpose of distributing the available waste lands and action has already been initiated in pursuance of the same. Each family is to be allotted about 1 acre of land. According to the land revenue records, there are approximately 19,000 acres of such land in 307 villages.

Progress in Satellite Station at Arvi, Poona

1412. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far achieved in the setting up of an earth Satellite Station at Arvi near Poona; and

(b) when this station is expected to work with full capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi is nearing completion. Most of the equipment in the technical building has been installed. Some of the subsystems are being installed in the Antenna building. Surface accuracy measurements of Parabolic Antenna, which has been fabricated indigenously, are being carried out.

(b) The Station is expected to be operational in February, 1971. The basic earth station will have wideband capability and the number of channels operating via the satellite will be augmented from time to time as the demand increases.

Construction of Houses for Fishermen of Coastal States Including Kerala

1413. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to build low-income group houses (lowest income group) for the fishermen of the coastal states like Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Kerala Government has addressed the Centre on the same; and

(c) whether any study has been made and if so, the results of the same ?

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

(a) Several coastal State Governments including Kerala have proposals for housing schemes for fishermen in the Fourth Plan.

(b) The Government of Kerala have a scheme for construction of 500 houses for fishermen during the Fourth Plan period for which a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Plan.

The Government of Kerala had in addition sought a grant of Rs. 25 crores to undertake certain schemes relating to communications, housing, water supply and dispensaries which are covered by the State Government's Master Plan for development of Fisheries.

(c) The proposals have been examined. The Fourth Plan proposals of the Government of Kerala have been accepted by the Central Government. The Master Plan covers a period of 20 years, and schemes will have to be worked out in successive Plan periods and accommodated to the extent possible within the Plans. The views of the Government of India on the Master Plan and the

measures considered necessary to ensure that the schemes formulated in the Master Plan including housing programmes are taken up under appropriate programmes have been communicated to the State Government and it has been pointed out that it would be necessary to make a study of the resources in the public, private and co-operative sectors and to correlate the formulations of the Plan to these resources. Housing is a State subject. In addition to the provision made specifically for fishermen's housing in the State Fourth Plan for Fisheries, block assistance has been provided by the Ministry of Works and Housing for the State Housing Plan within which appropriate allocations can be made for the different sectors.

Settlement of Disputes in A. V. B. Factory, Durgapur

1414. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken any steps to settle the dispute in the Acc. Vickers Babcock factory in Durgapur since the 22nd September, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Provisions of Delhi Meat Control Bill, 1970

1415. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the important provisions of the Delhi Meat Control Bill, 1970; ,

(b) the reaction of Government on the basic problems involved in the adoption of the Bill; and

(c) whether the Bill has been assented to by the President ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Delhi Metropolitan Council in its meeting held on 13th September, 1970 recommended enactment of the Delhi Meat Control Bill, 1970. This is still to be considered by the Executive Council. According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the important provisions of Bill relate to prohibition for (1) slaughter of any animal at any slaughter house or at any other place on a prohibited day (viz. Friday, such other day of the week and such other day as the Administrator may specify, by notification in the Gazette) for selling, supplying or using its flesh or for selling or supplying at any market or other place any meat for human consumption. (2) selling, serving or supplying in all catering establishments any meat for human consumption or any food containing meat on a prohibited day and (3) import into Delhi from outside any meat on a prohibited day.

(b) The Bill is still to be received from the Delhi Administration.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

भूमिहीनों को भूमि-वितरण की समस्या

1416. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 सितम्बर, 1970 के साप्ताहिक पत्र 'सेवाग्राम' में प्रकाशित, भूमिहीनों आदि को भूमि का वितरण करने के बारे में 'सच बात' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार भूमि सुधारों को प्रभावशाली तथा शीघ्रतया कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है । सरकार, जनता द्वारा कानून को अपने हाथ में लेने के विरुद्ध है ।

सरकार द्वारा नक्सलवादी श्री चारू मजूमदार की भूमि को अधिकार में लिया जाना

1417. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या नक्सलवादी नेता श्री चारू मजूमदार के पास चम्पासारी क्षेत्र में निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक भूमि थी जिसको कि उसने अपने सगे-संबंधियों के नाम अन्तरित किया हुआ था; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने श्री मजूमदार की 63 एकड़ भूमि अधिकार में ले ली थी तथा उसके बदले में उसे 30,000 रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्डे) : (क) जी, हाँ । चारू मजूमदार के पास उत्तराधिकार में प्राप्त हुई अपनी 165 एकड़ भूमि थी, जिसमें से 31 जुलाई, 1953 को उन्होंने 37.5 एकड़ भूमि अपनी दो भतीजियों को और 00.6 एकड़ भूमि श्री चन्द्र मोहन राय के नाम हस्तान्तरित की थी ।

(ख) श्री चारू मजूमदार के नाम में लिखी हुई भूमि को अधिशेष घोषित कर दिया गया है तथा 63.4 एकड़ भूमि दार्जिलिंग के उपायुक्त द्वारा कब्जे में ले ली गई है । श्री मजूमदार के

पक्ष में 29,640 रुपये के मुआवजे की सूचना प्रकाशित कर दी गई है ।

Scope of A. I. R. Publicity Media

1418. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A. I. R. enjoys rights of criticising the affairs of U. S. S. R. like the Radio Moscow which usually criticises India's internal affairs; and

(b) if so, on how many occasions India has criticised the internal political affairs of Russia through its publicity media ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) All India Radio is not debarred from referring to or discussing dispassionately the policies pursued by foreign countries.

(b) Indian publicity media often, notice affairs in U. S. S. R.

Setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions

1419. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute Industrial Relations Commissions at the Central as well as State level;

(b) if so, the main functions and purpose to establish such Commissions;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Trade unions have demanded to withdraw the proposal; and

(d) if so, the main reasons advanced by the Unions for the withdrawal of the proposal ?

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

(b) The proposed functions are :

adjudication of disputes, certification of representative unions as collective bargaining agents and disposal of matters relating to intra-union rivalry and unfair practices.

The main purpose of establishing Industrial Relations Commissions is to entrust the work of dispute settlement to an independent authority, which would inspire greater confidence in the parties and which the parties can approach directly.

(c) and (d). Of the four Central workers' Organisations, the INTUC and the HSM are parties to this proposal and no formal communication has been received from the other two namely, the AITUC and the UTUC, specifically demanding the withdrawal of this proposal.

Production, Consumption and Export of Sugar

1420. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar produced during the current season 1969-70 in the country;

(b) the total actual or estimated consumption in the country during the same period;

(c) the quantity exported during the year or estimated to be exported out of this year's production; and

(d) the surplus left over and how it is proposed to utilize the same ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The quantity of sugar produced during the season 1969-70 (1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970) was 42.6 lakh tonnes.

(b) The offtake of sugar from factories for consumption in the country during the same period was 32.61 lakh tonnes.

(c) A quantity of 3.25 lakh tonnes of sugar is expected to be exported during the calendar year 1970.

(d) The carryover stocks on 1st October, 1970 were 20.83 lakh tonnes. These stocks will be released for sale or export during the coming months.

कृषि उपकरणों का आयात तथा किसानों द्वारा उनका प्रयोग

1421. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, ट्रैक्टरों तथा कृषि के अन्य उपकरणों का आयात करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई तथा उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ से इन उपकरणों का आयात किया गया है; और

(ख) किसानों को इन नए उपकरणों से परिचित कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्दे) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) आयातित कृषि ट्रैक्टरों तथा उपकरणों के विक्रय की व्यवस्था विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों आदि के माध्यम से की जा रही है। निगमों इन मशीनों के आबंटन के लिए

प्राथियों को निमंत्रित कर रही है तथा कृषकों को उनके प्रचालन से परिचित करा रही हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 की अवधि में ट्रैक्टरों तथा उपकरणों के देशवार आयात को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

(क) ट्रैक्टर (आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)

देश का 1967-68 1968-69 1969-70 नाम

रूस 290.44* 107.44* 255.55*

चेकोस्लो-

वेकिया 104.04† 189.94‡ 282.79£

रूमनिया — 77.50† 193.69+

पूर्वी जर्मनी — — 212.00†

(ख) उपकरण

पूर्वी जर्मनी — — 30.19+

*लागत, बीमा तथा भाड़ा।

† लागत तथा भाड़ा।

£ पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क।

‡ लागत तथा भाड़ा। पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क।

देहु रोड, पूना (महाराष्ट्र) में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का खोला जाना

1422. श्री बसवन्त : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में देहु रोड (पूना मंडल) में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए कभी मंजूरी दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को अब तक न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और सूचना विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, 100 लाइनों का एक लघु स्वचल एक्सचेंज लगाने के एक प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री और उपस्कर की कमी के कारण इस किस्म के एक्सचेंज की स्वीकृति दिए जाने के बाद उसे चालू करने के बीच लगभग 18 से 24 महीने तक का समय लग जाता है।

(ग) देहु रोड एक्सचेंज 1971 के दौरान चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।

Strike by Engineering Workers of West Bengal

1423. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering workers of West Bengal observed one-day token strike on the 3rd September in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers;

(c) whether Government have considered the demands;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the reasonable demands of the workers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

दिल्ली तथा अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए भूमि सुधार विधेयक

1424. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली तथा अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए भूमि सुधार विधेयक लाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भूमि सुधारों से संबंधित पट्टेदारी की परिस्थितियाँ तथा वैधानिक प्रावधानों में काफी अन्तर है और दिल्ली तथा अन्य संघराज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए एक नया समान भूमि सुधार बिल प्रस्तुत करना सरकार के लिए संभव नहीं है।

दिल्ली में 1954 में एक वृहत् भूमि सुधार अधिनियम बनाया गया था, जो कि काफी रूप से कार्यान्वित किया गया है। कार्यान्वयन की सुविधा की दृष्टि से कुछ प्रावधानों के प्रस्ताव संशोधन हेतु विचाराधीन हैं। जोत की अधिकतम सीमा पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए कानून भी बनाया गया है।

कृषि भूमि के संबंध में पंजाब सुरक्षा भूमि पट्टेदारी अधिनियम, 1957, चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त है, जिसमें भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा पर, जिसे एक व्यक्ति अपनी खेती के अन्तर्गत रख सकता है, प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए भी प्रावधान है।

अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के संबंध में, कब्जे में लेना तथा पट्टेदारी के विनियमन के लिए लाइसेंस स्वीकृत जारी करना एक वृहत् भूराजस्व तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। द्वीपसमूह में भूमि के आबंटन को और अधिक विनियमित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

गोवा, दमन तथा दांव के संबंध में दमन

जिले के लिए एक वृहत् कानून बनाया गया था, जिसको क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। ऐसा ही एक प्रावधान दीव जिले के लिए भी बनाया गया है।

गोवा में, पट्टेदारों की सुरक्षा के लिए एक अन्तरिम कानून बनाया गया है। 'कम्युनिडाडेज' के उन्मूलन के प्रस्ताव सहित वृहत् प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। मकान के स्थान तथा आवास-मकानों के संबंध में मुन्दकार्स तथा कृषि मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के लिए एक मसौदा विनियम को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है।

पाँडिचेरी, कारीकल, यनम तथा माहे के संबंध में, केरल भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1964, के आधार पर माहे के बारे में एक वृहत् कानून बनाया गया है। कारीकल में पट्टेदारों की वेदखली रोकी गई है। हाल में पाँडिचेरी, यनम तथा कारीकल में पट्टेदारों की सुरक्षा तथा लगान के विनियम के लिए कानून बनाया गया है।

दादर तथा नगर हवेली के संबंध में भूमि सुधार तथा भू-राजस्व के प्रशासन के लिए, एक वृहत् मसौदा कानून को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है, जिसके शीघ्र ही बनाये जाने की संभावना है।

मणिपुर में, एक वृहत् कानून बनाया गया है और उसे क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। पट्टेदारों तथा कृषि मजदूरों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रावधानों को और संशोधित करने का विचार है।

त्रिपुरा में, एक वृहत् कानून बनाया गया था, जो कि क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। पट्टेदारों से संबंधित प्रावधानों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

लकादीव, मिनीकाय तथा अमिनदीव द्वीप-समूहों के संबंध में, एक वृहत् भू-राजस्व तथा

पट्टेदारी कानून बनाया गया है और क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के संबंध में, हिमाचल प्रदेश बड़ी भूमि सम्पत्ति उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1953, पंजाब सुरक्षा भूमि पट्टेदारी अधिनियम, 1953 तथा पेप्सू पट्टेदारी एवं कृषि भूमि अधिनियम, 1955 में राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में भूमि सुधार के कुछ उपायों की व्यवस्था है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के सम्पूर्ण पुनर्गठित राज्य में एक समान कानून को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने एक विधेयक तैयार किया है, जिसे वे शीघ्र ही राज्य विधान-मंडल में प्रस्तुत करने का विचार करते हैं।

बिहार के अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में नलकूपों के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना

1425. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण राज्य में लगभग अकाल जैसी स्थिति से केन्द्रीय सरकार अवगत है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे सभी क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ नहर का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं किया जा सकता है, वहाँ सर्वेक्षण कराने के पश्चात् अपनी सहायता से नलकूप खुदवाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) बिहार सरकार से एक नोट प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें वर्तमान बाढ़ों तथा सूखे से राज्य को हुई क्षति तथा कठिनाइयों का व्यौरा दिया गया था इन प्रकोपों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु बिहार सरकार

से एक प्रार्थना भी प्राप्त हुई थी इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने एक केन्द्रीय दल नियुक्त किया, जो कि मौके पर जाकर निरीक्षण करेगा तथा इस पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के विषय में आवश्यक सिफारिश करेगा।

(ख) और (ग). अक्टूबर 1970 में केन्द्रीय दल ने बिहार का दौरा किया तथा बाढ़ पीड़ित एवं सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सहायता तथा निर्माण कार्य करने के लिए 629 लाख रु० की सहायता की सिफारिश की। इसमें सरकारी नलकूपों गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों तथा चौड़े व्यास वाले कुओं के लिए 117.30 लाख रु० की राशि भी सम्मिलित है। राज्य सरकार से सहायता कार्यों के लिए निधि के रूप में रखने के लिए 2 करोड़ रु० की राशि स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है तथा 629 लाख रु० की अनुमोदित अधिकतम सीमा में से अधिक सहायता राशि स्वीकृत करने के प्रश्न पर व्यय की प्रगति को देख कर ही विचार किया जाएगा। यह इस क्षेत्र में योजना निधियों से चलाये गये सामान्य कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त है।

दिल्ली के सुपर बाजारों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

1426. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सुपर बाजारों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों तथा खरीद करने वाले एजेंटों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनके वेतनमानों का अनुपात क्या है;

(ग) उच्च अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है और उन्हें अधिकतम कितना वेतन दिया जाता है; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य सेल्जमैनो के वेतनमान क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 को सहकारी भण्डार लि० (सुपर बाजार) के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 875 थी, जिसमें से 14 अधिकारी थे। कोई खरीद करने वाले एजेंट नहीं रखे गए हैं, विभाग प्रबन्धक खरीद के अलावा बिक्री

का कार्य भी देखते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) कम से कम वेतनमान 92-3, 50-134 ई० बी० 4-150 रुपये तथा अधिक से अधिक वेतनमान जो कि महाप्रबन्धक का है, 2000-2500 रुपये है। तथापि, वर्तमान महा प्रबन्धक भत्तों के अलावा 1,800 रुपये प्रतिमास का वेतन ले रहे हैं। उच्च अधिकारियों की संख्या 14 है।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	वेतनमान (रुपये)	श्रेणी
1. 2000-2500		महा प्रबन्धक।
2. 1200-75-1500-100-1600		शाखा प्रबन्धक, ओ० एन० ए० शाखा।
3. 650-50-1100		शाखा प्रबन्धक, पटेल नगर शाखा, विज्ञापन प्रबन्धक, भण्डार प्रबन्धक, विभाग प्रबन्धक।
4. 500-50-1100		विभाग प्रबन्धक।
5. 340-29-572-ई० बी०-29-630		विभाग प्रबन्धक, वरिष्ठ लेखापाल, सहायक वैयक्तिक अधिकारी, सहायक प्रशासन अधिकारी, मुख्य रोकड़िया।
6. 240-21-408-ई० बी०-21-450		पर्यवेक्षक, आशुलिपिक, अनुसन्धान सहायक, लेखापाल, तकनीकी सहायक, फार्मासिस्ट, भण्डार पर्यवेक्षक, डिसपेन्सर।
7. 195-13-299-ई० बी०-15-25-360		कनिष्ठ पर्यवेक्षक, रोकड़िया सहायक, लेखपाल, कनिष्ठ भण्डार पर्यवेक्षक।
8. 150-11-229-ई० बी०-13-290		बिक्री सहायक, लेखा सहायक, टाइपकार, लिपिक, स्वागती, प्रदर्शन सहायक, कम्प्यूटिस्ट, टेलीफोन आपरेटर, भण्डार सहायक, बढई, फिटर, पेन्टर, पल्लेदार।
9. 116-7, 50-176-ई० बी०-8, 50-210		ड्राइवर, लिफ्टमैन, हवलदार, जमादार, पैकर।
10. 92-3, 50-134-ई० बी०-4-150		हेल्पर, चौकीदार, माली, माश्की, क्लीनर, मेहतर।

Commemorative Stamp on Senapati Bapat

1427. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had received representations from Members of Parliament to issue a Postage stamp in commemoration of Senapati Bapat;

(b) if so, whether he has rejected the request from these Members;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the request; and

(d) whether he would reconsider his decision ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the policy adopted proposals for the issuance of special/commemorative stamps are ordinarily considered if the occasion is the centenary (birth or death) or the 1st or 10th death anniversary.

The proposal for the issue of stamp in honour of Senapati Bapat was considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee, it was not recommended by them.

(d) The proposals once considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee are normally reconsidered only after a period of two years; but it will again be brought up at the next meeting of the Committee.

Effect of Ban on Entry of Private Trucks of Fruit from J. K. into Delhi

1428. SHRI S. XAVIER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fruit Industry in Kashmir recently faced a serious crisis due to the Delhi

Administration imposing a ban on the entry of private trucks of fruits in the Union Territory from Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the Kashmir Government has lodged any complaint with the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). In early June 1970, the Government of J & K brought to the notice of the Govt. of India that the State Fruit Industry were facing difficulties in the matter of transportation of fruit from Srinagar to Delhi. It was stated that the Governments of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi did not allow the trucks of J & K to pass through their territory unless some reciprocal arrangements were agreed to between them. On receipt of this complaint, the Government of India asked the Govts. of Punjab and Haryana to maintain the *status quo* and allow the goods vehicles of J & K to pass through their territory without restrictions till the matter was discussed at a meeting of all concerned and some understanding was reached. Both Punjab and Haryana agreed to this suggestion. Simultaneously, talks were held between the representatives of Delhi administration and J & K for the extension of the reciprocal agreement which was to expire on the 30th June, 1970. Unfortunately, no understanding could be reached between them, and the old agreement, therefore, came to an end on 30th June, 1970.

The Ministry of Shipping and Transport were trying to persuade the State Governments concerned to agree on a revised agreement acceptable to all. However, the Govt. of India have been informed by the J & K Govt. recently that the State Govt. have made alternative arrangements for carriage of fruit upto Pathankot only [by vehicles] belonging to the Govt. Transport Undertaking and also by private transport vehicles. Beyond Pathankot, private transporters of Punjab and Delhi carry the fruit to Delhi. Similarly, fruit from Delhi is transported by private transporters

to Jammu and Srinagar from Pathankot. The J & K Govt. has stated that they are watching the working of this arrangement.

Use of Follidol and its harmful effect on Tiger Population

1429. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pesticides used in the forest to clear land for cultivation have proved harmful for the tiger population and that more tigers are being killed by Follidol than by the poachers;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study in regard to the use of pesticides and its effect on the tiger population; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Pesticides are not used in the forests to clear land for cultivation.

(b) and (c). Does not.

Proposal to set up a National Institute of Labour Research

1430. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Institute of Labour Research;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJI-

VAYYA) : (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a National Institute of Labour, as a Fourth Plan Project, has been accepted by the Planning Commission in principle. The details are being worked out.

Expenditure on Expansion of Posts and Telegraphs Department during Fourth Plan

1431. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is considering to spend Rs. 450 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan to expand the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 492.25 crores has been proposed for the development of Postal and Telecommunications services during course of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The total outlay of Rs. 492.25 crores includes Rs. 26 crores for the development of Postal Services and Rs. 466.25 crores for the development of Telecommunications services.

The main features of the proposed expansion in the Postal and Telecommunications services are as below :—

A. Postal Services

<i>Particulars of the Scheme</i>		<i>Physical targets</i>	<i>Financial outlay</i> (in crores of rupees)
1	2	3	
a.	Opening of new post offices	30,700	1.65
b.	Upgrading of the status of the existing post offices	3,660	0.24
c.	Modernisation of Postal services	5,001 (Machines)	0.61
d.	Buildings	—	17.32
e.	Mechanisation of manufacture of Postal stamps and seals	1 (Unit)	0.08
f.	Printing Press for P & T Forms	2 (Units)	2.00
g.	Postal Training Centres (Equipment)	—	0.16
h.	R. M. S. Vans	58 (Number)	1.28
i.	Mail Motor Services	690 Vans	1.50
j.	Mobile Post Offices	15	0.15
k.	Night Post Offices	80	0.04
l.	Welfare schemes for P & T Staff	—	0.85
m.	Miscellaneous (for any new item etc.)	—	0.12
		Total	26.00

B. Telecommunications Services

<i>Particulars of the scheme</i>		<i>Physical targets</i>	<i>Financial outlay</i> (in crores of rupees)
a.	Telephone sets	7.6 lakhs	253.40
b.	Trunk Automatic Exchanges	17,300 lines	8.59
c.	Manual Trunk Positions	2,600 numbers	4.00
d.	Coaxial systems	7,000 route kms.	48.00
e.	Microwave systems and V. H. F.	12,000 route kms.	43.22
f.	Cable Carrier systems	172 systems	4.50
g.	Open Wire Lines	54,000 pair kms.	11.00
h.	Open Wire Carrier systems	5,000 channels	11.00
i.	Telex	12,000 lines	15.25
j.	VFT Systems	2,000 Channels	0.75
k.	Long Distance Public Call Offices	2,000 numbers	6.00
l.	Combined Posts and Telegraphs offices.	2,400 numbers	4.00
m.	Others including land and building, wireless, Research and Training. Stores and workshop and works relating to Railway Electrifications and other Departments.	—	56.94
		Total (in crores)	Rs. 466.25

Labour Unrest in Industrial Units in Bombay

1432. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been serious labour unrest in the various industrial units in Bombay recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action, if any, taken by the Central Government for giving protection to the industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Most of the industrial units in Bombay fall in the State sphere. So far as industries in the Central sphere are concerned, there has been some agitation among the employees in some of the units like the LIC, Air India, Banks and Ports and Docks. It would not be correct, however, to say that there has been serious labour unrest in these sectors. The dispute raised have been looked into and appropriate action taken wherever required.

Scheduled Castes in Occupation of Government Land in Delhi

1433. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where the Scheduled Castes are residing on Rehabilitation Ministry's land in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are allotting that land to the Scheduled Caste inhabitants; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). No survey has been undertaken about the members of Scheduled Castes residing on Rehabilitation Ministry's land in Delhi. In the matter of allotment of land etc. for residential purposes, members of Scheduled Castes have been given the same facilities as the displaced persons from West

Pakistan. However, allotment has long since been stopped and the available pieces of land for residential purposes are being sold at the market price, namely by auction, tender etc.

Daily rated staff in P. & T. Department and Expansion of Telephone Facilities

1434. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the expansion in telephone facilities during the last three years;

(b) the number of daily rated staff working during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to absorb such daily rated staff as regular employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The expansion in telephone facilities during the last three years is given below :—

<i>Name of Telephone facility</i>	<i>Provided during 1967-1970.</i>
1. Telephone Sets (Nos.)	2,89,000
2. Direct Exchange Lines	2,10,000
3. Manual Trunk positions (Nos.)	936
4. Coaxial system route Kms.	1,274
5. Microwave system Route Kms.	200
6. Cable Carrier Systems (No. of channels)	720
7. Open Wire Carrier System (No. of channels)	2,204
8. Telex (Lines)	3,920
9. VFT System (No. of channels)	2,669
10. Long Distance Public Call Office (Nos.)	868
11. Combined Posts and Telegraphs Offices (Nos.)	1,072

(b) As the number of daily rated staff (casual labour) fluctuates from time to time it is not possible to furnish the required information.

(c) The question of absorbing as regular employees such of the daily rated staff whose duties are of a regular and continuous nature, is under examination.

(d) In view of (c) above question does not arise.

Enquiries Against Co-operative Societies of Delhi

1435. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Co-operative Societies in Delhi against whom enquiries are going on for financial and other irregularities; and

(b) the names of office bearers of such Societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) A statement indicating the names of Cooperative Societies in Delhi against whom enquiries are going on under section 43 of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi is attached.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of cooperative societies against whom enquiries have been instituted under section 43 of Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925,

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
1	2
1.	Indian Cooperative Union Ltd.
2.	Bharat Sewak Samaj Stone Brakers Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd.
3.	Hamdard Coop. Transport Society Ltd.

1	2
4.	Boxwel Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd.
5.	Labour Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd.
6.	The Ghoga Cooperative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
7.	The shahpur Jat Coop. Multipurpose Society Ltd.
8.	The Delhi Cooperative Vegetable and Fruit Growers Federation.
9.	The New Zeevan Coop. Multipurpose Society Ltd.
10.	The Gola Khurd Coop. Multipurpose Society Ltd.
11.	Haryana Coop. House Building Society Ltd.
12.	Vardhman Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.
13.	E. P. Railway Refugee Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.
14.	State Bank of India Staff Cooperative T/C Society Ltd.
15.	Northern Zone Railway Employees Coop. T/C Society Ltd.
16.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research Employees Cooperative T/C Society Ltd.
17.	United Taxi Operators Cooperative T/C Society Ltd.
18.	Valmiki Cooperative Urban T/C Society Ltd.
19.	New Delhi Cooperative Bank Ltd.
20.	C. P. W. D. Cooperative Canteen Ltd.
21.	Pahar Ganj Cooperative Store Ltd.
22.	DTU Employees Coronation Depot Cooperative Canteen Ltd.
23.	Jan Sewak Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd.
24.	C. V. D. Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd.
25.	Shadi Khampur B. S. S. Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.
26.	Popular Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.
27.	Cloth Market Cooperative Store Ltd.
28.	New Rajouri Janata Cooperative Store Ltd.
29.	New Super Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd.
30.	Tri Nagar Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

Report of the Expert Committee on Crop Insurance Scheme

1436. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 728 on the 30th July, 1970 regarding terms of reference of Expert Committee on Crop Insurance Scheme and state :

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Expert Committee on Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the final decision taken by the Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

Shortage of Compressors

1437. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of compressors in the States to help in making cavity after the boring of wells; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing the machine so essential for successful working of tube-wells ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

1970-71 में खाद्यान्नों के वसूली-मूल्य

1438. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य

तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों ने 1970-71 में भारी मात्रा में वसूल किये जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के वर्तमान वसूली-मूल्य बढ़ाने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में मोटे अनाजों के वसूली-मूल्य बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मोटे अनाजों के वसूली मूल्य बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) किसानों से अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये थे।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय भण्डार की खरीदारी हेतु 1970-71 मौसम के लिए खरीफ के मोटे अनाजों का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 55 रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है जबकि पिछले मौसम में यह मूल्य 52 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया था। राज्य सरकारों को अपने राज्यों में आन्तरिक खपत हेतु अधिप्राप्ति करने के लिए 57 रुपये तक मूल्य निर्धारित करने की भी अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

Reception of A. I. R., Bangalore not Clear in Mysore

1439. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the reception of Bangalore Station of all India Radio which is not clear in Mysore area; and

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

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.

Approval of Project by United Nations World Food Organisation

1440 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations World Food Organisation has approved any project for our country recently; 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) (i) The Executive Director of World Food Programme approved one Indian Project on 6th July, 1970.

(ii) The Inter Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme, met in the First week of November, 1970 in its Eighteenth Session but no Indian Project was before it for approval.

(b) World Food Programme will supply for Project No. 626—Irrigation Wells Pro-

gramme, Bihar 6288 MT of wheat during the 2 years' duration of the project for providing supplementary rations to workers engaged in construction of 3500 wells in the four districts of Gaya, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Ranchi.

खरीफ की फसल के खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों का निर्धारण

1441. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खरीफ की फसल के विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों के लिये निर्धारित किये गये मूल्यों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन मूल्यों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें निर्धारित करने की माँग विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने की थी; और

(ग) कम मूल्य निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है (अनुबन्ध)।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

विवरण

I. 1970-71 के दौरान निर्धारित किए गए खरीफ अनाजों के राज्यवार अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य बताने वाला विवरण।

(रुपये प्रति बिबटल)

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	किसम	धान	चावल	कैफियत
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	अक्कुलु	51.00	—	
2.	असम	(विंटर साली) कोर्स	56.25	—	

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	किस्म	धान	चावल	कंफियत
3.	बिहार	कोर्स	56.25	95.25	
4.	गुजरात	साठी	55.00	85.34	
5.	हरियाणा	वेगमी	53.00	85.00	
6.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	कोर्स	46.00	—	
7.	केरल	पालघाट } मट्टा }	56.25 *8.75	85.88 *13.12	*राज्य सरकार ने उत्पादकों को सुपुर्दगी बोनस दिया था।
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	गुरमट्टिया	56.00	83.00	
9.	महाराष्ट्र	कोर्स	56.00	78.50	
10.	मैसूर	कोर्स (कच्ची)	50.00	£ 75.30	£ बोरो की कीमत शामिल है।
11.	उड़ीसा	साधारण	48.00	—	
12.	पंजाब	वेगमी	53.00	85.50	
13.	तमिल नाडु	कतई सम्बा	48.00	—	
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश	ग्रेड III	54.00	89.00	
15.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	साधारण	56.00	91.20	

II. ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का
तथा रागी

केन्द्रीय पूल खरीदारी के लिए 55.00 रु०
रुपये प्रति क्विंटल।

आन्तरिक खरीदारी के लिए राज्य सरकारों को
57.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक मूल्य निर्धारित
करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

प्रेस संवाददाताओं को नई दिल्ली नगर-
पालिका की बैठकों की कार्यवाही की
रिपोर्टिंग करने से रोका जाना

दिल्ली नगरपालिका की बैठकों की कार्यवाहियों
की रिपोर्टिंग करने से रोका जाए; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

1442. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(क) क्या दिल्ली के राज्यपाल ने ऐसे निर्देश
जारी किये हैं कि प्रेस संवाददाताओं को नई

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Backlog of Demand for Tractors

1443. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :

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

(a) the present backlog of the demand for tractors in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to augment the supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Over 1.60 lakhs registrations are reported to be pending with the various indigenous manufacturers and State Agro-Industries Corporations.

(b) With a view to augmenting supplies of tractors as far as practicable, it has been decided to import a substantially large number of tractors besides stepping up domestic production. Import of tractors as gifts from Indian relations living abroad has also been allowed as a supplementary source of supply. Import of tractors under the various World Bank Projects is also under consideration.

Sugar Production and its Effect on Export of Sugar

1444. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) the details of total sugar production in the country during the current year;

(b) how these compare with the figures of the last two years;

(c) how the current production affects the export of sugar; and

(d) the details of additional foreign

exchange earnings as a result of increased exports, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The sugar production in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 seasons (October-September basis) is given below :—

Seasons	Sugar production.
1967-68	22.48 lakh tonnes
1968-69	35.59 " "
1969-70	42.6 " "

During October this year the production has been 58,000 tonnes.

(c) With the increased production and availability we are exporting in 1970 the entire permissible quantity of about 3.25 lakh tonnes of sugar under the 1968 International Sugar Agreement.

(d) The increased exports in 1970 will result in an estimated foreign exchange earnings of about Rs. 25.5 crores as against Rs. 9.84 crores in 1969.

बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता और हैदराबाद में गोबर की संख्या

1445. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता और हैदराबाद के बूचड़खानों में प्रतिदिन कितनी गायों और गोबंश की हत्या की जाती है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों का तत्संबंधी वार्षिक व्यय क्या है; और

(ग) इन वर्षों में सरकार को उससे कितनी आय हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध के बारे में सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा का ज्ञापन

1446. श्री रामगोपाल शाल वाले : क्या खाद्य तथ कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा से देश में गोवंश की हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उक्त ज्ञापन का उत्तर दे दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सार्वदेशिक सभा के ज्ञापन में की गई माँगों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके द्वारा क्या उत्तर दिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ। सभा द्वारा पारित 4 अक्टूबर, 1970 को किये गये संकल्प की एक प्रति प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि अन्तिम निर्णय करने के लिए 25, 26, 27 दिसम्बर 1970 को दिल्ली में एक अधिवेशन बुलाया जाए तथा इस बीच गोहत्या के विरोध में आन्दोलन जारी रखा जाय।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) 4 अक्टूबर, 1970 को सभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प में कोई विशेष माँग नहीं की गई है। परन्तु इससे पहले सभा के सचिव से प्राप्त उनके 10 जुलाई, 1970 के पत्र में भारत में गोहत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की माँग की गई थी। 5 अगस्त, 1970 को इसका उत्तर दिया गया था जिसमें सभा को यह सूचित किया गया

था कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 में निहित निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, जैसी उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा उसकी व्याख्या की गई है, भारत सरकार उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वचनबद्ध है और इसे पूरा करने के लिए इस दिशा में भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है। सर्व-दलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति के प्रतिनिधियों से भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे सरकार द्वारा स्थापित गोरक्षा समिति में अपना कार्य पुनः चालू करें, जिससे समिति समस्या के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार कर सके और सरकार को उसकी रिपोर्ट दे सके।

Expenditure on Improvement of Telephone and Trunk call system in Delhi during Fourth Plan

1447. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone and trunk call system in Delhi has not been improved;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is considering certain proposals to be implemented in the Fourth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 450 crores has been allotted for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the main projects that will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir. There has been continuous development and improvement in local and trunk call telephone service at Delhi.

The number of main telephone connections has increased by about 13,600 since the beginning of fourth plan and the number of total telephones by 17450.

Reliable trunk telephone circuits have been added from Delhi to all parts of the

country. Subscriber trunk Dialling has been introduced from Delhi to 14 stations; namely Agra, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Hapur, Jaipur, Jammu, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Patna, Simla and Srinagar.

(b) Yes Sir. During the Fourth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 467.75 crores has been made for development and improvement of telecommunications services in the country as a whole.

(c) The main projects planned in the Fourth Plan aim at :

- (i) Provision of about 7 lakh additional telephones in the country.
- (ii) Provision of suitable co-axial and microwave trunk channels between major trunk centres.
- (iii) Extension of subscriber Trunk Dialling Scheme to a number of stations.

At Delhi new exchanges are being planned at Idgah, Janpath, Chanakyapuri, Hauz-Khas, Shakrinagar. Capacity of some of the existing exchanges is planned to be expanded. A net addition of about 35000 lines is expected in the installed capacity of exchanges at Delhi.

Subscriber Trunk Dillaing is proposed to be extended further from Delhi to 9 stations namely Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Sonapat, Modinagar, Gurgaon, Panipat, Karnal and Rohtak progressively during the Fourth Plan and early in the Fifth Plan period.

Increase in Price of Vegetables

1448. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the soaring prices of vegetables in the Capital in particular and in the different metropolians in the country in general;

(b) how the prices of vegetables in the months of September-October this year com-

pare with that of the last two years in the Capital and other towns;

(c) the specific steps being taken by Government to reduce the prices of vegetables; and

(d) whether the Super Bazars in the Capital have failed to help reduce the prices of vegetables; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government are aware of the trends of vegetable prices in the Capital and other metropolitan cities.

(b) A statement showing retail prices of potatoes, onions and some other vegetables in the Capital and some other metropolitan cities during September and October in the current year and in the previous two years 1968 and 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4319 70/3].

(c) The Government of India have been impressed upon the State Governments the need to increase the production of vegetables by bringing more areas under their cultivation in general and particularly around big metropolitan and industrial cities. Emphasis is also being laid on the development of kitchen gardening and jail gardens in big cities.

(d) The prices of vegetables in the Super Bazars are generally lower than those charged in the other markets. The availability of vegetables at reasonable prices in Super Bazars help in checking the upward movement of prices in the market to some extent.

Printing of Erotic and Obscene Photographs in Certain Weeklies

1449. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest trend with certain weeklies and monthlies, particularly the "Blitz", in which erotic and obscene photographs are published under different captions;

(b) whether it is Government's policy to prevent such publicity materials; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent such publications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government are aware of the trend of pictorial material published in certain periodicals.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have requested all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take action under the law for checking the production, sale and circulation of obscene publications. The State Governments have

launched a number of prosecutions against several journals containing obscene literature.

Chanda Committee Recommendations Pending for Decisions

1450. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations of the Chanda Committee which are pending for decision by Government; and

(b) the details thereof and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

S. No.	Name of the Chanda Committee Report.	Total No. of recommendation contained in the report.	Total No. of recommendation pending decision.	Particulars of the recommendations pending decision.	Reasons for delay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Radio and Television	219	—	—	—
2.	Documentary Films and Newsreels.	101	1	<p><i>Recommendation No 55 :</i> Knowledge and skill required for the specialised art of film making cannot be provided by officers of the Central Information Service whose patterns and retention in the Media Units are determined by exigencies of the services and do not allow continuity. Pending</p>	<p>A committee set up for the purpose has submitted its report. The report is under consideration and consultation with the Ministry of Finance. An interim reply has been laid in the Parliament.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				the reorganisation of the CIS, those in service who have visual sense should be selected and compartmentalised in Films Division.	
3. Press Information and Publicity.	155	—	—	—	—
4. Advertising & Visual Publicity.	53	2		<p><i>Recommendation No. 34 :</i> By a suitable adjustment and reorganisation of the Directorate of Field Publicity, it should be possible for that unit to absorb the Exhibition Wing. It would avoid duplication of effort resulting from the maintenance of more than one organisation for Field duties. (Para 76)</p> <p><i>Recommendation No. 35 :</i> Even when field publicity has been delegated to the State Governments, the Central Coordinating Agency, wherever located, should continue to be responsible for designing and planning exhibitions, including the preparation of prototypes. (Para 76)</p>	<p>The suggestion will be examined in all its aspects while considering the remaining recommendations report of the Chanda Committee on "Co-ordination of Media of Mass Communication".</p>
5. Co-ordination of Media of Mass Communication.	117	58		<p><i>Recommendation Nos. 6, 39, 40, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 63-71, 79 81 to 117 :</i></p> <p>The recommendations relate to the reorganisation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.</p>	<p>These were kept pending at the instance of the Administrative Reforms Commission as their study Team was also engaged in examining the machinery of the Government. The recommendations are now being examined in the light of the ARC's report.</p>

Closure of Textile Mills in West Bengal

1451. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of textile mills in West Bengal have been lying closed down, if so, how many and their names;

(b) the reasons for their closure;

(c) whether any of them is proposed to be taken over; if so, the details of such proposals; and

(d) the number of workers affected by these closures, and the steps being taken to reopen these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Agreement On Setting Up of A Plywood Factory in Tripura

1452. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4147 on the 27th August, 1970 regarding setting up of a Plywood Factory in Tripura and state :

(a) whether the draft agreement with Messrs Jayshri Tea and Industries Company for lease of the right of removal of timber from the forests in Tripura in connection with the company proposal for setting up a Plywood Factory in that State has since been scrutinised and cleared by the Ministry of Finance and finally approved by Government;

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

(c) if so, the latest stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Certain additional information had to be collected from the neighbouring State/ Union Territory Governments.

(c) The draft agreement has been examined from the legal aspects and is now being studied from the financial angle.

1970-71 में राजस्थान में डाकखानों का खोला जाना

1453. श्री मोठालाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1970-71 में राजस्थान में कितने डाकखाने खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जहाँ हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में तार भेजने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होंगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : 1970-71 के वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में 435 डाकघरों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में तार भेजने की सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए रोजगार हेतु आयोग

1454. श्री मोठालाल मोना : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार ने पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए रोजगार के साधन तथा उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक आयोग गठित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त जिले

1455. श्री मोठालाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने जिले सूखाग्रस्त हैं और राजस्थान में ऐसे जिलों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में सूखाग्रस्त जिलों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का राजस्थान के लिए राज्य की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में कुछ विशेष योजनाएं बनाने का विचार है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) (क) : भारत सरकार ने देश के निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में लम्बी अवधि में उत्पादक प्रवृत्ति वाले निर्माण-कार्यों का आयोजन कर सहायता देने के लिए ग्राम्य-निर्माण कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है। इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, विभिन्न राज्यों में निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त 53 जिलों को छाँटा गया है, जिनमें से 10 राजस्थान में हैं।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवरित निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त जिलों की संख्या में राजस्थान की संख्या अधिकतम है।

(ग) और (घ). राजस्थान राज्य में राज्य की जनसंख्या के अनुपात के अनुसार कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। ग्राम्य-निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवरित

किये जाने वाले जिलों की कुछ वस्तु-परख मापदंड तथा वर्षा के होने का समय तथा मात्रा, सूखे की आवृत्ति तथा उसकी भीषणता, सिंचित क्षेत्र तथा कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र के बीच अनुपात तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कारणों के आधार पर चुना गया है। 1970-71 से 1973-74 तक चार वर्ष की अवधि के लिए की गई 100 करोड़ रुपये कुल राशि में प्रत्येक जिले को चार वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की जायेगी। इस आधार पर राजस्थान राज्य अपने 10 सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता पाने का अधिकारी होगा।

Tenders Invited by Food Corporation of India For Supply of Bamboo Mats

1456. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India, Bombay Zone, issued a tender No. E (I) / 16 (I) / Bmats/70 in April, 1970 for supply of bamboo mats;

(b) if so, the details of the tenderers and the quotations offered by each of them;

(c) who was finally given the order and in what circumstances; and

(d) whether it is a regular practice to negotiate with the tenderers before the tenders are opened ?

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

(b) and (c). Four tenders were received which were opened on 16-5-70 in the presence of tenderers. The details are :

Name of the party	Rate/100 sq. ft.
1. M/s. Alij Mohamed Hajikasam & Co.	Rs. 6.25 f. o. r. Bombay Rs. 6.50 f. o. r. other depots
2. M/s Govindji Padamsi, Bombay.	Rs. 6.20 f. o. r. Bombay Rs. 6.50 f. o. r. other depots
3. M/s. J. Ebrahim & Co.	Rs. 6.25
4. M/s. Simplex Timber Mart.	Rs. 6.74

Subsequent to opening of the tenders one of the parties quoted lower rates which indicated that the market trend was on lower side than what was reflected through the tenders. In this context all the tenders were invited for negotiations which were conducted

on 22-5-70. One of the parties *viz.* M/s. Ali Mohd. Haji Kasam & Co. did not attend the negotiations. The final revised rates offered by the remaining three parties at the negotiation stage were :—

<i>Name of the party</i>	<i>Reduced at Negotiation stage</i>	<i>As tendered originally</i>
1. M/s. Simplex Timber Mart.	Rs. 6'04 for 100 sq. ft.	Rs. 6'74 for 100 sq. ft.
2. M/s. J. Ebrahim & Co.	Rs. 6'06 for 100 sq. ft.	Rs. 6'25 for 100 sq. ft.
3. M/s. Govindji Padamsi	Did not want to reduce.	Rs. 6'20 f. o. r Bombay Rs. 6'50 f. o. r. other than Bombay godowns.

As a result of negotiations, the tender of M/s. Simplex Timber Mart was accepted at the negotiated rate of Rs. 6'04 (Rupees six and Paise four only) per 100 sq. ft. of bamboo matting exclusive of taxes. The total quantity involved was 37,06,848 sq. ft. to be consigned to different destinations in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(d) No, Sir.

Production of Foodgrains

1457. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains produced in India during the last year;

(b) the per cent increase over previous production;

(c) the expected production in the coming year; and

(d) whether any food imports have been planned for the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the All-India Final Estimates for 1969-70, the production

of foodgrains in India during that year was 99.5 million tonnes.

(b) 5.8 per cent.

(c) On present indications, the prospects of Kharif crops appear to be quite good on the whole. Sowings of Rabi crops are still in progress in many parts of the country, and a good deal will depend upon the weather conditions in the coming months. It is yet too early to give an estimate of total foodgrains production in the country during 1970-71.

(d) Yes, Sir.

New Management for South Avenue Television

1458. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to have a new management of the T. V. network in South Avenue, New Delhi,

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof in view of the complaints against it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Management of the Tele-club in South Avenue is the responsibility of the organisers of the M. P's. club and not that of Government. The question of Government changing the management does not, therefore, arise.

**Up-grading of A. I. R. Centre
at Dibrugarh**

1459. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Centre of AIR, Dibrugarh is proposed to be up-graded to a full-fledged Station and a Director of the Station has already been appointed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Dibrugarh is already an independent full-fledged Radio Station under the charge of a Station Director.

(b) Does not arise.

**Key Posts Lying Vacant in
A. I. R. Gauhati**

1460. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain key posts in the Gauhati Station of All India Radio are still lying vacant; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken 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) Yes, Sir, One post each of Engineer-in-Charge and News Editor is lying vacant since 17-8-1970 and 12-4-1970 respectively.

(b) (i) The Engineer-in-Charge who is to take over that post is on leave. He has been asked to take over on the expiry of his leave.

(ii) The post of News Editor could not be filled up so far due to non-availability of Assamese knowing officers in Grade I of the C. I. S. The possibility of obtaining officers from the Govt. of Assam on deputation is being explored.

Assistance to Burma Refugees in Andhra Pradesh

1461. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether refugees from Burma now settled in Andhra Pradesh have sought the assistance from the Union Government for finding jobs, educating their children and sheltering their families;

(b) if so, the total number of such refugees; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard to their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Assistance to the repatriates from Burma is given by the State Government direct. A statement showing the relief and rehabilitation assistance admissible to Burma repatriates is attached. The number of repatriates from Burma reported to have gone to Andhra Pradesh up to 1-8-1970 is 26,360. Out of these, 14,150 have received rehabilitation assistance in various forms.

A representation dated 28-8-1970 was received from the Burma Indian Association,

Vishakhapatnam, suggesting that initiative should be taken for getting Burma repatriates employed in the Vishakhapatnam Harbour Extension Scheme and the Steel Plant and that the Employment Liaison Officer, instead of being under the control of the Regional Employment Officer, should be responsible to the Joint Collector and District Revenue Officer at Vishakhapatnam. A suitable reply has been sent to the Association.

Statement

The following relief and rehabilitation facilities are being provided to the repatriates from Burma in India :—

A. RELIEF FACILITIES :

- (I) Liberal customs concessions and free/concessional rail tickets from the port of disembarkation to their home town/Transit camps are allowed. A journey allowance is given to meet incidental expenditure.
- (II) Transit camps have been set up.
- (III) Repatriates admitted in the transit camps are allowed the following facilities :—

- (a) **Cash doles :** Doles ranging from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 75/- per month, depending upon the number of members in the family, are paid upto a period of seven months.

Unattached women and sick and aged persons, who have no

adult member to support them, are however, allowed to stay in the camps and are paid cash doles beyond seven months. They are also supplied clothing once in a year.

- (b) **Marriage grant :** Rs 200/-

- (c) **Cremation & Shradh grants :** Rs. 30/- in the case of the death of an adult and Rs. 20/- in the case of a minor upto 12 years of age.

- (d) **Warm clothing :** Warm clothing is supplied during winter to the children in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

- (e) **Subsidy for foodgrains :** Rice/wheat is supplied at a subsidized rate of Rs. 0.57 per kg.

- (f) **Medical facilities :** Adequate arrangements have been made for medical facilities in the camps.

B. REHABILITATION MEASURES :

- (i) **Business loans :** Upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per family.
- (ii) **Housing loans :**

Loans for purchasing plots and construction of houses are given as under :

	<i>Urban areas</i>	<i>Rural areas</i>
(a) Cost of Plot.	Rs. 600 (Loan)	Rs. 200 (Loan)
(b) Cost of construction of the house.	Rs. 2,000 (Loan)	Rs. 1,250 (Loan)
(c) Development of land.	Rs. 1,500 (Loan)	Rs. 600 (Grant)
(d) For business premises.	Rs. 500 (Loan)	Rs. 200 (Loan)

(iii) **Resettlement in Agriculture :**

- (a) Families are resettled in agriculture under land Colonisation Scheme of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture under which assistance upto Rs. 5000/- per family is available from the Govt. of India.

- (b) Families allotted land under other schemes are given loans for purchasing bullocks etc. as under :—

Pair of bullocks	Rs. 550/-
Seeds & fertilisers	Rs. 125/-
Agricultural implements	Rs. 175/-
Total	Rs. 850

Note :—Where land allotted is deficient in Nitrogen Phosphate etc., an additional loan of Rs. 165/- is allowed for fertilisers.

- (c) Agriculturist families are also being resettled in agricultural projects sanctioned by the Deptt. of Rehabilitation, such as, the Sindhanoor Project in Raichur Distt. (Mysore) and Betul Project in Betul District (M. P.).

(iv) Educational Concessions :

- (a) Book grant, ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 100/- per annum, to Day-Scholars.
- (b) Stipends to students reading in High School and Colleges, subject to certain condition regarding marks, ranging from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- per month, if they stay in hostel away from their families and the income of the parents is not more than Rs. 250/- per month.

(v) Employment :

- (a) Priority has been accorded for appointment under the Central Government through the Employment Exchanges.
- (b) Upper age limit for recruitment through Employment Exchanges has been relaxed upto 45 years (50 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).
- (c) For appointments made on the results of competitive examinations held by U. P. S. C., upper age limit relaxed by three years. The Commission has also been authorised to remit examination fees in deserving cases.

Memorandum from Farmers of Andhra Pradesh Regarding Purchase of G. D. R. Tractors

1462. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh farmers have recently submitted a memorandum expressing their distress over the GDR tractors which they had purchased in good faith; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The views of the State Agro-Industries Corporation on certain points raised in the memorandum have been invited. Further action will be taken on receipt of the views of the Corporation in the matter.

Expenditure on 16th Radio Sangeet Sammelan of All India Radio

1463. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on the 16th Radio Sangeet Sammelan of All India Radio, 1970;

(b) the amount of money paid to each artist; and

(c) the figures of expenditure of the Sangeet Sammelan held in 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Rs. 74,942.82. This amount includes the travelling allowances paid to out station artists and TA/DA of staff artists sent on tour.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4320/70]

(c) Rs. 58,913.45.

डाक तथा तार विभाग पर आने वाले अतिरिक्त खर्च में कमी करने के लिये किये गये उपाय

1464. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अतिरिक्त खर्च को कम करने और विनियोग लेखा (असैनिक) और (डाक तथा तार) 1968-69 में दिये गये संकेतों के अनुसार उसमें और अधिक सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और सूचना विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) (i) राजस्व में से किए जाने वाले पूंजी व्यय की वित्तीय सीमाओं में संशोधन कर दिया गया है ।

(ii) अधीनस्थ यूनिटों को अपनी आवश्यकताओं का ठीक-ठीक निर्धारण सुनिश्चित करने और अपने व्यय की नियत राशि तक ही सीमित रखने की हिदायतें दी गई हैं ।

(iii) सामग्री सप्लाई करने वालों के साथ निकट संपर्क स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

भूमि समस्या और उसका हल

1465. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 21 सितम्बर, 1970 के समाचार-पत्र 'आज' में प्रकाशित भूमि समस्या और उसका हल, शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रभावी तथा शीघ्र कार्यान्विति को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा सितम्बर, 1970 में भूमि सुधारों के संबंध में हुए मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में, भूमि सुधार उपायों की कार्यान्विति में लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यवित्तियों तथा अन्य कृषकों के सक्रिय भाग लेने पर जोर दिया गया । यद्यपि, सहकारी संस्थाओं को भूमि के स्वामित्व तथा व्यवस्था के लिए सहायता दी जानी चाहिये, लेकिन ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में किसानों के फार्मिंग को काफी मात्रा तक जारी रखना पड़ेगा ।

भूमि सुधारों में प्रगति

1466. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 सितम्बर, 1970 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' 'भूमि सुधार जहाँ का तहाँ' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भूमि-सुधार संबंधी उपायों के विभिन्न पहलुओं और उनकी कार्यान्विति में आने वाली कठिनाइयों के बारे में इस सम्मेलन में विचार विमर्श किया गया था । समस्त मुख्य मामलों पर

विचार किया गया और सम्मेलन लाभदायक रहा।

Remuneration to Air Artistes for National Programmes

1467. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of remuneration given to the best Artistes, both North Indian and South Indian styles, coming for the National Programmes and other AIR programmes;

(b) whether Government have studied a report that the Lt. Governor of Delhi in his inaugural address at the recent Sangeet Sammelan, has urged upon Government to give more attention to the matter of remuneration to the best artistes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to examine this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The maximum fee paid by AIR to an artist is Rs. 200/-. For participation in National Programmes, double the normal fee is paid to the artist.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Central Aid for Dairy Plants at Ludhiana and Bhatinda (Punjab)

1468. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Punjab has taken a decision to set up two dairy plants at Ludhiana and Bhatinda at an estimated cost of Rs. two crores;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sought assistance from the Central Government for the establishment of the

dairies, and the nature of assistance sought and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the UNESCO has agreed to supply machinery free of cost for Ludhiana and Bhatinda Dairy Plants; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) when these plants are likely to start functioning ?

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

(b) Yes. Assistance was sought by Govt. of Punjab for the supply of equipment not manufactured in the country. Necessary assistance for the import of this equipment has been arranged through UNESCO and Yugoslav Government.

(c) Not UNESCO but UNICEF have agreed to supply certain items of equipment not manufactured in the country for Ludhiana Milk Conservation Project. This equipment will be free but subject to the condition that an amount equal to 1-1/2 times of the value of the equipment will have to be provided by the Scheme in the form of subsidised low cost milk to vulnerable sections of the community over a period of 7 to 10 years. The Yugoslav Government have also agreed to supply equipment for milk conservation under the Credit programme for Ludhiana and Bhatinda Projects.

(d) These plants are likely to start functioning by middle of 1972.

Employment for Refugees from East Pakistan in Poultry Farm Scheme in West Bengal

1469. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE :

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government

is finding it increasingly difficult to find employment for refugees from East Pakistan;

(b) whether in view of above, the State Government of West Bengal have formulated a Rs. 72/- lakhs scheme to set up a poultry farm for rehabilitating most of the refugees;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of families to be covered by this scheme;

(d) whether Government are aware that poultry breeding calls for a great deal of specialised knowledge, and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a team of experts to advise the refugees on every aspect of poultry keeping with special attention to be paid to the prevention of diseases, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It is the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal which has recently submitted a report on 'Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Displaced Persons through Poultry Schemes' in West Bengal, the total financial implication of which is of the order of Rs. 73.65 lakhs.

(c) The Scheme envisages the setting up of (i) a Poultry Farm at Gobardanga in the district of 24 Parganas at a cost of about Rs. 14 lakhs, and (ii) a Poultry Combine at Gayeshpur in the district of Nadia at a cost of about Rs. 59 lakhs. The total number of families to be covered by these schemes would be about 1200.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Committee of Review has made certain recommendations in this regard which are under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Government.

Direct Recruitment to Central Information Service

1470. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided in favour of direct recruitment to the Central Information Service at all levels;

(b) whether this proposal has been opposed by the Central Information Service Employees' Association; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government 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) Central Information Service Rules prescribe direct recruitment to Junior Administrative Grade (Junior Scale) and Grades I, II and IV of the Service. Decision has been taken that direct recruitment to Junior Administrative Grade (Junior Scale) and Grade I, which was not resorted to for some time past, may be resumed.

(b) and (c). The Central Information Service Employees' Association had been demanding a moratorium on direct recruitment till the present incumbents are promoted/appointed to various grades on the basis of the reorganisation of the CIS. The Government, however, in the interest of the Service, have not agreed to it.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा जिले के गांवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें दिलाता

1471. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखंड के बाँदा जिले के उन गाँवों की संख्या क्या है, जिनमें 1969-70 में टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं; और

(ख) उक्त जिले के उन गाँवों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें 1970-71 में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 1969-70 के वर्ष में बुंदेलखंड (उत्तर प्रदेश) के बाँदा जिले के एक गाँव में टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान की गई थी।

(ख) 1970-71 के वर्ष में बाँदा जिले के किसी गाँव में टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1970 के बीच आयातों के आयात और निर्यात का ब्योरा

1472. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से अक्टूबर 1970 तक किन-किन देशों से किन-किन शर्तों पर कितना-कितना और क्या-क्या अनाज आयात किया गया; और

(ख) क्या भारत ने भी उक्त अवधि में अनाज का विदेशों को निर्यात किया है, यदि हाँ, तो किस-किस देश को, किन-किन शर्तों पर कितना-कितना और क्या-क्या अनाज ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) विवरण No. I में सूचना दी जाती है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 4321/70]

(ख) : बासमती चावल और दालों की केवल सीमित मात्रा निर्यात की जाती है। उसके ब्योरे विवरण No. II और III में दिये जाते हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4321/70]

Retrenchment in Medical and Health Organisation and other Departments of Dandakaranya Project

1473. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for retrenching certain posts in the Medical and Health Organisation and some other Departments of the Dandakaranya Project, numbering about 150, is under consideration;

(b) whether the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (a recognised body) has protested against the proposed retrenchment and has proposed discussion about the whole matter, failing which the Association proposes to stage a 'Relay Hunger Strike' ;

(c) if so, the details about the whole matter; and

(d) the steps taken to settle the issue amicably ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Land Reforms and Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless

1474. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) the progress of the land reforms and their implementation in various States; and

(b) the steps taken or contemplated to secure the distribution of surplus lands amongst the landless ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement indicating the progress of land reforms is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4322/70].

(b) Recommendations have been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for taking measures for expeditious distribution of the surplus land among the landless.

The Prime Minister in her letters dated February 20, 1970 and June 1, 1970 addressed to Chief Ministers has emphasised the need for strict enforcement of ceiling provisions and distribution of land to the landless. Emphasis was also laid on expeditious distribution of land to the landless during the Chief Ministers' Conference held on September 26-27, 1970.

Target for procurement of Rice

1475. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procurement targets of rice are likely to be achieved in the current year;

(b) the estimated need of rice of the country during the current year;

(c) the estimated production of rice in the country in the current year; and

(d) the scheme, if any, to fill the gap between the requirement and the supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The season has just commenced. It is too early to say if the procurement targets will be fulfilled, but every effort is being made to achieve the procurement targets of rice fixed for the current year.

(b) In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the requirements of foodgrains (including rice) are elastic to some extent depending on the availability of different kinds of foodgrains and other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc., it is difficult to frame any precise quantitative estimate of the requirements of rice in the country during any particular period.

(c) It is too early to frame any reliable estimate of the likely production of rice during 1970-71. According to available reports on weather and crop conditions, the overall prospects of the rice crop appear to be quite good.

(d) The shortage of foodgrains, including rice, can be overcome only by increasing production. Introduction of high yielding varieties over fairly large areas, multiple cropping programmes, introduction of improved agricultural practices and increased supply of fertilizers, better seeds and credit etc. are some of the concrete steps being taken under the new agricultural strategy for attaining self sufficiency in rice and other foodgrains.

Applications for Telephone Connections pending at Chandigarh

1476. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Chandigarh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The total number of applicants on the waiting list for Telephones at Chandigarh on 1-10-1970 was 671 as per details below :

- (a) OYT Nil
- (b) General 641
- (c) Special 30

Direct Telephone Line between Delhi and other Cities of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

1477. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to provide connections from Delhi to more towns of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, 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) : Yes, Sir, there are proposals for introduction of Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) from Delhi to following additional towns of Punjab and Haryana :

- (1) Gurgaon
- (2) Sonapat
- (3) Rohtak
- (4) Karnal
- (5) Panipat
- (6) Ambala
- (7) Ludhiana

The schemes for these are in various stages of planning and execution.

Simla, in Himachal Pradesh is already connected to Delhi by S. T. D. S. T. D. is not proposed from Delhi to any other station in Himachal Pradesh for the time being.

Employees' State Insurance Deposits by Employees in States

1478. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3490 on the 20th August, 1970 and state :

(a) the names and particulars of the Employers in each State against whom action under the Indian Penal Code (for non-payment of employees' contributions) for breach of trust had been taken during 1968-69 to 1969-70, and the details of actions taken in each case;

(b) the names and particulars of employers in each State against whom action has been or is being taken as on the 30th September 1970, under Section 85 of the E. S. I. Act, 1948 and the nature of action taken in each case;

(c) whether the last dates for the payment of the Employers' special contribution and the employees' contribution for the periods ending the 30th June and the 30th May were 30th July, 1970 and 11th July, 1970 respectively; and

(d) if so, how many employers have and how many have not deposited their dues to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation till the 30th of June, 1970 in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The administration of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the concern of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation set up under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has intimated that the due dates for payment of the employers special contribution and the employees, contributions for the periods referred to in part (c) of the question are as stated therein and that the information asked for in other parts of the question is being collected from the Regional Offices. It will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Irregularities in Employees' Provident Fund Dues of exempted Establishments by Employers in West Bengal

1479. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3491 on the 20th August, 1970 and state :

(a) the reasons why a list of exempted establishments is not maintained in the Headquarters Office of the Organisation concerned;

(b) the details of the irregularities that were detected in the case of exempted establishments in the State of West Bengal;

(c) the names of exempted establishments in West Bengal which have been charged with (i) non-transfer of the monthly employers and workers' share of provident fund contributions to the Board of Trustees and (ii) utilisation of Provident Fund money in business; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken against the exempted establishments on charges of irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, an autonomous organisation set up under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The provident fund authorities have reported that it is not found necessary to maintain a list of exempted establishments in the Headquarters Office as the Regional Offices are primarily concerned with the actual enforcement of the Employees' Provident Funds Act in these establishments.

(b) to (d). The required information is not readily available with the Provident Fund authorities. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Setting up of Farm Communication Centres in States

1480, SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Farm Communication Centre has been set up in Uttar Pradesh with the help of Ford Foundation and U. S. Agency for International Development to train students in effective communication with farmers;

(b) whether the desirability of setting up such centres in each and every State has been considered; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, an Agricultural Communication Aids Centre has recently been set up at the U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar. One of the objectives of the Centre is to organize in-service training courses in communication techniques in support of the Farmers Training Programme and offer three or four elective courses in agricultural communication aids to undergraduate students.

(b) and (c). The Government of India favour in principle the strengthening of research and education in the field of 'Agricultural Communications.' However, each proposal for setting up a Communication Centre is considered on its own merits. An Agricultural Information and Communication Centre has been set up at the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University with the assistance of USAID.

Cooperation Ministers' Conference regarding Overdue Cooperative Credit Repayments

1481, SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many States are among those with overdue cooperative credit repayments above the national average;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this issue was discussed in the Conference of the State Ministers for Cooperation on the 24th October, 1970; and

(d) the decisions of the Conference on the score ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The level of overdues as on 30th June, 1969 is above the All-India average of 35% in the States of Andhra Pradesh (37%), Assam (75%), Bihar (46%), Madhya Pradesh (37%), Maharashtra (39%), Orissa (47%), Mysore (41%) and West Bengal (57%).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Conference decided that :—

(i) All out efforts should be made to reduce overdues on the lines recommended by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies.

(ii) Defaulters should be disqualified from standing for election either

in cooperative institutions or other similar bodies while nominees of defaulting societies should be debarred from holding position on the Board of Management of higher level organisations.

- (iii) In the context of new developments like multiple cropping, norms now adopted for fixing periods of loaning and repayments may be reviewed so that a proper criteria for arriving at the correct level of overdues may be adopted. This matter may be discussed individually by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies with the Reserve Bank of India so that a realistic picture of actual overdues may be arrived at.

Publication of Biography of Late Shri Trailokyanath Chakravarty

1482. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Department has decided to publish the biography of the Late Maharaj Trailokyanath Chakravarty, one of the foremost revolutionaries and freedom fighters of the country; 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). It has been decided to include a biographical sketch of Maharaj T. N. Chakravarty in a Hindi publication on Indian Revolutionaries included in the publication programme of the Publications Division for 1970-71.

Late Shri Trailokyanath Chakravarty's speech to M. Ps. in a Booklet

1483. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharaj Trailokyanath Chakravarty's speech to the Members of Parliament on the 6th August has been tape-recorded by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have also decided to publish his speech in a booklet form; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Land owned by Birlas and other Monopoly Houses

1484. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total acreage of land directly or indirectly owned by the Birlas and other monopoly Houses throughout the country, whether in the name of family members or companies trusts etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Implementation of Shops and Establishment Act in Manipur

1485. SHRI M. MEGHA CHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to implement Shops and Establishment Act in Manipur and the Authority on whom the implementation is entrusted;

(b) the ratio of wages for the Shops and Establishment employees in Manipur and the number of holidays in Manipur;

(c) whether the Shops and Establishment employees of Manipur have submitted representations to the Government of Manipur for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Shops and Establishment Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Super Bazar for Manipur

1486. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Super Bazar for Manipur to enable the consumers to purchase articles at fixed price; and

(b) whether Government of Manipur has approached the Centre for opening such a Bazar and necessary help for it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Super Bazars/Department Stores are set up by consumer cooperatives and not by Government.

(b) No, Sir.

Recognition of Trade Unions in Manipur

1487. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has recently issued some directives to the Government of Manipur on the recognition of trade unions in Manipur;

(b) if so, the nature of the directives; and

(c) the action taken by Government of

Manipur on the same and the Unions so far recognised on the basis of these directives ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). No directives as such have been issued in the matter. However, the position under the relevant law, rules and voluntary procedures has been brought to the attention of the Manipur Administration.

Non-Payment of Wages to Contract Labour in Manipur

1488. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints of cases of non-payment of wages to contract labour by the contractors have come in large number to the Labour Commission, Manipur,

(b) if so, whether the complaints have been verified and the wages are duly paid;

(c) the number of such complaints during the year 1970:

(d) in how many cases, the labourers got relief and their wages; and

(e) whether the Government of Manipur had enforced the contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study of Cost Benefit Ratio of Deep-Sea Fishing by U. S. A. I. D.

1489. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USAID had made a study about the cost benefit ratio of the deep-sea fishing; and

(b) if so, the findings of their study ?

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

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has conducted a survey of India's export potential of marine products under the sponsorship of the Export Division of U. S. A. I. D. One of the aspects dealt with is the cost/benefit ratio of investment in the marine fishing industry. The assessment arrived at is that the ratio is favourable in most of the areas studies. Based on the known and estimated potential and taking into account the available species and the existing and planned infrastructural facilities, 26 fishery project proposals have been formulated in the survey report. The projects envisage use of deep sea fishing vessels as well as mechanised coastal craft. The commercial profitability estimated for the various fisheries projects envisaged for the East and West Coasts varies from 15% to 32%.

Trial of G. D. R. Tractors on Government Farms

1490. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have tried the tractors supplied by G. D. R. on any of the Government farms; and

(b) if so, the result thereof 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). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

More Powers to Panchayats and Appointment of Commission on Community Development

1491. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to give more powers to Panchayats ;

(b) if so, the objects to be achieved by this; and

(c) whether the long back announced Commission on Community Development will be appointed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) and (b). To enable the Panchayati Raj Institutions to function effectively as an instrument of democratic decentralisation and an agency for executing rural development programmes, they should be vested with adequate powers. Since the Panchayati Raj is regulated by the various State enactments, necessary steps in this direction lie with the State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Increase in Prices of Grains

1492. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inspite of rich harvests at home and food imports under PL-480, the price levels of grains have shot up during the last one year; and

(b) whether he is ready with sufficient buffer stocks to meet any 'chance bad crop year' etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the all-India Index numbers of wholesale prices and prevailing market prices of foodgrains, except for some seasonal rise in early part of the year, prices of foodgrains have shown an easy tendency particularly from July 1970. The latest indices for all the important foodgrains (except rice) are lower than last year.

(b) Government are still in the process of building the buffer stock to the level envisaged in the fourth five year plan.

**Failure of Doctors to take up Their
Assignment in Border Security
Force in Orissa**

1493. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 Doctors selected by the Orissa Employment Exchange for the Border Security Force have failed to take up their assignments; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Allocation for District Sirohi
as Drought Affected Area
of Rajasthan**

1494. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Sirohi in Rajasthan has been identified as one of the primarily drought-affected areas in the country.

(b) if so, the Central allocation made out of Rs. 25 crores for this year for doing relief work in this area; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not including the above district ?

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) For inclusion in the Programme, the chronically drought affected districts have been identified on the basis of objective

criteria such as incidence of rainfall, frequency and extent of occurrence of drought, intensity of dry farming and other relevant factors. On this basis 10 districts have been selected in Rajasthan State. Sirohi district did not qualify for inclusion on the basis of the objective criteria.

**Schemes to Improve Industrial
Relations and Productivity
in Public Undertakings**

1495. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry have formulated two schemes to improve industrial relation and productivity in public undertakings;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes thus formulated; and

(c) when these schemes are likely to be launched ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) to (c). The question presumably refers to the schemes relating to inclusion of representatives of workers on boards of management of public sector undertakings and share-holding by workers in such undertakings. The details of the schemes are being worked out in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

**Steps to Check Decline in Growth Rate of
Wheat through High Yielding Variety
of Seeds**

1496. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a saturation point has been reached with regard to the growth rate in the production of wheat through the high-yielding variety;

(b) whether a positive decline will set in due course;

(c) if so, whether Government have made full examination of the problem; and

(d) the measures that are being taken to delay the setting in of this decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Against the 4th Plan wheat production target of 24'00 million tonnes, the actual wheat production during 1969-70 was about 20 million tonnes. Besides, the yard-stick of additional production of 1.7 tonnes per hectare on account of high yielding varieties of wheat has not yet been fully realised. Thus, the production of wheat has not yet reached a saturation point.

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

Postponement of Operation of Contract Labour (Abolition) Act in Ports and Docks

1497. SHRI J. AHMED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have postponed the operation of the Contract Labour (Abolition) Act in the Ports and Docks;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any more establishment, such as Railways etc. are also to be excluded from its operation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) No. The Act has not yet been brought into force, but there is no intention to postpone the application of the Act, when brought into force to contract labour in ports and docks.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Recommendations of Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

1498. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal has recommended different scales and pattern of assistance for the rehabilitation of East Pakistan migrants living at eight camp sites at Bagjola; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). No different scales and patterns of assistance have been recommended by the Committee of Review for the rehabilitation of East Pakistan migrants living at different ex-campsites at Bagjola. However, in comparison with their earlier recommendations with regard to other ex-camp sites in West Bengal, the Committee have recommended a little higher cost of rehabilitation at the existing sites at Bagjola. This is due to higher cost of land in that area which is in close proximity to Calcutta.

2. In order to avoid possibility of creation of slum conditions in the area, the Committee have also suggested construction of dwelling units in a planned way and in consultation with the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation. They further suggested that the development of the area should be suitably dovetailed with the integrated scheme of development of Greater Calcutta area.

3. The Committee have also proposed an alternative scheme for the settlement of these families at Salt Lake area where the rehabilitation cost will be within the ceiling sanctioned by the Government for other ex-camp families.

4. The report is under examination in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

State Bank of Patiala Financing Programme for East Pakistan Refugees in Punjab and Haryana

1499. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of Patiala has

offered to the Government to undertake a financing programme for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan in Punjab and Haryana,

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

(c) whether Government have taken any decision regarding this proposal made by State Bank of Patiala ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme contemplates provision of production loans for agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, tractors, agricultural implements, sinking of tubewells etc. With the growth of agriculture, the Bank envisages the development of small scale industries and business enterprises which can also be financed by them.

(c) As there is no proposal at present for the resettlement of East Pakistan migrants in Punjab and Haryana, it has not been found possible to avail of the offer made by the State Bank of Patiala.

बीड़ी उद्योग में समान मजूरी के लिए कानून बनाना

1500. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीड़ी उद्योग में काम कर रहे मजदूरों के लिए सरकार का विचार कानून बनाने का है ताकि उनकी मजूरी तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में समानता लाई जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Funds for Creation of Additional Posts in P & T Circle, Bihar

1501. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts justified on the basis of figures as on the 31st March, 1970 with regard to cadre of LSG Monitors, LSG Clerks, SG RSAs, SG Pls, SG Mechanics, Mechanics, SG Wiremen, Wiremen, SG Cable Jointers, Cable Jointers, Telephone Operators, Watermen, Sub-Inspectors, Linemen, Line Inspectors, Class IV staff, Engineering Supervisors, SG Engineering Supervisors in Bihar Circle;

(b) whether all the Divisional Engineers in Bihar Circle have justified for the creation of additional posts on standards laid down by the Department to PMG Bihar Circle in the month of June, 1970 and, if so, the action taken by PMG in this regard;

(c) whether due to non-creation of additional posts the existing staff are suffering to over-load of work and also the Department is incurring heavy expenditure on OTA to cope with the work in absence of justified hands; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to provide adequate funds and see that all the justified posts are created in Bihar circle immediately in the interest of service and public interests ?

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

<i>Name of Cadre</i>	<i>No. of Posts</i>
LSG Monitors	4
LSG Clerks	7
SG RSAs	4
SG Pls	3
SG Mechanics	18
Mechanics	50
SG Wiremen	3
Wiremen	13

SG Cable Jointers	1
Cable Jointers	6
Telephone Operators	58
Watermen	Nil
Sub-Inspectors	18
Linemen	114
Line Inspectors	6
Class IV Staff	6
Engineering Supervisors	15
SG Engg. Supervisors	6

(b) Yes. The Divisional Engineers in Bihar Circle have submitted justification in June and July 1970 to the PMG, Bihar Circle for creation of additional posts on the basis of standards laid down. The additional posts found justified have been and are being created by the PMG Patna.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Adequate funds have been provided to the PMG, Patna, and the posts as found justified have been sanctioned.

**Notification of Scientific Technical
vacancies to Employment
Exchanges and Relaxation
of Rule of Residence**

1502. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies of a scientific and technical nature carrying a basic salary of Rs. 210 and more were notified by the Employers to the Central Exchange last year;

(b) why discretion should be left with employers when all vacancies should be notified in fairness to candidates throughout the country;

(c) why the vacancies above Rs. 210 to be notified should be confined only to those of a scientific and technical nature; and

(d) in view of the resentment of candidates for employment far from Central Government offices and work spots, why should not the rule of residence in the jurisdiction of the Employment Exchange be relaxed, giving a

chance to outside candidates to obtain information and present themselves for interview ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) 4,915.

(b) and (c). The National Integration Council at its first meeting held at Srinagar in June, 1968 considered the problem of the share of local people in employment opportunities in both private and public sectors. While the Council recognised the primacy of common citizenship for Indian Unity, it recommended that "in order that adequate employment opportunities are available to local people and they do not suffer from a sense of injustice, where qualified local persons are available from among the people of the State they should be given a major share of the employment.....".

According to the present instructions, Central Government vacancies of scientific and technical nature carrying a basic salary of Rs. 210/- p. m. (Total emoluments about Rs. 400) and above are notified to Central Employment Exchange which circulates them to all Employment Exchanges. In 1968 even though such vacancies formed less than 1% of the total number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges, on an average, 79% of these vacancies were filled by applicants belonging to the States in which the vacancies arose.

In view of what has been stated above, any change in the procedure may only mean more delay in submission of applicants and, consequent inconvenience to employers.

Vacancies for higher jobs or jobs requiring skills for which selections have to be made out of candidates belonging to a wider area are circulated to all Employment Exchanges in the country. Thus, Employment seekers get equal opportunity of being considered against vacancies occurring in other exchange areas including big cities.

(d) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules, 1960 originally provided that all Central Government vacancies carrying total emoluments of Rs. 200/- p. m. or more should be notified

to the Central Employment Exchange. As a result of the upward revision of Central Scales of pay and the subsequent merger of Dearness Allowance with pay, the total emoluments of several lower category posts exceeded the prescribed limit of Rs. 200/- p. m. and a number of State Governments pleaded that this limit should be raised in order to make available lower categories of Central Government vacancies to the local Employment Exchange for the benefit of local candidates. To meet the wishes of the State Governments, the limit was raised to cover only such vacancies as were scientific and technical in nature and carried a basic salary of Rs. 210/- p. m. or more and necessary amendment was made in the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules, 1960 in March, 1968.

Fall in Consumption of Fertiliser

1503. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reduction in the consumption of fertilisers in the country and in the South Kanara district consequent on the increase of duty in the last budget;

(b) the prices of our fertilisers comparatively with the same and the selling prices in Pakistan;

(c) in order to make the cultivators of land less than 2 acres to participate in the Green Revolution, whether it is proposed that at least one supply of fertilisers be made to them at subsidised prices; and

(d) why does not Government consider a limited scheme of Crop Insurance only for small cultivators who adopt the practices of the Green Revolution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There has been no fall in the consumption of fertilisers in the country as a whole consequent on the increase of duty in the last budget. On the contrary, there has

been an increase of 14% in the consumption of fertilisers in 1969-70 over that during 1968-69 and an estimated increase of 12% in consumption during Kharif, 1970-71 over that in Kharif, 1969-70. The information regarding the consumption of fertilisers in the South Kanara district has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) The prices of our fertilisers to farmers as compared to their landed cost for some of the fertilisers are as follows :—

(Rs. per M. T.)				
Amm. Sul.	Urea (46%N)	CAN (26%N)	MOP —	
Landed Cost*	429.52	626.91	471.95	434.46
Prices to farmers.	529.00	943.00	575.00	523.00

*Inclusive of customs duty.

The difference between the landed cost and sale price to farmers is accounted for by the cost of rail transport, storage and finance charges and distribution costs.

The prices of our fertilisers as compared to the selling prices in Pakistan are as follows :—

(Rs. per M. T. of plant nutrient)			
	Amm. Sul.	Urea	MOP
India (Prevailing)	2567	2050	872
India (1966-67)	2032	1565	556†
Pakistan (East)*	1282	1035	—
(1966-67)		(40%N)	
Pakistan (West)†	1627	1642	—

*Prices shown with the deduction of subsidies at 53% to maintain prices at the level established in 1961. No subsidy allowed to the Pakistan Tea Association. Pakistan Tobacco Company and Sugar Estates.

†Ex-godown.

SOURCE :—FAO Year Book 1969. The information for Pakistan for later years is not available.

(c) In view of the decision of the National Development Council, not to subsidise agricultural inputs and of the fact that the farmers are having satisfactory returns from the appli-

cation of the fertilisers the Government at present do not propose to supply fertilisers at subsidised prices.

(d) The issue of crop insurance has been remitted to an Expert Committee for detailed examination.

Ban on Construction of Houses by Fishermen within 100 yards of High Water Mark

1504. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on assignments for the construction of permanent houses within 100 yards for the High Water mark, and if so, the reason therefor;

(b) if the ban is for safety of the dwellings of the fishermen whether a permanent structure of land is not assigned better than a temporary one, on land which is leased;

(c) whether Government are aware that the fishermen are dissipating their income from mechanised fishing in the absence of investment on housing; and

(d) whether there is strong resentment of fishermen in South Kanara District that repeated attempts to obtain assignment instead of leases for the land on which their dwellings stand, if so, the steps contemplated by Government to reduce this resentment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In Mysore State a ban has been imposed on considerations of safety on grant of Government land within one furlong of the high water mark.

(b) The advisability of putting up permanent structures in any area would depend on local conditions which have to be assessed by the appropriate authorities.

(c) No reports to this effect have been received.

(d) It has been ascertained from Government of Mysore that there is a demand from fishermen for grant of house sites. The problem has been that very little Government land is available along the sea shore for assignment to fishermen; when such land was available in certain parts of the South Kanara District it was divided into plots and assigned to fishermen for dwelling purposes.

Representation of Members of Parliament on Review Committee on Refugee Rehabilitation

1505. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee on Refugee Rehabilitation of the Government has only three members from the present Parliament;

(b) whether two of these members belong to Marxist Communist Party Group in Rajya Sabha and the only Lok Sabha Member in it was also elected as the supported candidate of that party;

(c) if so, whether such one party representation of the present Parliament in the said Committee is against the principle of representation of Members of Parliament in Government Committees;

(d) whether such one-party representation of the present Parliament in the Review Committee deprived other political parties of their legitimate right to express their view points about the policy of refugee rehabilitation; and

(e) if so, whether Government will expand the Review Committee to include representatives of other parties in the present Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). On the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal, there are only two members from the present Parliament—one from Rajya Sabha, Shri Niren Ghosh (Communist Marxist), and the other from Lok Sabha, Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Independent).

(c) It is not correct to say that there is one party representation in the Committee since, out of the twelve members of the Committee now, three are officials and nine non-officials. Out of these non-official members, four are ex-M. Ps belonging to the Congress, one is an Independent M. P., one is a communist Marxist M. P., one is an ex-M. P. belonging to the Right Communist Party, one is an M. L. A. (Madhya Pradesh) and one is a displaced person and social worker.

(d) and (e). The Committee of Review is not a Standing or Parliamentary Committee but only an *ad hoc* Committee, to which members have been appointed not because of their political affiliation but because of their knowledge and experience and interest in refugee rehabilitation matters. The present composition of the Committee does not deprive any political party from expressing its point of view as it can always take up any matter concerning refugee rehabilitation with the Minister concerned. Besides, there is adequate opportunity to do so in the meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Rehabilitation. In view of this and since the Committee have already covered the major portion of their work, the Government do not propose to reconstitute or expend the Committee to include representatives of various political parties of the present Parliament at this late stage.

Delivery of Telegrams and Letters in West Bengal

1506. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether deliveries of letters and telegrams have become very irregular in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons for such irregularities; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to regularise deliveries of letters and telegrams in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Despite various disruptive causes such as natural calamities, railway strikes, local Bandhs and Naxalite activities, the post and telegraph services have generally been maintained regularly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Discrimination in Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

1507. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether he is aware of the criticism made by Prof. S. K. Ganguly of the Calcutta University that the Centre had shown discriminatory treatment in regard to the question of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan; and

(b) whether Government would examine the question again and take steps to rehabilitate the refugees from East Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no discrimination in the rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan. All efforts are being made for their rehabilitation.

International News Agency

1508. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has plans to set up an International News Agency; 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). Government are alive to the need for more effective dissemination of news from and to India. Government also feel that this can only be achieved if there is a well-equipped and adequately staffed Indian International News Agency. Government are considering how they can help the formation of such an agency.

Progress in Consolidation of Holdings in States

1509. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 418 on the 13th August, 1970 regarding Consolidation of holdings and state :

(a) whether information regarding extent of land consolidate till June, 1970, its refragmentation by division or inheritance, sale or gift and the steps taken to stop this wasteful expenditure, has been received from the State Governments and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, whether a gist of the same will be laid on the table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Consolidation of holdings has been considered an important programme for organising farming efficiently. It has been observed that the upsurge in cultivation and in organising one's own water in the Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh is specifically due to the solid consolidation operations which have been done in these states in the past. The expenditure for consolidation of holdings cannot be considered as wasteful.

Legislative provisions have been made in a large number of States for regulation of transfers, partitions and leases which result in fragmentation.

(b) The information is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing the extent of land that has been consolidated till June 1970, State-wise and Union Territory-wise.

<i>State</i>	<i>(Lakh Acres)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	8.38
Bihar	2.11
Gujarat	24.98
Haryana	101.29
Jammu Kashmir	0.61
Madhya Pradesh	72.02
Maharashtra	132.14
Mysore	19.93
Punjab	117.30
Rajasthan	43.30
Uttar Pradesh	231.66
Delhi	1.68
Himachal Pradesh	3.82

In Assam consolidation operations have been taken up on pilot basis.

Legislation has been enacted for preventing fragmentation in the following States :

Andhra Pradesh	Punjab
(Telengana area)	
Assam	Rajasthan
Bihar	Uttar Pradesh
Gujarat	West Bengal
Madhya Pradesh	Delhi
Maharashtra	Manipur
Mysore	Tripura

The legislation has not yet been enforced in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura.

Broadly, the legislation provides for regulation of transfers, partitions and leases which would result in sub-division or fragmentation. Provision is also made that a fragment shall be transferred to contiguous holder or a cultivator so that it gets merged with the adjoining holding. The transactions in contravention of the provisions are declared void. In some States there is also a provision for imposition of fine.

Except for Maharashtra and Gujarat other State Governments have not reported that

the provisions about prevention of fragmentation have been effective. No estimate is available with regard to the informal subdivision and transfers of land made in contravention of the provisions of the legislation for prevention of fragmentation.

Charges of Lift Irrigation in States

1510. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rates which are charged in different States and Union Territories on Lift Irrigation and how far they differ in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether the Central Government have asked the Himachal Pradesh Government to raise those rates. If so, on what grounds and by what figure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The rates charged for lift irrigation vary widely from State to State and within a State from crop to crop. The rates charged for major crops on lift irrigation schemes in different States and Union Territories vary as under :—

Rice	—from about Rs. 16 to about Rs. 50 per crop acre.
Wheat	—from about Rs. 8 to about Rs. 50 per crop acre.
Jowar Bajra	—from about Rs. 6 to about Rs. 15 per crop acre.
Sugarcane	—from about Rs. 28 to about Rs. 180 per crop acre.

The corresponding rates charged for these crops on lift irrigation schemes in Himachal Pradesh are as below :—

Rice	—Rs. 19.64 per crop acre.
Wheat	—Rs. 11.80 per crop acre.
Maize	—Rs. 11.30 per crop acre.
Sugarcane	—Rs. 33.26 per crop acre.

(b) At present the irrigation rates charged in almost all the States including Himachal Pradesh are below the economic rate which would enable operation of the schemes on 'no loss, no profit' basis. The average economic rate (for all crops) would usually range between Rs. 50/- and Rs. 100/- per crop acre on lift irrigation schemes (reckoning interest charges at 6%). The Central Government has, therefore, asked all the States including Himachal Pradesh to give serious consideration to the upward revision of rates so that they cover at least the maintenance, operation and depreciation charges and also yield some interest on the capital. This upward revision would not only help the States in augmenting their financial resources but is also expected to induce the farmers to take more adequate measures for economising the use of irrigation water.

Project Allowance to P & T Employees Working in Pong Dam Area of Kangra Valley

1511. SHRI HAM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 669 on the 30th July, 1970 regarding Payment of project allowance to P & T employees working on diversion point of railway-line in Kangra Valley and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to grant project Allowance to P & T employees working in the area coming under Pong dam and the realignment of Kangra Valley Railway area due to the construction of Pong Dam; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees with the names of post and telegraph offices which will receive it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Detailed proposals have been received on 2.11.70 and are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Creation of Separate Postal Circle
of Postmaster General in
Haryana and Himachal
Pradesh**

1512. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2735 on the 13th September, 1970 and state :

(a) the further progress made in the proposal to create separate Postal Circles of Postmaster General for Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) by what time the proposal will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission have given certain recommendations on the question of reorganisation and rationalisation of areas/jurisdictions of the existing P & T Circles and the same are being examined separately. The formation of separate P & T Circles for Haryana and Himachal Pradesh will be considered after the A. R. C's recommendations have been examined by the P & T Board and a decision is taken.

(b) It cannot be stated precisely when the proposal would be finalised.

**Loss Suffered by Food Corporation
of India due to Pilferage of
Foodgrains in Stock**

1513. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India due to damage and pilferage of foodgrains from its stocks during the current year at various places; and

(b) the steps taken to check the losses on such accounts in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Corporation maintains qualified technical staff to ensure that the foodgrains are stored in a scientific manner and to minimise loss on account of pest attacks. To minimise losses on account of pilferage, the Corporation is taking steps to intensify security arrangements and also to institute a system of surprise checks by mobile squads.

**Central Aid to Flood affected Farmers to
utilise land for Agricultural purposes
after Floods**

1514. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large areas of agricultural land in various parts of the country were badly affected during the recent floods;

(b) if so, Government's assessment in this regard;

(c) whether any special assistance has been given by the Centre to provide relief to the farmers there in order to enable them utilize the land again for agricultural purposes; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance given to such farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). All the State Governments have been requested to assess the damage caused to crop during the recent floods.

2. According to the existing procedure the Central Government deputs a Central Team to flood affected States to assess the damage and recommend financial assistance. The Central Team has already visited West

Bengal and on its recommendations Central financial assistance as follows has been approved to that State :

	(Rs. in crores)
I. Relief items	3.29
II. Loan items.	1.85
III. Repair items.	6.00
	<hr/> 11.14 <hr/>
IV. Loan for Minor Irrigation subject to certain conditions.	3.71
V. Short-term loan by the Deptt. of Agriculture for purchase of seeds and fertilisers.	5.00

3. The reports of the Teams on flood situation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been received in the Ministry of Finance. Teams have also visited Gujrat and Andhra Pradesh and their reports are awaited. Central Teams will also be visiting Assam and Kerala for assessment of the requirements of the funds for flood relief measures in those States. Meanwhile the following amounts have been sanctioned, to keep the States in funds for taking up necessary relief and rehabilitation measures :—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Assam	2.00
2. Bihar	2.00
3. Gujarat	2.00
4. Kerala	0.50
5. Uttar Pradesh	3.00
6. West Bengal	3.00

The question of sanctioning further assistance will be considered in the light of the progress of expenditure against the approved ceilings. The State Government have their own procedures and rules to give assistance to the farmers.

Accumulation of Sugar Stocks in Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Factory

1515. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 1½ crore of rupees worth of sugar had accumulated in Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Factory, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to dispose of these accumulated stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The closing stock of sugar with Chittoor factory in Kerala State on 31st October, 1970 was 7134.4 tonnes including 1806.2 tonnes produced in the current sugar year October 1970—September 1971. The estimated value of the stock without excise duty is about 90 lakhs.

(b) This stock is expected to be released for sale in the coming months.

छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

1516. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी इस घोषणा को कि वह छोटे पत्रों के प्रति उदारता बरतना चाहती है तथा उन्हें विज्ञापन देने अथवा न देने के उनके निर्णय से समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता, लागू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के परिणाम स्वरूप इस संबंध में मिली सफलता का व्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) प्रचार आवश्यकताओं तथा धन की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए मशोले तथा छोटे समाचार-पत्रों का अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग करने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इस दिशा में जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनमें निम्न लिखित कदम शामिल हैं :—

- (1) परिवार नियोजन, लघु बचत, राष्ट्रीय एकता इत्यादि जैसे जन-अभियानों के विज्ञापन यथासम्भव प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को ही देना।
- (2) बड़े आकार के विज्ञापन भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों, जो आमतौर पर छोटे समाचार पत्रों की श्रेणी में आते हैं, को देना और छोटे आकार के विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को।
- (3) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय तथा अन्य के नियमित भर्ती विज्ञापन, जो अधिकांशतया अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाते हैं, अब उनकी आकर्षण शक्ति को कम किये बिना छोटे स्थान में दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार हुई बचत को छोटे समाचार पत्रों, विशेषकर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के पत्रों को विज्ञापन देने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया गया/किया जा रहा है।
- (4) जिन समाचार पत्रों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के नियमित साप्ताहिक निदेश जारी किये जाते हैं, उनकी सूची की भारतीय भाषाओं के और छोटे तथा मझोले समाचार पत्रों को शामिल करके व्यापक बनाया गया है।
- (5) अब छोटे समाचार पत्रों को माउण्ट की गई ढली हुई प्लेटें दी जा रही हैं। इस व्यवस्था से प्रति निदेश 4 रुपये से लेकर 5 रुपये तक की बचत हो जाती है। उर्दू में छपने वाले समाचार पत्रों को ढली हुई प्लेटों के स्थान पर 'छाबंस' दिये जा रहे हैं।
- (6) सार्वजनिक उपजनों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने विज्ञापनों के लिए समाचार पत्रों का चयन करते समय मझोले तथा छोटे समाचार पत्रों का पर्याप्त ध्यान रखें। उनको यह भी कहा गया है कि वे अपने

विज्ञापन बजट का उपयुक्त भाग भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाले मझोले तथा छोटे समाचार पत्रों का पर्याप्त ध्यान रखें। उनको यह भी कहा गया है कि वे अपने विज्ञापन बजट का उपरोक्त भाग भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाले मझोले तथा छोटे समाचार पत्रों के लिये अलग से रखें।

- (7) विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय से मान्यता प्राप्त करने की इच्छा रखने वाली विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को अब मझोले तथा छोटी श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं को यथासम्भव प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य नीति का पालन करना होगा।

सरकारी विज्ञापन आर्थिक सहायता देने के रूप में जारी नहीं किये जाते, अपितु उनको सरकार की विभिन्न प्रचार आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये जारी किया जाता है। विज्ञापन जारी करते हुए इस बात का विचार नहीं किया जाता कि पत्र किस राजनैतिक दल से सम्बद्ध है। सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिये विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों से सम्बन्धित तथा विभिन्न विचार-धाराओं का समर्थन करने वाले पत्रों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। इससे समाचार पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता पर किसी प्रकार का असर नहीं पड़ता।

अखबारी कागज के आबंटन सम्बन्धी नीति छोटे तथा मझोले समाचार पत्रों का विकास करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाई जाती है।

मुद्रण यंत्रों के आयात के लिये उपलब्ध विदेशी मुद्रा का 50% भाग छोटे समाचार पत्रों के लिये नियत किया जाता है।

समाचार पत्रों के लिये एक निगम बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

आकाशवाणी दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रतिदिन अंग्रेजी में धीमी गति का एक समाचार बुलेटिन

प्रसारित किया जाता है और वह 14 अन्य केन्द्रों द्वारा रिले किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त छोटे समाचार पत्रों को पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा समाचार, संवाद, लेख, सचित्र तथा इन्फोआइड ब्लाक भी दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा जारी किए गए विज्ञापनों के बारे में छोटे समाचार पत्रों का पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान जो हिस्सा था, वह नीचे दिया गया है :—

छोटे समाचार पत्र

1966-67 1967-68 1968-69 1969-70

14.88% 23.70% 25.08% 24.83%

आशा है कि उपर्युक्त कदम छोटे समाचार पत्रों के स्वस्थ आधार पर विकसित होने में सहायक होंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा दुग्ध चूर्ण के लिये
अनुरोध

1517. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ दूध की माँग भी बढ़ रही है परन्तु केवल 4 औंस दूध प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन के लिए उपलब्ध है जबकि खाद्य पोषण सलाहकार समिति ने 10 औंस दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन के लिये आवश्यकता की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से मध्य प्रदेश को प्रति वर्ष 145 टन से 220 टन दुग्ध-चूर्ण मुहैया करने का अनुरोध किया है जबकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खाद्य कार्यक्रम से दी जाने वाली सहायता बन्द हो जाए; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् की पोषक सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादकों के रूप में प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति की अनुकूलतम आवश्यकता 283 ग्राम (10 औंस) है, जबकि देश में प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्ध 119 ग्राम (4.20 औंस) है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) आयातित, देशी या पूल भण्डारों से स्किम दुग्ध चूर्ण की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की दुग्ध योजनाओं को सहायता दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के शहरों में कार्य कर रही
दुग्ध योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता

1518. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय भोपाल, इंदौर, जबलपुर और ग्वालियर के नगरों में दुग्ध योजनाएँ कार्य कर रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उक्त दुग्ध योजनाओं को अधिक दुग्ध चूर्ण और केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करेगी जैसा कि वह कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बम्बई और दिल्ली की दुग्ध योजनाओं को दे रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-

साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ, खालियर को छोड़ कर, जहाँ दिसम्बर, 1970 से दुग्ध संभरण योजना के आरम्भ किये जाने की आशा है।

(ख) और (ग). बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली तथा मद्रास की दुग्ध संभरण योजनाएँ डबल्यू० एफ० पी० 618 परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आती हैं तथा उन्हें दुग्ध विपणन एवं दुग्धशाला विकास के लिए विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम द्वारा आयातित स्किम दुग्ध पाउडर तथा बटलआइल संभरित किये जा रहे हैं जिससे वे दूध दुग्ध में मिला सकें और घनराशि बढ़ा सकें। मध्य प्रदेश की सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय दुग्ध संभरण योजनायें इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती, परन्तु इन योजनाओं को आयातित देशी अथवा पूल-भंडारों से स्किम दूध पाउडर प्राप्त करने में सहायता दी जाएगी।

चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के 2.5 एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों को सहायता

1519. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लगभग 37 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास 2.5 एकड़ से भी कम भूमि है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत उक्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को किसी प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत उन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-

साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के 17वें सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में ग्राम परिवारों के लगभग 39% के पास 2.50 एकड़ से कम भूमि थी।

(ख) जी हाँ। उपान्त कृषकों और भूमिहीन काशतकारों के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना इस वर्ग के कृषकों की सहायता करेगी।

(ग) विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2.5 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले उपान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों की सहायता के लिए, एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना चालू की गई है। इस योजना के अधीन, सारे देश में चुनिन्दा जिलों में 40 परियोजनायें आरम्भ की जायेंगी। क्षेत्र मंडियों के आधार पर चुने जायेंगे और परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य ऐसे छोटे कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों की पशु-पालन, मुर्गी-पालन और मत्स्य-पालन आदि द्वारा और अतिरिक्त रोजगार अवसरों के द्वारा भी उनकी आय में सुधार करके सहायता करना है। लगभग 20,000 परिवारों की सहायता करने के लिए ऐसी प्रत्येक परियोजना में 1 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय किया गया है। ऐसे चुनिन्दा भाग लेने वालों की सहायता के लिए, उसको वित्त देने वाली संस्थाओं से ऋण आदि के रूप में अधिक धन का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

अन्य राज्यों की तरह मध्य प्रदेश में चुनिन्दा क्षेत्रों में दो परियोजनायें कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी। राज्य सरकार ने योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दुर्ग और रायसेन सिहोर चुने हैं। उन्होंने परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की हैं और यह आशा है कि सचिवीय समिति इन पर शीघ्र विचार करेगी। प्रत्येक परियोजना की प्रस्तावित स्कीमों की मुख्य बातें नीचे दी गयी हैं :—

(1) दुर्ग :—15,000 उपान्त कृषकों और लगभग 50,00 कृषि श्रमिकों की सहायता की जायेगी। छोटे कृषकों के खेतों में 25,00 नये कुयें लगाये जायेंगे। 30,00 पम्पसेट बाँटने का भी प्रस्ताव है। सांझी सिंचाई सुविधाओं के निर्माण और चलाने के लिये सिंचाई सहकारितायें स्थापित की जायेंगी। छोटे कृषकों की 10,000 एकड़ भूमि का विकास किया जायेगा। बागवानी कार्यक्रम के अधीन 60,00 परिवारों की सहायता की जायेगी। 10,00 परिवारों की डेरी विकास और 10,00 परिवारों को मुर्गीपालन विकास के लिए सहायता की जायेगी। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान परियोजना क्षेत्र में चुनिन्दा छोटे कृषकों को 208 लाख रुपये का लघु-कालीन ऋण, 106 लाख रु० का मध्य कालीन ऋण और 156 लाख रु० का दीर्घ-कालीन ऋण दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(2) रायसेन-सिहोर :—इसमें निम्न कार्यक्रमों की परिकल्पना की गई है :—

क्षेत्र में 20,00 नये कुओं का निर्माण किया जायेगा और 20,00 पम्पसेट बाँटे जायेंगे। बागवानी के लिए 60,00 परिवारों, डेरी विकास में 15,00 और मुर्गीपालन विकास में 10,00 परिवारों की सहायता की जायेगी। भेड़ और बकरी पालन में 500 परिवारों की सहायता की जायेगी। मत्स्य-पालन के विकास के लिये 100 एकड़ स्थापित की जायेंगी। परियोजना क्षेत्र में चुनिन्दा परिवारों को 188 लाख रु० के लघु कालीन ऋण, 118 लाख रु० के मध्य-कालीन ऋण और 104 लाख रु० के दीर्घ-कालीन ऋण दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण

1520. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के

लगभग 74.4 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास 10 एकड़ से भी कम भूमि है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन छोटे किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए लघु फार्म विकास अभिकरण स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के किन क्षेत्रों को लाया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). एक विवरण नत्थी है।

विवरण

(क) लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण

मध्य प्रदेश को 3 लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण परियोजनायें सौंपी गई हैं। राज्य सरकार ने समस्त तीनों योजनायें रतलाम-उज्जैन, बिलासपुर और छिन्दवाड़ा जिलों के लिए प्रस्तुत की हैं। इन्हें 1970-71 के दौरान कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मंजूर किया गया है और उन्हें चौथी योजना के शेष वर्षों के दौरान जारी रखा जायेगा। चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में उपबन्धित, प्रत्येक परियोजना पर 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की जायेगी। इन अभिकरणों को पंजीकृत किया गया है और इन क्षेत्रों में काम शुरू हो गया है। इन योजनाओं की मुख्य विशेषतायें निम्न हैं :—

(1) रतलाम-उज्जैन : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान योजना के अन्तर्गत 2.5 से 7.5

एकड़ भूमि वाले 50,000 लघु कृषक आ जायेंगे। लघु कृषकों के खेतों में 18,000 नये कुयें बनाने और साहाय्य मूल्यों पर 2,000 पम्प सैटों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। लघु कृषकों को दुधारु पशु और कुक्कुट पक्षी पालने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा। सहकारी संस्थाओं के लिये 'रिस्क फण्ड कन्ट्रीव्यूशन' और सहायता के रूप में मदद की जायेगी। चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान चुनिन्दा लघु कृषकों को 53.29 लाख रुपये लघु तथा मध्यकालीन ऋणों और 36.86 लाख रुपये की राशि लम्बी अवधि के ऋणों के रूप में दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। इन्दौर प्रभाग के आयुक्त अभिकरण के अध्यक्ष हैं और जिला स्तर के अधिकारीगण, सहकारी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि और दो गैर-सरकारी अधिकारी इस के सदस्य हैं।

(2) बिलासपुर :

इस परियोजना में 2.5 से 7.5 एकड़ तक भूमि वाले 50,000 सम्भाव्य सक्षम लघु कृषक लाने का विचार है। 9,000 खुदाई के कुयें बनाए जायेंगे और परियोजना क्षेत्र के लघु कृषकों को इतने ही पम्प सैट प्रदान किये जायेंगे। दुधारु पशु और कुक्कुट पक्षी रखने के लिये सहायता दी जायेगी। सहकारी संस्थाओं को 'रिस्क फण्ड कन्ट्रीव्यूशन' और प्रबन्ध उपदान के रूप में सहायता दी जायेगी। चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान चुनिन्दा लघु कृषकों को छोटे तथा मध्यम ऋणों के रूप में 22.79 लाख रुपये और 19.50 लाख रुपये लम्बी अवधि के ऋणों के रूप में दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। बिलासपुर के ब्लैकटर अभिकरण के अध्यक्ष हैं और जिला स्तर के अधिकारीगण, सहकारी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि और दो गैर-सरकारी अधिकारी इस के सदस्य हैं।

(3) छिन्दवाड़ा :

2.5 से 7.5 एकड़ तक भूमि वाले 50,000

लघु कृषक इस योजना में आ जायेंगे। सिंचाई जल उपलब्ध न होने और अनुत्पादक भूमि के कारण, इस परियोजना में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा 7.5 एकड़ से अधिक हो सकती है, परन्तु यह 10 एकड़ तक सीमित होगी। लघु कृषकों के खेतों में 10,000 खुदाई कुयें बनाने और उन्हें इतने ही पम्प सैट प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। लघु कृषकों को दुधारु पशु और कुक्कुट पक्षी रखने के लिये सहायता दी जायेगी। सहकारी संस्थाओं की 'रिस्क फण्ड कन्ट्रीव्यूशन' और प्रबन्ध उपदान के रूप में सहायता दी जायेगी। चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान चुनिन्दा लघु कृषकों को 55.53 लाख रुपये छोटी तथा मध्यम अवधि के ऋणों और 21.20 लाख रुपये लम्बी अवधि के ऋणों के रूप में दिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) उपान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक योजना

2.5 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले बहुत छोटे किसानों की सहायता के लिये उत्पादन या रोजगार से उनकी आय में सुधार करने हेतु, उपान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए एक ऐसी ही योजना राज्य के दो और जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जायेगी। चुने गये जिले दुर्ग और सिहोर-रेसन हैं। आशा है इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्टों पर शीघ्र ही सचिवों की समिति विचार करेगी। आशा है कि 2.5 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले लगभग 20,000 परिवारों और कृषि श्रमिकों को इन दोनों परियोजनाओं में सहायता दी जायेगी। चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिये एक करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

एन्टीबायोटिक प्रोडक्शन, मधु में पशुओं के पैर और मुंह की बीमारियों के लिए टोकों का निर्माण

1521. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पशुओं के पैरों और मुँह की बीमारियों के लिये इंजेक्शनों का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है तथा उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि इनके निर्माण के लिये एन्टीबायोटिक प्रोडक्शन इन्स्टीट्यूट, महु सबसे उपयुक्त स्थान है;

(ख) क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि विभाग के एक विशेषज्ञ अधिकारी ने इस संबंध में एक सर्वेक्षण किया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कार्यक्रम को लागू करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ता-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसा कोई पत्र नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोग के लिये इंजेक्शनों के उत्पादन की आवश्यकता का विशिष्ट रूप से उल्लेख करते हुए इस बात का भी उल्लेख किया गया हो कि एन्टी-बायोटिक प्रोडक्शन इन्स्टीट्यूट, महु इस कार्य के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान है। खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोग के टीके के उत्पादन में तीव्रता लाने के प्रश्न पर सरकार कुछ समय से ध्यान दे रही है। इस टीके के उत्पादन की योजनाएँ राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं और इस उद्देश्य से समस्त राज्य सरकारों के पशुपालन तथा चिकित्सा सेवा निदेशकों की अक्टूबर, 1968 में एक आदर्श योजना परिचालित की गई थी। मध्य प्रदेश पशु चिकित्सा सेवाओं के निदेशक ने जैविक उत्पादन संस्थान, महु में खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोग के उत्पादन केन्द्र की स्थापना के अनुमोदन के लिये मार्च 1970 में पशुपालन आयुक्त को पत्र लिखा था। पशु चिकित्सा सेवा निदेशक, मध्य प्रदेश को भेजे गये उत्तर में कुछ सुझाव दिये गये थे, जिसमें उनसे अपने प्रस्ताव पर पुनः विचार करने तथा अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ख) खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोग टीका उत्पा-

दन प्रयोगशाला के संचालन में सहायता तथा सलाह देने और खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोग के विभिन्न प्रकार के विषाणुओं के टीकों की उत्पादन पद्धतियों एवं तकनीकों के संबंध में स्थानीय कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये 1966 में खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के एक विशेषज्ञ की सेवाएँ उपलब्ध की गई थीं। उन्होंने देश के विभिन्न भागों में खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोगों के पूर्ण सज्जित तथा कर्मचारियों से युक्त एककों को स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की। महु भी उन स्थानों में से एक ऐसा स्थान बताया गया है जहाँ प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को न्यूक्लियस तथा टिशु-पालन कार्य की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। अतः खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोग का एक एकक स्थापित किया जा सकता है।

(ग) खुरपका तथा मुँहपका रोग पर खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के विशेषज्ञ के प्रतिवेदन में मुक्तेश्वर प्रयोगशाला में स्थित वर्तमान खुरपका तथा मुँहपका सेवा के एकक के लिये उपकरणों, अतिरिक्त साज-समान तथा और अधिक कर्मचारियों सहित आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। सरकार इस सुझाव पर सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रही है।

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act to bring Hospital and Club Employees under its purview

1522, SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to amend the Industrial Disputes Act to bring the Hospital employees and the employees working in various clubs, under the purview of this Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). This matter along with

other related issues, was considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting held on the 23rd and 24th of July, 1970. The general view was that this category of employees, along with certain others, should be given due protection either under the Industrial Disputes Act or other suitable legislation. The matter is being processed further in the light of the deliberations of the Standing Labour Committee.

Advice of Attorney General on Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

1523. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the advice of the Attorney General of India to nationalize the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). According to the legal advice available to the Central Government, Parliament as well as State Legislatures are competent to make a law for acquisition of sugar undertakings in a State. The question of acquisition of sugar undertaking in Uttar Pradesh is, therefore, primarily for the State Government to decide. Government of India have already appointed the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission to enquire into the various aspects of the working of the sugar industry in the country in the context of the demand for its nationalisation and will examine the matter further on receipt of the report of the Commission.

Institutions receiving Grants from U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. for Agricultural Research

1524. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the institutions that are

receiving grants for research in Agriculture from U. S. A. and U. S. S. R.;

(b) the total amount of grant received so far, country-wise; and

(c) the details regarding the terms and conditions in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Grants for Agricultural Research are received from the U. S. Government only under PL—480 funds. No such grants have been received from U. S. S. R. Uptil now grant for research from PL—480 funds have been sanctioned to the 78 institutions, the details of which are given in Annexure I.

(b) The total number of research projects sanctioned so far is 301 with a total outlay of Rs. 9.65 crores approximately. As already explained under (a) above no grants have been received from U. S. S. R. for research in Agriculture.

(c) Grants from PL—480 are authorized for fixed total amounts to meet the estimated cost for the life of the project. Payments are made semi-annually to the institution for the period of the grants. An initial advance payment is made at the beginning of the grant to cover estimated costs for the first period. Semi-annual reports of expenditure and reports of research progress, including estimates of financial needs for the ensuing six months, are required from the institution. On the basis of these reports, further payments are authorized.

Annexure I

St. John's Colleges, Agra, Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Allahabad University, Allahabad, Institute of Agriculture, Anand, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Central Coffee Research Institute, Baleshonnur, Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, University of Agricultural Sciences, Banga-

lore, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda, Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay, Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, Bombay University, Bombay, Burdwan University, Burdwan, Bose Institute, Calcutta, Calcutta University, Calcutta, Jadavpur University, Calcutta, Punjab University, Chandigarh, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun, Delhi University, Delhi, V. P. Chest Institute, Delhi, Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, Central Livestock Research-cum-Breeding Station, Haringhata, Punjab Agricultural University, Hissar, A. P. Agricultural University, Hyderabad, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, J. N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, University of Udaipur (SKN College of Agriculture), Jobner, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur, College of Agriculture, Junagadh, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, Lucknow University, Lucknow, National Botanic Garden, Lucknow, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, A. C. College of Technology, Madras, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, Loyola College, Madras, Madras Christian College, Madras, Madras University, Madras, U. P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Mysore University, Mysore, U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Patna University, Patna,

College of Agriculture, Poona, National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, College of Veterinary Science (A. P. Agricultural University), Kerala University, Trivandrum, Kerala University (Calicut Centre), Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum, University of Udaipur, Udaipur, Agro-Economic Research Centre for the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Delhi M. Ps. Excluded From Local Radio and T. V. Programmes

1525. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament from Delhi State have been excluded from opportunities to give talks or participate in other programmes on Radio and T. V. from Delhi Stations;

(b) the names of M. Ps. and their respective constituencies who were given such opportunities in the last 12 months from Delhi Radio and T. V. stations; and

(c) the names of M. Ps. and their constituencies who were given opportunities on A. I. R. stations other than Delhi ?

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) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Applications pending with Delhi Milk Scheme for Issue of Milk Tokens

1526. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons on the waiting list for Delhi Milk supply on the 31st October, 1970 or the last available date;

(b) the quantity of more milk needed daily;

(c) the present total daily procurement of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(d) whether Delhi Milk Scheme has decided to augment the milk supply immediately and clear the waiting list of tokens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 43,731 applications for issue of milk by D. M. S. were on the waiting list as on 5.11.70.

(b) About 50,000 litres of milk per day may be required for meeting the requirement of the applications on the waiting list as on 5.11.70.

(c) Total procurement of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme as on 7.11.70 was 2,23,962 litres.

(d) Yes. Action is in hand for expansion of milk handling facilities at the Central Dairy of the Scheme and the present waiting list is expected to be cleared gradually during the course of the current winter.

Fall in price of Sugar

1527. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is over-supply of cane this year with the result that price of sugar is likely to fall due to increased production; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to meet the situation to see that farmers get the optimum price in commensurate with the cost of production and that their incentive for production is not damped?

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

sugarcane during 1970-71 is less by 1.5 per cent according to the All India First Estimate of Sugarcane. The condition of the crop in West and Central Uttar Pradesh is also reported to be not as good as last year. The production of sugarcane as well as sugar is, therefore, likely to be less than that during 1969-70.

(b) Government fixes minimum price of sugarcane after taking into consideration all aspects including the cost of production of sugarcane. The minimum price fixed for 1970-71 is Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or below with a premium of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery above 9.4 per cent.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Community Development Projects

1528. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money spent on the Community Development projects during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the break-up of the amounts spent on the salaries and allowances and travelling and daily allowances of the staff;

(c) whether the Community Development projects have not worked successfully and have failed to deliver the goods; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to wind them up and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from State/Union Territory Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It has been decided in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in June 1968 that the Community Development Programme should continue and be strengthened.

कांगड़ा उना अरबन कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी,
आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली

1529. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या
खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) कांगड़ा उना अरबन कोआपरेटिव
सोसायटी, आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली को कब
पंजीकृत किया गया था और इसके वर्तमान सदस्यों
की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक द्वारा
इस समिति को दिये गये अनुदान, सहायता तथा
ऋणों की कुल धनराशि कितनी है;

(ग) इस समिति द्वारा जनवरी, 1970 से
किस किस सदस्य को कितना-कितना ऋण स्वी-
कृत किया गया है और ऋण प्राप्त करने के
लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं;

(घ) क्या इस समिति के कर्मचारी सदस्य
स्वयं के लिए ही ऋण ले लेते हैं और अन्य दूसरे
सदस्यों को ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार
इस मामले की जाँच कराने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ
पहाड़िया) : (क) पंजीयक, सहकारी समितियाँ,
दिल्ली द्वारा इस नाम की कोई भी समिति
पंजीकृत नहीं की गई है।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Abolition of Land Revenue on Uneconomic Holdings in Union Territories

1530. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals for scrap-
ping land revenue on uneconomic holdings of
small farmers in different Union Territories;
and

(b) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Necessary infor-
mation is being collected and will be placed
on the Table of the House.

Scheme for Conversion of Dry and Desert Land in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan into Fertile Land

1531. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether Government have appointed
a study team to go into the question of mak-
ing dry and desert lands in Uttar Pradesh,
Bihar and Rajasthan fertile; and

(b) whether this team has visited some
foreign countries to study the methods em-
ployed for the purpose abroad, and if so,
which countries have been visited by them
and the details of any scheme drawn out for
converting the said desert areas into fertile
lands in the light of their study abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The question of
formulation and implementation of suitable
schemes of lasting benefits in the arid and
semi-arid areas in the country has been un-
der the active consideration of the Govern-
ment of India for some time now. **No
special Study Team has been appointed
by the Government of India to go into
the question of making dry and desert
lands in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajas-
than fertile.**

2. The Indian Council of Agricultural

Research is, however, initiating a coordinated Research Project for Dry Land Agriculture at an estimated cost of Rs. 147.50 lakhs for a period of four years. The study under the scheme will pay special attention to water, harvesting, efficient use of stored water in soil, breeding drought resistant or escaping varieties of crops and agronomic practices suitable for low soil moisture conditions. It will have 15 main Centres, eight Sub-Centres representing different agro-climatic and soil conditions in India. In addition, a special Centre for undertaking fundamental studies on Plant Physiology as related to Dry Farming is provided under the scheme.

3. A scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development has also been sanctioned for implementation during the Fourth Plan period. The total number of projects during the Fourth Plan period will be 24, but 9 projects being taken up during 1970-71 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. These pilot projects will be located around main or subresearch centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and will serve as Demonstration-cum-training projects.

4. So far as desert areas in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana are concerned, pilot projects are also being taken up for their development on a long term basis, by undertaking works of soil conservation, minor irrigation, afforestation, pasture development, etc. The approach is to take up specified items of work, depending on the suitability of the area selected in compact and well defined areas. Schemes costing Rs. 115.70 lakhs have already been sanctioned in these three States.

5. A non-plan scheme with the objective of organising schemes of a long-term productive nature and also to provide remunerative work to rural labour in chronically drought affected areas so that emergent scarcity relief works are avoided after some years is being undertaken in the remaining four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 100.00 crores, 53 districts in 12 States including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan have been selected for implementation of this programme. A budget provision of Rs. 25.00

crores has been made for the current financial year for this programme.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1532. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of buffer stock of foodgrains created so far in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The total physical stocks of foodgrains both with the Central and State Governments at the end of October, 1970 were about 4.5 million tonnes. Of these, about 3 million tonnes might be considered as buffer stock.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्नों की चोरी तथा बरबादी की जाँच

1533. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत मास भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्नों की चोरी तथा बरबादी की मात्रा क्या है;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनकी जाँच कराई जा रही है;

(ग) गत वर्ष लाने ले जाने में कितना अनाज चोरी गया अथवा बरबाद हुआ; और

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध आरोप लगाये गये हैं और उनकी जाँच कराई जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). भारतीय खाद्य निगम से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Demands of Press Workers Employed
in 'Patriot' and 'Link'**

1534. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Press workers employed in 'Patriot' and 'Link' published from New Delhi, have been struggling for their demands against the Management;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and also the reply of the Management thereto; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to see that their demands are fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). According to information made available by the Delhi Administration, a section of the workers has been agitating to press their demands which relate to payment of bonus at enhanced rates, withdrawal of retrenchment notices and suspension orders against some workers, vacation of victimisation and unfair labour practices, and restoration of the union office. Labour Department of the Delhi Administration, who are concerned, are seized of the matter and are continuing efforts to promote an amicable settlement between the parties.

**Target of new Telephone connections
for Delhi under Fourth Plan**

1535. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the provision of new Telephone connections in Delhi in the Fourth Plan and whether the target is likely to be achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not achieving the target and the steps taken by Government to remove those difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Fourth Plan initially envisaged provision of 65,000 additional main telephone connections or 94,000 telephone sets at Delhi. The above target is not likely to be achieved. The present estimate is that only about 40,000 main telephone connections or 60,000 telephone sets would get installed at Delhi.

(b) The original target was based on installation of 53,400 additional telephone exchange capacity and availability of adequate quantities of underground cables and other materials.

There have, however, been shortfalls in supply of exchange equipment and cables. It is now anticipated that only about 35,000 lines of additional exchange capacity may be commissioned during the Fourth Plan. The shortfall in supply of cables is partly being made good by import of cables which will enable improvement in the utilization of available exchange capacity. The main bottleneck would thus become the exchange equipment supplies.

To augment the production and supply of exchange equipment the Government are considering setting up an additional factory for manufacture of telephone exchange equipment, provision for which had earlier not been made in the Fourth Plan.

**Consultation with Planning Commission
for a New Ceiling on Land in West
Bengal**

1537. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any consultations were held in October, 1970 between him and the Planning Commission for a new land ceiling for West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The proposal with regard to revision of the provisions relating to ceiling on land holdings came up for consideration at the first meeting of the Consultative Committee on West Bengal Legislation held on June 10, 1970. In the light of the discussions, the proposal has been finalised in consultation with the Government of West Bengal, Planning Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Law. The proposal will be further considered at the second meeting of the Consultative Committee on West Bengal Legislation.

(b) The main provisions of the proposed legislation are as follows :

- (1) The level of ceiling has been reduced to six hectares.
- (2) The ceiling limit will be applicable to the aggregate area of land held by all the raiyats belonging to a family, the term 'family' being defined for the purpose to include husband, wife, minor sons and unmarried daughters.
- (3) Allowance has been made for the size of the family including the adult son and widow of pre-deceased son who do not hold land as a raiyat subject to an overall ceiling limit of 10 hectares for the family as a whole.
- (4) Exemption from ceiling to lands owned by corporation, institution or trust established exclusively for religious and charitable purpose has been withdrawn. The Government has, however, been empowered to permit such corporation, institution or trust to hold land in excess of the ceiling area in specified cases.
- (5) The exemption to lands comprised in orchards has been withdrawn. The ceiling limit for raiyat who owns orchards would, however, be increased by 2 hectares or by such

extent of area as is under orchards whichever is less. (The question of making additional allowance for tank fisheries and withdrawing outright exemption, will be taken up by suitable amendment in the West Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, in due course).

- (6) Transfers made after 7th August, 1969, would be disregarded for determining the surplus land of the transferer. In case any transfer takes place after the commencement of the Act, it shall be for the State Government to recover the land in the first instance, from the transferer to the extent possible and, if necessary, from the transferee.
- (7) Compensation payable for the land vested in the State shall be determined and given in accordance with the principles laid down in the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.

Opportunity has also been taken to make some further amendments considered necessary in the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955, with a view to strengthening the provisions with regard to sharecroppers, enabling raiyats to obtain institutional credit by deposit of title deeds and further safeguarding the interests of raiyats belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में राशन व्यवस्था

समाप्त करना

1538. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि गेहूँ की कीमतें अपेक्षाकृत उन कीमतों से कम हैं जिन पर सरकार ने उत्तरी भारत के बाजारों में फसल आने के समय खरीद की थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या ज्वार, बाजरा तथा मक्का की

बढ़िया फसल होने के कारण ही गेहूँ की कीमतों में कमी हुई है; और

(ग) इन परिस्थितियों में भी सरकार द्वारा बम्बई और कलकत्ता में राशन व्यवस्था समाप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). देश के सभी भागों में उचित औसत किस्म की गेहूँ के मूल्य अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य से अधिक हैं तथापि, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ केन्द्रों पर मूल्य अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य से नीचे गिर गये हैं क्योंकि इन केन्द्रों पर इस समय जो गेहूँ बिक रहा है वह कीटाणुओं तथा वर्षा से क्षतिग्रस्त होने के कारण घटिया किस्म का है। 1970-71 के खरीफ के मोटे अनाजों की पैदावार की अच्छी सम्भावनाओं की दृष्टि में खपत वाले राज्यों में कम मांग भी गेहूँ के मूल्यों में सामान्य त्रमी के लिए अंशतः उत्तरदायी है।

(ग) बम्बई और कलकत्ता शहर बहुत ऊँची क्रय-शक्ति वाले क्षेत्र हैं और इन क्षेत्रों से सांविधिक राशन-व्यवस्था हटाने का कोई निर्णय बाजार उपलब्धता और सम्भरण तथा मूल्यों पर इस व्यवस्था के समाप्त करने के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखकर करना होगा।

खली के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

1539. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाखों टन खली का निर्यात किया जा रहा है जब कि देश में 80 प्रतिशत पशुओं को सन्तुलित चारा तक नहीं मिलता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कृषि विभाग ने प्रोटीन के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) देश के अधिकांश पशुओं को सन्तुलित चारा नहीं मिलता क्योंकि उनमें से बहुत से पशु अलाभकारी तथा अज्ञात नस्ल के हैं और किसान इन पशुओं को खली/संतुलित चारा देना लाभप्रद नहीं समझते। इस प्रकार खली के वर्तमान निर्यात का पशुओं के संतुलित चारे की उपलब्धि पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

(ख) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि पशु-चारे की उपलब्धि पर बुरा प्रभाव न पड़े, खली तथा अन्य अधिक प्रोटीन-बहुल चारे के पदार्थों की निर्यात सम्बन्धी नीति का समय समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। इसके साथ ही हरे चारे, साइलो आदि के रूप में अच्छे चारे की सप्लाई के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, जो खली की तुलना में प्रोटीन के सस्ते साधन हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि उद्योग निगम द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई किये जाने में अनियमितता

1540. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी तक उन किसानों को ट्रैक्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं जिन्होंने 1968 में उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि उद्योग निगम में ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिये अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). राज्य कृषि-उद्योग निगम ने सूचना दी है कि लगभग 4,500 आवेदकों को, जिन्होंने 1968 में अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये थे, काफी सप्लाई प्राप्त न होने के कारण

ट्रंकटर नहीं दिए गए हैं। ट्रंकटरों की बढ़ती हुई माँग को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से, चालू वर्ष में काफी बड़ी संख्या में ट्रंकटर आयात किए जा रहे हैं। इससे अपूर्ण माँगों को काफी हद तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

Building of Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)

1541. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present hired building of Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri, Haryana is inadequate from the point of view of the present needs and the future expansion plans of the exchange; and

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

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

(b) A 150 lines C. B. non-multiple type manual telephone exchange is at present functioning at Charkhi Dadri in a rented building. The exchange is working to its full capacity with a telephone demand for 48 new connections pending. It is proposed to expand the exchange by another 100 lines to meet this demand. The Department is in search of an alternative accommodation. The matter is being examined actively by the Postmaster General, Ambala.

Selection of A. I. R. Stations for Commercial Broadcasts

1542. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the basis on which AIR Stations have been selected for extending commercial broadcasts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Surveys of the areas covered by different stations are made with a view to assessing demand for advertising time on radio. The following factors are considered in making these surveys :—

- (i) Consumer Index of the area concerned;
- (ii) Number of radio licences in each area covered by the station.
- (iii) The market potential of the region; and
- (iv) Availability of other advertising media in the areas proposed to be covered.

Disruption of Trunk Lines Between Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad and Bangalore in September, 1970

1543. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether trunk lines between Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad and Bangalore were disrupted in the second week of September;

(b) whether in spite of the lines being down for several days the exchange continued to book trunk calls and thus hundreds of subscribers were put to harassment;

(c) whether the attention of Government in this regard has been invited to a Press Report in *Times of India* of 12th September, 1970; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. The New Delhi Bombay Coaxial route was subjected to serious break-down due to heavy flood in Guja-

rat on 6.9.70 affecting normal communications to Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore etc. from 6.9.70 to 10.9.70 and for a few hours on 11.9.70.

(b) The Trunk Exchange, New Delhi was informing people intending to book calls to stations on this trunk route about the breakdown, and likelihood of serious delay on calls booked to these stations. In spite of this warning, a large number of subscribers insisted on booking their calls and the operators, according to rules had to book them.

(c) Yes.

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

Purchase of Pumps by States from their Local Manufacturers

1544. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have started following a practice of purchasing pumping sets manufactured in their States only;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has issued an order to primary land mortgage banks that loans should be advanced to their farmer members for purchase of oil-engines and electric pump sets only from the Agro-Subsidiary Ltd. the balance being held by oil-engine and electric motor pumpset manufacturers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to curb such tendencies on the part of State Governments ?

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

Public Inconvenience due to Suspension of Air Lifting of Post Cards

1545. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

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

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of stopping air-lifting of post-cards which is likely to result in a saving of Rs. 2.0 crores per annum;

(b) whether a special Committee which went into the question sometime back, and recommended the above step, and, though Government had accepted the recommendation in principle, it did not implement it with deference to the popular wish;

(c) whether the recent increase in the wage bill of postal department has once again made the Government to reconsider its earlier decision; and

(d) if so, Government's decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Government is examining a recommendation that has been made for discontinuing the air-lifting of postcards.

(b) The Economy Sub-Committee of the conference of Heads of P & T Circles made the above recommendation, but no decision has been taken by Government so far.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise since no decision has so far been taken.

A. I. R's 7.15 A. M. News Bulletin of 10th October, 1970

1546. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio's 7.15 A. M. Tamil News Bulletin of 10th October, 1970 did not make any mention about the election of Shri T. N. Singh as the leader of Uttar Pradesh Samyukta Vidhayak Dal on the 9th October; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) The news was cover in the Tamil Bulletin at 7.15 A. M. on 10th October, and also in the Tamil Bulletins on 9th October 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

चीनी के निर्यात के लिये नई मंडियों की खोज

1547. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है कि इस वर्ष चीनी के उत्पादन की मात्रा में कोई कमी न हो; और

(ख) क्या सरकार चीनी उत्पादन की मात्रा को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए चीनी के निर्यात के लिये, अन्य देशों में मंडियाँ खोजने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) 1970-71 के मौसम के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन लगभग 40 लाख मीटरी टन हो सकता है जबकि 1969-70 में 42.6 लाख मीटरी टन उत्पादन हुआ था। भारत जैसे विशाल देश में इस प्रकार की छोटी मोटी घट-बढ़ का होना अपरिहार्य है।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार, 1968 के अन्तर्गत हमें प्रत्येक वर्ष अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित की गई मात्रा तक ही चीनी का निर्यात करना होता है। 1970 में भारत लगभग 3.25 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी के निर्यात का हकदार है। यह चीनी यू० के०, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा, मलेशिया,

सिंगापुर, अदन, श्रीलंका, सायगोन, इंडोनेशिया तथा फारस की खाड़ी के देशों को निर्यात की जा रही है।

Loss to Standing Jute Crop in West Bengal due to Floods

1548. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss of standing jute crop in West Bengal as a result of flood havoc in the State this year; and

(b) whether the State Government has asked for any increased foodgrains assistance in terms of rice and wheat to make good the losses that are likely to arise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It has been estimated that an area of 3,675 acres have been damaged due to floods. The loss in production has been assessed as 3,305 bales by the State Government.

(b) The State Government have not asked for any specific increase in foodgrains assistance from the Centre to make good the losses that are likely to arise as a result of the recent floods. They are attempting to raise a second crop in the affected areas wherever possible and hope to make good the loss by producing rice and wheat in these areas. In any case, Central Government will continue to supply foodgrains to West Bengal along with other deficit States on the basis of the overall availability in the Central pool and the relative needs of the different States.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में समानान्तर कर्मचारी संघ

1549. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन

नई दिल्ली में दो समानान्तर कर्मचारी संघ हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या खादी आयोग तथा खादी भवन द्वारा उन्हें एक जैसी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करेगी और कर्मचारी संघों एवं कर्मचारियों के मौलिक अधिकारों की रक्षा करेगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-बंया) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार, भवन में तीन यूनियन काम कर रही हैं। उनमें से एक अर्थात् खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन वर्कर्स यूनियन को प्रबन्धकों द्वारा मान्यता दी गई है। संबंधित प्रतिक्रियाओं के अनुसार, किसी भी मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन को कुछ सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं; ये सुविधायें उन यूनियनों को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिन्हें मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है; इस मामले में अमान्य यूनियनों से इस संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

Gaps in Agriculture in use of Irrigation Facilities Highlighted by National Food Congress

1550. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Food Congress has highlighted certain gaps in Agriculture in the use of irrigation facilities; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the gaps highlighted by the National Food Congress ?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Congress have already been circulated to the State Governments and concerned agencies for appropriate follow-up action.

**केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत फार्म, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान)
को फसलों को 'नील' के परिणामस्वरूप
हानि**

1551. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) की फसलों को 'नीलों' की बहुतायत के कारण पर्याप्त हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो फसलों को अत्यधिक हानि से बचाने के विचार से क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) यह सच है कि नील गाय सूरतगढ़ क्षेत्र में पाई जाती है। इस वर्ष इनके द्वारा फसलों को कोई विशेष हानि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जब कभी नील गाय फार्म में दिखाई देती हैं तो उन्हें भगा दिया जाता है।

Preference to Local People for Employment by States

1552. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a strong demand that preference should be given to local population for jobs carrying upto Rs. 500 per month;

(b) whether any formal demand has been made by States in the matter, if so, the names of the States and the details of the demand; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). The Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have suggested to the Central Government that the pay limit of the vacancies notifiable to the Central Employment Exchange for all-India circulation, may be raised further to Rs. 500/- p.m. while the Government of Orissa have suggested raising it to Rs. 600/- p. m.

The above suggestion was discussed at the sixth meeting of the Central Committee on Employment (a tripartite body which includes *inter-alia* representatives of employers, workers and Central and State Governments) held in July, 1969 but was not accepted.

However, the Government have accepted in principle the recommendation of the National Integration Council (N. I. C.) made at its first meeting held in June, 1968 to the effect that "where qualified local persons are available from the people of the state they should be given a major share of the employment, and employers should be requested to give effect to this objective, as a matter of policy". This recommendation of N. I. C. has been brought to the notice of the employers in the public as well as the private sector.

Direct Telephone line Between Delhi and Cities of Rajasthan During Fourth Plan

1553. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of cities in Rajasthan which are proposed to be connected with Delhi by direct telephone line during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Jaipur is already connected

to Delhi on direct dialling basis from 8-9-64. The feasibility of connecting other stations in Rajasthan to Delhi is being examined. These are, however, likely to be connected to Delhi in the Fifth Plan period only.

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व नीमाड़ जिले के बरहामपुर तहसील इच्छापुर ग्राम में टेलीफोन लगाना

1554. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य के उपरान्त भी कि पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की बरहामपुर तहसील के इच्छापुर ग्राम में टेलीफोन लाइन बिछाने के लिए बहुत कुछ कार्य किया जा चुका है, वहाँ अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की बरहामपुर तहसील के इच्छापुर ग्राम में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। फिर भी मार्च, 1970 में इच्छापुर में एक तारखर खोला गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) इच्छापुर में टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव की अब जाँच की जाएगी और यदि इस विषय पर विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार इसका औचित्य पाया गया तो इसकी स्वीकृति दे दी जाएगी।

इटारसी, मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी देने में विलम्ब

1555. श्री गं० च० दोक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के इटारसी डिवीजन में नए कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी देने में अधिक विलम्ब किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की शीघ्र मंजूरी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्यवाही कब की जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, किंतु खंडवा, बरहामपुर, बैतूल और इटारसी में केबिल युग्म उपलब्ध न होने और एक्सचेंज क्षमता की कमी के कारण कुछ कनेक्शन दिए जाने बाकी हैं ।

(ख) आवश्यक प्राक्कलनों की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और माँग-पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) खंडवा और इटारसी में केबिल और बरहामपुर तथा बैतूल में एक्सचेंज उपस्कर प्राप्त होते ही टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे ।

(घ) उपस्कर और केबिल प्राप्त होने पर इन स्थानों पर प्रतीक्षा-सूची के सभी व्यक्तियों को तीन महीने के भीतर टेलीफोन दे दिए जायेंगे । इन वस्तुओं की सप्लाई शीघ्र करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

1556. श्री गं० च० दोक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नई चीनी मिलों की स्थापना करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित मिलों को किन-किन जिलों में स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बैतूल जिले में एक नई चीनी मिल की स्थापना करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

पूर्वो नीमाड़ (म० प्र०) के जिले में पंचायत केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

1557. श्री गं० च० दोक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व नीमाड़ जिले के पंचायत केन्द्रों को अब तक टेलीफोन की सुविधाएँ प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों को अब तक टेलीफोन की सुविधाएँ प्रदान न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) पूर्व नीमाड़ जिले में 255 पंचायत केन्द्रों में से 4 में टेलीफोन सेवा उपलब्ध है। एक और केन्द्र में टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी गई है। इस तरह ऐसे 251 स्थानों पर इस समय टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पंचायत केन्द्र घाटे के आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था के हकदार नहीं हैं। पंचायत केन्द्रों वाले स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था तभी की जाती है जब इनके प्रस्ताव लाभकर हों। यदि घाटे की संभावना हो तो उनमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली पार्टी को विभाग को होने वाले संभावित घाटे की पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है।

Fall in paddy Price Fixed for Tamilnadu

1558. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether minimum paddy price fixed for the Kuruvai crop in Tamilnadu has fallen beyond the fixed rate;

(b) whether the fall has affected the small producers seriously; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to protect the small producers' interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Prices of Kuruvai crop have not fallen below the procurement rates fixed by the State Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. The Food Corporation of India and the State Government are procuring whatever quantities are offered at the procurement prices.

Strikes in Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay

1559. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a detailed report on the strikes in the cotton textile mills in Bombay on the bonus issue in October, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider taking steps to prevent such strikes in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SAVJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). No such report has been received from the State Government.

(c) and (d). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Steps to Increase Fish Catch

1560. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of fish caught by India annually;

(b) whether Government are aware of the views expressed by experts to the world over that India could increase its fish catch at least five times thereby providing high protein food to her people;

(c) if so, what is coming in the way of India making all out efforts to increase her fish catch; and

(d) the steps being taken to overcome the impediments ?

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

SHINDE): (a) The total quantity of fish caught in 1969 was 16.05 lakh tonnes, the average being 15 lakh tonnes for the last 5 years.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of vast potential of fishery resources, which has been estimated by experts as approximately 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 times the present fish production.

(c) Prior to the period of the five year plans marine fishing was being conducted almost entirely with non-mechanised craft. There were no harbour facilities for fishing vessels. Trained personnel for operation of mechanised craft were not available. Resources surveys had not been conducted. Expertise in modern methods of fishing was lacking and vessels, engines and equipment were not being manufactured in the country. These handicaps are being overcome through phased plans of development in all sectors. As a result of the various developmental measures already undertaken during the various five year plans, fish production which was only about 7.5 lakh tonnes in 1951 has already exceeded 16 lakh tonnes.

(d) The provision for fisheries development has been progressively increased in successive Plans. The provision of Rs. 2.78 crores in the first plan was increased to Rs. 9.06 and Rs. 23.38 crores respectively in the second and third five year plans. The provision for fisheries development in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 83 crores.

The chief measures taken so far to increase fish production have been the introduction of mechanised fishing on a substantial scale, provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at a few ports, survey of deep sea resources and establishment of educational training and research institutions. In the inland fisheries sector, spawn production and distribution have been organised, fish farms and nurseries established, tanks and ponds reclaimed for fish culture on an extensive scale, and breeding techniques and improved methods of culture introduced.

Under the Fourth Plan the mechanisation programme is being continued. Fishing harbours are being provided at various centres

at a cost of over Rs. 20 crores. The survey of off-shore and deep sea resources is being intensified with the addition of 24 vessels to the Central Government's survey fleet. A limited number of vessels is being imported. Vessels are being constructed in the country, and a scheme for subsidising indigenously constructed vessels has been introduced. In the inland sector emphasis is being placed on production of spawn, intensive fish culture and development of reservoirs.

While the provision earmarked for fisheries development in the Fourth Plan, is much higher than in previous Plan periods, a substantial addition to the outlay is expected to be available from financing institutions. With increasingly effective organisation of the fishing industry and the introduction of mechanised coastal and deep sea fishing vessels, the industry is now attracting investment from banks and other financing institutions. The additional finances now being canalized towards the industry will assist in accelerating the pace of development.

Educated Unemployed Women

1561. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of women in our country who are under-graduates, graduates, post-graduates and professional degree-holders;

(b) the number of women of these categories who are unemployed; and

(c) the various schemes to provide employment to these educated women of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Available information, as per (I) 1961 Census and (II) live register of Employment Exchanges, is furnished in the two attached statements.

(c) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the field of agriculture, industry, irrigation & power, transport & communication, trade &

commerce and social services such as education, health & family planning, social welfare etc., are expected to create increasing number

of employment opportunities for unemployed persons including educated women.

Statement No I

**Female Population by Specified Educational Levels in India
according to 1961 Census**

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>Total Female population.</i>		<i>Number of unemployed</i>	
	<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>Urban Areas</i>	<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>Urban Areas†</i>
I. Under-Graduates	221,299*	886,642	23,339*	21,868
(i) Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	826,615	—	20,009
(ii) Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	—	11,070	—	431
(iii) Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	—	48,957	—	1,428
II. Graduates and Post-Graduates				
(i. e. University degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees)	—	128,119	—	2,924
III. Professional Degree Holders				
(i. e. Holders of Technical degrees or diplomas equal to degree or post-graduate degrees)	—	39,004	—	1,138
(i) Engineering	—	265	—	9
(ii) Medicine	—	7,352	—	111
(iii) Agriculture	—	53	—	—
(iv) Veterinary & Dairying	—	17	—	—
(v) Technology	—	60	—	—
(vi) Teaching	—	25,386	—	578
(vii) Others	—	5,871	—	440

Note : The above figures exclude population of that portion of North-East-Frontier Agency where all-India-Census Schedule was not convassed.

*For rural areas all the educational levels above matric have been clubbed as 'Matriculation and above' and separate data for them are not available.

†The data of unemployed is restricted to the population aged 15 and above only.

Source : (1) Census of India 1961, Vol. I, Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables C. III Parts B & C.

(2) Census of India 1961, Vol. I. Part II-B (iii) General Economic Tables, Tables B-VIII Parts A & B.

Statement No. II

**Number of Educated Women Job-Seekers on the Live Register of
Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1970 Classified
by Educational Levels**

Sl. No.	Educational level	Number of Women Job-seekers on live register as on 30.6.1970
1	2	3
1.	Matriculates	1,74,185
2.	Persons who passed Higher Secondary (including Intermediate/Undergraduates)	44,020
3.	Graduates—Total :	36,113
	(i) Arts	17,829
	(ii) Science	6,990
	(iii) Commerce	488
	(iv) Engineering	118
	(v) Medicine	542
	(vi) Veterinary	3
	(vii) Agriculture	30
	(viii) Law	49
	(ix) Education	9,589
	(x) Others	475
4.	Post-graduates—Total :	6,493
	(i) Arts	3,300
	(ii) Science	864
	(iii) Commerce	33
	(iv) Engineering	4
	(v) Medicine	50
	(vi) Veterinary	—
	(vii) Agriculture	10
	(viii) Law	3
	(ix) Education	2,063
	(x) Others	166
Total :—		2,60,811

Note : The information relating to the number of educated women job-seekers who remain on the live register of Employment Exchanges is collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year.

Ranges of Hyderabad and Vijawada AIR Stations

1562. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the ranges of the AIR stations at Hyderabad and Vijawada;

(b) whether these stations cannot be tuned in the morning and afternoons for proper reception even in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether more powerful transmitters will be installed at Hyderabad and Vijawada to enable people in different parts of the country to listen to these stations at all times of the day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The high power medium wave transmitter at Hyderabad provides service (day and night) within a distance of about 185 KM to the North, 280 KM to the East, 240 KM to the South and beyond the borders of Andhra Pradesh in the West. The medium power medium wave transmitter at Vijawada provides service within a distance of about 110 KM to the North-West and 160 KM to the South-West and North-East. The short-wave transmitter at Hyderabad provides secondary service to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh both by day and night.

(b) Reception in the State of Andhra Pradesh from these stations is satisfactory.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

All India Station, Cuddapah

1563. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio Station at Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh is only a relay station;

(b) whether Government have received representations to make it a full-fledged broadcasting station; and

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

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.

(c) The station is not being upgraded to a full-fledged programme originating station during the Fourth Plan. However, a proposal for originating some programmes locally is under consideration.

Progress of A. I. R. Rajkot

1564. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress since made in the installation of All India Radio's second super-power medium wave transmitter at Rajkot;

(b) by what time it is expected to be commissioned;

(c) the target area of the Station; and

(d) the expenditure involved in this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The main transmitter equipment has been installed and is awaiting testing.

(b) By March, 1971.

(c) Afghanistan, Iran, Persian Gulf, parts of Arabia, Iraq and West Pakistan, Gujarat, parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(d) Rs. 227 lakhs.

Wages of Steel Workers

1565. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is true that there has been an agreement recently for an increase in the wages of the steel workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The agreement provides *inter alia* for a minimum wage of Rs. 240/-p. m. with effect from 1.9.1970 for the lowest category of workers i. e., unskilled. The above amount will consist of Rs. 200/- as basic wage and Rs. 40/- as D. A., at index 183 of the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers (Base 1960=100).

Recommendations of Second Wage Board on Sugar

1566. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention Government has invited to the fact that almost all the Central Trade Unions have unanimously rejected the recommendations of the Second Wage Board on Sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No.

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

Broadcasting Station for Madurai

1567. SHRI NAMBAIR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has demanded of the Central Government to establish a Broadcasting Station at Madurai;

(b) if so, whether the demand has been considered by Government; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is not possible to accept this demand for the present.

(c) Does not arise.

Export Price of Sugar

1568. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rates at which sugar will be exported during 1970-71; and

(b) the impact the export of sugar will have on the internal prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Sugar exports are made on calendar year basis. The estimated per tonne f. o. b. s. realisations from the exports made to free world destinations and preferential markets in 1970 are as under :—

	<i>Estimated f. o. b. s. realisation per tonne</i>
(1) Free world destination	Rs. 696
(2) Preferential markets—	
(a) US Quota (USA)	Rs. 1115
(b) NPQ (UK)	Rs. 855

(b) According to the present policy of partial decontrol, a part of the production is requisitioned at fixed prices mainly for distribution to domestic consumers and a part

thereof is released to the factories for sale in the open market; subject to regulation of releases by Government. The prices of levy sugar are fixed on the basis of the schedules and zones recommended by the Tariff Commission, and, therefore, these prices will not be affected by the export of sugar.

Legislation to Improve Living Standard of Handloom Weavers

1569. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation to improve the living standard of the Handloom Weavers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No. The conditions of work of such handloom weavers as are employed in establishments governed by the Factories Act, 1948, are regulated by the provisions of that Act. The object of the Act is to provide for the safety, health and welfare of the workers in factories and to regulate their hours of work. Similarly the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, regulates the payment of wages, hours of work, and grant of paid weekly holiday to workers governed by that Act. It is open to the State Governments to extend the coverage of the Act to Handloom Industry. The State Governments of Kerala and Orissa have already done so.

(b) Does not arise.

Programme for A. I. R., Nagpur on Pattern of "Yuv Vani" of A. I. R., Delhi

1570. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a programme at the Nagpur station of A. I. R. on the pattern of "Yuv Vani" of A. I. R., Delhi; and,

(b) If so, the details of proposal ?

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.

गन्ने के मूल्य नियत करते समय संसद सदस्यों के साथ परामर्श

1572. श्री विष्णु मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गन्ने का मूल्य नियत करते समय संसद सदस्यों से परामर्श लेने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक जिन संसद सदस्यों से परामर्श लिया गया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों, चीनी उद्योग की एसोसियेशनों, गन्ना उत्पादकों, कृषि मूल्य आयोग तथा अन्य संबंधित प्रधिकारियों की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है। इस विषय पर संसद में भी चर्चा हुई है और सरकार वहाँ पर व्यक्त विचारों को भी ध्यान में रखती है। 1970-71 के लिए गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य गन्ने से चीनी की 9.4 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे कम उपलब्धि पर 7.37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में भी यही मूल्य चल रहा था। तथापि उपलब्धि में 9.4 प्रतिशत से प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर अधिमूल्य (प्रीमियम) की राशि को 5.36 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ा कर 6.6 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है।

उत्तरी बिहार की टेलीफोन प्रणाली में दोष

1573. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार की, विशेषकर चम्पारन जिले की टेलीफोन लाइनें प्रायः निष्क्रिय पायी जाती हैं या उनके डायल की आवाज सही नहीं पायी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उत्तरी बिहार में लगाया गया टेलीफोन उपकरण पुराना है और वह सुचारु रूप से काम नहीं कर रहा है; और

(घ) स्थिति का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) कभी कभी टेलीफोन सेवाओं में इन कारणों से गड़बड़ी होती है :—

(i) तबि के तार की चोरी की वजह से ट्रंक लाइनों में गड़बड़ी होनी; और

(ii) विद्युत सप्लाई का बार-बार और लम्बे असे तक प्राप्त न होना।

(ग) जो नहीं। उपस्कर बिल्कुल नया है।

(घ) (i) सीमित उपलब्ध साधनों से तबि के तारों की जगह अल्युमीनियम (ए० सी० एस० आर०) तार लगाए जा रहे हैं, जिनकी आम-तौर पर चोरी नहीं की जाती।

(ii) बिहार राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड से विद्युत सप्लाई की सुस्थिर व्यवस्था करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है।

(iii) सभी एक्सचेंजों में अतिरिक्त बैटरियों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

Non-Deposit of Employees' Provident Fund Dues by Employers in West Bengal

1574. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the unexempted establishments covered under the E. P. F. Act, 1952 have failed to deposit the Provident Fund dues and as on the 31st March, 1970 such establishments were in default of payment of Provident Fund dues amounting to Rs. 14.67 crores;

(b) if so, for how many years these unexempted establishments had failed to deposit their dues; and what steps had been taken by the Department concerned to realise the dues;

(c) the names of the establishments against whom recovery cases and criminal cases for breach of trust had been instituted up to the 31st March, 1970;

(d) the names of establishments which had been given punishment up to the 31st March, 1970 and the nature of punishment given in each case; and

(e) what further action, is being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): 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 reported as under :—

(a) to (d). As on the 31-3-1970, a sum of Rs. 14.69 crores was due from certain unexempted establishments on account of provident fund contributions.

The yearwise break-up of the establishments which failed to deposit their dues as on 31-3-1970 together with their names, and details of recovery and prosecution cases instituted against them, as also the nature of punishment awarded is not readily available. The numbers of establishments in default of payment of contributions and payment of administrative charges as on 31-3-1970 were 8,400 and 7,232 respectively. A statement giving certain particulars of unexempted establishments which were in default of payment of Provident Fund contributions amounting to Rs. 1 lakh and above as on 31-3-1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4322-A/70].

Legal action by way of prosecution/recovery proceedings, has been initiated in consultation with the concerned State Governments against most of the defaulting establishments. Criminal cases for breach of trust have also been initiated in the Courts of law against certain defaulting employers. As regards the Public Sector Undertakings, the matter has been taken up with the concerned State Governments and the authorities at the Centre. In respect of 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.

(c) It is proposed to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to provide for stringent penalties against employers of defaulting establishments. Certain proposals in this behalf are under examination.

Unauthorised Installation of Telephones and Non-Payment of Telephone dues by Ministers and Officers

1575. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Ministers and Gazetted officers, both at the Centre and in the States, against whom there are complaints of unau-

thorised installation of telephones and non-payment of telephone Bills for a long period;

(b) the amount remaining unrealised till date on account of telephone bills, from each Central and State Government Minister and Gazetted Government officers; and

(c) the action, if any, taken for the realisation of the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The information regarding complaints, if any, of unauthorised installations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

So far as the complaints regarding non-payment of telephone bills for a long period are concerned, telephones provided for Ministers and Gazetted Officers of the Central and State Governments are against the account of the Central Government or the State Governments concerned and the bills for these telephones are to be settled by the respective Governments and not by the Ministers or Gazetted officers as such. Hence, there can be no complaints about non-payment of bills against the Ministers or Gazetted Officers.

(b) As already stated, there are no outstandings against the Ministers or Gazetted Officers of the Central and State Governments as such. However, the outstandings against all Central and State Government Departments as on 1.7.70 in respect of bills issued upto 31.3.70 were Rs. 3.13 crores.

(c) Actions, such as personal contact, correspondence, reminders and in the last resort disconnection of telephones which are in default have been taken with a view to effect recovery of the outstanding bills.

Applications pending for Telephone connections at Nagpur under "Own Your Telephone" Scheme and on Rental Basis

1576. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state : and

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Nagpur under "Own Your Telephone" Scheme and on Rental Basis;

(b) the maximum and minimum period for which the applications had been pending;

(c) the steps being taken to provide the telephone connections speedily ?

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

Applications pending under OYT	11	} as on 30-6-70
Applications pending on Rental		
Basis=.....	235	

(b) Maximum period— 5 months.
Minimum period— 10 days.

(c) Telephone connections are being provided wherever technically feasible. There is shortage of cable pairs in some areas rendering provision of connections in these areas technically non-feasible. Arrangements are being made to lay new cables in such localities.

Applications pending for Telephone connections at Koppal, District Raichur, Mysore State

1577. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for new telephone connections at Koppal, Raichur District in Mysore State, are pending for the last many years and the expansion of the capacity of the Telephone Exchange, Koppal, is also pending for a long time;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to expand the present capacity of the Koppal Telephone Exchange and if so, when;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a non-Technician has been appointed to take up the erection of the expansion work and that he has been forced to go on long leave;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the expansion work will be completed and commissioned ?

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

(b) Yes. The expansion of the existing 100-line exchange to 200 lines was sanctioned in March, 1968.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The expansion work is expected to be completed and the equipment commissioned by the middle of 1971-72.

Gain in Weight by Tiger 'Dalip' at EXPO-70 Osaka

1578. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tiger 'Dalip' of the Delhi Zoo who was sent to EXPO-70 at Osaka has gained in weight by 40 Kgs. within six months;

(b) whether this shows the inadequate feeding of the rare animals in the Delhi Zoo; and

(c) if so, the action being taken with details thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. Tiger 'Dalip' had gained about 35 Kgs.

(b) No Sir. All the animals including white tigers are given adequate diet in the Delhi Zoological Park.

(c) Does not arise.

Grant to Jammu and Kashmir and Other States for Farm Projects

1579. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an amount of Rs. 6 crores has been granted to the Jammu and Kashmir Government in addition to the State's Plan Allocation for specific Farm Projects by the Union Government;

(b) if so, on what basis and whether any similar grants have been sanctioned to other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

World Bank Assistance for Agricultural Schemes in Mysore

1580. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore has submitted some schemes for raising the agricultural production in the State with the assistance of the World Bank at an estimated cost of about Rs. 84 crores;

(b) whether these schemes have been approved and forwarded to the World Bank;

(c) if so, the details of the Schemes submitted by the Government of Mysore and those forwarded to the World Bank; and

(d) whether any indications have been received from the Agricultural Credit Mission of the World Bank that visited Mysore State during June, 1970?

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

(b) to (d). The project report is being finalised, for presentation to the World Bank.

Cancellation of Licence of M/s. Indian Agro-Machines for Manufacture of RS-09 Tractors in Hyderabad

1581. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether in view of the universal complaints about the failure of the RS-09 Tractors in India, Government propose to revoke the licence given to M/s. Indian Agro-Machines for the manufacture of these tractors in Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): M/s. Indian Agro-Machines, Delhi have so far not been granted an Industrial Licence and the question of its revocation does not arise.

The scheme of M/s Indian Agro-Machines for manufacture of RS-09 tractors was approved provisionally on 9.6.69 by the Licensing Committee during the period the industry was exempted from the Licensing provisions of the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951. Thereafter when the industry was again brought under the scope of Licensing provisions on 19.2.1970, the company submitted their application for grant of an Industrial Licence. As the tractor proposed to be manufactured

by them had a different engine and other changes and the tractors imported with the changes have not been well received, and as this aspect is under further investigation, the consideration of their application has been deferred till investigation is completed and modifications suggested by the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni are incorporated therein. The application of the firm was placed before the Licensing Committee at its meeting held on 31.8.70 in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade. Final decision in this regard is awaited.

Sugar stock and Credit facilities to Sugar Industry

1582. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the stock of sugar carried forward by the sugar factories at the end of the season (September, 1970) and its value;

(b) the stocks likely to be with the factories at the end of next season;

(c) whether the industry had approached the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India for adequate credit facilities to maintain regular payments to sugarcane growers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The closing stocks of sugar with the

sugar factories at the end of 1969-70 season (30th September, 1970) were 20.83 lakh tonnes, valued at about Rs. 260 crores, excluding excise duty.

(b) The stocks will depend upon production, consumption and exports during the year. It is difficult to give any firm estimate at this stage.

(c) The Indian Sugar Mills Association had approached the Central Government for increased credit facilities.

(d) Instructions have already been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled Commercial Bank in this regard.

Memorandum By Indian Mine Managers' Association

1583. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Mine Managers' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Government;

(b) if so, the contents of this memorandum; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of the Mine Managers' Association ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Main points raised in the Memorandum of the Indian Mine Manager's Association.</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
1.	Amendment of sections 17 and 18 of the Mines Act, 1952 relating to duties of owners agents and managers.	The proposal is being processed along with other proposals for amendment of the Mines Act.
2.	Free treatment of managers and supervisory staff at the hospitals run by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.	In view of the present acute financial position of the Fund, it is not considered feasible to enlarge the existing coverage.
3.	Grant of Gratuity.	A proposal for introducing a gratuity scheme to cover 'workmen' employed in coal mines is being processed in consultation with the ministries concerned.
4.	Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.	The matter is under consideration in the context of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour who have recommended that there should be no wage limit for eligibility for coverage of workmen under this Act.
5.	Representation on tripartite bodies,	Representations on tripartite bodies, like the Indian Labour Conference, Standing Labour Committee and Industrial Committees, is restricted, under the tripartite conventions to the Central and State Governments and the Employers' and Workers' Organisations. However, the Mine Managers' Associations are associated with the Industrial Committee on Coal as observers. The question of separate representation to Mine Managers on the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining was discussed at its 7th Session held at New Delhi in April, 1960. It was agreed that "the existing practice of inviting representatives of mine managers as special invitees, advisers and observers, whenever it was considered necessary, was adequate and should be continued."
6.	Restoration of law and order in the mines situated in the eastern part of the country.	This is receiving the constant attention of the State Governments concerned.
7.	Abolition of compulsory imprisonment in case of repeated violations.	The Mines Act contains no provision for compulsory imprisonment merely for penalising repeated contraventions.
8.	In-security of service.	Persons employed in managerial and administrative capacity are excluded from the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. There is no present proposal to amend the Act so as to bring managerial personnel also within the ambit of the definition of the term 'workmen'.

Suggestion Regarding Industrial Relations

1584. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions has been made regarding doing away with the 3rd party intervention in the industrial disputes and restriction of 10 per cent of membership of the plant to be registered under the Trade Union Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The National Commission on Labour has recommended that the minimum number required to start a new union should be raised to 10 per cent (subject to a minimum of 7) of regular employees of a plant of 100, whichever is lower. The question of collective bargaining on a bilateral basis, *vis-a-vis* third party intervention, with particular reference to the role of the State, in industrial disputes, was also considered by the National Commission. While the Commission recognised that increasingly greater scope should be afforded to the process of collective bargaining, it made no suggestion for doing away with third party intervention where required. The Standing Labour Committee, which considered the recommendations of the Commission in July, 1970, did not also envisage complete elimination of third party intervention in industrial disputes; the Committee, however, endorsed the Commission's recommendation in regard to the minimum membership strength of unions for registration.

(b) Further action on the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour is being processed in the light of the deliberations of the Standing Labour Committee.

मध्य प्रदेश में सीधी डायल करके टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

1585. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना

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

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न शहरों से अन्य शहरों के मध्य सीधे डायल करके टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) कब तक यह प्रस्ताव क्रियान्वित हो जायेगा ?

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

(ख) नीचे सूची 'क' में दिए गए स्थानों से उनके सामने सूची ख में दिए गए स्थानों के लिए सीधी डायलिंग सुविधाएं आरम्भ किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है :

क	ख
1. भोपाल	1. इन्दौर
2. इन्दौर	1. अहमदाबाद
	2. बेलगाम
	3. भोपाल
	4. बम्बई
	5. नागपुर
	6. नासिक
	7. पूना
	8. सूरत
3. जबलपुर	1. कटनी
4. कटनी	1. जबलपुर

(ग) ये मार्ग 1973 से उत्तरोत्तर चालू कर दिये जाएंगे ।

Foreign Money in Indian Journalism

1586. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

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

(a) whether the inquiry into the role of foreign money in Indian journalism has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result 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). A comprehensive inquiry has recently been made into the role of foreign money in Indian Journalism.

Government are contemplating legislation to cope with the problem.

Scheme Dry Farming in Rain-Fed Areas

1587. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme to improve conditions of dry farming in rain-fed areas without assured irrigation, where low moisture precipitation and concentration do not allow an optimum plant growth for economical operation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Scheme envisages 24 Demonstration-cum-training Pilot Projects during the Fourth Plan. These projects will be located around the 24 main and sub-research centres of the I. C. A. R. to begin with, during 1970-71, 9 projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh; Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maha-

ashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned.

During 1970-71, the area to be covered under each project will be 2,000 acres, which will subsequently increased to 8,000 acres by 1973-74.

The physical programmes will constitute soil-conservation, land development, improvement in village and soil management, water harvesting practices, addition of organic matter including plant nutrients, introduction of new short duration, photo-insensitive varieties, multiple cropping, introduction of Animal Husbandry Programmes including development of grasses and fodder crops etc.

Incentives in the shape of loans and grants for various operations involved and for inputs, have been provided.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 crores has been earmarked to implement this scheme during the 4th Plan period. For 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been budgetted.

सोयाबीन के मूल्य निश्चित करने के आधार

1588. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने किस आधार पर सोयाबीन का लागत मूल्य 80 रु० प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित किया है जबकि अन्य तिलहनों का लागत मूल्य 250 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से अधिक है;

(ख) क्या सोयाबीन की पैदावार बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक क्विंटल सोयाबीन से निकलने वाले तेल या प्रोटीन की मात्रा इतनी है कि इसे यदि अन्य अनाज की तरह खरीदा जावे तो इसकी कीमत ३०० रु० प्रति क्विंटल होगी और यदि हाँ, तो सोयाबीन के लिए क्विंटल ८० रु० निश्चित करने का क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) तेल तत्वों के आधार पर, सोयाबीन के ८५ रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल सहाय्य मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं।

(ख) जो हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

मेरठ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के पास लम्बित पड़े टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

1589. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ एक्सचेंज की स्थिति इस सीमा तक बिगड़ गयी है कि उन टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों का दिया जाना भी सम्भव नहीं जिनकी स्वीकृति टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति ने दे दी है और आपातकाल में आवश्यक अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन भी नहीं दिये जाते;

(ख) केवल 600 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन ही दिये जाने संबंधी योजना के बनाए जाने का कारण क्या है जबकि वर्तमान स्थिति में 1000 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जा सकते थे;

(ग) क्या यह बात भी सच है कि 1000 (600+400) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने के लिये दो वर्ष लगेंगे चाहे 400 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाये जाने की योजना तुरन्त ही क्यों न लागू की जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो 400 अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शन फौरन स्वीकृत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और

संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। मेरठ एक्सचेंज की नाम की क्षमता 3900 लाइनों की है, जिसमें से अधिक से अधिक 3666 कनेक्शन दिए जा सकते हैं। 1 नवम्बर, 1970 को चालू कनेक्शनों की संख्या 3599 थी। इसलिए एक्सचेंज का आगे और विस्तार किए जाने तक तुरन्त आवश्यक, अस्थायी और महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए 67 अतिरिक्त कनेक्शन दिए जा सकते हैं। जहाँ तक सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत कनेक्शनों का प्रश्न है, इस से पहले ऐसे सभी कनेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं। टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की एक बैठक 13-10-70 को हुई थी। केवल ऐसे कनेक्शनों को छोड़कर जो केबिल युग्मों की कठिनाइयों के कारण देने संभाव्य नहीं हो सके, उन द्वारा स्वीकृत अन्य सभी कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) केवल 600 लाइनों (3900 से 4500) के विस्तार की ही योजना बनाये जाने का मुख्य कारण है यह कि जाटो एक्सचेंज उपस्कर का कुल उत्पादन और सप्लाई अत्यन्त सीमित रही है और सभी स्थानों की तमाम मांग पूरी करने के लिए उन्हें उपस्कर अलाट करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। उपलब्ध उपस्कर के निर्धारण में कड़ाई बरतनी पड़ी है। सामान्यतः देश में औसत प्रतिक्षा अवधि चार वर्ष से अधिक है। जहाँ तक मेरठ का सम्बन्ध है, यह अब भी दो वर्ष से कम है। 600 लाइनों के प्रस्तावित विस्तार से जो कि 1673 में चालू होने की सम्भावना है, मेरठ में सभी बकाया मांग पूरी करना सम्भव हो सकेगा। कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, कानपुर आदि जैसे बहुत से स्थानों पर इस लक्ष्य को भी पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) तथा (घ). मेरठ में आगे और विस्तार पर उपस्कर उपलब्ध होने पर और समूचे देश की आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विचार किया जाएगा।

Consumption of Fertiliser and Steps to Dispose of Accumulated Stock

1590. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) the actual production and consumption of fertilisers during last year in the country;

(b) how much of it was met from indigenous production and how much by imports;

(c) the reasons for the reported stockpiling of large quantities of indigenous fertilisers for more than 2 years with producers and marketing societies; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to make use of these stocks before resorting to imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The actual production and consumption of fertilisers during 1969-70 in the country was as follows :

	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	Potash K ₂ O
	(In lakh tonnes)		
Production	7.16	2.22	Nil
Consumption	13.98	4.35	1.78

(b) All the potash consumed was met by imports, as there is no source of production of this nutrient in the country. The actual domestic production of nitrogen (N) and phosphates (P₂O₅) each in 1969-70 amounted to approximately half of the total quantities consumed. The other half of the consumption was from imports.

(c) It is not a fact that indigenous fertilisers have been stockpiled in large quantities with producers and marketing societies. Some quantities of fertilisers are, however, reported have remained unsold with the States. This is to mainly due to lack of adequate farm credit,

inadequate promotion work and the unfavourable weather conditions in some States.

(d) The Government have taken into consideration all the stocks available in the country along with the estimated production in assessing the total availability of fertilisers. Imports have been planned only to the extent the stocks and domestic production fall short of the total requirements as indicated by the States. Assessment of requirements is made twice a year so as to tailor imports to emerging needs.

Import of Tractors during 1970-71 and their Manufacture

1591. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tractors to be imported during the current year and their approximate value;

(b) the sources of their import and the arrangements made with suppliers for after sale services;

(c) whether, in view of the huge demand for tractors, joint discussions have been held between his Ministry and the Ministry of Industrial Development for accelerating tractor production in the country; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken and if not, the reasons for the lack of a coordinated approach in this vital item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It was decided to import 35,000 tractors against the requirements for 1969-70. Of these, contracts for the import of 28,000 tractors have since been concluded between the S. T. C. and the various foreign suppliers as indicated below :—

Name of the country	Make of Tractor	Number of tractors to be imported	Price per tractor Rs.
G. D. R.	RS-09	7,000*	9,350 (C&F)
Czechoslovakia	Zetor-2011 (SKD)	2,500	10,007 (C&F)
	Zetor-2011 (SKD)	1,000	10,957 (C&F)
	Rice Special		
	Zetor-2011 Rice	2,500	11,467 (C&F)
	Special (fully built)		
Rumaina	Zetor-5511 (fully built)	1,000	17,680 (C&F)
	U-650	3,250	19,650 (C&F)
	U-651	750	21,750 (C&F)
Russia	Byelarus	2,500	13,500 (C&F)
Poland	URSUS-328 (PKD)	3,000	7,100 (C&F)
	URSUS-335	2,000	11,800 (C&F)
Yugoslavia	IMT-555	650	15,557 (C&F)
U. K.	Ford-3000	850	20,610 (C&F)
	International B-276	1,000	15,291 (C&F)
		<u>28,000</u>	

*Imports suspended.

Negotiations for the remaining are under way. As to the after-sale service to be rendered to the actual users, a provision has been made in all the purchase contracts with the foreign suppliers whereby they are required to depute their technical experts to stay in India during the guarantee period. The various Agro-Industries Corporations through whom the tractors are to be sold, have also been told specifically to render after-sale service.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to increase the production of tractors, the following decisions have been taken from time to time :—

- (i) As tractors are included in the list of priority industries, Government have been able to meet the full requirements of foreign exchange of tractor manufacturer for import of components and raw materials in accordance with their phased manufacturing programme. Subject to availability of foreign exchange, they are also allowed to import packs with lower deletions to enable them to increase their production.

(ii) All tractor manufacturers are being assisted by the grant of import licence for additional capital goods required for achieving their licensed capacity.

(iii) The existing manufacturers are being encouraged to expand their installed capacity.

(iv) Several schemes for the establishment of new units for the manufacture of tractors have been approved or are being approved.

High Yielding varieties Programme for Cotton, Oilseeds and Sugarcane

1592. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and the acreage of land under cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane brought under high yielding varieties programme; and

(b) the reasons for not paying attention to these crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The position of high yielding varieties programme in respect of cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane is as follows :—

COTTON :

The area under Hybrid-4 in Gujarat State has been increased from 4,000 hectares in 1969-70 to 20,000 hectares during the current season. This hybrid is also being tried in other States to ascertain its suitability.

OILSEEDS :

Two high yielding short duration varieties of Castor, a mutant called "Aruna" and a hybrid named "Gujarat Castor Hybrid-3" (GCH. 3) have been evolved in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat respectively, during 1968-69. The coverage under these varieties is as follow :

State	Variety	Area (Hectares)	
		1969-70 (Coverage)	1970-71 (Target)
1. Andhra Pradesh	Aruna	6,000	21,000
2. Gujarat	GCH.3	4,000	5,000
3. Mysore	Aruna	1,391	4,000

SUGARCANE :

Almost the entire area under sugarcane in the country is covered by approved/high yielding varieties of sugarcane.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Proceedings of Consultative Committee Attached to different Minister by P. I. B.

1593. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the Press Information Bureau collects and distributes alleged

reports of proceedings of the Consultative Committees attached to different Ministries;

(b) whether it is a fact that such proceedings had been intended to be confidential;

(c) the principle on the basis of which the names of numbers, participating in the discussions of the said Committees, are mentioned and omitted; and

(d) whether there are any authoritative guidelines in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) After every meeting of a Consultative Committee, unless otherwise decided by the Committee or the Ministry concerned, the departmental publicity officer of the Press Information Bureau attached to the Ministry issues, in consultation with the Ministry, a handout for the Press on the proceedings or he or a spokesman of the Ministry other than the departmental publicity officer briefs the Press orally.

(b) The proceedings are not open to the Press.

(c) While the gist of the views expressed are made available to the Press, the members expressing these views are not generally identified either in the handouts or in oral briefings.

(d) Apart from the above conventions which are followed, there are no other specific guidelines.

Representation of Journalists in Press Council

1594. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

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

(a) whether in the new constitution of the

Press Council no representatives of the working Journalists have been taken:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of the nominees in the Press Council and to whom they represent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 4 of the Press Council Act, 1965, the Nominating Committee nominated the persons named below on the Press Council of India which was reconstituted] accordingly with effect from October 1, 1970 :—

Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar—Chairman.

1. Shri Kuldip Nayar	}	Members from among the Working Journalists- 4 lists- Editors (English Newspapers). Sec. 4 (3) (a).
2. Shri R. Madhavan Nair		
3. Shri T. A. Subramaniam		
4. Shri Ratanlal Joshi	}	Members from among Working Journalists-Editors (Indian Language Newspapers). Section 4 (3) (a).
5. Shri A. K. Jain		
6. Shri Jang Bahadur Singh		
7. Shri Chandrakant F. Shah	}	Members from among Working Journalists other than Editors. Section 4 (3) (a).
8. Shri Sailen Chatterjee		
9. Shri N. B. Lele		
10. Shri B. K. Joshi	}	
11. Shri C. L. Suri		
12. Shri R. Rangarajan		
13. Shri K. V. Ramakrishnan	}	Members from among persons who own or carry on the business of management of newspapers. Section 4 (3) (b).
14. Shri G. Narasimhan		
15. Shri R. G. Baruah		
16. Shri Durga Das	}	
17. Shri N. B. Parulekar		
18. Shri N. Tiwari		
19. Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan	}	Members from among persons who manage news agencies. Section 4 (3) (c).
20. Shri G. G. Mirchandani		
21. Professor Tapas Mazumdar	}	Members nominated by the University Grants Commission, the Bar Council of India and the Sahitya Academy respectively. Section 4 (3) (d).
22. Shri Suraj Parkash Gupta		
23. Professor K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar		
24. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	}	Members nominated by the Speaker from among Members of the House of the People and the Chairman from among Members of the Council of States respectively. Section 4 (3) (e).
25. Shri Anantrao Patil		
26. Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha		

Thus working journalists have got full representation in the reconstituted Council in accordance with the provisions of the Press Council Act.

Opening of Post offices in Madhubani-Darbhanga, Bihar

1595. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of new post offices opened in the Madhubani sub-division (Darbhanga district, Bihar) since July, 1970 and their location;

(b) the number of pending cases for opening of post offices and their location; and

(c) whether the Mahadeomath post office been upgraded; if so, when 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) Only one extra departmental branch post office has been opened at Shyam Sidhopunder in the Madhubani sub-division of Darbhanga district of Bihar since July, 1970.

(b) Thirty six proposals for opening of post offices at Chandradih, Bardpur, Haripur Baksit, Jai Nagar Barh, Churi, Bihar-pur, Sundar Vijagit, Jhotki, Beluri, Balia, Hatkaria, Inarwara, Basaha, Chunapati, Hasner, Bagraha, Jhaheer, Baman, Natirbela, Sisauni, Ganjali, Chandharana Parsa Bijen, Banki, Sisauna, Rahua, Sangram, Sokhrawan, Sambhuan, Mirzapur, Chhachha, Belahi, Chera-patti, Pouni, Sukhbasi, Barsam and Haiderpur in Madhubani sub-division of Darbhanga district are being examined by the Postmaster General, Patna. Orders for opening a post office at Khajuri have already been issued by the Postmaster General, Patna on 3-11-1970 and this post office is expected to be opened shortly.

(c) The proposal for upgrading the status of Mahadeomath extra departmental branch post office into that of a departmental sub post office is being examined by the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Darbhanga Division.

Gratuity Scheme for Coal-Mining Industry

1596, SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come to a final decision as to the date from which the scheme of gratuity will become actually operative in the coal-mining industry; and

(b) whether he is aware that the delay benefits the employers to the detriment of the interest of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) . The matter involves legislation and is still being processed in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned. Efforts are being made to expedite it.

Supply of Seeds of Improved variety to Members of Parliament

1597. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the special arrangements by his Ministry for the supply of seeds of improved varieties to Members of Parliament;

(b) whether there are special circumstances warranting the said Members not having to be in the queue like the rest of our citizens;

(c) since when the special facility been given; and

(d) whether the said Members are required to assist Government by giving reports regarding the results quantitative and qualitative of the sowing of such seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation has opened a counter in Krishi Bhavan with effect from the 14th November, 1969 for the sale of seeds of improved varieties available to the Members of Parliament more conveniently.

(b) Only seeds of such varieties as are also being distributed to the public are sold on this counter. No special treatment is accorded to M. Ps in the matter of seeds which are not put in the market for general distribution.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation's counter was opened on 14.11.69.

(d) No, Sir.

महाराष्ट्र में कोलाबा जिले में चौकगांव में एक नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना

1598. श्री बसबन्त : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में कोलाबा जिले में चौक गांव के लोगों ने वहाँ एक नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या बम्बई के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने भी इस मांग का समर्थन किया है; और

(ग) चौक गांव में कब तक नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खुल जाएगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। 14 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांगें दर्ज कर ली गई हैं।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने चौक गांव में 25 लाइनों के एक आटो एक्सचेंज की योजना को स्वीकृति दे दी है। इस परियोजना को मंजूरी सितम्बर, 1970 में दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) यह एक्सचेंज चालू करने के लिए चौक गांव और खोपोली के बीच 20 किलोमीटर लम्बी ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइन का निर्माण करना पड़ेगा। लाइन सामग्री की सल्ट कमी चल रही है। इस समय पूरी सामग्री एकत्रित करने और ऐसे कार्यों के निर्माण और उन्हें पूर्ण करने में 18 से 24 महीने तक का समय लगता है। इस तरह चौक गांव का एक्सचेंज 1971-72 के अन्त तक चालू हो जाएगा। इसे लगाने के काम को यथासम्भव शीघ्र करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Scheme to help Small Farmers for development of land

1599. SHRI BASWANT : Will the Minis-

ter of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared to develop the land of small farmers;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is less of production because of the uneven land;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide grants to small farmers for levelling their land and for digging of wells and tube-wells etc. for irrigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Development of land would help in increasing production. There is no general scheme for development of land of small farmers as a whole in the country. However, the two Central Sector Schemes which have been launched during the Fourth Five Year Plan to assist potentially viable farmers and Marginal Farmers to improve their production prospects and income, take into account the need for development of land by minor irrigation, land levelling etc. Specific schemes have been drawn up in each of the project areas selected for implementation of these two Central Sector Schemes to assist small farmers to construct wells, tube-wells and to develop their land.

In the case of small farmers scheme, assistance to the extent of 25% of the cost of improvement of land is being provided as subsidy in most cases. In the case of marginal farmers, whose repaying capacity is considerably lower an increased rate of subsidy at 33-1/3% has been allowed. Measures have, however, also been taken to ensure that the Agro-Industries Corporation and other Government Departments undertake improvement of land such as levelling, liming etc. on the fields of the small farmers at subsidised rates on custom service basis.

46 SFDA projects are expected to be implemented under small farmers scheme and

40 projects under marginal farmers scheme, in various parts of the country during the fourth plan period. In each project under SFDA a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores would be spent in the Central Sector whereas in the case of a project for marginal farmers, a sum of Rs. 1 crore would be spent. A major part of this outlay is being utilised for land development schemes such as minor irrigation, land levelling Custom service etc.

Conference of State Ministers for Cooperation held at New Delhi

1600. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of State Ministers for Cooperation met at New Delhi on the 24th October, 1970; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the Conference to develop the cooperative movement of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes Sir, The Conference met at New Delhi on the 23rd and 24th October, 1970.

(b) The Conference noted the significant progress recorded by cooperatives and considered various measures to enable cooperatives to provide massive credit support to agricultural development programmes and for expanding infra-structural facilities for supply of inputs, processing, storage and marketing of agricultural products. The need for consolidation and strengthening of the consumer cooperatives in view of their importance in stabilisation of prices was underlined. The Conference laid special stress on effective implementation of various measures already initiated for rationalisation of cooperative structure, streamlining of policies and procedures, improving efficiency of cooperatives, intensifying the programmes for cooperative education and training and development of cooperatives as a well-knit peoples' movement. In particular, the Conference focussed attention on the cooperatives providing ser-

vices and facilities to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community for income and employment opportunities and on raising the tempo of activities of cooperatives in the eastern region of the country and in Rajasthan where the movement is comparatively weak.

12.02 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the calling-attention notice.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायन्ट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order on what ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : रूल 25 के मातहत।

MR. SPEAKER : On what subject ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं ने आल इन्डिया रेडियो के खिलाफ एक प्रिविलेज का मामला आप के सामने रखा है.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am sending it to the Department, and as soon as I hear from the Department, I shall consider it, and I shall let the hon. Member know about it.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FOREIGN BASES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported move by the Government of the USSR, Britain and USA to secure bases in the Indian Ocean."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Government have noted with concern recent reports about the establishment of military bases by outside powers in the Indian Ocean.

2. The information at present available is that the British Government has had certain communications and staging facilities in the Indian Ocean area. The U. K. and U. S. Governments concluded an agreement in 1966 to create similar facilities on certain islands in the British Indian Ocean Territory. Our views opposing the creation of these facilities have been communicated to the two Governments and have also been stated repeatedly in this House. According to our information the Soviet Government have no military bases in the Indian Ocean area.

3. The recent Summit Conference of Non-aligned nations held in Lusaka in September 1970 considered the situation in the Indian Ocean and adopted the following declaration :—

“Calling on all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, from which great power rivalries and competition as well as bases conceived in the context of such rivalries and competition, either army, navy or air forces bases, are excluded.”

4. The Government of India has subscribed to and whole heartedly supports this view.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : After the British withdrawal from Singapore, the USA in collusion with Great Britain and the Soviet Union are making all-out efforts to establish themselves as strong naval powers, and they are also trying to set up military bases in all this area. When this question was raised on the 29th July, 1968, in the Rajya Sabha, our present Foreign Minister stated that our interests in the Indian Ocean was to see that no areas of tension were built up. He had also stated that we wanted to safeguard our territories including our islands, and also to make safe the navigation of our merchant ships. This was also repeated by him in the course of his recent tour, and also by the Prime Minister at Lusaka when she made it abundantly

clear that we did not want bases by any country in the Indian Ocean.

I might also remind your goodself that when you were participating in the recent Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference at Canberra, you had also stated that the Indian Ocean should remain peaceful and conditions of tranquillity must prevail.

But recent developments indicate that the two super-powers are trying to become powerful sea powers to the exclusion of others and are setting up naval and military bases. The US in collusion with Great Britain is trying to set up a military base at Diego Garcia. Similarly the Soviet Union is trying with the aid of Pakistan to set up a military base near Karachi at Gwadr.

These military and naval bases will create conditions of tension and the guarantee given by the present External Affairs Minister two years ago is being violated. Considering that we have 3,500 miles of coastline and 90 per cent of our foreign trade is sea-borne and knowing that the problem of our security and defence is intimately connected with the guarding of our coastal belt as an imperative necessity, we cannot afford to be less vigilant to these changing circumstances.

There is another aspect causing concern to us. It is rather intriguing. Both the super-powers are engaged in an intensive survey of the Ocean and are competing to win over Pakistan by giving her arms aid in the teeth of our opposition. The dream of the Russian rulers since the days of Peter the Great to have a land route to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean is also coming true. You are aware that a road link has already been established upto Quetta through Afghanistan. Though it is not being utilised for the Soviet Union for that purpose, but apprehensions are there that this can be connected with the military base at Gwadr.

Then there is the apprehension concerning the prospect of the Suez Canal reopening under Soviet control in the near future. The Soviet Union is building a deep water naval base in Mersa Matruth in western UAR. There are reports from London that the USA and Britain...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : (Gauhati) On a point of order. The matter relates to the Indian Ocean. He is bringing in the UAR and Mediterranean. How is it relevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of other oceans. I would request him to confine himself to the Indian Ocean. Sometimes long speeches complicate the issue. He should only seek clarification.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I seek clarification. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the declaration of the External Affairs Minister and the Prime Minister are just contrary to their behaviour.

I am quoting the *Economist* of London which says that these facilities by Mauritius to the Soviet Union have been granted under the pressure of the Indian Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I have a number of times recognised your legal acumen, but for God's sake, come direct to the question. No long speeches. Calling Attention does not admit of long speeches.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : But that has been the practice. Who is responsible for that ? After all, you blame Mr. Goyal, but what about others ? Members do make speeches.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : When we speak, we are pressurised to confine ourselves to the issue. Here he is going to the whole world.

श्री रबीराय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में सब दोषी हैं ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : This is to give facts before the attention is called.

MR. SPEAKER : I call your attention to the fact that it is not a general debate on foreign policy. Kindly put your question.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This is rather important, because facilities have been given by Mauritius to the Soviet Union under Indian pressure. I am quoting the *Econo-*

mist because only a month earlier Mauritius had said that their customs service could not be expected to distinguish between genuine trawlers and those with electronic equipment which are in effect intelligence gathering ships. It was then stated that it was only because of pressure from India's Mrs. Gandhi who visited the island in June that the Mauritius conceded it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : How is it relevant ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is relevant.

(व्यवधान) अगर रेलीवेंसी का सवाल है तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कोई मेम्बर बोल नहीं सकता हाउस में । जब भी सोवियट यूनियन का सवाल आता है तो इनको तकलीफ होती है ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : वाजपेयी चेयर नहीं हैं हम को चेयर को ऐड्रेस करने का पूरा हक है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम भी चेयर को ऐड्रेस कर रहे हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : जनसंघ का डिक्लेट यहाँ नहीं चल सकता । हम तो चाहते हैं कि स्पीकर का डिक्लेट यहाँ चले ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are yourself a member of the Panel of Chairman.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Am I being irrelevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of irrelevancy but speeches are not allowed on Calling Attention.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : They are allowed to every other Member.

MR. SPEAKER : They snatch it forcibly. I do not like it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गोयल साहब को रोकें, यह मैं समझ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सकता हूँ। लेकिन श्री कालिता जो बार बार इन्टरप्ट कर रहे हैं यह क्या ठीक है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि लम्बे भाषण नहीं होने चाहिए। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि जब श्री गोयल रेली-वेंट हुए और उन्होंने मौरिशस का सवाल उठाया प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रोज कर दिया। इस में प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं आ सकता है। मौरिशस में बेस बनवाने में भारत सरकार ने सहायता दी या नहीं, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : इन्होंने पहला प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर तब रोज किया जब उन्होंने स्वेज केनाल का नाम लिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Whenever the name of Russia is used in this House some persons become allergic. I want your ruling whether the name of Russia should not be used at all in this House.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : हम भी यह रुलिंग चाहते हैं कि एकोनोमिस्ट्स इस हाउस में क्या हमारा मार्ग-दर्शक है जो ब्रिटिश मोनोपली का पेपर है ?

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : क्या रूस मार्गदर्शक है ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : On a point of order. Since you have not called any of these speakers, all that they said should be expunged; they should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Goyal could have easily asked whether any powers either the United Kingdom or the United States or some other powers have any plans to set up bases rather than give the history of every thing, every time I tried to stop him, he said : one minute; and then went on. I did not expect it from him; he is quite a senior Member. He should conclude in one minute now.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I am asking a few pertinent questions. In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister and in view of our defence problem connected with safeguarding of our coastline, I want to know what the Government is doing to increase our naval strength ? In view of the circumstances which I have narrated above I should like to know whether the Government is considering any proposal to make our defence system sea-oriented. Thirdly, have those facilities which Mauritius had given to the Soviet Union been given under the influence of our Prime Minister ? Fourthly, has Pakistan entered into any secret agreement with the Soviet Union to let them develop a naval base at Gwadr, west of Karachi ? Is our Government going to do something to check domination of super-powers in the Indian Ocean which is likely to bring cold war into the warm waters of the Indian Ocean ? Next, would the Government once again consider the proposal of Indonesia and Malaysia to have a central vigilance system ?

MR. SPEAKER : Will these additions ever stop ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I do not know what is happening to day. Everybody has been asked half a dozen questions previously. This is my last question.

Would the Government extend our territorial waters and our sea boundary, Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal in order to keep them safe from the vigilance of foreign ships ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : First of all I should like very emphatically to deny the suggestion that the agreement between Mauritius and the USSR about certain fishing rights.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Fishing in troubled waters.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Jan Sangh is fishing in troubled waters but in very leaky boats.

I am saying that I would like very emphatically to deny that we have anything to do

with the fishing agreement that has been arrived at between....

AN HON. MEMBER : Fishy.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I said fishing. You see everything fishy. We have nothing to do with the fishing agreement arrived at between Mauritius and USSR. It is wrong to make any such suggestion. It is unfair to a friendly country, Mauritius.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Bri-tish papers.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If he quotes from a British paper, I will leave it to the leader of the Jan Sangh to decide as to whether they have gone down to that extent, that is, to bolster up their own argument, they should quote a British newspaper. If that is the stage to which they have come, I cannot help them.

But I would like to say very categorically that this is a matter in which the Indian Government was never consulted formally or informally at any stage. This is an independent agreement that has been arrived at between the USSR authorities and the Government of Mauritius, in the best interests of Mauritius and the USSR. We were never called upon to comment upon this agreement. Nobody ever consulted us. If I may take the House into confidence, Mauritius authorities have mentioned to us that very unfair comments have appeared in the British newspapers dragging unnecessarily India's name into an agreement which they have arrived at with the Government of the USSR. So, this is something about which I want categorically to disabuse the mind of the hon. Member opposite.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR (Bahraich) : Why should Mauritius address us on this question about misrepresentation, instead of addressing the British Government ? Why don't they address the British Government ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The British Government does not control the newspapers, and if any newspaperman writes anything, I cannot ask the British Government. That is

besides the point. The hard reality is that we have not at all given any advice, any comment; we have nothing to do with the agreement that has been arrived at between two independent countries. It will be unfair to suggest even that Mauritius acted under any persuasion; the expressed used was "threat". It was very unfortunate, and we should be very careful when we use such expressions particularly in relation to our smaller neighbours with whom we may have friendly relations. It is an unfortunate way of expressing things.

Having cleared the matter, the rest of the question now falls in its proper perspective. The first two questions of Shri Shri Chand Goyal relate to our naval strength and he has used the expression that our defence should be sea-oriented. My colleague, the Defence Minister, can reply to this more appropriately, but I can tell him that whereas the naval arm of our defence services is important, equally important are the air wing and the army, and to say that our defence should be sea-oriented militarily is something which I think is an exaggerated expression which he has picked up from somewhere and he is trying to palm it off. It will be a wrong appreciation of our defence requirements.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The point is that our seas should be taken care of.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Seas should also be taken care of; but that is entirely different from saying that our defence strategy should be sea-oriented. These two expressions are different.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : A foreign language.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : A foreign language in the hands of a dexterous speaker like Shri Shri Chand Goyal does not remain a foreign language. I would say that it will be a lopsided approach if we were to say that our strategy should be sea-oriented. It is true that there are certain naval requirements to ensure the safety of our coasts, to ensure the safety of our islands and to ensure the safety of our merchant shipping and our sea lands and I am sure that the arrangements

[Shri Swaran Singh]

that we may make in respect of naval defence and patrolling should guarantee this type of safety which is our duty to ensure.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : It needs to be strengthened.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That process has been explained on the floor of the house; that our next important step to be taken is the strengthening of the navy. Steps are being taken both by increasing our production of naval equipment and by acquisition from abroad. Then he asked whether Government have information if USSR are establishing a base in Gwadr in Pakistan. We have made very intensive and thorough enquiries about it and there is no confirmation of this suggestion. The information is, some help on the technical side is being received by Pakistan to create certain port facilities. We have no information that any base is being established.

Then he asked about our attitude with regard to the general question of establishment of bases in this region. We have very clearly stated that we are opposed to the establishment of any military bases in the Indian Ocean because we believe that this will introduce big power and super power rivalry into this region, and this will make the Indian Ocean an area of tension and conflict. It should be our endeavour to continue to maintain it as an area of peace and not of tension or confrontation.

His next question was whether there is any central vigilance system about which Indonesia and Malaysia have made any proposal. No such proposal has been made by Indonesia and Malaysia. I am not aware of any such proposal having been made jointly or singly by any of these two countries. I cannot comment on something which does not exist.

Lastly he said that India should declare the extent of its territorial waters. This, I believe, has already been done. I am speaking from memory; it extends to 12 miles from our coastline. Originally it used to be 3 miles.

There was a proposal that it should be extended to 12. I cannot say whether a formal notification to this effect has been issued. My information is that it has been issued. But that can be checked up. I have answered all the seven questions he has put.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : If this question has been raised through a calling attention motion, it is only because we are anxious to see that the Indian Ocean remains as an area of peace and not of tension. The minister has also said that is the intention of the Government. All of us agree on that. He has also said that he agree with the Lusaka Resolution. Simply saying that he agrees with the Lusaka Resolution is not going far enough. Has the Government got any further proposals to see that the resolution has got a real impact and effect upon these powers who are now thinking of extending their base in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The important and real impact that the Lusaka declaration will have in achieving the objective with which the hon. member agrees is that among the signatories to the declaration are a large majority of the littoral powers and those Governments are in power in the countries that are situated on the Indian Ocean. If all these countries have unanimously decided that they are opposed to the establishments of bases, one great achievement is that these countries will cooperate in this and they will not give facilities to any outside powers for the establishment of bases.

It is true that still some powers will be left who have not signed the Lusaka Declaration and constant effort will have to be directed by the international community to mount the requisite pressure against those countries to make them refuse the grant of any facilities which might create a base of that type.

Thirdly, we will continue our efforts with the powers who want to establish such bases to dissuade them from establishing any bases. In the international life these types of pressures, persuasion and declarations do have a powerful impact.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि वे चाहते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति रहे। यह तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है लेकिन इसके बाद भी मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को मानेंगे कि इस क्षेत्र में तनाव ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है, बड़ी बड़ी पावर्स में एक रेस लग रही है कि किस तरह से इस क्षेत्र को कंट्रोल किया जाये और इससे कभी भी एक्सप्लोजिव सिचुएशन हो सकती है। तो मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरी सूचना के अनुसार, पहले तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट भी यहाँ से निकल गयी थी लेकिन जब अमरीका और ब्रिटिश दोनों मिल करके दोबारा यहाँ पर कंट्रोल करने लग गए हैं और ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने एक स्पेशल टेरिटरी बनाई है जिसमें कुछ ग्रुप आफ आइजलैंड्स हैं, एक आइजलैंड मौरिशस के पास है और तीन उसमें सिकलिस आइजलैंड्स हैं और इसी तरह से हमने भी कई जगह पर पोर्ट फंसिलिटीज की है और कुछ रिफिलिंग फंसिलिटीज ली है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की बात तो कही लेकिन रूस के पास कौन कौन फंसिलिटीज है उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं की। ऐसा लगता है कि उनके बारे में आप कुछ साफ़ है। तो मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जितनी बिग पावर्स हैं उनको कहां कहां इस क्षेत्र में क्या क्या फंसिलिटीज रिफिलिंग की, पोर्ट की और नैवल बेस की किस किस देश को कहां कहां है ?

दूसरा सवाल यह कि क्या आपने इस प्रकार का कोई असेसमेंट किया है कि कभी यह सिचुएशन एक्सप्लोजिव हो सकती है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आपने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट से या रूस की सरकार से या यू० एस० ए० की सरकार से कोई बातचीत की है ? अगर की है तो क्या आपने रूस को, ब्रिटेन को या अमरीका को कोई प्रोटेस्ट नोट भी भेजा है तो उसका क्या जवाब आया है ?

तीसरी बात यह कि क्या चीन के बार-

शिप्स भी इस एरिया में आए हैं ऐसा मालूम हुआ है ? अगर मालूम हुआ है तो उनका इन्टेशन क्या था और उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

आखिरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केवल कन्सर्न करने से या लुसाका कान्फेन्स में बातचीत करने या प्रस्ताव पास करने से समस्या हल हो जाएगी ? मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बहुत टेढ़ी समस्या है लेकिन क्या जो हमारे आसपास के मुल्क की जैसे लंका, इंडोनेशिया या दूसरे जो देश हैं उनसे मिल करके कोई ज्वाइंट आपरेशन की बात या मिल करके इफेक्टिव स्टेप्स उठाने की बात या इन्टरनेशनल पब्लिक ओपीनियन पैदा करने की बात या सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल और यू० एन० ओ० में जो इस प्रकार की बड़ी पावर्स हैं वे एक्सप्लायट न करें, इस एरिया में कंट्रोल न करें, इस प्रकार के कोई इफेक्टिव स्टेप्स भी उठाये हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: My reply to the first question in which he asks as to what is our information with regard to the naval facilities that the USSR has in any particular region, as also what the UK and the USA have got, is that according to our information the UK has always enjoyed facilities for their naval craft at two important places. One is Masirah in the Arabian Sea and the other is Gan in the Maldivian group of islands. We have also some information that these facilities are at times extended to the US naval ships. Certain other countries also have been using these naval facilities.

We should make a distinction in our mind with regard to the military aspect and the civilian aspect. Whereas it is possible to pinpoint if there are any naval facilities or bases of the type that I have mentioned, if the super-powers including the Soviet Union have got any facilities from the super-powers or others with regard to port facilities for civilian and innocent shipping, that is a normal international arrangement. No useful purpose is served by spelling out that this country has got the port facilities...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why are you soft with Russia ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not soft with Russia.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ (New Delhi) : How innocent are the fishing trawlers ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As innocent as the word 'innocent' and as innocent as Mr. Sondhi is, both in putting insinuating questions as well as in eliciting information.

In this respect, I have already made the statement that according to our information, the Soviet Union has not got any military or naval base in any of the Indian Ocean area. This is our present information. The only thing that is mentioned even in the Western press is that they have got fishing arrangement with Mauritius. About that I have already clarified the position as best as I knew in reply to a question put by Shri Goyal.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Are there any facilities in Vizag port also ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Do you want to put a question ? You can go and see. There is absolutely no facility of a naval character which is given to the Soviet Union in Vizag or in any other part of the country. After this categorical statement, there should be no talk of this because it is a little irritating if something does not exist and still every time I am asked to contradict it.

The second question asked is whether we have conveyed our views to U. K., U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. about our opposition to the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean area. We have done so and we have conveyed to all these powers and others our total opposition to the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean area for the reasons which I have already enunciated.

Thirdly, he asked as to whether Chinese warships have also visited the Indian Ocean. Let us be quite clear in our mind. There is the doctrine of "freedom of high seas". In

the high seas, any warship belonging to any country can come and no other country has got the right to object. If a situation develops which creates any defence problem for any country, it is for them to take matching action. It is for us to protect our interests, our coasts and our sea lanes and, for that, I have already made a statement as to what we are doing. If the Chinese warships have visited the high seas in the Indian Ocean area, I will not be surprised. I cannot say, they have not come. They might have or may not have come. But the warships of all the countries come to the high seas. That is not something about which I can take any special notice even if I should feel great concern about it.

The last question that he put was that, apart from subscribing to a declaration, anything more precise can be done in conjunction with countries like Ceylon and Indonesia. My reply is yes. It can be done. That is the reason why Indonesia and Ceylon are also signatories to the Lusaka declaration. They also subscribed to that. So, all of us think alike. The non-aligned countries—most littoral countries of the Indian Ocean are non-aligned—have subscribed to the Lusaka Declaration. I have no doubt that the signatories to the Lusaka Declaration will discharge their responsibility under this Agreement in denying any such facility to any outside country. We can also take joint action in the U. N. and elsewhere to ensure that requisite pressure is built against countries who might be wanting to establish military bases. I may also tell the House that these documents, including the Lusaka Declaration, have been formally presented to the United Nations by President Kaunda himself. They have been circularised as U. N. documents to all the member nations.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : While lengthening of shadow in the Indian Ocean by international maritime powers would certainly exercise the minds of the people and the Parliament and, while we should equally condemn whichever power it is, whether it is U. K. or U. S. A. or France or U. S. S. R., who has any ulterior designs on the hitherto placed waters of the Indian Ocean, one thing strikes out in the presentation of the hon.

Minister. And that is that he has clearly not only defined the scope and role of the presence of other Naval powers in the Indian Ocean but has gone out of the way to withhold information or to give sketchy or inadequate information about the exercises and about the presence of the Soviet naval power in Indian Ocean. (*Interruptions*) I have definite information and, therefore, I am putting this question to the hon. Minister. I do not know what is his definition of a military character of Soviet naval fleet, but, as far as I know—and this has been widely reported in dependable international press as well as intelligent sources in our own country—that to-day there is a total presence of about 20 warships flying the flag of the Soviet Union in the region of Indian Ocean. These ships, according to our information, include 4-8 cruisers and destroyers, both missile-equipped, and 1-5 regular destroyers. They have some 6-10 support ships and 4-10 of what they call scientific research ships—but the whole country know for what purposes they are used. They are called fishing vessels but they do espionage work. Apart from these there is an unknown number of submarines that have been travelling throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Ocean.

I would like to draw his particular attention to the installation of a definite base in the island of Socotra. I would also like to remind him that Socotra is hardly about 1400 nautical miles from Bombay as the crow flies. To that island there has been a continuous traffic of Soviet marines to the extent of 1200-1500 people who have taken charge of not only the communication centres there but also the defence installations that have been put up. This also, I think, has been published in the international military publications of the kind known to him.

In spite of all this, I would like to know whether any protest has been lodged or attention has been drawn of the Soviet Union and all other countries bringing to their attention the desirability that this cold war should not be brought into the Indian Ocean and what particular steps have been taken by the Government in view of this information? I have got the names of the warships. I have got the time table that they use. I know the

dates when these marines have been off-loaded at Socotra for these purposes. In view of this, would you consult your hon. colleague, the Defence Minister, our Embassy in South Yemen and our intelligence sources in the various embassies that are involved in this and take definite steps to tell once for all the country as to what the correct situation in this matter is?

The second question I would like to ask is: in view of our friendly relations with the USSR, would the Government of India specially plead with them that this is not desirable in the interests of peace, tranquility and stability of this region and in view of not only the declaration of the Lusaka Conference but also the well-defined policy of the Government of India? What steps would you take to liquidate this growing presence of the naval ships of foreign powers in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. Member prefaced his question by saying that it has been reported in the Western Press and is also known... (*Interruptions*) Reliable Press...

AN HON. MEMBER : Reliable Western Press.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Western Press, according to you, is always reliable. He was saying that it has been reported in reliable Press and has also come to him from intelligence sources. Now, I hope he has not in his mind the Indian intelligence sources unless the intelligence reports that come to me and those that go to him are different. If he has some other intelligence source, I would be grateful if he could, in confidence, share it with me, this intelligence source upon which he has drawn to frame his questions. I shall be grateful to him. I do not like to embarrass him. I shall be grateful if he could pass on that source of intelligence also to me so that I can have a second check on my intelligence source. (*Interruptions*) This is only a friendly suggestion.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What would you do with that information?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You do not know what to do with this information. I

[Shri Swaran Singh]

know how to use that information. The only use that you can make of that is to throw mud on us, but our task is something more important—to defend the country... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA : This should not go on record. This is very unfair on his part.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He told me that I have not given the information about the Soviet Union. If he carefully goes through it he will find this. The question asked was as to whether the Soviets have got any military base in the Indian ocean area to which my reply is No. If they have not got one I cannot say they have got naval base here. Then he asked a specific question about the newspaper reports that have appeared in the Western Press about Socotora island. Our ambassador in South Yeman, as soon as this information appeared in the newspapers, got into touch with the Government of South Yeman and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Yeman has made a categorical statement to our ambassador that there is no truth in the statement that Socotora island was being leased to the USSR. He ascribed the story to Jewish propaganda.

So, this is the information that South Yeman Government has officially conveyed to us. If the Intelligence source of Mr. Somani gives a different version, I will be glad to make a second check up if I am satisfied about the authenticity of his source of intelligence.

About the other questions that have been asked, about the presence of the USSR ships in the Indian ocean, about their numbers and all that, I cannot really either contradict or confirm the actual number of ships that might be there. But, I have already made a statement that USSR ships, both naval as well as fishing trawlers, and also for collection of scientific data etc. are present in the Indian ocean in the high seas. I do not see how—subscribing as we all do to the freedom of high seas—can we take objection to the presence of naval ships on the high seas, whether they are the Soviet ships or the Pakistani ships or the Chinese ships or the

American or the British ships. There is a certain limit beyond which we cannot go.

But, we have clearly told the USSR, the British, the French and the Americans and the others that they should desist from establishing any military base in this region because, by doing that, they will be increasing tension in this region. We will continue to pursue that policy whichever may be the parties concerned.

SHRI RANGA : They are unusually in large numbers.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It has not come to our notice that they are in any unusually large numbers.

SHRI RANGA : There are so many submarines.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Well, Sir, I think, I have answered all the questions.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I did not rule out the presence of Soviet ships in the high seas. All I wanted to know was this : How many are there in the high seas ? I am not requesting the External Affairs Minister to direct the ships to go away.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no answer.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, a country's defence and foreign policy does not work in a vacuum. We have to identify our possible enemies. I would like to know specifically from the External Affairs Minister and the Defence Minister whether we are identifying UK or USA as potential enemies of this country. We are a democracy. Do we expect an attack from other democracies ? The British have withdrawn for once from India and the British and the Americans are not believed by any one to have intentions to come to India. They have gone away. This is the position and you have to identify your enemy and therefore, I am asking this specific question. Are you identifying UK and USA and the other democracies as your enemies ? My next question is this.

Our possible enemies are very well known. We have Pakistan on the one side and China on the other. And both together are now united with the USSR, they are a communist band.

In reply to a question by Shri Shri Chand Goyal, the hon. Minister denied that the Gwadar was being developed by the USSR but he said that they might give some help.

May I ask him a specific question whether the same was not the position in Alexandria where collaboration for the development of a submarine base or a naval base ultimately led to collaboration and use of the same base? The development of Gwadar as also Visakhapatnam is a possible inlet for the USSR into the Indian Ocean. About Visakhapatnam, we had been asked to desist from putting questions. But I would like the hon. Minister to answer a simple question. May I know whether any ships other than Russian are allowed in that base, because it has become an exclusive *mare nostrum* of the Russians? The hon. Minister can deny it if there is any foreign ship allowed in Visakhapatnam where the Russians are in position.

May I also know whether Government have identified, in addition to these three countries, any other potential enemies of this country? Has the hon. Minister particularly realised that communism is an aggressive force, and is a new imperialism and all the coastline right from Suez to Aden to Hanoi is now dominated or influenced by communism? Is the hon. Minister prepared to recognise that this country faces communism as its main enemy.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The main enemy is the Swatantra Party.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The main enemies are the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: My hon. friends are disturbing me, because they are themselves disturbed by facts. But these enemies must be recognised. If the Government of India does not recognise that communism is the

enemy of democracy, it is living in a blind world. Therefore, I demand, that the hon. Minister should explain to us how he is going to protect himself from this banding together of communists in different countries through Soviet Russia which is also having a naval base which he has forgotten to explain to us; it has got its mooring buoys in the Indian Ocean sea-shelf which can become the nucleus of a naval base. Therefore, let him not give us answers which are elliptical and which avoid the real question. The real danger to democracy in this country is from communism.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not like to enter into an academic discussion about communism being a real danger. I have no doubt that to the Swatantra Party, communism is the real danger; but not all progressive forces in the country are a danger if Shri Lobo Prabhu sheds some of his conservatism, I think he will also see the danger in the proper perspective. He has worked himself up to such an extent and has been so much indoctrinated by a certain type of literature that he uses almost the same phrases which are used by others.

As regards his theory about potential enemy, in international life, there is no such thing as either a permanent enemy or a potential enemy or a potential friend or a potential enemy. The national interests are the predominate interests, and if anything comes in conflict with it, whether it be capitalist or communist or neutral or dictatorship, our national interests prevail. There is no question of communism or any other thing being the real danger to the country. So far as we are concerned, so far as our country is concerned, whatever may be our internal troubles or differences, we can sort them out at the election-time in the election campaigns. The hon. Member can go to the constituency of one of the communist members and he can convince the voter there that there is a great danger there. But so far as the defence of the country and the interests of the nation are concerned, we should not try to confuse it in these ideological and political connotations. There is no point in saying which country is our potential enemy or which country is our potential friend. We have to be vigilant all the time, and take corrective

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action whenever we face any danger from any country.

Then he made a sweeping assertion about Vizag not withstanding a very categorical statement I have made. I say that Vizag is our port. Today it is principally used for civil purposes. When he said that no ship can enter Vizag except Russian ones, I think he does not know what he is talking. I do not know what he means. There are Japanese ships, other commercial ships, coming all the time to Vizag.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : He meant naval ships.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are developing certain facilities there at the present moment. They are not even complete and are not yet ready. When they are in the process of construction, we do not encourage any foreign ship, particularly naval ships, to do there. No ships are at the present moment allowed in the area where we are developing these facilities. There is no question about it. I do not know why he is unnecessarily importing something which is not based on information, not based on knowledge. It is entirely incorrect.

About Gwadr, our present information is that there is no such arrangement. If the Swatantra Party, which has some good links with Pakistan, has some further information in confirmation of that, that they have those facilities, we will be the wiser. We would like to know if Pakistan has really given any facilities.

SHRI RANGA : I would like to correct him. He is making irrelevant remarks. We have no connection with Pakistan any more than my hon. friend, opposite might be having; we do not have any connection.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have connection because I am dealing with their Government. Also I have been a student of a University which is now in Pakistan. So I cannot deny connection.

SHRI RANGA : But we do not have even that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I thought that perhaps he had more information that what is available with us.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is always true.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes—information of a very spurious and fatty character rather than of substance.

Our information, both from Pakistan sources as well as from the USSR, is that there is no such arrangement about a USSR naval base at Gwadr. But it is still a matter on which I would like the co-operation of the hon. members. Even if they do not want to make a public statement, I will be glad to shift any further information they may have from any source.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Does he not read newspapers ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not depend on newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy that this debate has gone on at a very high level. A number of misunderstandings have been cleared. Wrong information has been corrected. I am sure this will clear everything.

SHRI RANGA : Some of his angry remarks were out of place.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, if I do not go out of the way, I congratulate the Prime Minister on her birthday.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Thank you very much.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ मिठाई का इन्तजाम भी तो कीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do it on the behalf of all of us. Sweets and other items are due to us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The birthday cake should be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good idea.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I will bring one.

12.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS RE : SESSIONS OF INDUSTRIAL
COMMITTEE ON PLANTATIONS AND
STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWA-
NATH ROY) : On behalf of Shri B. J. Azad,
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Main Conclusions (Hindi and English versions) of the Thirteenth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at New Delhi on the 10th July, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4309/70*]
- (2) A copy of the Main Conclusions (Hindi and English versions) of the Twenty-ninth Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on 23rd-24th July, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4310/70*]

PAPERS RE : MP STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES
CORPN. AND RICE MILLING INDUSTRY
(REGULATION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : On
behalf of Shri Shinde, I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year ended the 31st March, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4311/70*]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 852 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1970 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 553 dated the 20th June, 1970, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4312/70*]

PAPERS RE : AUDIT REPORTS (COMMERCIAL)
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report (Commercial) 1970-Part VI, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4313/70*]
- (2) A copy of the Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1970 (Hindi version) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution, read with sub-section 3 (ii) section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4314/70*]
- (3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs for 1968-69 (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4315/70*]

12.58 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held

[Secretary]

on the 17th November, 1970, has passed the following motion :—

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Lok Sabha to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1968 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 18th February 1969."

13 hrs.

RE : ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I wanted to draw your attention to the adjournment motion I had tabled this morning pertaining to what the hon Minister of External Affairs has said. We were given an assurance that the wrong delineation of the India-China boundary would not be repeated by the Russians, but it has been done in the Second Volume of the Russian Encyclopaedia published recently.

SHRI P. K. DEO. (Kalahandi) : I have moved an amendment to the original motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : How can you not allow it ? The Governor is not here to defend himself. He is being made a scape-goat and the Government will go scot-free. The Prime Minister has played an important part in the U. P. affair. The Home Minister made an air dash from Patna to Lucknow.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record if you go on speaking without my permission.

SHRI P. K. DEO : **

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश के

मामले पर चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं और इस चर्चा में एटार्नी जनरल श्री नीरेन डे ने जो राय दी थी उसका अवश्य उल्लेख किया जाएगा। इस वास्ते अच्छा हो, अगर उस राय को सदन के सदस्यों में वितरित कर दिया जाए। अभी सदन एक घंटे के लिए उठेगा और इस बीच मि० नीरेन डे की राय सभी सदस्यों को मिल जानी चाहिए। इस पर तब हम गहराई से और गम्भीरता से विचार कर सकेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : May I say a word ?

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : श्री नीरेन डे की राय मिल जानी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : About what ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : About rushing help from India to Pakistan. People are perishing there.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not prepared to allow it.

13'03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

MOTION RE : CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR OF U. P. IN RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के लंच के लिए उठने से पहले श्री वाजपेयी ने यह प्रश्न उठाया था कि एटार्नी जनरल, श्री नीरेन डे, की रिपोर्ट सदन के सदस्यों को दे दी जाये, ताकि माननीय सदस्य उस पर विचार कर सकें और इस विवाद में

उस का उपयोग किया जा सके। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने उस बारे में अपना कोई निर्णय दिये बगैर...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी गई है। उस रिपोर्ट में एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसे उद्धृत किया गया है। अगर इस तरह किसी कागज को उद्धृत, ब्रोट किया जाये, तो नियम 368 के अन्तर्गत सदस्य यह माँग कर सकते हैं कि वह पूरा कागज सदन के टेबल पर रखा जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह दावा नहीं कर सकते कि एटार्नी-जेनेरल की रिपोर्ट कोई गुप्त दस्तावेज है, जो प्रकाश को नहीं देख सकती है, जो नई बहू की तरह घूँघट में अपना मुँह छिपाये रहेगी। (व्यवधान) इस चर्चा के साथ तब तक न्याय नहीं किया जा सकता है, जब तक एटार्नी-जेनेरल की रिपोर्ट सभी सदस्यों के हाथ में न आ जाये। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय को सदन की टेबल पर रख दें।

डा० रामसुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल्कुल जायज माँग है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ भी हुआ, वह एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय के अनुसार हुआ और वह राय ऐसी है जिसको हम लोग गलत समझते हैं। गवर्नर को वहाँ के एडवोकेट-जेनेरल की राय के अनुसार काम करना चाहिए था और एडवोकेट-जेनेरल की राय एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय के बिल्कुल विपरीत थी। गवर्नर के द्वारा जो इश्यूज फ्रेम करके यहाँ भेजे गए, उन को फ्रेम करना चाहिए था वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट को। वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट एक्सिस्ट कर रही थी। गवर्नर ने न गवर्नमेंट की राय ली और न एडवोकेट-जेनेरल की राय ली। अगर एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय को इस सदन के टेबल पर नहीं रखा जाएगा, तो सदन उस के औचित्य या अनीचित्य पर विचार नहीं कर सकेगा। इस लिए उस को टेबल पर रखा जाना चाहिए।

श्री रबिराय (पुरी) : मैं श्री वाजपेयी की माँग का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर, श्री रेड्डी, ने जो चिट्ठी श्री नीरेन डे को लिखी थी और श्री नीरेन डे ने उस का जो जवाब दिया था, वे भी सदन के टेबल पर रखे जाने चाहिए।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय के साथ एडवोकेट-जेनेरल, श्री कन्हैयालाल मिश्र की राय को भी सदन के टेबल पर रखा जाये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO): The practice and convention has been not to lay the opinion of the Attorney General on the Table of the House. The Governor's report has mentioned it in the form of questions and answers. The Governor's report is there. The entire report of the Governor is there. Rule 368 has been quoted by the hon. Member. It does not apply in this case, because it is only when a Member or Minister refers to a document in his speech that document has to be placed on the Table of the House. No Member has quoted from that. It is not the practice. The opinions are never laid on the Table of the House. That is the convention. Therefore, I respectfully submit that the opinion of the Attorney-General cannot be laid on the Table of the house. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): It is a serious matter about Uttar Pradesh. It is my firm duty to make the House know everything. Unless you place it on the Table of the House, how can we proceed?

श्री शिवचन्द झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय,.....

सभापति महोदय : इसमें बहस की गुंजायश नहीं है। श्री गोयल, श्री वाजपेयी और श्री डा० रामसुभग सिंह ने एक पायंट रेज किया है उस का जवाब ला मिनिस्टर ने दिया है कि यह प्रिन्टिस नहीं है। गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट टेबल पर रख दी गई है और उस में

[सभापति महोदय]

सारी बातें आ गई हैं। इसलिए मैं एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय को टेबल पर रखने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं करता हूँ—श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री।

श्री शिवचन्द भा : सभापति महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। आप ने रूलिंग दिया है कि एटार्नी-जेनेरल की राय को सभा-पटल पर नहीं रखा जाएगा। आप चाहते हो हैं कि एटार्नी-जेनेरल को इस हाउस में बोट देने का हक नहीं है, लेकिन वह यहाँ आ सकते हैं और बैठ सकते हैं। जब यह बहस चल रही है, तो वह यहाँ पर उपस्थित रहें, ताकि अगर माननीय सदस्यों को कोई शक हो, तो वह उसको क्लेरिफाई कर दें।

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई पायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। यहाँ जो भी पायंटस रोज किए जायेंगे, गवर्नमेंट उनका जवाब देने में काम्पीटेंट है। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, आपने जो निर्णय दिया है, वह सिर आँखों पर, लेकिन रिकार्ड पर कोई गलत बात न चली जाए; इसलिए मैं आप को और सदन को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में एटार्नी-जेनेरल और एडवोकेट-जेनेरल की राय सदन के पटल पर रखी गई थी। उस समय इस मंत्रालय ने आपत्ति नहीं की कि यह परिपाटी नहीं है। इस का अर्थ तो यह हुआ कि जो उन के पक्ष में होगा वह सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा और जिस के बारे में विरोधी दल और सारा सदन मांग करेंगे वह सभा-पटल पर नहीं रखा जाएगा।

सभापति महोदय : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, आप इसका जवाब दिलाइए।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Minister took shelter under some convention. I do

not know whether there has been any convention as to how the Government of India acted in Uttar Pradesh, because, in Punjab, you acted differently; in Haryana you acted differently. At that time, no Attorney-General was consulted. But here, the Attorney-General was consulted; a wrong issue was framed, and a wrong advice was tendered. Let that report be presented to the House, so that we may know what is the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given my ruling.

श्री शिव नारायण : एटार्नी-जेनेरल ने गलत राय दी और उसके आधार पर श्री चरणसिंह की गवर्नमेंट बर्खास्त की गई।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।—श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति जी, मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ : “कि यह सभा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में हाल ही में उत्पन्न हुए संवैधानिक संकट को निपटाने में राज्यपाल के व्यवहार का निरनुमोदन करती है और यह सिफारिश करती है कि राज्यपाल को तुरन्त वापस बुलाया जाय।”

मैं अपने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते समय यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 20 वर्षों में हमारा संविधान कई बार कठिनाइयों से निकला है पर जैसी घिनौनी छीछालेदर इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश में संविधान की हुई इतनी शायद पिछले 20 वर्षों में कभी नहीं हुई। स्वतंत्रता के बाद ऐसे कई प्रसंग आये हैं कि जब सारा देश और पूरा प्रेस किसी प्रश्न पर एक हो कर खड़ा हो जाय। जहाँ तक मुझे स्मरण है इस प्रकार के दो प्रसंग स्वतंत्रता के बाद आए। एक तो अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न होने पर केन्द्रीय सत्ता के अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करने पर दूसरा इसी प्रकार का अवसर आया था 1962 में जब रक्षा मंत्री के पद से कृष्ण मेनन को हटाने की चर्चा देश में चली

थी। उत्तर प्रदेश में संविधान की हत्या पर सारे देश के अन्दर जो स्थिति बनी उस में दो राज-नैतिक दलों को छोड़कर—सी पी आई और कांग्रेस (एन), सारे ही राजनैतिक दल एक राय के थे, जिन्होंने राज्यपाल के व्यवहार की निन्दा की। दो समाचार-पत्रों, नेशनल हेराल्ड और पैट्रियट को छोड़कर सारे देश के समाचार-पत्र इस प्रकार के थे कि जिन्होंने एक स्वर से इस की निन्दा की। दो प्रमुख विधि वेत्ताओं को छोड़ कर श्री नीरेन डे और मोहन कुमार मंगलम, सारे प्रमुख विधि वेत्ता इस सम्बन्ध में एक मत के थे जिन्होंने इस व्यवहार की निन्दा की। उत्तर प्रदेश की इस घटना ने देश के सामने कुछ नये प्रश्न खड़े किए हैं। किसी मुख्य मंत्री के साथ अल्प-मत है या बहुमत है इस का निर्णय विधान सभा में होगा या राज-भवन में बैठ कर होगा? प्रदेशों में जनता के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि शासन करेंगे या केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय से राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नामिनेटेड प्रतिनिधि गवर्नर शासन करेगा? प्रजातन्त्र में संविधान सर्वोपरि रहेगा या सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी और प्रधान मन्त्री का निर्णय सर्वोपरि रहेगा? संघीय प्रणाली का आधार राज्य सरकारें रहेंगी या केन्द्र का हुक्म-नामा? संविधान की व्याख्या में देश के प्रमुख विधि-वेत्ता प्रमाण रहेंगे अथवा एटार्नी जनरल की मौहूर खुदाई फरमान का काम करेगी?

सभापति जी, अब हमारे देश में मिली जुली सरकारों का युग प्रारम्भ हो रहा है। कई राज्यों में इसी प्रकार की मिली जुली सरकारें हैं। नहीं कहा जा सकता कल को केन्द्र का क्या भविष्य बने? ऐसी स्थिति में राज्य सरकारों को गिराने में यदि केन्द्रीय सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया जाएगा तो प्रजातन्त्र का क्या भविष्य बनेगा। इस का निर्णय आज इस संसद को करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस राजनैतिक संकट के लिए भारत के चार प्रमुख पदों का दुरुपयोग किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री, राज्यपाल, एटार्नी जनरल और राष्ट्रपति। प्रधान मंत्री सोभाग्य से इस

समय हमारे देश की गृहमंत्री भी हैं। पहले मैं उन्हीं के संबंध में कुछ बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को गिराने का निर्णय उस समय नहीं हुआ कि जब राज्यपाल ने श्री चरण सिंह को अपना पत्र भेजा, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चरणसिंह सरकार को गिराने का निर्णय तब हो गया था कि जब गुजरात के बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का प्रधान मंत्री दौरा कर रही थीं और वहाँ से लखनऊ चलते समय उन्होंने प्रेस के प्रतिनिधियों को अहमदाबाद के हवाई अड्डे पर एक वक्तव्य दिया। मैं 24 सितम्बर को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की पंक्तियाँ आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा :

“Earlier at Ahmedabad, Mrs. Gandhi left no doubt that her party would withdraw its support to the Charan Singh Ministry and explore the possibility of forming an alternate Government : ‘If we can form a Government then it is well and good. Otherwise, we will sit in the opposition.’”

ये शब्द अहमदाबाद के हवाई अड्डे पर गुजरात से उत्तर प्रदेश चलते समय प्रधान मंत्री के थे। दूसरा उन के निर्णय का संकेत मिला तब जब 24 तारीख को अमौसी के हवाई अड्डे पर वह लखनऊ से दिल्ली के लिए चल रही थी और कुछ प्रेस के प्रतिनिधियों ने उनसे पूछा कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन होने की संभावना है? तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने प्रेस के प्रतिनिधियों से कहा कि किसी समय कुछ भी घटना घट सकती है। इधर दूसरी ओर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश नई कांग्रेस के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ जब प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश जाने की तैयारी कर रहीं थीं तो उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस के सैक्रेट्री मिस्टर अजीज इमाम ने समाचार पत्रों को एक वक्तव्य दिया कि केरल में हमारी विजय होने के पश्चात् हमारे कार्यालय में उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के सदस्यों के इतने आवेदन-पत्र आ रहे हैं कि हम उन को स्कूटिनाइज कर रहे हैं कि किस सदस्य को हम अपनी पार्टी में सम्मिलित करें

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

और किस सदस्य की सम्मिलित न करें। जब प्रधान मंत्री आएंगी तो हम इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों का एक तोहफा प्रधान मंत्री को भेंट करेंगे। लेकिन उन बेचारों के स्वप्न अधूरे रह गये। उनका यह दुर्भाग्य रहा कि केरल से जो अश्वमेध यज्ञ का घोड़ा छूटा वह गोमती के किनारे जा कर पकड़ा गया। वह तोहफा भेंट करने की तैयारी ही करते रहे। तोहफा तो उन्होंने भेंट किया लेकिन तोहफे में कोई चिड़िया बेठी नहीं। जिन लोगों को तोहफे में भेंट करने के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है उनकी बात को अपने शब्दों में कहूँ तो शायद कोई एकाध शब्द अपनी ओर से सम्मिलित कर लूँ ? इसलिए मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को उन्हीं की भाषा में कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तोहफे में भेंट किया जाना था श्री दीप नारायण मणि त्रिपाठी को जो पहली सरकार में स्टेट मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने नेशनल हेराल्ड में जो प्रधान मंत्री का और कांग्रेस (एन) का समर्थक है, उस में 25 सितम्बर को अपना एक वक्तव्य दिया कि 23 तारीख की रात्रि में प्रधान मंत्री के निजी सचिव श्री यशपाल कपूर मुझसे मिलने के लिए आए और उन्होंने मुझसे यह कहा कि आप को प्रधान मंत्री जी बुला रही हैं। लेकिन मैंने इनकार कर दिया कि मुझे प्रधान मंत्री से इस समय मिलने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। दूसरे इसी प्रकार के तोहफे की जो तैयारी की जा रही थी उस में रखकर लखनऊ के एक श्री वंश नारायण शुक्ल एम. एल. ए. हैं, इन को कहा कि तोहफा दिया जाएगा। अगर मैं अपने शब्दों में कहूँ तो शायद बहुत हल्की बात हो जायगी। स्वतंत्र भारत जो लखनऊ से एक पत्र निकलता है उसको 15 अक्टूबर के अपने वक्तव्य में उन्होंने लिखा है— श्री वंश नारायण शुक्ल का यह वक्तव्य है। भारतीय क्रांति दल के एम० एल० ए० श्री वंश नारायण शुक्ल ने वक्तव्य में कहा कि आज समाचार पत्र में जब मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे बड़ा खेद हुआ कि उच्च कोटि के व्यक्ति भी सफेद झूठ बोल सकते हैं। श्री उमाशंकर जी

दीक्षित ने मुझसे आध घंटे तक कमरे में बात की। श्री भानु प्रताप मिश्रा भी बैठे थे। उनसे अलग मेरी बात हुई। पहले तो उन्होंने जातिवाद का नारा बुलन्द किया फिर नई कांग्रेस में आने के लिए कहा। मैंने इनकार किया। इसके बाद मुझसे कहा कि यदि तुम चार सदस्य विधान सभा को तोड़ कर नई कांग्रेस में ले आओ तो एक लाख रुपया दिलवा दूँगे और ऊपर के लोगों से मिलवा दूँगे। ... (व्यवधान)

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : यह बिल्कुल झूठ है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वक्तव्य समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है और आज नहीं एक महीने से अधिक इस को हो गया। अगर गलत था तो इस को कोर्ट में चैलेंज करना चाहिए था।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It has been contradicted already.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृ० चं० पंत) : इस का खण्डन भी अखबारों में किया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, इसी प्रकार का एक वक्तव्य विधान सभा के सदस्य श्री महात्म तिवारी ने दिया है जो पायो-नियर में 16 अक्टूबर को प्रकाशित हुआ। मुजफ्फरनगर के एक एम० एल० ए० के साथ भी इसी प्रकार की घटना हुई। मैं इन बातों में विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सरकार गिराने का सारा का सारा कांड हुआ इसकी सारी योजना तब बनी कि जब 24 अक्टूबर को प्रधान मंत्री अपना निर्धारित कार्यक्रम छोड़ करके लखनऊ के राज-भवन में पहुँची। प्रधान मंत्री का प्रकाशित कार्यक्रम मेरे पास है। जिस साधन से और जैसे उन्हें लखनऊ रायबरेली से पहुँचना था। कार से उन्हें

सोघे अमोसी हवाई अड्डे आना था और वहां से हवाई जहाज में बैठकर के दिल्ली आना था । लेकिन जब उन्हें यह पता चला कि श्री चरण सिंह ने अपने कुछ मंत्रियों से त्यागपत्र मांग लिए हैं तो पहला काम उन्होंने यह किया कि एक हेलीकोप्टर से पहले श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी को लखनऊ भेजा कि जाओ और जाकर के सारा वातावरण तैयार रखो और उस के बाद दूसरे हेलीकोप्टर से प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं लखनऊ आई । पहली तो बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष को सेना का हेलीकोप्टर प्रयोग करने की अनुमति है, और है तो क्या उसका किराया दिया गया ? यह बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : कोई हेलीकोप्टर का उपयोग हुआ ही नहीं, न मेरे लिए न और किसी के लिए ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल के पद का किस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग किया गया । संवैधानिक ढांचे को गिराने में उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल गोपाल रेड्डी को इतिहास किस प्रकार अपने शब्दों में याद करेगा, यह मैं आज अपने शब्दों में नहीं कहना चाहता । लेकिन नवीनतम घटनाक्रम जो प्रारंभ हुआ और जहाँ से राज्यपाल का रोल आता है, वह तब था कि जब अपने ही केबिनेट के कुछ साधियों के असहयोग करने पर श्री चरण सिंह ने राज्यपाल को यह लिखा कि यह त्यागपत्र नहीं दे रहे हैं, अच्छा यह है कि आप इन को पदमुक्त कर दें । यहाँ पर रुक करके मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय तक श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने राज्यपाल को यह लिख कर नहीं दिया था कि श्री चरण सिंह से मेरी पार्टी अपना समर्थन वापस लेती है । श्री कमलापति ने अपना पत्र दिया था रात्रि को 8 बजे और श्री चरण सिंह ने लिखा दिन में कि मैं इन लोगों को चाहता था कि यह त्यागपत्र दें पर

यह त्यागपत्र नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए अब आप इन को पदमुक्त करें जो कि एक संवैधानिक स्थिति है ...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उन्होंने सब को पदमुक्त कर दिया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लेकिन राज्यपाल ने इस प्रकार का काम नहीं किया ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब नई कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों ने असहयोग करना प्रारम्भ किया, तो जैसा श्री बनर्जी कह रहे हैं, श्री चरण सिंह जी ने राज्यपाल को लिखा कि ये जितने भी मंत्री हैं, इन सबको पदमुक्त किया जाय और इनके जितने भी विभाग हैं, उनको मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं ले लेंगे । राज्यपाल ने आधा काम किया । विभाग तो मुख्य मंत्री को ट्रांसफर कर दिये । लेकिन जितने मंत्री थे, उनको अपने पदों पर रहने दिया । सभापति जी, क्या कभी ऐसी स्थिति आपने सुनी है कि कोई पार्टी अपना समर्थन तो वापस ले ले, लेकिन फिर भी उसके मंत्री मंत्रि-मंडल में बने रहें । लेकिन इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश में बनी । (व्यवधान) ...

इस के पीछे जो इतिहास था, अब मैं उस इतिहास को बताना चाहता हूँ । सभापति जी, हमारे कुछ मित्र कह सकते हैं कि गवर्नर ने जो कदम उठाये, वे इसलिए उठाए कि जब नई कांग्रेस ने अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया तो श्री चरण सिंह जी का बहुमत समाप्त हो गया । यह बात प्रमुख युक्ति के रूप में कही जाती है । लेकिन उत्तर देने से पहले मैं आप के माध्यम से इस सरकार से एक संवैधानिक स्थिति की जानकारी चाहता हूँ । क्या हमारे संविधान में कहीं भी कई पार्टियों की मिलीजुली सरकार या एक पार्टी की सरकार में भेद है ? सरकार सरकार है, चाहे एक पार्टी की हो या कई पार्टियों की हो । नई कांग्रेस ने यदि समर्थन वापस ले लिया, तो भी सरकार नहीं गई । सरकार के 10 मिनिस्टर जो दो महीने पहले प्रारम्भ में भी थे ... (व्यवधान)

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

.....वे मिनिस्टर तो बराबर ज्यों-कि-त्यों काम करते रहे। अब यह कहा जाता है कि नई कांग्रेस ने अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया। अगर उन्होंने अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया तो उनकी जगह राज्य की दो अन्य बड़ी पार्टियों ने अपना बिना शर्त समर्थन श्री चरण सिंह जी को दिया—कांग्रेस संगठन ने और जन संघ ने। तो जिस प्रकार से इनके समर्थन देने के पहले दो महीने तक उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री चरण सिंह जी की सरकार बिना नई-कांग्रेस के मिनिस्ट्रों के चल सकती थी, तो इस समय वैधानिक-स्थिति में कौन सी ऐसी बाधा आ गई थी कि दो पार्टियों के समर्थन देने के बाद भी राज्यपाल को अवैधानिक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात, जिसकी चर्चा हमारे मित्र कर रहे थे, यह थी एटार्नी जनरल की रिपोर्ट। सभापति जी, आप को पता है कि पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्यपाल ने एडवोकेट जनरल की रिपोर्ट, जो प्रान्तीय सरकार के और राज्यपाल के सबसे बड़े सलाहकार हैं, वह उन के अनुकूल नहीं थी, तब सोचा कि क्या किया जाय? फिर उन्होंने एटार्नी जनरल की रिपोर्ट मंगवाई। लेकिन यहाँ पर एक और कानूनी प्वाइन्ट में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि विधान सभा उससे पहले समन हो चुकी थी। आप इस सम्बन्ध में पार्लियामेंट की स्थिति देखिये। जब पार्लियामेंट का समन चला जाता है, तो उस के बाद सदस्य प्रस्ताव भेज सकते हैं, नो-डे-येट-नेम्ड मोशन भेज सकते हैं, प्रश्न भेज सकते हैं। पार्लियामेंट सेशन के बीच में राष्ट्रपति कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करते। इसी प्रकार से जब विधान सभा समन हो जाती है तो राज्यपाल को बीच में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए। यह सदन का अपमान भी है। लेकिन राज्य विधान सभा समन हो चुकी थी। विधान सभा के सम्मिलित होने में केवल तीन दिन शेष थे। उसी समय गांधी जयन्ती के पवित्र दिन पर उत्तर प्रदेश

में प्रजातंत्र की हत्या राज्यपाल के इशारे पर हुई। लेकिन जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अगर यह अल्पमत और बहुमत के प्रश्न का निर्णय करना था तो आप को विदित होगा कि जिस आसन पर आज आप विराजमान हैं, उस के अध्यक्षों तथा राज्यों की विधान सभाओं तथा परिषदों के अध्यक्षों का एक सम्मेलन पिछले दिनों हुआ था। उस में सर्व-सम्मति से यह निर्णय हुआ था कि किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री का सदन में बहुमत है या नहीं, इसका निर्णय सदन में ही हो सकता है, बाहर इसका निर्णय नहीं हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार का एक निर्णय राज्यपालों के सम्मेलन में हुआ था, जिसमें स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल श्री गोपाल रेड्डी सम्मिलित हुए थे। उस में यह निर्णय हुआ था कि किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री का सदन में बहुमत है या नहीं इसका निर्णय सदन में होगा, सदन के बाहर नहीं किया जाएगा। इसी तरह का एक निर्णय दिया था—प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने (एड-मिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन) जिस ने कहा था कि इस प्रकार का यदि कभी समय आये तो सदन में ही उसका निर्णय होना चाहिए, सदन के बाहर नहीं होना चाहिए।

लेकिन हमारे सामने राज्यपालों के तीन तरह के निर्णय हैं एक राज्यपाल पंजाब के श्री पावटे हैं। जब जनसंघ ने अकाली दल की सरकार से अपना समर्थन वापस लिया तो उन्होंने अकाली मुख्य मंत्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल से कहा कि आप असेम्बली का सामना कीजिए और अपना बहुमत सिद्ध कीजिए। इसी सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक दूसरे राज्यपाल थे—श्री धर्मवीर, जो पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल थे। श्री धर्मवीर ने मुख्य मंत्री को कहा कि मैं आपका बहुमत देखना चाहता हूँ, आप विधान सभा का सामना कीजिए, विधान सभा बुलाइये। मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा बुलाने से कतराते थे, इसलिए राज्यपाल को विवश होकर उन्हें बरखास्त करना पड़ा...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is not factually correct.

Shri Ajoy Mukerjee wanted to call the Assembly on a particular day.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : तीसरे राज्यपाल हैं—श्री रेड्डी । अब उनकी स्थिति देखिये । श्री चरण सिंह जी की सबसे बड़ी बात यह थी कि वह विधान सभा का सामना करने के लिए तैयार थे । उन्होंने राज्यपाल को यह भी लिखा—अगर आप 6 अक्तूबर तक, जिसमें केवल चन्द दिन बाकी थे, रुकने के लिए तैयार नहीं, तो मैं 24 घंटे के नोटिस पर विधान सभा का सामना कर सकता हूँ । उसी समय मेरा बहुमत है या नहीं इस बात का परीक्षण वहाँ पर किया जा सकता है । लेकिन उन्होंने यह 24 घंटे का प्रस्ताव भी मंजूर नहीं किया । इस प्रकार तीन राज्यपालों ने तीन तरह के निर्णय लिये । जहाँ तीन राज्यपालों ने तीन तरह के निर्णय लिये, वहाँ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ही राज्यपाल ने एक ही प्रान्त में तीन तरह के निर्णय लिये । एक राज्यपाल जिसने तीन निर्णय लिये वह राज्यपाल अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूद हैं श्री गोपाल रेड्डी । जिस समय श्री चन्द्र भानु गुप्त की सरकार थी और जब वह अपना बहुमत खो चुकी तो उन्होंने उनको वहाँ पर बने रहने का अवसर दिया । उस समय श्री रेड्डी ने कहा कि मुख्य मंत्री को अपनी स्थिति सम्भालने का मौका मिलना चाहिये और उन्होंने विधान सभा तुरन्त बुलाने के लिए उन को विवश नहीं किया । क्योंकि उस समय कांग्रेस दो टुकड़ों में बंटी नहीं थी और उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्तमान राज्यपाल वह व्यक्ति हैं जिनका कांग्रेस पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रह चुका है । इसलिए उस समय वे उनका समर्थन कर रहे थे । उसके बाद कांग्रेस बंट गई । जब कांग्रेस बंटी और जिस समय श्री चरण सिंह की गवर्नमेंट वहाँ बनी तो नई कांग्रेस ने अपना समर्थन बी० के० डी० को दिया । समर्थन के देने पर वही राज्यपाल उस सरकार को दो महीने तक कण्टीन्यू कर सकते हैं । लेकिन जब उसी प्रकार का समर्थन कांग्रेस संगठन और जनसंघ ने दिया तो वही राज्यपाल उस सरकार को आगे कण्टीन्यू नहीं कराना चाहते

हैं । यह दूसरे तरह का निर्णय हुआ । तीसरा निर्णय यह हुआ कि बाहर के यानी दिल्ली के इशारे पर वही राज्यपाल श्री चरण सिंह सरकार को गिराने के लिए समय की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करता । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि राज्यपालों को केन्द्र की सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी इसी तरह से अपनी कठपुतली बना कर अपने स्वार्थों को सिद्ध करेगी तो मेरी यह मांग है कि केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ पार्टियों से सम्बन्धित कोई भी व्यक्ति राज्यपाल न बनाया जाय । क्योंकि वह केन्द्र की सत्तारूढ़ पार्टियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए वहाँ पर काम करता है ।

इस राज्यपाल के अपने कुछ और विरोधी वक्तव्य देखिये । पिछले दिनों जब श्री गुप्ता की सरकार अपना बहुमत खो चुकी थी, उस समय श्री चरण सिंह जी ने एक पत्र राज्यपाल को लिखा । उस के उत्तर में राज्यपाल ने जो जवाब दिया, उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने स्पीकर कान्फ्रेस का निर्णय भी भेजा । जिस निर्णय की इस बार उपेक्षा की गई । उस समय स्पीकर कान्फ्रेस के उस निर्णय के साथ साथ उन्होंने जो जवाब भेजा था, उस पत्र की दो पंक्तियाँ भी मैं इस समय आपके सामने सुनाना चाहता हूँ—

"The question whether the Chief Minister has lost the confidence of the Assembly shall at all times be tested in the Assembly."

यह उन्हीं राज्यपाल — श्री गोपाल रेड्डी के पत्र की पंक्तियाँ हैं, जो आज केन्द्र के संकेत पर दूसरे तरह का निर्णय लेने के लिए विवश हो गये ।

एक घटना तब घटी जब उनके मित्र मद्रास के श्री बालमुब्रहमण्यम् ने उनको एक पत्र लिखा कि आप श्री चन्द्र भानु गुप्त को क्यों नहीं कहते कि वह आगे आयेँ और असेम्बली का सामना करें । तब भी इसी प्रकार का उत्तर उन्होंने श्री

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सुब्रह्मण्यम का भेजा जो 17 अक्तूबर के स्वराज्य में प्रकाशित हुआ है।

तीसरा इसी तरह का एक वक्तव्य उन्होंने आगरा में दिया, जो स्टेट्समैन के 30 नवम्बर, 1969 के अंक में प्रकाशित हुआ। समय के अभाव में मैं उसका उद्धरण यहाँ पर नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—आखिर राज्यपालों का काम क्या है? यही न, कि राष्ट्रपति के प्रतिनिधि बन कर राज्यों में संविधान की रक्षा करें। आज राज्यपालों पर व्यय कितना हो रहा है? मैं अन्य प्रान्तों के राज्यपालों को छोड़ता हूँ—एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मज कमिशन ने लिखा है—अगर सबके प्रतिशत को जोड़ा जाय तो एक राज्यपाल पर एक वर्ष में साढ़े छः लाख रुपया व्यय होता है। लेकिन कुछ इतने मंहगे राज्यपाल भी हैं, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल भी हैं, जिनके खर्चों का कुछ विवरण मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। डेढ़ लाख रुपया उनकी यात्रा पर व्यय होता है, 5 लाख 28 हजार रुपया उनके घर के रख-रखाव पर व्यय होता है, 36 हजार रुपया उनके स्वास्थ्य-सुविधाओं पर व्यय होता है, 2 लाख 36 हजार रुपया उनके कान्ट्रेक्ट एलाउन्स पर व्यय होता है अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान का अगर सबसे मंहगा कोई राज्यपाल है तो उत्तर प्रदेश का राज्यपाल है जिस पर एक वर्ष के अन्दर 15 लाख रुपये से भी अधिक रुपया व्यय होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस प्रकार के मंहगे राज्यपाल, संविधान की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो बताइये इस प्रकार के राज्यपालों को रखने का क्या लाभ है?

तीसरी बात—मैं एटार्नी जनरल के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। एटार्नी जनरल के संबंध में मैं यहाँ पर एक वैधानिक प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। सम्भाषित जी, एटार्नी जनरल का दायित्व क्या है? एटार्नी जनरल का दायित्व यह है कि वह केन्द्र सरकार या राष्ट्रपति का सलाहकार है।

अगर कभी प्रान्तीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार में किसी प्रश्न पर मतभेद हो जाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार को कानूनी राय लेने की जरूरत पड़े तो वह एटार्नी जनरल की राय लेती है।

स्वयं राष्ट्रपति भी महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर एटार्नी जनरल से राय लेते हैं। लेकिन एक एटार्नी जनरल जब पहले ही अपनी राय दे चुका हो तो केन्द्रीय सरकार किससे राय लेगी और राष्ट्रपति किससे राय लेंगे? यानी एटार्नी जनरल की जिम्मेदारी को उन्होंने अनुभव नहीं किया। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है विधि मंत्रालय के जो ऊँचे अधिकारी थे वे भी सरकार के इस प्रकार के निर्णय से सहमत नहीं थे। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि कुछ समाचार पत्रों में देश के प्रमुख विधि-वेत्ताओं की राय प्रकाशित हुई जैसे पालखीवाला हैं, श्री छागला हैं, श्री सीतलवाद जोकि पहले एटार्नी जनरल भी रह चुके हैं, श्री गुप्ते हैं जो कि सालिस्टिर जनरल रह चुके हैं, इस सदन के प्रमुख सदस्य श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी हैं, डा० सिधवी हैं और चीफ जस्टिस श्री सरजू प्रसाद हैं। इस प्रकार के लोग थे जिन्होंने कि उस समय कहा था कि राज्यपाल का निर्णय उपयुक्त नहीं है। राज्यपाल ने एटार्नी जनरल की राय न ले करके एटार्नी जनरल के पद की गरिमा को समाप्त किया है। मैं अपने शब्दों में न कह करके जो, पहले के एटार्नी जनरल श्री सीतलवाद हैं जो कि बड़े स्वल्पभाषी हैं, उन्हीं के शब्दों को दोहराना चाहता हूँ। श्री सीतलवाद ने कहा कि एटार्नी जनरल के पास शायद पूरा ब्रीफ नहीं पहुँचाया गया था और अगर कुछ था भी तो उसे शायद वे पूरा पढ़ नहीं सके। अब बताइये, श्री सीतलवाद इससे अधिक और क्या कह सकते थे। श्री के० एल० मिश्र जो कि पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के एडवोकेट जनरल थे और नयी कांग्रेस ने जिनको शायद अपने एक केंस में एडवोकेट भी बनाया हुआ है, उन्होंने एटार्नी जनरल की राय के संबंध में लिखा है कि उस राय के बारे में क्या कहा जाये जिसमें न तो आधारभूत कारण

ही हों और न ही संविधान के आधारभूत प्राधान्यों का विश्लेषण हो। अपनी राय की पुष्टि में कोई भी कानूनी नज़ीर इस देश की या किसी भी देश की नहीं दी गई। अब आप बताइये कि इससे बड़ा कन्डेम्नेशन इस महत्वपूर्ण पद का और क्या हो सकता है? मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि हम चाहते हैं कि इसी बहस के दौरान एटार्नी जनरल को सदन में बुलाया जाये और हमें उनसे प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी जाये ताकि हम समझ सकें कि किस आधार पर उन्होंने यह निर्णय लिया था।

अब इस गंभीर समस्या का जो चौथा अंग है वह है राष्ट्रपति। मैं राष्ट्रपति के संबंध में कुछ अधिक न कह कर कुछ संवैधानिक प्रश्नों को ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। जब राष्ट्रपति इतने लम्बे समय के लिए विदेश जायें तो उन्हें उपराष्ट्रपति को जिम्मेदारी सौंप कर जाना चाहिए। हमने उस बीच में उपराष्ट्रपति से सम्पर्क किया। लेकिन उपराष्ट्रपति जी का कहना था कि राष्ट्रपति मुझे कोई जिम्मेदारी सौंप कर नहीं गए हैं इसलिए मैं इसमें किस तरह से हस्तक्षेप कर सकता हूँ। दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह थी कि राष्ट्रपति जी जिस समय बीच में थे उस समय श्री चरण सिंह ने एक तार दिया जिसकी प्राप्ति की सूचना भी आई और वह तार सरकार के संदेशवाहक के पहुँचने के पहले ही राष्ट्रपति जी को मिल चुका था। एक ही राष्ट्रपति के दो तरह के निर्णय होते हैं। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति श्री राज ने जब अपना त्यागपत्र दिया तो राष्ट्रपति ने लिखा कि भारत पहुँच कर और स्थिति से पूरी तरह परिचित हो कर मैं निर्णय करूँगा। लेकिन उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति जी को उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जब यह तार देते हैं कि आप जब तक भारत न आ जायें और सारी स्थिति से परिचित न हो जायें, आप कोई निर्णय न लें तो भी उन्होंने वहीं बैठ कर इस प्रकार का निर्णय ले लिया।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे संविधान में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है कि जब भी कोई इस प्रकार का महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया जाये तब राष्ट्रपति को स्वयं संतुष्ट होना चाहिए। एक नहीं बल्कि दो बार इस प्रकार के प्रसंग उठे हैं जबकि मंत्रि-परिषद् ने अपनी राय राष्ट्रपति को भेजी तो राष्ट्रपति ने उनको मंजूर करने से इनकार कर दिया। राजेन्द्र बाबू जिस समय भारत के राष्ट्रपति थे उस समय सरकार केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन करना चाहती थी और मंत्रि-परिषद् ने अपनी सिफारिश राष्ट्रपति के पास भेजी। लेकिन राजेन्द्र बाबू ने कहा कि मैं अभी वहाँ होकर आया हूँ और मैंने अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि वहाँ की सरकार ठीक तरह से चल रही है। मैं अनुभव नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि केरल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन स्थापित किया जाये। इस प्रकार राजेन्द्र बाबू ने मंत्रि-परिषद् की सिफारिश को वापिस कर दिया था। इसी तरह का एक दूसरा प्रकरण राष्ट्रपति के सामने तब आया जबकि हिन्दू कोड बिल को मंत्रि-परिषद् ने राष्ट्रपति के पास भेजा। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति ने उसे पुनर्विचार के लिए वापिस कर दिया। इसी तरह से संविधान में जब इस प्रकार की धारा आ रही थी तो डाक्टर अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा को आश्वासन दिया था कि राष्ट्रपति जब तक स्वयं संतुष्ट नहीं हो जायेंगे तब तक इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं लेंगे। अभी मुफ़्ती कोर्ट के सेवा-निवृत्त चीफ जस्टिस, श्री सुब्बाराव ने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति को स्वयं संतुष्ट होना चाहिए था और उसके बाद इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेना चाहिए था। इसी तरह की एक व्यवस्था, श्री अशोक सेन को स्मरण होगी, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन केस के संबंध में दी थी। राष्ट्रपति जब तक अपने विवेक से संतुष्ट न हो जायें जब तक इस प्रकार का कोई महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय न लिया जाये। लेकिन हमें दुख है कि इस देश की धरती से बाहर बैठकर दूसरे देश में राष्ट्रपति ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया। हमने सुना ज़रूर था

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत से प्रश्नों पर रूस से संकेत आते हैं उनमें सच्चाई कहाँ तक है यह पूरा पता नहीं। लेकिन यह सच्चाई जरूर है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को गिराने का जो आदेश आया वह रूस से ही आया।
(व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यह कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय को शायद अपनी भूल का बाद में अहसास हुआ। उन्होंने अपनी भूल का अहसास उस समय किया जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल उनसे मिलने के लिए गए। उस समय राष्ट्रपति ने अपनी भूल अहसास करते हुए राज्यपाल से कहा कि जल्दी से जल्दी उत्तर प्रदेश में जनप्रिय सरकार की स्थापना की जाये। राष्ट्रपति ने जो इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया, उसके लिए हम राष्ट्रपति को बधाई भी देना चाहते हैं।

अन्त में मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ एक बात तो आकाशवाणी के रोल के सम्बन्ध में है। पीछे गुजरात की सरकार को गिराने के आकाशवाणी के प्रसारण से जो प्रयास किया जा रहा था उसको हमने और देश ने सुना। उड़ीसा की सरकार को गिराते समय जो प्रयास किया जा रहा था उस समय के भी आकाशवाणी के रोल से हम परिचित हैं। इसी तरह की बात मैसूर सरकार के सम्बन्ध में भी हुई। लेकिन ये तो कल की घटनाएँ हैं जब उत्तर प्रदेश की इन घटनाओं को लेकर आकाशवाणी से किस प्रकार के प्रसारण हुए हैं? एक बार तो प्रसारण कर गया कि श्री चरण सिंह ने त्याग पत्र दे दिया और फिर कहते हैं कि नहीं, हम अपनी गलती को वापिस लेते हैं। इसी प्रकार से जब वहाँ पर पाँच पार्टियों की संविद की बैठक हुई जिसमें 243 सदस्य मौजूद थे। परन्तु आकाशवाणी कहता है कि 163 सदस्य वहाँ पर मौजूद थे। इसी प्रकार से जो दल-बदल है उनको लेकर बड़े प्रोत्साहन भरे शब्दों में आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण किया जाता है जबकि होना यह चाहिए कि उन

की निन्दा की जाये। परन्तु आकाशवाणी से उसको इस प्रकार से प्रसारित किया जाता है मानो कोई बड़ी भारी विजय करके आये हों या कोई बड़ा काम करके आये हों। संविद सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा को गिराने के लिए आकाशवाणी का जो रोल चल रहा है उसको इस सदन के सदस्य भी सुनते होंगे। यदि आकाशवाणी का यही रोल रहा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी के खिलाफ इस देश में एक आग सुलग रही है वह कहीं किसी दिन ज्वालाओं का रूप न ले ले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकरण पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यहाँ कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ :

1—स्पीकर कान्फ्रेंस, राज्यपाल सम्मेलन तथा प्रशासकीय सुधार आयोग की रिपोर्टों को कोई ऐसी कानूनी शक्ति दी जाये ताकि उसका कहीं उल्लंघन न हो सके।

2—दल-बदल और खरीद-फरोख्त रोकने के कानून को इसी सत्र में प्राथमिकता देकर पास कराया जाये। साथ ही रेडियो से जो ऐसे समाचार प्रसारित हों वह उस प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले न हों।

3—भविष्य के लिए कुछ ऐसी स्वस्थ परम्पराएँ बनाई जायें जो केन्द्र की सरकार राज्य सरकारों को गिराने में मनमानी न बरतें।

4—राष्ट्रपति किसी दूसरे देश में बैठ कर परिस्थिति से पूर्ण परिचित हुए बिना कोई ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय न लें।

5—एटार्नी जनरल के पद को इतना सस्ता न बनाया जाये जो वह संविधान की व्याख्या दल विशेष के हित में करे।

6—केन्द्र में सत्ताहठ पार्टियों के चमच्चों को राज्यपाल न बनाया जाये।

7—उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल के निर्णय का निरनुमोदन किया जाये और उन्हें तत्काल वहाँ से हटाया जाए ।

अन्त में मैं अपने बाईं ओर बैठे हुए सत्तारूढ़ दल के इन सदस्यों से भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । इनमें से कुछ सदस्य इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय संग्राम के अन्दर अपना तथा अपने परिवार का आगे बढ़कर योगदान दिया था । मैं अपने इन भाइयों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ । उन्हें स्मरण होगा कि इन बेंचों पर कभी सरदार पटेल बैठते थे, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू बैठते थे, राजाजी बैठते थे, राजेन्द्र बाबू बैठते थे और पंत जी बैठते थे । लेकिन आज मैं इन बेंचों पर जो शक्लें बंठी हुई हैं, एक बार मैं अपने साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जरा इन शक्लों को गहराई से देख जरूर लें । पुराने लोगों में केवल दो लोग शेष रह गए हैं सोभाग्य से एक तो श्री जगजीवन राम और दूसरे हैं श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह । उनमें से एक के लिए तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहता क्योंकि वे तो रामजी की गाय हैं । लेकिन दूसरे श्री जगजीवन रामजी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश का संविधान और हमारे देश का प्रजातन्त्र अपने जीवन के चौराहे पर आकर खड़ा हो गया है । इस समय देश आपसे कुछ अपेक्षा कर रहा है । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस संक्रमण काल के अन्दर आप अपने कर्तव्य पालन में कुछ चूक कर जायें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करता हूँ और इस सदन से चाहता हूँ कि दलों से ऊपर उठ करके इस प्रस्ताव को पूरे बहुमत से स्वीकार करें ।

सभापति महोदय : एक बात मुझे आपसे कहनी है । बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने इस बात को तय किया है कि यह जो विषय है वह आज ही समाप्त किया जायेगा । इसलिए अगर हाउस को अगर कुछ देर और बैठना पड़ेगा तो बैठेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि माननीय सदस्य, जितना उनका समय है उतना ही लें, उससे ज्यादा न लें ।

Motion moved :

“That this House records its disapproval of the conduct of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh in handling the recent constitutional crisis in that State and recommends that the Governor be recalled forthwith.”

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : It should be finished by not later than Six O' clock today.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I endorse every word that has fallen from the lips of my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

As you know it was most unfortunate that the entire Government of India made an attempt to kill democracy in U. P. with the help of the Governor there. When a Governor assumes office, he takes the following oath :

“...to the best of my ability, I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law, and that I will devote myself to the service and well being of the people...”

of the particular State. But what we notice in UP is that no attempt was made to act according to the oath by the Governor, because the Governor was acting and I charge—under the advice of the Government of India. Whatever Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had pointed out in this connection was correct. All the people who acted on behalf of Delhi wanted that the Charan Singh Government should be killed, that is, that the democratic government there should be killed. But I compliment the people of UP and the legislators of UP that they saw this contrivance of the Government of India and they managed to kill this attempt to kill the Government on the soil of the Ganga and Jamuna.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

What did the Governor say in his report ? The report was submitted on the 29th. The Governor said that :

"In February, Shri Charan Singh was the leader of the BKD and initially, the Council of Ministers comprising ten members was entirely from the B. K. D. Subsequently, on April 9 and 21, the Ministry was expanded with the addition of 27 Congress Ministers...."

Here, the Governor says that on an assurance this was done, because he says :

"This was done after I was assured by the leader of the Congress (R) Party, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi that his party had decided to support Shri Charan Singh."

It was an oral assurance in February, and on that basis, he administered the oath to Shri Charan Singh. But the same Governor forgot this fact later, because on 26th September, a written assurance was given by the Congress, by the Jan Sangh, by the Swatantra and by the SSP. He has written in his report :

"In February, the Congress Party consisted of 136 members, and the B. K. D. consisted of 94 members."

These two totalled to 230. But in September, on 26th, according to this report, the Congress Party consisted of 91 Members, the Jan Sangh 43, the Swatantra Party 4 and the BKD 85, and this totalled to 223 plus the SSP 29 which comes to a total of 252. It might go to 263, according to my information, but I am entirely depending on this Governor's report for my argument, that when the Governor found a written assurance, on behalf of the leaders of the five parties that Shri Charan Singh and his Ministry should continue, he did not take into consideration that fact and he asked him to resign. But in February, this very Governor had accepted an oral assurance of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, and therefore, he had acted against this oath, because he wanted to save Delhi in UP.

The drama was started as Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had said, on 21st and 22nd September,

when Shri Kamalapati Tripathi wrote that he intended to withdraw support to the BKD Government. But simultaneously on the 26th, all these parties gave a written assurance to the Governor, and at that time he should have acted as he did in February, but he did not do that.

Another thing is that after having got a written assurance of support from those four party leaders, the Governor could not have any authority to refer the matter to the Attorney General. Out of 421 Members of the Assembly, 263, according to my information, were supporting Mr. Charan Singh on that particular day, 26th September; but the Governor did not accept that, and acting under instructions from Delhi, he referred the matter to the Attorney General. I charge that it was the institution of the Attorney General that let down India in the Kutch case, and it is this institution which let down democracy in U. P., because the Advocate General of U. P. gave advice which was contrary to that tendered by the Attorney General.

14.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It was not within the competence of the Governor to refer the matter to the Attorney General over the head of the Government which commanded an absolute majority in U. P. on that particular day, 26th September. He reported the fact on the 29th, and he committed the gravest error that one can envisage under a democratic set-up. He acted undemocratically, unconstitutionally and in a dictatorial fashion with a view to saving his position.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the fact that Shri Charan Singh wrote to the Governor to favour him with a copy of the Attorney General's advice, but that was not done. According to the Constitution, he should have acted in accordance with the advice tendered by the Chief Minister, but he did not do that.

The President should not have consulted only the Council of Ministers, because article 356 says :

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise....."

He is supposed to receive reports otherwise also, and in our opinion he should not have been guided only by the recommendation or advice tendered by the Government of India. He should have depended also on his own discretion, because he has got machinery to see what is happening in each State.

Here I might make a reference to the situation that prevailed on 16th and 17th November here in Parliament itself, because the Prime Minister lost the majority of the Congress Party. No party, even the supporting parties gave an oral assurance, what to speak of a written assurance, that they would support the Prime Minister, but the President did not ask her to tender her resignation. But the same President, acting under the advice of the Government of India, acting under the wrong advice of the Governor, signed the Proclamation—a courier was flown from here to Kiev with it—and returned it.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : You wanted Mr. Sanjiva Reddy to be President to act according to your wishes.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He has rendered better service to the country, compared to you. You are a runner of cinema houses. How can you be compared to Mr. Sanjiva Reddy ?

On the 16th or 17th November, 1969, if the Minister commanded a majority after division, I have no quarrel. There was no division in the House, and since she did not show her majority, the Rashtrapati should have dismissed her on that particular day, but he did not do that. I do not say that he acted wrongly, but if he acted in U. P. on a particular advice, according to a particular tradition, that tradition should have been observed on 16th and 17th November, 1969 also, but that was not done.

Take the case of Mr. Badal from your own State. The Governor of Punjab should have asked Mr. Badal to resign, but the same Government of India acted undemocratically,

unconstitutionally, and they did not ask him to resign because overnight he became a revolutionary and progressive according to their philosophy. This is their progress and revolution(Interruption)... Yes, it is double standard. In Patna also in 1968, 38 Members of Mr. Mandal's party had disowned the Government.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (Khargone) : You are explaining the grand alliance.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yesterday you had entered into a grand alliance and you fumbled there and failed. The Government had failed and it had to make a retreat. If you want to go into that, you can. I have nothing against the grand alliance. What happened yesterday ? Yesterday you were present in the House.

I was saying that in Punjab they were acting undemocratically. The moment Rashtrapati issues summons convening a session of Parliament, he also becomes a part of the session. Between the day of issue of the summons and the actual convening of the session nothing need be done over the head of Parliament or of the Assembly. The Governor had convened a session of that Assembly according to the advice tendered by the Ministry and that Ministry was the majority party. What did Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi do at that time ? They want to disown him now and say that he will be changed. Even today it has come out; they are going against his interests also. The Assembly was to meet on 6th October. Was there any need for Rashtrapati or the Governor or the Government of India to promulgate President's rule on 2nd October when the Assembly was to meet within 96 hours. On top of that Mr. Charan Singh had promised: I am prepared to convene the Assembly within 24 hours if you want. He had offered to convene on 13th October; it was not accepted....(Interruption) He should have exercised that power; as Shastriji said it was the institution of Governor. Meeting under the presidentship of Rashtrapati the Governors decided that whenever there was any doubt in regard to majority that majority must be decided on the floor of the House. Even the Speakers meeting under the presidentship of your predecessor decided that the question of majority

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

or minority must be decided on the floor of the House. ARC to which Mr. Shastri referred had also recommended so. Mr. Hanumanthaiya who was chairman of the ARC is now sitting on the Treasury Benches. But he was helpless at that time; he could not say that his recommendation should prevail; he ultimately succumbed. The ARC had made a definite recommendation that the majority must be decided on the floor of the House. Thus the recommendations of three important institutions—the Governors' conference, the Speakers' conference and the ARC—were flouted by the Government of India. I charge the Government of India. A conspiracy was hatched here to kill democracy in U.P. The assembly was not allowed to meet. All the time they were saying that Mr. Charan Singh did not command a majority. Who commanded the majority? Even from Patna they issued a statement to that effect. Prior to that so many statements were issued; it went on till the 15th. Till the 16th, the date on which Mr. T. N. Singh was invited, all the time it was suggested that Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi should be invited. I have no quarrel with him; I like him and respect him. But the ruling party had all the time disgraced him. Even today you disgrace him. They do not want to do anything for Shri Kamalapati Tripathi. From Patna also, even Shri Jagjwan Ram issued a statement that rather than Shri Charan Singh or Shri T. N. Singh, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi should be invited by the Governor. I do not know on what basis he issued that statement. I like him, but I do not like that that type of statement, that factually wrong statement, should be issued by anybody, and much less by a person of his stature. Therefore, I do not recognise your Congress, because if you issue such a hopeless statement, from Patna, that Shri Kamalapati Tripathi should be invited, on the 13th, what does it mean? I again charge the Government of India, I assert that Shri T. N. Singh was the unanimously elected leader. So, from the 9th, up to 15th, this horse-trading went on. ...*(Interruption)* They wanted to carry on with this horse-trading up to the 15th, but noticed that this operation was not going to succeed, because the people of Uttar Pradesh and the legislators of Uttar

Pradesh were solidly behind democracy; they were solidly against autocracy; they were solidly against the dictatorial attitude of the Government of India, the undemocratic attitude of the Government of India, and they determined that they must kill this dictatorial attitude right now and otherwise the country would not succeed. Therefore, they got united, and the Government of India could not postpone for ever this invitation to Shri T. N. Singh, and he was invited. If they command any majority even now they are most welcome to unseat him. They should go and see what is their strength.

I do not want to say more. What Shastriji said, which was in a way contradicted by Pantji. But you have got all the sources wherefrom you can gather information. The Prime Minister has got even this electronics taken away from her own party President, and she should know how these sources of information should work because no Minister is having anything worth the name under his command, in his portfolio. Everything is concentrated on one authority.

I pay my tribute to Shri Charan Singh, for, he is the one man who succeeded in spoiling the attempts of theirs....*(Interruption)* We will agree with Shri Charan Singh because he saw to this contrivance and he got collected persons who were prepared to work for democracy and they succeeded in downing the government authority in Uttar Pradesh. The team that has come into existence under the guidance of five parties and headed by Shri T. N. Singh, and supported by Shri Charan Singh and Shri C. B. Gupta, I hope, will spoil the attempt of the undemocratic elements, because they are all working in unison.

A demand has been made in this motion. We had given another draft, but whatever is there, we support the mover; but along with that, we would like to condemn the Government of India, and also the action of the Government of India in using its authority to influence the President. Because, now, the President is a President of a country which is having multi-party governments in the States. He should not get the counsel of one party alone and listen; because, he must see what is happening. He was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and he knew Uttar Pradesh

very intimately. He should have seen what was the position in Uttar Pradesh.

15 hrs.

So, Sir, I demand, as demanded by Shastriji, that no partyman should be appointed as Governor. Today he is acting in a new set-up. As suggested by the ARC, there should be some guidelines for the working of the Governor. No Governor should be appointed without the approval of Parliament because this rot has come in. Democracy is going to be flouted by the Government of India. I agree that Rashtrapati should appoint the Governor because it is in his name that all appointments are made. But that appointment must not be made only on the advice of the Government of India or the Home Ministry because these are partisan institutions. I would not have said it, but you have acted as a partisan institution. You have given wrong advice. You gave one advice in Punjab, another in Bihar and a third in U. P. You have forfeited your claim to protect the Constitution and preserve it. I demand that not only specific guidelines but a specific Instrument of Instructions should be evolved by Parliament for the guidance of the Governor.

Shri Reddi is my friend and I have nothing personal against him. But we should remember the way he acted, the way the Home Minister acted, the way the Rashtrapati acted. I have great regard and respect for the Rashtrapati. The Prime Minister knows that all the time I advised her to make him the candidate but she did not agree at that time. Later on, however, she voted for him. She is welcome to repudiate it, but there was nobody in the Cabinet except me who gave her that advice. The Rashtrapati should see that he does not accept such partisan, wrong, undemocratic, unconstitutional advice. I condemn this institution. I, therefore, support this motion with the provision that the Government of India's name should be added there.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Constituent Assembly framed our Constitution, they preferred the institution of constitutional Governors to

the institution of actual Governors elected by the people of the American pattern. The idea then was that the real government will be run by the representatives in the legislatures through governments formed under the leader who would command the majority in the respective legislature. So long as there was one party majority until 1967 in the different States' legislatures, there was really no constitutional problem and it was unanimously felt that the choice for constitutional Governorship was a good choice.

The test came after the 1967 elections when in various States it appeared that there was no single party which commanded a majority. You will recall the position in West Bengal and Bihar after the general elections in 1967. The role of the Governor became more positive than it used to be until the elections of 1967. I remember when Mr. Giri was Governor of UP, I went there and stayed with him in Nainital for a few days. When I asked him how he felt, he said, "I feel very well. I have nothing to do." Those were the days when the Governor really had nothing to do excepting to be the official and titular head of the State Government.

When the elections of 1967 threw up this new problem and our Constitution became a little rattled as a result thereof, the Governors really were called in various States to perform a rather delicate and sometimes a very difficult function. We have had, as illustrations, so many cases in the recent past when the actions of Governors have been questioned; as they must be in a democracy, because after all even the best of discretions cannot possibly command universal acceptance.

The test of determining the validity of the proper use of discretion has always been laid down both in England and America and in our country, by the highest courts land to be this, that so long as the Governor arrives at a decision on material which is in his possession which the courts think it is possible to read for any reasonable man, that discretion cannot be questioned. It is true that there will be two opinions about the use of any discretion.

I remember, when Shri Charan Singh wrote to Shri Gopala Reddy, the very same

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Governor, on the 27th November, 1969, when Shri C. B. Gupta was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, demanding the immediate dismissal of Shri C. B. Gupta on the ground that he did not any longer enjoy the majority support of the State Legislature, Shri Gopala Reddy did not accept that demand immediately.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The Assembly was called.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It was not called immediately, it was called only in February.

His action was questioned. I remember, I had heard in the Central Hall various doubts being cast on his *bona fides*. I intend to read that letter of Shri Charan Singh because we all have affection and respect for Shri Charan Singh.

AN HON. MEMBER : Still ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : If he is not a constitutional expert, he is at least a public man of some ability and it will be worth while reading a few lines from that letter. It will be very interesting because it affords a very close parallel to the present situation when he stepped into the shoes of Shri C. B. Gupta in September of this year. This letter is dated the 27th November, 1969 and it reads like this :

"Statements published in the press on Shri C. B. Gupta on behalf of his friends and Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, President of the Congress group to which the Chief Minister belongs, make it appear that he no longer enjoys a majority in the Legislature and that it is a minority government which is now functioning in the State. In the circumstances you were perfectly within your right to ask Shri Gupta to resign."

But when he asked Shri Charan Singh to resign, he was not within his rights.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What did the Governor do ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : This may be a political strategy of some value but as a question of logic it fails to carry conviction. He says, "We find that Shri Gupta's supporters are split and he is in a minority; therefore, you are well within your right to call upon him to resign." This is exactly what the Attorney-General said.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I think, this could be relevant if he was discussing Shri Charan Singh's conduct. But we happen to be discussing the Governor's conduct, in which case it is totally irrelevant.

SHRI A. K. SEN : We cannot determine the propriety of the Governor's conduct in a vacuum; even Shri Piloo Mody cannot do it with all his ability.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am afraid, he is doing it with a vacuum.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is impossible to cut oneself off from the past, what happened in the past and the context itself.

Let us read this letter and then make our own observations. If it is explainable, it may be explained by those who take a different view.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : May I know the difference between the Governor's conduct then and now ? That is relevant.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I shall certainly try to assist the respected *didi* on this matter..... (Interruption).

This is what he said :

"In the circumstances you were perfectly within your rights to ask Mr. Gupta to resign or to agree to convene the Assembly at the earliest moment. In my opinion, no formal withdrawal of support by the other group of the Congress was necessary..."

This is very important. He said that there was no necessity of registering a formal withdrawal of the support of Mr. Gupta. It says further :

"Realising the weakness of his position, Shri Gupta now begins to claim that he has 221 members in the Assembly behind him. As the world knows all this is a farce."

All the world knows, one sees what one wishes to see and one does not see what one does not want to see. It says :

"In the circumstances, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, the leader of the other group in the Congress has now formally written to say that he and his friends no longer support Mr. Gupta. I would, therefore, suggest that you will be pleased to ask him to agree to convene the Assembly by 1st December. This can easily be done...I would, therefore, request you to kindly discharge the duty you owe to the people of Uttar Pradesh by performing it in the only manner that is consistent with the service and well-being of the people of Uttar Pradesh which you undertook to do under your own oath..."

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh quoted the constitutional oath. How the oath is to be discharged is also a matter of opinion depending upon the views that one may take.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : On p. 10, the same Governor says that Mr. Charan Singh has the support of 255 members out of 421 members. There, he violated the whole thing... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. SEN : What are the facts ? What happened in Punjab and in the Bihar has been pointed out. We know what happened in Punjab. Let us compare it, what happened in Uttar Pradesh, before we try to criticise the conduct of the Governor. In Uttar Pradesh, a remarkable thing had happened which had no precedent in the past, even during the recent past.

The Government consisted of the representatives of the B. K. D. and of the Congress Ruling Party and in the Cabinet, in the Council of Ministers, the majority was represented by the Congress Ruling Party. So, when the split occurred, the Cabinet ceased to be a collective unit. Out of 46

Ministers, 26 Ministers belonged to the Congress Ruling Party itself. These 26 Ministers were asked to resign by the Chief Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : They should have resigned.

SHRI A. K. SEN : And the Governor, on their not resigning, was asked by the Chief Minister to dismiss them. The Chief Minister said that though he took office as the leader of the collective group and he took his oath... (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Please listen to me. It is of the essence of the Council of Ministers under our Constitution that when the Chief Minister takes office and the Council of Ministers are appointed under his guidance and under his nomination, it becomes a unit of collective responsibility, and they must function collectively. That is a constitutional provision...

SHRI PILOO MODY : They way you are arguing would imply that Mrs. Indira Gandhi should also resign. You better stop right here.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I leave that task to Mr. Piloos Mody.

This is a remarkable situation without any parallel. When the majority of Ministers wanted to carry on without the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister said, "I shall not see their faces." And what followed is that he withdrew all their portfolios, made them dumb and then the entire collective fabric had broken down. The entire constitutional fabric had broken down.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Barrampur) : Joint family.

SHRI A. K. SEN : That did not happen in Punjab. You might recall that what happened there was that 10 members of the Jana Sangh formed a coalition with the ruling Party.... (*Interruptions*) I have never corrected the Members. I leave it to Mr. Madhu Limaye.... (*Interruptions*) That is what I am saying. What is important is that the Jana

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Sangh Members of the Government resigned so that the collective character....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Your people did not resign....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. SEN : Well, that has nothing to do with the Governor. The Governor is not responsible. You may blame the leader. You may blame us. We are now questioning the conduct of the Governor. Now, the fact is that in Punjab a constitutional break down did not take place and, therefore, it was possible to carry on until the Assembly met. But when the entire collective thing goes down and vanishes in the thin air, how can the Governor consult the Council of Ministers because the Constitution enjoins upon him to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. If the Council of Ministers ceases to function, how can he possibly function? This is the great difference that strikes any one, any student of constitutional history also. The example of UP affords no parallel. In that UP is always unique. It is always unique and in this respect too UP has become unique. Therefore, what happened? The Governor had to discharge his responsibility of carrying on a constitutional government on the advice of the Council of Ministers responsible to the Assembly. The Council of Ministers having broken up into fragments already and there was complete schism between the two groups constituting the Cabinet, it was impossible for any Governor to function. This has no remedy in any court of law. It was impossible for any Governor who has a conscience unless he has decided, 'I shall function only on the advice of the splinter group which has no majority'. This is exactly what was the problem.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can he come to know it?

SHRI A. K. SEN : He came to know because he was asked to dismiss.

This was the problem which he has to resolve. He applied his mind and he took the advice of the Attorney-General, not that he was guided completely by him. He is to be assisted by the Attorney-General's advice and he can choose to take it....(*Interruptions*)

Sir, how can any one go on if there are constant interruptions? We have listened to our friends with great patience.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all of you to let the debate go on without interruptions?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : They should have consulted you, but your fee is much too high.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I have my own opinion which I am entitled to place before the House. (*Interruptions*) Now this was the position and it is no use....

AN HON. MEMBER : When the place is vacant in Delhi, Mr. Piloo Mody can fill in.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Under these circumstances, I cannot see how Dr. Gopala Reddy who was called a supporter of the so-called Syndicate when he refused to dismiss Mr. Gupta and install Mr. Charan Singh in February 1970, the very same man, is being branded and is being persecuted on the line that he was partial. What has the man to do? Place yourself in that position. Let us all place ourselves in that position. He takes advice of the highest law officer of the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : And his boss.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Nobody is a boss. We know Mr. Gopala Reddy, all of us. If he acted without a mind of his own, I will be the first to condemn him. But knowing as he did, we know Mr. Gopala Reddy is not a man who can be changed and made to move wherever you like him to move....(*Interruptions*) Now this is the position.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not only Mr. Gopala Reddy, but all of you.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Sir, I remember that I happened to be in the Allahabad High Court Bar Library when this thing happened and the entire Bar was divided, I mean, very substantially. It was very difficult. If the Bar is divided on this issue, it shows this was not an issue on which a man can say that there is only one answer to it.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The Supreme Court Bar was not divided.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It was divided.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Only a few.

SHRI A. K. SEN : No, No....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There are too many retorts so that they spoil the whole debate. Hon. Members must have some patience. Mr. Mody, please have some mercy on the House. Your voice is not of local significance, confined to local benches, it spreads over to the whole House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sometimes you cannot help yourself.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The other great difference was that in U.P. nobody came forward to say that he had the majority. Under the circumstances, if one reads the report that Mr. Gopala Reddy made to the President, one would see with what care he had marshalled the facts and his difficulties. He did it having regard to the alignments and the serious split that had occurred in the rungs of the coalition which was running the Government. 145 out of a total number of 225—I forget the number, Mr. Madhu Limaye will correct me if I am wrong—had gone out with Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi. He said, there is no point in trying to find the majority. Therefore, he said, unless the President takes over the Government, it will not be possible to have the Government of the State run constitutionally.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : When the B. K. D. Government was installed they had no majority. Can you deny this ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is the report that the Governor made to the President. What happened was this. You will recall that when in Rajasthan this dispute was raised and the Governor's conduct was questioned, the then Home Minister Mr. Chavan had written to the various eminent jurists of the country including the then Chief Justice of India, Mr. Gajendragadkar. He wrote clearly that our constitution is such that the Governor

is only bound by the advice of that man, of that Member, who commands the majority of the House, because it is the majority of the House which binds him, not any single individuals. You will recall, we complimented the Prime Minister on that occasion because we were all signatories and the congress was not split then. Mrs. Kripalani was there and so many others were there. We wrote to the Prime Minister after the Madhya Pradesh Governor had come down that the advice of Mr. D. P. Misra for the dissolution of the Assembly was not binding on the Governor. The reason we gave was that he lost his majority. And this was accepted by the Prime Minister,

SHRI PILOO MODY : You will have to admit that here is tremendous consistency in this; every time the discretion is used there are two opinions but it is always the opinion of Mrs. Indira Gandhi that prevails.

MR. SPEAKER : This is too much.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When Mr. Piloo Mody occupies that position, his discretion will prevail. Of course the Prime Minister is the Prime Minister, and she has the last word.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is what we are saying, that she always does.

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is the position and, therefore, it is incontrovertible that the Governor is only bound by the leader who had the majority. That is why Mr. Misra's recommendation for dissolving the Assembly was not accepted. That is why Mr. C. B. Gupta's advice was not accepted by Mr. Gopala Reddy. That is why Mr. Charan Singh's advice to dismiss his colleagues was not accepted by the Governor. That is exactly what the Attorney General has said. Having used his discretion, what had he to do ? Let us see what he has done. Immediately there was proof of a majority having been created led by Shri T. N. Singh, a very good friend of ours, Dr. Gopala Reddy, lost no time in sending for him....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : One week.

SHRI A. K. SEN : One week is nothing in this country; it is tremendously quick. If it had been one year, I could understand it ...(*Interruptions*).

As I said, when the Constituent Assembly created the post of Governor under our Constitution, these strains and stresses were not contemplated. When for the first time it came up and the matter went to a court of law, the High Court of Calcutta had, first of all, to deal with this position when the then Governor of West Bengal dismissed the then Chief Minister on the ground according to him, that he had no majority and he was not prepared at that time to call the Assembly immediately. This was the judgement of the Calcutta High Court, which I would read on that point when the propriety of the Governor's conduct was questioned. This is reported in Mahabir Sharma vs. Profulla Kumar Ghosh, 72 *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, para 43 of the judgment :

"Art. 164 (1) provides that the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. This exercise of pleasure by the Governor, however, has not been fettered by any condition of restriction. The withdrawal of the pleasure by the Governor is, in my view, a matter entirely in the discretion of the Governor. The provision in cl. 2 of art. 164 that the Ministers shall be collectively responsible"...

this is the most important thing—

"to the Legislative Assembly of the State does not in any manner fetter or restrict the Governor's power to withdraw his pleasure during which the Ministers hold office. Collective responsibility"...

this is important—

"contemplated by art. 164 (2) means that the Council of Ministers is answerable to the Legislative Assembly of the State as a Cabinet. It follows that the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly can at any time express its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers. But that is as far as the

Legislative Assembly can go. The Constitution does not fetter the power of Legislative Assembly of the State to dismiss or remove from office the Council of Ministers. If the Council of Ministers refuse to vacate the office of Ministers even after a motion of no confidence has been passed against it in the Legislative Assembly of the State, it will then be for the Governor to withdraw the pleasure during which the Council of Ministers hold office. The power to appoint the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister and the power to remove the Ministers from office by withdrawing the pleasure, contemplated by art. 164 (1) have been conferred upon the Governor of the State exclusively"...

This is the most important thing. Nevertheless, Parliament is entitled to debate the propriety of such a functionary's conduct. That is why we are debating it today. If it were mala fide, if it were prompted by indirect motives, if it were prompted by personal likes and dislikes, I would have been the first man to condemn it. Shri Charan Singh is a man for whom we all have respect. Shri T. N. Singh was one of our colleagues; we all to have love for him, we all respect him. But personalities do not count in such a constitutional position. What counts is what is the difficult task the Governor had to perform and how best had he performed it? Did he act *bona fide*, to the best of his ability, according to his conscience? If so, he does not deserve any censure. On the facts of this case, it is absolutely clear, as clear as broad daylight, that this dignitary has performed a very difficult and delicate task to the best of his ability and according to his conscience and he deserves the support of this House.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I cannot argue the constitutional position as Shri Sen has done. It has been argued by those who, unfortunately, are considered greater jurists and lawyers in the land than he pretends to be—as a matter of fact they belong to no party, they are uncommitted and they affirm that the Governor's conduct is condemnable. They have almost universally condemned the

action of the Governor. But a Governor acting like this is nothing new in Congress history.

It began in 1952 when the first elections under the Constitution were over and Ministries were being formed. I am sorry to say that in the United Madras State, the Congress had no majority. The majority belonged to two parties, the Communist Party (then united) and the Kisan Mazdoor Party under Shri T. Prakasam. They united and presented a majority to the Governor and yet Shri Sri Prakasa, the Governor, called upon Rajaji, who was not even a member of the Assembly or Council.....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : As Shri T. N. Singh now.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : ... to form the Ministry. It was known that if a Congress Ministry was not to function, there would be another election, a mid-term election. And the Congress got the majority !

So this disease of the Congress interfering work with the of the Governors is nothing new. It is as old as our elections. There have been other Governors who have played their tantrums. I am sorry to say, at the instance of the Government of India. They had no other motive at all. They did not use their discretion; they used the discretion of the Government of India which would not allow any but a Congress Government to come in power. There was the Governor of Rajasthan, Dr. Sampurnanand; then there was in Kerala Governor A. P. Jain. There are many instances. They helped the Congress to secure for it a majority in most States.

I do not, as I said, go into the constitutional position. I know a clever lawyer like Shri Sen can make a wrong appear right reason. Once an advocate like him was arguing a murder case. The murderer was asked 'have you committed the murder?' He said, 'No.' When an advocate like Shri Sen had argued the case against him, the Judge asked him 'Did you commit the crime?' He said : 'I have not, but having heard the arguments of the lawyer, I suspect that perhaps I have committed the crime.' The question is who gives the brief. But here are jurists and lawyers who have no

axe to grind, who are not in any party, who have not received any brief, who are not expecting any Ministership or Governorship. They are neutral, they have given their opinion.

Let us see what the Governor says. In the past the Governors have kept their trap shut, they have never tried to justify what they have done. This time, this Governor says in Kanpur, "I am going to lift the purdah". All right, he lifted the purdah there. Then, in Dehra Dun, a fortnight later, he again lifted the purdah. One glimpse of his face would have convinced anybody that he is a handsome fellow. Why should he lift the purdah again, and in India where the purdah system has not ended yet? Many of my socialist friends keep their womenfolk in purdah. So, there was no need for him to discard the purdah.

But when he opens his trap, what does he say? He says that there is a difference between a one-party Government and a coalition Government. There is, in no Constitution, any difference made between a one-party Government and a coalition Government. A coalition Government has one same Chief Minister, or Prime Minister and they occupy the same place on your right. They have the same whip, they are bound by a consolidated programme to which they have agreed, they take office together, they fell together, there is absolutely no difference between an one-party Government and a coalition Government.

Here also we had the Government of one party, but was the Congress party in Parliament united? It came out, when Mrs. Gandhi took action, that there were two distinct groups in the Congress. One was, according to Marxian philosophy reactionary and the other was radical. The radical group gained the upper hand and the reactionaries are sitting on the opposite side. It was never a single party, it was a coalition between the reactionaries and the radicals.

Today also this Government is a minority Government, but it is under a Prime Minister who is a radical and it is supported by extra-radicals called Communists, and also the extra-radicals of DMK and the Muslim League and some other miscellaneous par-

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

ties, and this Government is considered a Government of one party. Actually, this is a Government of many parties. Some of the Ministers were honourable enough to resign when the Prime Minister asked them to resign. They did not argue that since a section of her own party had left her, she could not ask them to resign. They were honourable people, or call them dishonourable, but they resigned. That was the right thing to do.

Then, what does this Governor say? The Governor says that the conduct of the Governor cannot be questioned in a Court of Law. He says he cannot be impeached. Then, how does he decide? He says he is the sole judge. He is a judge without jury, he is a judge who takes no evidence, he is a judge before whom there is no cross-examination, before whom lawyers are not called to appear, the parties are not called, they are not allowed to argue and evidence also is not necessary. He is the supreme judge. I think that on the day of judgment God will decide like that. He will not call for any advocates; He will not call for any evidence; He will not call for any cross-examination. How will He judge in His eternal wisdom. We did not think that we were appointing God here in the shape of Governors to decide on their own initiative without any jury, without any argument, without any evidence, on their own. On their own what? On his (Governor's) own inner voice. Wherefrom this inner voice came? It did not come from his brain; it did not come from his heart. It came from his belly; and you know what comes out from the belly! This is what he himself says; I am not exaggerating the matter. This is how we are functioning in a democracy! I say it is not only the conduct of this Governor, splendid as it may be, and this Government was dismissed and another Government was formed. I am told by a reliable person, who is present here—if he would come out and make a statement. I talked about the matter..... (*Interruption*) I was told that the Governor said: "You can understand the pressure that was on me." These are his words..... (*Interruption*) This is what he said this is what the Governor said. Because, after all they are Congressmen; they may sit here; they may sit there; I know

them all; I have known them all these years. Nothing is concealed from me. In the private talk when he was asked why he behaved like that, he said: "you know the pressure under which I was working, 'We know the pressure under which he was working. God saved his soul! That is all I have to say."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Speaker Sir, few political developments since independence have triggered off a bigger nation wide explosion than the recent happenings in U. P. For the first time—a public demand was made for the impeachment of the President; for the first time—a presidential proclamation under article 356 was issued from foreign soil.

From whichever angle one looks—one is filled with distress—what happened in U. P. is unbelievable. It has not only damaged the growth of democracy but has posed a big question over its future in this country. It is ironical that the last act should have been perpetrated on the Gandhi Jayanti day, 2nd October, when we just completed—paying homage to Mahatma Gandhi and when the Centenary of the Father of the Nation—apostle of truth was just completed. It is not enough to participate in the rituals in Rajghat and conveniently forget the values he taught us, when we act.

The crux of the problem is that U. P.'s story is a story of naked passion for power, a story of a deep-rooted conspiracy to sabotage the Constitution and scuttle parliamentary democracy, in which Prime-cum-Home Minister and Governor are the main abettors. Mrs. Gandhi and the men around her will go down in history—not as upholders of the Constitution but as undertakers of the Constitution.

Coming to brass facts, Mr. Charan Singh was sworn in as Chief Minister last February as head of a single party Ministry Government. At that time there was no coalition. Some months later, the ruling Congress joined the Ministry and established a coalition. The decision of the ruling Congress to withdraw from the coalition restores the *status quo ante*, and does not invalidate Mr. Charan Singh's mandate when he was sworn in as Chief Minister. If Mr. Charan Singh did not have

a majority and deserved dismissal, how do you reconcile the continuance of the Indira Gandhi Government when 64 MPs withdrew from the party in power and formed the main Opposition as is seen now? How do you justify the continuance of the minority government in Punjab after the Jan Sangh withdrew its support? The obvious answers to these questions are that they got their strength tested on the floor of the legislature.

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

Here, Mr. Charan Singh called the Assembly on the 6th October and he was even prepared to summon it much earlier. The floor of the Assembly and not the drawing room of the Governor should have been the testing ground of the Government, but the Assembly was deliberately prevented from expressing its views. The Governor could not wait for just 96 hours. He arrogated to himself the power of the Assembly and passed judgment on the stability of the Ministry. There cannot be any analogy as drawn by my friend, Mr. Asoke Sen, between what happened in West Bengal and here. Because, in West Bengal, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee was not prepared to face the Assembly earlier than the scheduled date.

AN HON. MEMBER : So what? He was within the constitutional time limit.

SHRI P. K. DEO : May be. By deliberately by-passing the legislature, the Governor and the Prime Minister have flagrantly disregarded the resolution of the conference of Presiding Officers and of the conference of Governors who had made a unanimous recommendation. A categorical recommendation was made by the ARC which was presided over by no less a person than Shri Hanumanthaiya. They took full cognizance of the case which was decided by the Calcutta high court, and after giving full Consideration of the high court's finding, they have given their conclusions as such. The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission is as follows :

"When the Governor has reason to believe that the Ministry has ceased to command

a majority in the Assembly, he should come to a final conclusion on this question by summoning the Assembly, and ascertaining its verdict on the support enjoyed by the Ministry. When a question arises as to whether the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the majority in the Assembly, and the Chief Minister does not advise the Governor to summon the Assembly, the Governor may, if he thinks fit, *suo motu*, summon the Assembly for the purpose of obtaining its verdict on the question."

Sir, now, Shri Hanumanthaiya is the Law Minister, and he expressed identical views in the symposium that was held under the auspices of the Parliamentary Association last July. I would just request him to say how he reconciles now with the opinion of the Attorney-General which must have passed through his Ministry. How on earth he, as Law Minister, could subscribe to that view? Is he not functioning as Mr. Jekyll as Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission and as Mr. Hyde as Law Minister?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA)
rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, Order.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, they have got the right of reply. I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you raising a point of order?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : On a point of personal explanation.... (Interruption) I do not want to participate in this debate. Therefore, I will give my personal explanation if you want.

SERI P. K. DEO : I am not yielding.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We would like to hear the Law Minister.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am not participating in this debate.

SHRI NATH PAI : Why not ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : If he takes the Congress' time, I did not mind. But why should he take my time ? I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can take part in the discussion and explain it.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am not participating in the debate.

SHRI RABI RAY : Do you stick to your previous opinion as Chairman of the ARC ? (Interruptions).

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : If their over-anxiety expresses itself in this fashion, they will not be able to know the correct position. In every one of his speeches, the hon. member is fond of imputing motives to everybody, which is a very dishonourably thing to do. It is a very bad habit. I may straightaway say that I have not changed my opinion. This gentleman is quoting in a distorted way, without quoting the full report. If all that I have recommended is accepted by the leaders of the opposition, all these problems will be solved. This hon. member belonging to the Swatantra Party occupies a certain level in society. It is hardly consistent with his dignity and decorum to go on imputing motives merely because somebody writes for him this speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I take strong objection to it. What does he mean when he says that somebody has written my speech ? He will have to withdraw it. It is your duty, Mr. Chairman, to protect me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Hanumanthaiya, this was no personal explanation. If you could have really said that there was no contradiction, then there was some point.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Unfortunately the Minister has abused the courtesy shown to him by the hon. member.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is walking out !

SHRI P. K. DEO : I charge the Governor with dereliction of duty and the Prime Minister with culpable mischief by her active

political participation in the prolonged power struggle in UP, which was not befitting the high position she occupies. How is the Government going to justify the air dash of Shri K.C. Pant and Shri Chandrajit Yadav from the Congress session at Patna to Lucknow ? It is interesting to note that whenever a Governor or the President has acted and interpreted the various articles of the Constitution, it has always gone in favour of the ruling Congress party. After all, as Dada has pointed out, for their belly, they depend on the Government. They hold office at the pleasure of the President who is guided by the Council of Ministers.

We have seen what happened in Rajasthan. A day prior to the scheduled meeting of the Assembly, the Chief Minister resigned and the Assembly was not given an opportunity to pass a verdict about the stability of the Sukhadia ministry. In M. P., the Assembly was in session, discussing Demands for Grants. In the midst of the session, it was prorogued by the Governor. The Governor of UP sought the opinion of the Advocate General and the Legal Remembrance of UP, but as the finding of the Advocate General was not to his liking, he went over his head and asked for the Attorney General's advice. Under the Constitution, the Attorney General has no *locus standi* so far as the administration of a State is concerned. The Attorney General's advice has been patently a political advice; it is not a legal opinion.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : He is a servant of the Government.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Dada has rightly said that he is a servant of the Government.

The Attorney General was more concerned about defection and debasement of political standards, a charge which is most aptly applicable to the present Government, than the legal interpretation of the Constitution. His differentiation of the Chief Minister of a coalition government from the Chief Minister of a single party majority government is his own machination and is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. No where is there mention of parties or the composition of parties forming the govern-

ment so far as a coalition is concerned. If the Attorney General's view is to be respected, the Prime Minister should have been dismissed first.

I would like to take this opportunity for bringing to the notice of the House the role played in this toppling game by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Minister of State without portfolio, in her attempt to topple the Government in Orissa. All attempts were made. The fortnightly visits of Shri Jagannath Rao and Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, remaining there as State guests and utilising all the influence in purchasing M. L. As. are very well known in Orissa. It is a very good thing that the Chief Minister there did not ask the Governor to prorogue the Assembly but asked him to adjourn the Assembly and the Assembly is still continuing so that if there is a question at any date regarding the stability of the Ministry, the Assembly could be called the next day and it could be easily tested.

Here, in Uttar Pradesh, the Governor's recommendation for President's rule was *mala fide*, politically motivated and perverse because the Chief Minister not only claimed support of the majority as a result of the support placed by another combination but was also willing to have it tested sooner than the 6th October.

Another gross mistake that the Governor committed is that he did not accept the Chief Minister's advice for dismissing the various ministers. At that time, when the Chief Minister gave the advice to the Governor to dismiss his ministers and to reconstitute his Cabinet, he held a majority and Shri Kamlapati Tripathi had not withdrawn his support to Shri Charan Singh's government.

Reconstitution of the Cabinet is the prerogative of the Chief Minister. Under article 164 of the Constitution the power of the Chief Minister with regard to appointment of Ministers carries with it the necessary implication of the Chief Minister's right to advise the Governor with regard to the dismissal of a minister and that advice is equally binding on the Governor. As has been pointed out, the reconstitution of the cabinet has always been an inherent right and prerogative of the Chief Minister and the Governor is bound to accept

it. If the Governor accepted the word of the ruling Congress there, which had withdrawn support from the coalition, how will the Governor explain the continued representation of the ruling Congress ministers inside the Cabinet? There cannot be a coalition and a non-coalition at the same time.

If I had the time I would have quoted a passage from what an eminent Ex-Governor, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, has said regarding the state of affairs. She has expressed her deep indignation at what has happened there.

Another point of distress is the way the President behaved, like a rubber-stamp. Under article 356 of the Constitution the President has to be satisfied that the Government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is pertinent that this satisfaction may be derived not only from the Governor's report but also otherwise. I would like to underline the word "otherwise". He is entitled to judge matters for himself; he is not bound by the advice of the Cabinet in this regard, as Shastriji has rightly pointed and has quoted previous instances how our first revered President, Rajen Babu, behaved and many a time sent back the recommendation of the Government for reconsideration.

16 hrs.

In this regard, the President while on foreign soil, even after he received a cable from Mr. Charan Singh that things were not very happy here, instead of himself varying the things and satisfying himself as to whether there has been a constitutional breakdown went all the way and signed the Proclamation on the dotted lines which was specially sent by a courier to Kiev. The heavens were not going to fall till he came back from his foreign tour and satisfied himself about the situation here.

As was also pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, as the Chancellor of the Delhi University, the President requested the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. K. N. Raj, to wait and not to precipitate his resignation till he came back. In this case, he behaved with undue haste. Probably, by the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

time he came back, the Assembly would have met and the so-called ambiguous position would have been clarified. The Prime Minister did not want this. She precipitated the dirty game by procuring the President's signature. The President has taken the oath under the Constitution that to the best of his ability he will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law. But he fell into the trap. He was not bound to act where his personal satisfaction was necessary. If he is convinced of the ulterior motives of the Government, do you think he is still bound to sign on the dotted line? By doing that, he has not only violated the letter but also the spirit of the Constitution.

In the this regard, when this very article 356 was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly, this is what Dr. Ambedkar said :

"In fact, I share the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend, Mr. Gupta, yesterday that the proper thing we ought to expect is that such articles will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter. If at all they are brought into operation, I hope, the President, who is endowed with these powers, will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the provinces. I hope, the first thing we will do would be to issue a mere warning to a province that has erred, things were not happening in the way in which they were intended to happen in the Constitution. If that warning fails the second thing for him to do will be to order an election allowing the people of the province to settle masters by themselves. It is only when these two remedies fail that he would resort to this article. It is only in those circumstances he would resort to this article."

I would like to conclude by saying that this action of the President has received universal condemnation from nearly every legal and constitutional expert and from all political parties except Her Majesty's most loyal and faithful ally, the CPI who gave their unqualified support in this gerrymandering of the Constitution.

One redeeming feature of the situation is that a new awakening, a new awareness, has dawned on the minds of the people as to the emergence of a potential dictator and a crusader against the Constitution to uphold which she has taken oath. So, on this occasion I thought it my duty to support this motion. But at the same time, I strongly feel that the Governor alone should not be made the scapegoat and by passing this motion, we are leaving the Government scot-free. That is why I intended to move a censure motion. But, Sir, as you have disallowed it, I do not like to press it. I do feel that whatever has been done has been done to scuttle democracy in this country.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members in the Opposition have waxed eloquent when any judgment of a Governor is not suitable and not to their liking. I just now overheard Mr. Madhu Limaye saying, 'After all amend the Constitution'.

So long as there is this Constitution and there are certain powers with which the Governors are clothed, those discretionary powers shall be exercised by them. I wish to place before you one fact. When the Governor says that the President's rule should be recommended for UP, then these gentlemen find fault with the Governor, but, when the Governor agrees to the recommendation of the High-command of five political Parties and chooses Mr. T. N. Singh as Chief Minister, that exercise of his discretionary power by the Governor is lauded and welcomed by these gentlemen. It is only to-day that justice, law and everything in this country has become a subject of the debate and in that debate it is very easy for an ageing Dada to drag the Governor here and condemn him and ridicule him.

We have to go to the letter of the law and we have to see whether the Governor has honoured his oath to the Constitution.

It has been said that the Governor has done something for his belly. I am ashamed of the fact that a respectable senior Member of this House mentioned this thing in his speech. I do not know to what extent an aged man is entitled to go on saying whatever he likes

without being challenged by any section of the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, how can a Minister show his back to the Chair ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, it is in the handbook of Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I am inquiring about his welfare.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In any case, Sir, his back is preferable to his front.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Now, let us examine the veracity of the story of the Opposition.

On the 26th September 1970, the Cong. (O), Jana Sangh and the SSP informed the Governor that he should accept the view of the Chief Minister and drop the Ministers from the Ministry. They wanted the Ministers to be dropped from the Council, but they never elected Shri Charan Singh as a leader of their coalition party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Did you elect ?

SHRI R. K. SINHA : They never said that they would work under the leadership of Mr. Charan Singh as Chief Minister of UP.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We did say.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : You have said that later on, not at that time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : On the 26th.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Also at the same time this letter was given on the 26th. Between 24th and 26th.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Where were you then ?

SHRI R. K. SINHA : I can also puncture you. Don't be overbloated.

Between 24th and 26th September, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi claimed majority in the House and the majority of the present Mr. T. N. Singh's government is yet to be tested in the House. There are erosions in the SSP, in the BKD and in the Cong. (O) itself. These are the gentlemen who talk of the sanctity of the majority in the Assembly. Let them not claim their majority which is yet to be tested. The discretionary power which the Governor exercised may be proved wrong and then we shall be able to say that these gentlemen who find wrong with every action of ours, shall be in the dock of history.

Then, at the same time, Shri Girdhari Lal had also claimed in a statement to the Press, as Leader of the Opposition, that he should be called upon to form the government. At the same time, Shri Pannalal Gupta informed the Governor that 11 BKD Members are going against him. At this time Mr. Jairam Verma, the acting Chairman of UP BKD...

AN HON MEMBER : Now he is Chairman.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : He may be. Now the Chairman of UP BKD unit said that he was against a coalition there with right reactionary Parties. Mr. Charan Singh had written a letter asking for the dismissal of one of his General Secretaries because he took a bold stand in defence of parliamentary democracy in UP. These were the erosions; these were the challenges in U. P. At that time to say that 5 parties sitting together on a national level should meet and rubber stamp the nomination of Mr. T. N. Singh and it should be taken as sanction of the Constitution and to say that the discretion of the Governor is something which is fictitious, is a thing which cannot be justified. Today it is not the basic question of the Constitution which is at stake, What is at stake is something different. In U. P. what was the history of the Charan Singh Government ? Charan Singh imposed an Ordinance which meant the banning of the students' unions. He went back on the promise of the nationalisation of the sugar

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

industry, and he ignored the demands of the U. P. Government employees. He said, Jails are not picnic spots. He brought students into courts in handcuffs. They were ill-treated. One of the former colleagues of Shri Charan Singh, a former Deputy Home Minister was put in 'C' Class in jail.

Shri Charan Singh had at one time shown allegiance to the policy of the Indian National Congress and to Mrs. Gandhi. He had said at one time that the Bombay decisions of the Indian National Congress were correct. Yet what happened? His party voted in the Rajya Sabha against the Privy Purses Bill.

These were the things which brought about the erosion in the following of Shri Charan Singh.

It is not easy for the Government to have robber stamp formula for different situations, in different contexts.

Take the case of Punjab. In Punjab the Jan Sangh party withdrew but no Opposition leader came forward saying that he was prepared leader of the Opposition, to become the ultimate Chief Minister. Therefore, to quote the alternative of Punjab is to mis-quote history.

Sir, In India, we are experimenting with democracy. The case of one State may not be exactly treated as any kind of mathematical formula for another State. Where in the history of the world has it happened that the Chief Minister condemned his own Ministers when doubts were expressed about his majority in the coalition? The Chief Minister Mr. Charan Singh at that time wanted a lease of life, to lengthen his life, in order to organise massive defection. Let us not forget this.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had spoken about principles of democracy, and that there should be no defections. The basic idea of parliamentary democracy is at stake now. How was Charan Singh's BKD born? Charan Singh wanted to continue as Chief Minister for 5 or 6 days in order to kidnap the Cong. (O) and Jan Sangh, who had only a one point programme, namely the programme of toppling Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

I am today reminded of a few lines which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote : "There are promises to keep and miles to go." Mrs. Gandhi's Government has promises to keep and miles to go. When the caravan moves on and dogs bark nobody bothers. History will be ultimately written by us. Thank You.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, इसे एक संयोग की बात ही कहना चाहिए कि 2 अक्टूबर को महात्मा गांधी के जन्म-दिन पर उत्तर प्रदेश में लोकतंत्र की हत्या हुई और आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के जन्म दिन पर उस की शव-परीक्षा की जा रही है। शव-परीक्षा में इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अन्ततोगत्वा उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी सरकार कायम करने के सत्तारूढ़ दल के मंसुबे चकनाचूर हो गए। वहाँ राष्ट्रवाद, लोकतंत्र और आर्थिक-सामाजिक न्याय में विश्वास करने वाले दलों की विजय हुई। प्रधान मंत्री का प्रदेश स्वयं उन्हीं के लिए वाटरलू बन गया। जो भी विजय प्राप्त हुई है उसे हमें सुदृढ़ बनाना होगा और भविष्य में भी सत्ता हड़पने के इस प्रकार के प्रयत्नों को विफल करना होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रकरण में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण प्रसंग खड़े होते हैं। राज्यपाल रेड्डी ने एक नये घातक सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया है। यह किसी दल का प्रश्न नहीं है, संसदीय लोकतंत्र के भविष्य से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है। उन्होंने एक दल के मुख्य मंत्री में और मिली-जुली सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री में भेद करने का प्रयत्न किया है। उन का कहना है कि मिली जुली सरकार का मुख्य मंत्री यह सलाह नहीं दे सकता कि जिन मंत्रियों ने उस का विश्वास खो दिया, उन्हें या तो त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए या राज्यपाल को उन्हें पद से मुक्त कर देना चाहिए। यह तो भारत के संविधान को नये ढंग से लिखने का प्रयत्न है। हमारा संविधान एक दलीय सरकार में या बहु-दलीय सरकार में कोई अन्तर नहीं करता। मुख्य मंत्री जब तक मुख्य मंत्री है, फिर वह अल्पमत में है या बहुमत में है, फिर वह एक दल का मुख्य

मंत्री है या अनेक दलों का मुख्य मंत्री है, इस बात का अधिकार रखता है कि जिसे चाहे मंत्री बनाए और जिसे चाहे मंत्री पद से मुक्त कर दे।

सभापति जी, केन्द्र में क्या स्थिति होती अगर कांग्रेस के विभाजन के बाद भी डा० राम-सुभग सिंह, श्री पूनाचा और श्री जयमुख लाल हाथी इस्तीफा देने से इनकार कर देते ? क्या राष्ट्रपति महोदय यह कहते कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अल्पमत में रह गई, इसलिए अब वह इस्तीफा दें ? ऐसा कोई राष्ट्रपति कह नहीं सकता। ऐसा किसी गवर्नर को भी कहना नहीं चाहिए। युनाइटेड किंगडम की बात कही जाती है। आइवर जैनिंग्स आप उठा कर देखें। “केबिनेट गवर्नमेंट” नामक पुस्तक में जैनिंग्स ने उदाहरण दिया है, जब वहाँ माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट थी 1839 और 1931 के बीच में, तब भी तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने सम्राट या सम्राज्ञी को जो कुछ सलाह दी, वह सलाह मानी गई। एटार्नी जनरल ने ऐसी सलाह दी है जो सारे लोकतंत्र के ढाँचे को चरमराकर टूटने के लिए विवश कर सकती है। अगर मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री को अपने मंत्रियों को चयन करने का अधिकार नहीं है, उन्हें हटाने का अधिकार नहीं है तो फिर क्लेक्टिव रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं रह सकती। मुझे याद है संविधान सभा में इस सवाल पर बड़ी बहस हुई थी। मैं डा० अम्बेडकर का एक उद्धरण सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

“No person shall be retained as member of the Cabinet if the Prime Minister says that he shall be dismissed.”

जो बात प्रधान मंत्री पर लागू होती है केन्द्र में वह मुख्य पर लागू होती है। मुख्य मंत्री अल्पमत है या बहुमत में हैं यह प्रश्न इस संदर्भ में नहीं उठता।

घटना चक्र इस प्रकार है। 24 तारीख को

चौधरी चरण सिंह ने कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों से इस्तीफे माँगे। जिनसे इस्तीफे माँगे गये उनमें एक भारतीय क्रांति दल का मंत्री भी था। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस के मंत्री जब मुख्य मंत्री का विश्वास खो चुके थे तो अपने पद से स्वयं हट जाते। यही नैतिकता का तकाजा था, यही शालेयता की माँग थी। मगर सभापति जी, वेशर्मी की हृद हो गई। यह बात इतिहास में लिखी जायेगी। संसदीय लोकतंत्र की प्रक्रिया में एक कलंक के रूप में सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के माथे पर यह बात अंकित रहेगी कि दल ने अपना समर्थन हटा लिया लेकिन उसके मंत्री गण मंलि-मंडल में कायम रहे। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर डा० राम सुभग सिंह प्रधान मंत्री से नाता तोड़ने के बाद भी मंत्रिमंडल में बने रहते तो क्या राम सुभग सिंह की प्रशंसा की जाती ? मगर आज कोई नहीं है सत्तारूढ़ दल में जो अपने दल के मंत्रियों के आचरण के बारे में एक शब्द भी कहे। उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल संविधान की हत्या नहीं हुई है, राजनैतिक नैतिकता को भी समाप्त किया गया है।

लेकिन मैं राज्यपाल रेड्डी की बात कर रहा था। राज्यपाल रेड्डी 27 सितम्बर तक चौधरी चरण सिंह को मुख्य मंत्री मानते रहे थे। कांग्रेस ने समर्थन वापस लिया ता० 24 को, उस समय राज्यपाल ने नहीं कहा कि समर्थन वापस ले लिया है, अब आप अल्पमत में हैं, इस्तीफा दे दीजिये। राज्यपाल महोदय विचार करते रहे, 25 बीत गई, 26 बीत गई और ता० 27 को चौधरी चरण सिंह के कहने पर राज्यपाल ने कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों के विभाग ले लिए। स्पष्ट है कि उस दिन उन्होंने माना कि चौधरी चरण सिंह का बहुमत है, वह मुख्य मंत्री हैं। अगर ता० 27 को चौधरी चरण सिंह मुख्य मंत्री थे और उनके कहने पर विभाग लिए जा सकते थे और राज्यपाल महोदय विभाग लेने का आदेश दे सकते थे तो राज्यपाल महोदय उनकी सलाह मान कर सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मंत्रियों को अपने पद से मुक्त क्यों नहीं कर सकते थे ?

यह भी कहना गलत है कि चौधरी चरण सिंह का समर्थन करने का वचन भारतीय जनसंघ और कांग्रेस संगठन ने बाद में दिया। सभापति महोदय, आप राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये—इतनी हास्यास्पद रिपोर्ट राज्यपाल के उत्तरदायी पद पर बैठने वाला व्यक्ति कैसे दे सकता है—मुझे आश्चर्य लगता है। इसके पृष्ठ 4 पर वह लिखते हैं—

“Till the writing of this report, none of the Political parties has given any specific indication that it will support any new Government headed by Shri Charan Singh.”

यह रिपोर्ट ता० 29 की है। पृष्ठ 5 पर शुरू में कहा जाता है—

“On the 26th September, Shri Mdaho Prasad Tripathy, leader of the Jan Sangh Legislature party, and Shri Girdhari Lal, leader of the Congress. Organisation Legislature Party, wrote to me extending their support to the present Government headed by Shri Charan Singh.”

ता० 26 को चौधरी चरण सिंह को बहुमत का समर्थन था, सदस्यों की संख्या 255 थी, राज्यपाल को लिख कर सूचना दी जा चुकी थी, मगर राज्यपाल ने उस बहुमत को नहीं माना।

सभापति जी, जब चौधरी चरण सिंह मुख्य मंत्री बनने के लिए निर्मलित किए गए थे, तब वह एक दल के नेता थे, उस दल का बहुमत नहीं था, सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस ने बाद में समर्थन दिया, लेकिन यहाँ तो दो दलों ने समर्थन दे दिया, लिखित समर्थन दे दिया था। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा—मंत्रीमंडल का मविष्य विधान सभा में तय होगा, विधान सभा की बैठक ता० 6 को होने वाली थी। चौधरी चरण सिंह ता० 31 या ता० 1 को भी विधान सभा

बुलाने के लिए तैयार थे, मगर राज्यपाल महोदय रुके नहीं।

संविधान में राज्यपालों को एक महत्वपूर्ण पद दिया गया है, वे राज्य के प्रमुख हैं, राष्ट्र-पति के प्रतिनिधि हैं, वे केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच में एक कड़ी हैं, उन्हें भारत के संविधान का संरक्षण और परिरक्षण करना है। लेकिन क्या राज्यपाल इसी तरह से आचरण करेंगे? समान परिस्थितियों में राज्यपाल अलग अलग ढंग से आचरण करते हैं। राजस्थान में डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द ने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया कि निर्दलीय सदस्यों को लेकर बहुमत हो सकता है, वह उनके स्वविवेक का निर्णय था। राज्यपाल श्री चक्रवर्ती ने राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह को बरखास्त कर दिया क्योंकि उन की राय में दल-बदल हो रहा था। श्री धर्मवीर ने पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को बरखास्त कर दिया, क्योंकि श्री अजय मुखर्जी यद्यपि विधान सभा बुलाने के लिए तैयार थे, लेकिन थोड़ा समय चाहते थे और राज्यपाल को कोई अधिकार नहीं था कि वह विधान सभा बुलाने के लिए मजबूर करते। पंजाब के राज्यपाल श्री पावटे ने दूसरा मापदण्ड अपनाया। लखनऊ की माया सबसे अलग है। यह सब क्या है?

क्या राज्यपालों को स्वविवेक के अधिकार का मतमाने ढंग से प्रयोग करने की छूट दी जायगी? क्या स्वविवेक के नाम पर राज्यपाल संविधान की अवहेलना करेंगे? लोकतन्त्रीय प्रक्रियाओं की हत्या करेंगे? क्या स्वविवेक के नाम पर राज्यपाल केन्द्र की कठपुतली के रूप में काम करेंगे? अगर ऐसा करेंगे तो भारत का संघात्मक शासन—फ़ैडरल कांस्टीट्यूशन खतरे में पड़ जायगा। अब केन्द्र में एक दल की सरकार और प्रदेशों में अलग अलग दलों की सरकारें होंगी, उन सरकारों में मतभेद भी होंगे। राज्यपालों को न्याय की तराजू के दोनों पलड़ों को बराबर रखना होगा राज्यपाल को संविधान की गरिमा की रक्षा करनी होगी, लेकिन इन सारे मामलों में जयपुर से लेकर लखनऊ तक राज्य-

पालों ने अलग-अलग ढंग से स्वविवेक के अधिकारों का उपयोग किया, मगर परिणाम एक ही निकला, जो सत्तारूढ़ दल था, वह लाभ में रहा और जो इधर बैठते हैं, वे घाटे में रहे इसका कारण क्या है ?

सभापति जी श्री हनुमंतैया जी सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब आर्टिकल 356 पर संविधान सभा में बहस हो रही थी, उस समय श्री हनुमंतैया ने एक चेतावनी दी थी। आज मुझे उन के ऊपर दया आती है। एटार्नी जनरल की राय की हम बहुत चर्चा सुन रहे हैं, मगर विधि मंत्रालय की राय क्या है, यह पता नहीं लगता है। उस समय श्री हनुमंतैया ने कहा था—

“This is what article 365 (6) has to do, but in supporting this article, I wish to sound a note of warning. Let those people who think that they are making hay while the sun shines take note of the future also. If this article is worked, as we have apprehended, in the interest of the classes or the communities that have taken hold of the Government of India, the people will not keep quite. That will be the starting of trouble to break the much sought after Indian unity and Indian nationalism.”

आज श्री हनुमंतैया की चेतावनी हमारे कानों में गूँज रही है। विधि मंत्री के पद पर बैठ कर वह अपनी चेतावनी को भले ही न दोहराये, लेकिन उन की चेतावनी आज भी उतनी ही सार्थक है। अगर हमें भारत को एक रखना है, अगर प्रजातन्त्र को सफल बनाना है तो राज्यपालों को निष्पक्ष संवैधानिक प्रमुख के नाते आचरण करना होगा।

सभापति महोदय, यह भी बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि जब राज्यपाल महोदय ने राष्ट्रपति को रिपोर्ट भेजी, तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने तक का कष्ट नहीं किया। कम से कम हमारे पास इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे यह पता लग सके

कि उन्होंने दूसरे पक्ष की बात भी जानने की कोशिश की। वह विदेश गये थे, लेकिन विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने उन्हें वहाँ भी तार दिए थे, चौधरी चरण सिंह का केवल उन के पास था, उन से यह प्रार्थना की जा चुकी थी कि आप थोड़े दिन रुक जायें, दिल्ली आने के बाद निर्णय कीजिए। 6 अक्टूबर को विधान सभा की बैठक होने वाली थी, लेकिन 2 अक्टूबर को विधान सभा को मूर्छित कर दिया गया, चौधरी चरण सिंह के मंत्रि-मंडल को अलग कर दिया गया, अगर तीन दिन राष्ट्रपति महोदय रुक जाते तो कोई आसमान नहीं टूट जाता। 96 घंटे बाद राष्ट्रपति महोदय आकर सारी परिस्थितियों पर विचार कर सकते थे। अभी श्री देव ने डा० अम्बेडकर के भाषण का उद्धरण दिया है, मैं उसी को दोहराना चाहता हूँ—

“I hope the President who is endowed with this power will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the Province.”

यह संविधान के निर्माता डा० अम्बेडकर की आशा थी, मगर डा० अम्बेडकर को यह पता नहीं था कि नई दिल्ली का शासन ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में चला जायगा जो शासन को अपने हाथ में रखने के लिये या उत्तर प्रदेश पर अपनी हुकूमत कायम रखने के लिये संविधान की धज्जियाँ उड़ा देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है—राज्यपाल रेड्डी कहते हैं कि चौधरी चरण सिंह का बहुमत नहीं था, तो क्या पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी का बहुमत था। मुझे त्रिपाठी जी के साथ बड़ी सहानुभूति है। ऐसा लगता है कि उन की जन्मपत्ती में मुख्य मंत्री बनने के कोई ग्रह नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर बहुमत चौधरी चरण सिंह के साथ नहीं था तो वह कमलापति त्रिपाठी को मुख्य मंत्री पद का निमंत्रण दे सकते थे, त्रिपाठी जी सरकार बना सकते थे। विधान सभा को मूर्छित करने की कार्यवाही क्यों हुई? लेकिन मूर्छित इसलिए किया गया,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विधान सभा को सस्पेंड इसलिए किया गया कि राज्यपाल महोदय सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस को मेम्बरों की खरीद-फरोस्त करने का मौका देना चाहते थे। पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी का बहुमत नहीं था, राज्यपाल इस बात को जानते थे, लेकिन बहुमत बनाने का समय दिया गया, ईमान को खरीदो, लखनऊ के बाजार में आत्मा का सौदा करो। लोभ से, लालच से, भय से, प्रपंच से, किसी तरह से भी उत्तर प्रदेश हाथ से नहीं जाना चाहिए। मुझे दुख है कि राज्यपाल महोदय केन्द्र के इस षड्यन्त्र में शामिल हो गए। उन्होंने न केवल अपने लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपकीर्ति अर्जित की है, उन्होंने राज्यपाल के पद को भी कलंकित किया है।

आज राज्यपाल का पद विवाद का विषय बन गया है और यह माँग की जा रही है कि राज्यपाल के पद को समाप्त कर दो। हमारे डी एम के के मित्र भी माँग कर रहे हैं कि उनके अधिकारों को कम करो। यह परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई? क्योंकि राज्यपालों को मोहरा बनाकर केन्द्र ने राजनीति की शतरंज पर अपनी गोटी लाल करनी चाही और इसलिए आज राज्यपाल का पद भी खतरे में पड़ गया है।

इस सारे मामले में केन्द्र सरकार का जो रवैया है उसके बारे में कहना चिकने घड़े पर पानी डालने के समान है। जब हम कहते हैं कि वर्तमान शासन में तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं और जब हम कहते हैं येनकेन प्रकारेण सत्ता अपने हाथ में बनाये रखने के लिए यह सरकार सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार है तो इस तरह की घटनाएँ हमारी नजर में रहती हैं। मुझे खेद है कि प्रधान मन्त्री सदन में नहीं हैं। हम जब कभी कहते हैं कि वे तानाशाही रवैया अपना रही हैं तो वे नाराज हो जाती हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्योंकि आप उनको देखकर उग्र रूप धारण करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस ने, जब कांग्रेस संयुक्त थी, तब राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की सलाह नहीं मानी तो प्रधान मंत्री ने पार्टी को तोड़ दिया। जब राजाओं का जेबखर्च और विशेषाधिकार समाप्त करने का विधेयक राज्य सभा ने स्वीकार नहीं किया तब प्रधान मंत्री ने एकजीक्यूटिव आर्डर से वह काम करके दिखाया। और जब उत्तर प्रदेश की गद्दी पर पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी को सीधे रूप से आरूढ़ करने में प्रधान मंत्री सफल नहीं हुई तो फिर उन्होंने संविधान की अवहेलना करके, राज्यपाल के पद का दुरुपयोग करके उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को भंग करवा दिया। ये प्रवृत्तियाँ तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं जिनका हम विरोध कर रहे हैं। क्या यह इसलिये है कि इसमें प्रधान मंत्री को दक्षिणपंथी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का समर्थन प्राप्त है। देश में एक ही ऐसा दल था जिसने उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल के आचरण का समर्थन किया है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्योंकि वे दलदल में नहीं पड़ना चाहते थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्योंकि वे गले तक दलदल में डूबे हुए हैं। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि समय आ गया जब राज्यपालों के स्वविवेक के अधिकारों को असंदिग्ध शब्दों में स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए। राज्यपालों के लिए नापने के अलग अलग गज नहीं होने चाहिए। स्वविवेक के अधिकार क्या हैं, मैं संविधान की धारा पढ़कर बताना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन संविधान स्पष्ट है। किसी मंत्री का त्यागपत्र लेना या न लेना राज्यपाल के ऊपर नहीं है बल्कि मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर है। राज्यपालों की डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर्स के बारे में जैसे किस परिस्थिति में राज्यपाल किस ढंग से आचरण करेगा और उसके आचरण में एकरूपता होगी या नहीं, इसके लिए संवैधानिक निर्देश होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति के सवाल पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए।

मेरे मित्र श्री नाथ पाई ने एक विधेयक पेश किया है कि उनकी नियुक्ति संसद में पृष्ठ कराई जाये—एक तरीका यह हो सकता है। दूसरा तरीका यह हो सकता है कि एक पैनल बनाया जाए जिसमें विरोधी दलों की सलाह भी ली जाये और उस पैनल से राज्यपाल बनाये जायें। वे केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल के कठपुतले न हों बल्कि सच्चे अर्थों में संविधान के संरक्षक हों।

तीसरी बात यह है कि एटार्नी जनरल महोदय, श्री नीरेन डे ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सारे प्रकरण में अपने पद की गरिमा के अनुकूल काम नहीं किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो सलाह चाहिए थी वही सलाह उन्होंने दी। राज्यपाल को वह सलाह माननी नहीं चाहिए थी और श्री नीरेन डे को वह सलाह देनी भी नहीं चाहिए थी। श्री नीरेन डे को त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए और अगर वे त्यागपत्र नहीं देते हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि उन्हें ससम्मान विदा कर दे। ऐसा व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार को जरूर किसी खाई में पटकेंगा और जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में आपको पराजय का मुंह देखना पड़ा, अगर ऐसी गलत सलाह ही मिलेगी तो फिर से पराजय का मुंह देखना पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, हम इसके साथ हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि सदन भी इसे स्वीकार करेगा।

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's eloquence was beautiful, his facts and observations were not equally beautiful. He criticised the Attorney-General without realising that the Attorney-General was merely advocating the opinion which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's party itself had put up in the Punjab. On much flimsier grounds, in the Punjab, the Jan Sangh had advocated, when it came to the resignation of a few Ministers, that the Governor ought to dismiss the Chief Minister. When this opinion comes from the Jan Sangh, it is then fair.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is wrong. That was the stand of the Punjab

Jan Sangh. But the Central Jan Sangh did not accept it. (Interruption)

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : Thank you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are you prepared, on behalf of your party, to say like this ?

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : I am not speaking on behalf of Shri Vajpayee's party. I will come to the stand that our party took. I would urge that the condemnation that had been indulged in this House about the opinion of the Attorney-General has been extremely unfair. I sat here for the last two hours hoping to hear somebody say something worth-while by quoting books on the Constitution, and constitutional precedents, whereby it would be established that the Attorney-General gave a wrong opinion. The Attorney-General's opinion was based primarily on his reply to two points, the first of which was, could the Chief Minister dismiss the Ministers, and secondly, should the Chief Minister be allowed to continue in the given situation. Now, both Shri Charan Singh and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee have quoted Jennings in support of their opinion that Ministers can be dismissed. Let me tell Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that Jennings's book is clear. Lord Salisbury, writing to Queen Victoria in 1890, has said that there has not been a single case of the dismissal of a Minister. For months in this country we have gone on with this argument that a Chief Minister has the right to dismiss a Minister. I would like to put it to the great constitutionalists of this House and I would also like to put it to the greatest legal luminaries in this country who have spoken, to produce before this country a single case where a Minister has been dismissed. There is not one case that could be found in world history.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In Vindhya Pradesh, one Minister was dismissed.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA (Hissar) : In Punjab also.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : We are speaking about Jennings, the great holy book that is quoted by Shri Charan Singh and

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

that is quoted by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. What was the situation in Uttar Pradesh ? It was not a question of a single Minister being in conflict with the Chief Minister; it was a situation unparalleled in constitutional history where the majority of the Cabinet, the majority of the Government, was being sought to be dismissed on grounds whatsoever by the Chief Minister. Let Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee refer to Jennings again and let him see that in every case in England, whenever the political base of a government has been changed, be it in 1915 with Mr. Asquith, or be it in 1931 with Ramsay Macdonald, always the Prime Minister resigned before he changed the political complexion of the Cabinet. Let me remind Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee about Sir Winston Churchill who, in 1945, had a majority in the Government, but when he decided to do away with the Labour Ministers, he first resigned and then continued. But this was the one thing that Shri Charan Singh was not willing to do. He wanted to do away with the ministers. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri has spoken with passion about the expenditure incurred by the UP Governor. Let him remember that the report he has referred to does not refer to this Governor. What about the Chief Minister who kept 27 ministers unemployed ? Their rooms were locked up; they were not supposed to do anything and yet the public exchequer was to continue spending money on those people ? Is this the kind of Chief Minister we want ?

What was the situation prevailing in UP ? So much has been made of the fact that the Assembly had been convened. But it is not realised that for the Assembly meeting, no agenda was drawn up by the Cabinet. They had not discussed the repeal of ordinances or their legitimation then which had to be done. With what agenda would the Assembly have met ? The Assembly was to consider a motion of no-confidence by the SSP. Today no doubt the SSP will wax eloquent in support of the motion, but let me remind the SSP of what it said then. Here is a copy of the statement of the Central leadership of the SSP, which says :

“Mr. Charan Singh's Government was an anti-people Government and an admixture of mulishness with the arrogance

of power that had made Mr. Charan Singh take positions in recent months striking at the very roots of democratic life in UP.”

This was the resolution that the Assembly would have considered and there would be a vote of no confidence in the Council of Ministers which did not have confidence in the Chief Minister ! If at all the Constitutional position had ever broken down, here was that situation. What is the use of referring to Bengal or Punjab ? In Punjab, nobody had come forward saying that the majority was with them and that they should form the Government. What Mr. Charan Singh should have done was to have resigned, as the Governor told him to do and thereafter staked his claim to form a Government and that would be tested in the House.

There are two other things which are quoted repeatedly. One is the ARC. Let me refer to it. It is the report of the study team on State level administration. Interestingly enough, Mr. Charan Singh himself was a member of this committee. It says :

“Situations have arisen in the past and may arise in future where the Chief Minister, who is doubtful of majority support in the legislature is either reluctant to face the legislature as suggested by the Governor or unwilling to quit office. In a situation of this kind, the Governor appears to have no choice but to dismiss the ministry in exercise of his powers under article 164 of the Constitution, if he is personally convinced that the ministry has lost support of the legislature.”

The whole point is, it is only a person who enjoys clear support that can face the Assembly. You cannot count on the support of one party and say, “I shall use this to bargain”. We are charged with bringing defections. Does Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri remember that the BKD was born out of defections ?

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : What about your party ?

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : He thought

he could continue as Chief Minister and he hoped that with power and patronage he could command a majority. But later events have proved that Shri Charan Singh was not to be chosen by this conglomeration of groups because it was Mr. T. N. Singh who emerged and not Mr. Charan Singh when the parties met. Had they been so clear, they would have elected him formally and said, "Here is the leader of our united party."

So, if there was sin in somebody's heart, the sin was not in our heart the sin was in the heart of people who wanted to stick to office and use that office to continue in it. The crisis in Uttar Pradesh was not born because of something that the Prime Minister did, the crisis in Uttar Pradesh was born because Shri Charan Singh did the most unique thing in the history of the constitutional world by wanting to dismiss the majority of his colleagues. The Governor refused to satisfy such a demand and rightly so.

I make bold to say that if at any time from any constitutional precedent anywhere anybody here can bring forward an example where a Chief Minister or Prime Minister has been able to dismiss a minister who has refused to resign, then the Attorney General is wrong. If they can bring any sort of example to show that a Chief Minister, who has lost not only the confidence of the Assembly but even of his own government and Cabinet, should be allowed to continue by the Governor, then we are wrong.

Where I do feel sorry is that in all this shouting, noise and misquotation it is my party that has suffered because the precedent has been in France—and it has been in Great Britain continuously—that when the position is not defined, when there is no clear majority for a single party, it is the duty of the Sovereign or the President or the Governor to call upon the leader of the largest party. Shri Kamlapati was denied that. We have suffered, the Cong (O) has benefited and Shri Charan Singh brought about an extremely undemocratic painful situation for which the people of my State suffered.

This motion does not deserve to be considered.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Mr. Chairman, strong views have been expressed by many hon. friends condemning the attitude of the Governor of U. P. inside the House and outside. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said that democracy had been murdered in U. P. My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, said that morality also had been butchered. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, the prospective President of the Congress (Opposition), described it in Patna on September 28 as, "by asking Shri Charan Singh to resign a virtual rape of democracy had taken place."

In this regard I entirely agree with all these views of our hon. friends. But I want to ask one question: Is this the first time that a virtual rape of democracy had taken place? No. Several times. I want to ask the Congress (Opposition): What was it doing on all these occasions? I accuse them that they were with the rapists and not with the victims.

Shri Morarji Desai said in his address to the Indore Press Club that the Governor's step was wrong. He also charged the U. P. Governor with having acted wrongly and obviously under pressure from New Delhi. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also said that the conspiracy had been hatched from New Delhi. I also agree with their views. They are our reverend leaders. Both were in the Prime Minister's Cabinet for a long time. But, public memory may be short but they still remember the recent West Bengal episode. We know that formerly Shrimati Gandhi was reluctant to dismiss the West Bengal ministry. At the Internal Affairs Committee held in her house late on November 19, Shrimati Gandhi canvassed support for her views not to dismiss the West Bengal ministry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How does he know that?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I will tell you. But two days later Shri Morarji Desai applied pressure and Shrimati Gandhi also yielded. This inside story was revealed recently by the eminent journalist, Shri Pran Chopra, in the *Free Press Journal*. I agree with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's views and Shri Morarji Desai's views that pressure had been used from New Delhi because whenever they speak they speak

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

with the first-hand information that they gained during their ministership.

In my own language, there is a proverb which says : The invisible limbs of a snake are visible only to another snake. These shady deals are well-known to friends like Mr. Morarji Desai and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. I ask the Congress (Opposition) leaders, specially Mr. Morarji Desai and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, to be candid about these things. Let us know how conspiracy has been hatched and how pressure has been applied on Governors from New Delhi. Let them reveal it to the public. I ask them to be candid with us and the public and have the courage enough to earn the disgrace they deserve.

You ask Mrs. Indira Gandhi to apologise and join with you. What people ask is the same thing that you should apologise for your sins of commission and omission in the past and then start your political career anew. That was the verdict of the people of Kerala. That is going to be the verdict of the people from end to end of our land in the next election. I say all this only to establish that not they but we have the moral authority to criticise the role of the Governor.

We accuse the Governor is guilty of gross impropriety by short circuiting the legislature. By deliberately by passing the Assembly, the Governor has flagrantly disregarded the Resolution adopted in 1968 Conference of the Presiding Officers of Parliament and Legislature, the categorical recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the conventions evolved at the Governor's Conferences and the recent precedents as in Punjab.

The central issue of the controversy relating to the role of the Governor in this context revolves around a few questions. The first question is whether the Governor could refuse to relieve 14 Ministers against the advice of the Chief Minister. The second question is whether the Governor could call for the resignation of the Chief Minister just because the other group in the coalition withdrew its support. To answer these questions, we should go deep into the premise chosen by Dr. Gopala Reddy. In his Report he says :

"The Chief Minister of a coalition Government cannot be treated at par with the Chief Minister of a single party majority Government in the matter of removal of Ministers or reconstitution of Council of Ministers which involves a fundamental change in the complexion of the Government."

This is a strange and untenable theory. No where in the Constitution there is any reference to a party Government. There is no reference at all for a majority party or a coalition party Ministry. The Constitution recognises the President, the Prime Minister appointed by the President and the council of Ministers appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. At the State level, there is the Governor, the Chief Minister appointed by the Governor and the Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

The idea of a party system comes in because of Article 74 (3) which speaks for the Centre and Article 164 (2) Which speaks for the States. The Article 74 (3) says :

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

The article 164 (2) says :

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State."

The President or the Governor appoints a Prime Minister or a Chief Minister for the working of these Articles 74 (3) and 164 (2) so that when man is appointed, the party for which he is the leader would continue to have their confidence in him.

Technically, under our Constitution, it is open to the President or to the Governor to call upon the man in the street to be the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister and on his advice appoint the Council of Ministers. On such appointment, irrespective of the party basis of the elections, if the Parliament or the Assembly support that Council of Ministers. It can function. So, the crucial test is whatever may be the party system,

the ultimate object is collective responsibility to the House. This can be decided only by the House and not by the Governor in the Raj Bhavan. By refusing to accept the resignation of 14 Ministers, by asking the Chief Minister to resign, and by recommending the President's Rule just hundred hours before the meeting of the Assembly, the Governor is guilty of gross impropriety by short-circuiting the legislature.

A single Party majority sometimes makes no sense in our political system unless that single major political Party is a disciplined Party.

The undivided Congress, we know during the glorious days when it was united, after all functioned as a coalition of diverse interests and groups and it was plagued by internal feuds.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are doing the same now.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : After the First General Elections in East Punjab the Congress Party had 70 seats in a house of 77 and only seven seats were held by the Opposition. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava became the Chief Minister. A rival group headed by Mr. Bhimsen Sachar started giving head-ache. The Congress Parliamentary Board, at the instance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, issued a directive to the Chief Minister to resign and President's rule was clamped.

So, the theory that a coalition Chief Minister is different from a Chief Minister of a single majority Party is a figment of imagination of the Governor. This is a false premise taken by Dr. Gopala Reddy from which he derived wrong conclusions. The only factor which should be considered by the Governor at all times should be whether a Chief Minister can command the collective responsibility of the legislature and the positive proof of this can be made not in the Raj Bhavan but in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Charan Singh might have lost the confidence of the largest single group in the House, viz. the Congress (R); but not of the Assembly as a whole. That is our contention. So the Governor precipitated a constitutional

crisis. There might have been a case for intervention by the Governor if the Chief Minister felt shy to face the legislature or if he was reluctant to face the Assembly, as happened in West Bengal. Moreover, these 14 Ministers, when asked to resign did not resign. So, it means, regarding the Ministry concerned, they were together with Mr. Charan Singh technically at least. That is one point of view.

Then comes the question of the dismissal of the Ministers. A Chief Minister cannot be dismissed as long as he fulfils Art. 164 (2) i. e., as long as he is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. A Governor cannot also appoint a person as Minister without the advice of the Chief Minister. So, if the Chief Minister withdraws his advice, naturally he should accept that. So, the real appointing authority of a Minister is only the Chief Minister and the Governor is merely a constitutional head

AN HON. MEMBER : Rubber stamp.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :for signing the appointment order. That is our contention.

Dr. Gopala Reddy complains that the Chief Minister sought the removal of the Ministers on the basis of political difference. In a Press Conference he has also said :

"Had it been on the basis of misconduct, misdemeanour or abuse of power, he would have agreed to their dismissal."

But, again, his theory is untenable and does not have the support of constitutional authorities. Sir Ivor Jennings says in his famous book, 'Cabinet Government' :

"It must be remembered, too, that the Prime Minister's decision to bring about a change of Ministers is not necessarily an accusation of incompetence or bad administration, it might be due to political conditions."

This is what has happened in UP. Not long ago our Prime Minister removed some of her junior colleagues, not because of misconduct or misdemeanour or because of

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

abuse of power, but because of political difference. So, any Chief Minister can do that. This is our contention.

Sir, almost all the Parties have agreed that what has happened in UP is a fraud on the Constitution. But they also agree that the situation has been rectified and the false step has been retrieved.

So, to-day we are discussing a *fait accompli*. If a crime has been committed in UP, what we are doing now is nothing but an autopsy or a post-mortem. We are not discussing it here for discussion's sake or to exhibit our debating skills. We should go deep into the problem and strive to find out through this autopsy how the constitutional methods and weapons have been used to kill a live democratic organism, the State Legislature.

To-day we are fixing the guilt on Dr. Gopala Reddy; yesterday it was on Mr. Dharam Vira or Dr. Sampurna Nand. To-day it is in U.P. Yesterday it was in West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Andhra and twenty other places.

17 hrs.

I do not find fault with the individuals alone. During the past 20 years our leadership has failed to evolve sound conventions, usages and customs. Even though we had stability in the Nehru era the federal authority miserably failed to create an impartial image with the result that the Constitution was either by-passed or tampered with.

What we require is a tamper proof constitution. So we should amend the Constitution in such a way that no U.P. episode will recur again. Clauses to be amended are those regarding the Governor's powers and Art. 356 which paves the way for the President's rule in a State.

Another way out is as suggested by Mr. Vajpayee to give guidelines to the Governors in relation to the discharge of their duties.

During a Symposium held in New Delhi on May 2, 1970, our Vice President Mr.

Pathak opposed this idea. But Mr. Hanumanthaiya did not agree with Mr. Pathak and said that without guidelines the Governors of various States may be inclined to adopt different actions with respect to identical or similar situations. That is what is happening now. Mr. Hanumanthaiya was then the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Now he is our Law Minister. He is in a position to implement what he has preached. I do not think ARC Chairman, Mr. Hanumanthaiya will contradict Law Minister Hanumanthaiya.

But then there is one difficulty. These guidelines as suggested by our friend may not be justiciable in a court of law. In these days where democracy is in the sellers' market who can vouchsafe that these guidelines will not be flouted at convenience?

In fact Dr. Ambedkar mooted the idea for incorporating in the Constitution a new Instrument of Instructions to serve as a guideline to the President and the Governors. He said that the President who flouts them can be impeached and the Governor dismissed.

But Mr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer posed a question that a non-exhaustive list of conventions might cause the executive to think that all powers not mentioned in the list belong to them and will cause a conflict. So the idea was dropped then.

Another idea was about the constitution of the Non-Partisan Council to advise the President on these crucial matters. In fact Mr. B. N. Rao, one of the founding fathers of the Constitution proposed for a Council of State or a sort of rivy Council to advise the President. But it was rejected then. Can we revive that idea? Is it possible? Naturally, the Council will consist of eminent lawyers, legal luminaries, ex-chief justices of Supreme Court, High Courts, etc.

What is happening now with regard to U.P. As Mr. Sen pointed out, the bar of the high court of U. P. is divided. As has been pointed out by somebody else, the supreme court bar is divided on this issue. We will be ending in a legal jungle confronting the common man.

Let us look at the powers of the Governors. Article 164 (1) says: The Chief Minister will be appointed by the Governor. As Mr. Kripalani said, what happened in the then composite Madras State? The Congress Party was in a minority and the United Front commanded by Mr. Prakasam was in a majority. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri pointed this out and said that luminaries like Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru and Rajaji were there. So many people were there at the helm of affairs when this killing of democracy had happened.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Rajaji was not there.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : He was a party to it. He was offered the Chief Ministership. Mr. Sri Prakasa was the Governor. They did not follow the cannons of Parliamentary democracy. This was during the days of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Then the Governor invited Rajaji to form a Government.

That is why we want to amend the Constitution. Recently our President Mr. Karunanidhi and the Working Committee have announced that we are going to bring in a Bill to amend the Constitution.

Our amendment will be on the following lines :

"The Governor shall within a reasonable time appoint as the Chief Minister the leader of any one party having absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly of the State."

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : If no party has absolute majority, then what happens?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : This is when any one party has an absolute majority. Further, we suggest :

"Where no one party has absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly of the State, the Governor shall, of his own motion and within reasonable time, summon the Legislative Assembly of the State for electing a person to be the Chief Minister and where such person is

so elected, the Governor shall appoint him as the Chief Minister."

SHRI P. K. DEO : That was my Bill.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Further,

"Where the Chief Minister of the State has lost the support of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly the Governor shall of his own motion and within reasonable time, summon the Legislative Assembly of the State and ask the Chief Minister to seek a Vote of confidence in the Legislative Assembly."

If the Chief Minister fails to seek a vote of confidence in the Legislative Assembly, as required by the Governor, or a resolution seeking such vote of confidence is defeated in the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall forthwith remove the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers headed by him.

The advice of the Chief Minister at the Governor or the removal of any of the Ministers in his Council of Ministers shall be accepted by the Governor.

It is on these lines that we want to amend the Constitution.

Again, the matter does not rest here. There is a notorious article 356 under which on receipt of a report from the Governor, the President can make a Hitler-like take-over of a State. This is unique in our Constitution. Nowhere else, in no federal Constitution in the world is there a similar clause. Where from did they get this special idea? They had borrowed it from section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. The object of this provision was simply to withdraw the power from popular hands to the irresponsible foreign executive. No, we too are following in the foot-steps of the British imperialists and shamelessly implementing it to strangle popular government.

During the last twenty years, this article has been invoked 21 times, and every time, multiple standards and different yard-sticks were used. All along, it has been invoked

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

firstly to maintain the Congress Party rule in the States, secondly to prevent the Opposition from coming into power, and thirdly to gain time to manoeuvre the formation of a Congress Ministry. The Rajasthan episode is a recent example. Shri Nath Pai and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh have presented a Bill wherein they say that the appointment of the Governor should be ratified by Parliament. Even then, the difficulties cannot be removed. After the ratification, the Governor may turn otherwise. What does article 356 say? It contains the 'otherwise' provision. If the Governor does not come forward to send a report, the President on his own can take away the rights of the States and impose President's rule. Dr. Ambedkar says :

"It may be that the Governor does not make a report. He must give liberty to the President to act, even when there is no report by the Governor and when the President has got certain facts within his knowledge on which he thinks he ought to act in the fulfilment of his duties."

So, these two Bills not serve the purpose.

To avoid this, we should have sufficient provisions to article 356 so that the powers that are with the Governor and the President should be curtailed.

There are vast gaps in the operational mechanism of our Constitution which nullify the powers of the legislatures. To save democracy, we should amend the Constitution, and I request all the parties here to support that move. We have already ushered into an era of coalitions and in the years to come, a number of regional parties would emerge and State's rights would become pronounced.

To save democracy, we should amend the Constitution so that the will of the people as represented in the legislature and not the whims and fancies of the Governors of States and the President of India would be the supreme force.

We want the Constitution to be amended with the good of democracy and the unity of the country at heart. It is with that aim that we are bringing forward this Bill. I request everyone who stands for democracy, regardless of the party in power or in Opposition, to respond to this plea and then only the powers and functions of the Governor and the rights of the States will be identified.

Regarding the motion, the motion contains two parts. The first part relates to disapproval of the conduct of the Governor. We join with Shri Nath Pai, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others to disapprove of the action of the Governor. The second part suggests the recall of the Governor. What will happen if we recall Dr. Gopala Reddy? Gopala Reddy may go, but another Sanjiva Reddy may come, and the same situation will again prevail. Unless the loopholes are plugged, nothing will happen. So, we are for amendment of the Constitution and we give support to the amendment of the Constitution and we welcome such support. But we could not support this motion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : The majority of the Opposition speeches have been made more with emotion and sentiment rather than with reason and wisdom. The last speaker made certain suggestions to amend the Constitution. That time is not ripe. This Motion is not meant for that. It only seems to condemn the Governor of UP's conduct. In view of this, I hope the DMK will not vote for it. At the time of amendment of the Constitution, we shall see. But so far as the Motion is concerned, it is totally different; it simply seeks to condemn the conduct of the Governor. Therefore, I say the majority of members of the Opposition spoke with sentiment and emotion.

What were the facts? Let us first frame the issues. For that let us state the facts. First it is a fact—not denied—that the formation of the BKD Government was with Congress (N) support. In order that the BKD might form the Government, the Congress (N) supported it. Later the Congress joined the Government. In the third stage division arose between the Congress and the BKD. For what reason, should the Governor there

fore be condemned ? Is it because the BKD formed the Government, even though it was in a minority, with the help of the Congress ? Is it because the Congress joined it, and it got a majority ? When rift arose between them the Governor had to take action.

This is the factual position. How are we to blame the Governor for taking an action under the Constitution ? This is the age of coalitions. Everybody is agreed on that. But when we talk of coalition governments, we accept the proposition that when there is no single party in a majority in a position to form government, it can seek the help of others to do so. Here so far as UP is concerned, it is not a question of majority or minority of the party. The main, crucial, point has been the division in the Cabinet itself. Apart from the majority or minority, the Cabinet was divided, divided in such a manner that the Chief Minister went to the extent of asking the majority of ministers to be dismissed by the Governor. Is there any power to dismiss any Minister ? This is a point made out by my hon. friend. I will quote Jennings on this. Sir Ivor Jennings says : that the power is not given to the Chief Minister ; it is not given to the Governor to dismiss any Minister. The power is given to the Chief Minister to ask for the resignation and not for dismissal.

When Chief Minister Charan Singh found that the Ministers were not prepared to resign, he advised the Governor to change the portfolios. That is within the rights and privileges of the Chief Minister and the Governor had to accept his advice. But so far as dismissal is concerned, since there is no provision, they could not therefore be dismissed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : (Monghyr) How did Indira Gandhi dismiss four Ministers ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : They were asked to resign and they tendered their resignations. History cannot be distorted and fact cannot be twisted. Newspapers and friends like Shri Madhu Limaye carried on the propaganda that the Ministers were dismissed. There is no provision for dismissal.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I never said that they were dismissed. I said that they were decent enough to resign.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am happy that he agrees that they were not dismissed.

So, on the advice of Shri Charan Singh, long before the rift, the date for convening the Assembly had already been fixed, but when the session was called, the agenda was not prepared at all. After the fixing of the date for calling the session, the rift arose and the rift was on vital important questions of policy and programme between the two parties. When this happened, what was the remedy open to the Governor ? There was no remedy whatsoever.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the Sarkar or the Cabinet. How does the Cabinet function under a Parliamentary Government ? Lord Morrison has given good thought to it and he says:

"The theory of the Cabinet is that it must never disagree. Of course, it sometimes does, but not in public. If there is a division in the Cabinet, the Cabinet ceases to be a Cabinet."

This fact should always be remembered. Therefore, it is not a question of majority or minority. When the Cabinet machinery was divided, the only course open to the Governor was to take action. What was the action taken by the Governor ? The Governor asked the Chief Minister either to resign or to form another Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He did, that is the report. Do not challenge the statement without being aware of the facts.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चैलेंज कर रहा हूँ । इनको रिपोर्ट दी जाय और यह उसमें से कोट करूँ, कहाँ गवर्नर ने उनसे यह कहा है ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am prepared to quote the report and substantiate my point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I am prepared to learn, quote the report.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am prepared to quote it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Go ahead. I challenge you.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : What is the use of challenging when I am saying that it is a fact.

SHRI NATH PAI : Where is it ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It is in the report.

SHRI NATH PAI : Read it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : No amount of reading will convince you, but it is a fact. May I ask a counter question ? Was it not open to Charan Singh to form another Government ? What is the practice what are the conventions and what are the constitutional practices ? If any Minister refuses to resign, the Chief Minister tenders the resignation of the whole Cabinet and forms another Government. Therefore, when the function were not carried out by the Cabinet, it was but natural for the Governor to ask the Chief Minister to resign. The question is whether the Governor was right in asking the Chief Minister to resign when the Cabinet was not functioning properly. On this, before I quote Ivor Jennings, I may point out that under article 164 (2) of the Constitution we have accepted joint and collective responsibility and functioning as part and parcel of the provisions of the Constitution.

When there was no joint or collective responsibility, then the minority Ministers must resign. Ivor Jennings in his well-known book 'The Cabinet Government' on page 277 says :

"Absolute frankness is necessary in the Cabinet and the decision freely arrived at should be loyally supported and considered as the decision of the whole Government. Of course, there may be

occasions in which the difference is of so vital a character that it is impossible for the minority....."

Here it was impossible for the minority of Mr. Charan Singh to continue in the office. In such cases the Ministry breaks up. When there is division, the minority ministers are on one side and the majority, on the other. The minority ministers had to resign and must
 si .

There are two functions which are to be performed by the Governor as head of the State and as agent of the Centre. Here is a situation in which the cabinet machinery has broken into pieces. The Chief Minister or his party was not prepared to form a Government. It was natural for the Governor, therefore, to seek advice or look into the provisions of the Constitution. Under article 355 of the Indian Constitution it is the duty and function of the Centre to secure and protect and give and preserve and retain the republican form of Government in a State. It is a mandatory provision. When the cabinet collapses as it happened in U. P.; it crumbles down, the Governor had to take action under article 356. My friend says that it is notorious article, nowhere found in any other country. He forgets that in almost all Federal constitutions that is the position. In the United States, the Centre must preserve and retain the republican form of Government and guarantee it...(*Interruptions.*) Therefore Governor had to take recourse to article 356. Similarly the Weimer Constitution had an article; under article 48 of that constitution power was given...(*Interruptions.*) Hitler had got the power to intervene. Similarly, the question is whether the Governor was the head of the State or agent of the Centre has such power or not. The question is whether he has a right or not and I am answering that question. It was said that the President did not do the right thing in accepting the Governor's report. Some hon. Members went to the extent of talking loosely or in a light-hearted manner of impeaching President for accepting the report of the Governor. It is in such a vitiated atmosphere that the Governor and the President had to work; that the Constitution has to be worked. Such a loose talk should never be carried on.

I hope the Opposition will not indulge in such a loose talk.

With these words, I say that the motion must be defeated, because the Governor did not do anything which was against the provisions of the Constitution. He did what has been enjoined on him to do under article 356.

With these words, I have done.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सौभाग्य से श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि 2 अक्तूबर को उत्तर प्रदेश में संविधान की हत्या की गई, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2 अक्तूबर को चौधरी चरण सिंह की सरकार का पतन उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रगतिशील लड़ाई की विजय थी और वह हमारे लिये एक गौरव का विषय है, हिन्दुस्तान की तवारीख में चौधरी चरण सिंह की सरकार का गिरना अच्छा था, वह गिरी इसके लिये हमें प्रसन्नता है, वह दिन इस देश में प्रतिक्रियावादियों की हार का दिन था। आज यहाँ उस सड़ी हुई लाश पर बैठ कर मातम हो रहा है और मैं आज आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनैतिक गठ-बन्धन उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है, उसका पतन भी निश्चित है और 7 दिसम्बर आने से पहले हो जायगा। इस सरकार का पतन भी उसी तरह से होगा और इनको भी वही दिन देखना होगा जो चरण सिंह को देखना पड़ा।

हमारे भाई बड़ा जोर लगाकर चिल्ला रहे हैं, कह रहे हैं कि प्रजातंत्र की हत्या हुई है, लेकिन चरण सिंह स्वयं एक ऐसे आदमी हैं जिन्होंने कभी प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं किया। मैं उनके एक लेख के थोड़े से पोरशन को पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ जो इन्होंने इण्डीपण्डेन्स डे पर एक अखबार में लिखा था :

"In view of the present attitude of the people and the defect of the parliamentary system of Government, I would prefer the Presidential system."

यह हैं हमारे चरण सिंह जी, जो इस बात को कहते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र की हत्या हो गई है। चरण सिंह जी ने क्या किया, वाजपेयी जी को मालूम होना चाहिए—आपको याद होगा कि चरण सिंह जी ने अपने राज्य काल में जितने आर्डिनेन्स निकाले वैसा कभी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं हुआ था, यहाँ तक कि हत्यारों को छूट देने के लिये पूरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बदल दिया, पुलिस के आई० जी० को बदल दिया, इसलिए कि उनके दल के लोगों ने हत्या की थी और वह उनको छुड़वाना चाहते थे। यही नहीं कि बड़े-बड़े अफसरों को बदला गया जो उनकी मर्जी के मुताबिक काम नहीं करते थे, प्रदेश में कोई कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं रह गई थी। मेरे भाई श्री जागेश्वर यादव यहाँ बैठे हैं—बाँदा जिले में...

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। आज किस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, अगर चौधरी चरण सिंह के आचरण की चर्चा होनी है, तब तो मैं समझ सकता था। लेकिन आज जो विषय विचाराधीन है, वह एक संवैधानिक प्रश्न है, उसके ऊपर इनको अपनी राय देनी चाहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हर एक के बारे में चर्चा हुई है, उसमें चरण सिंह भी शामिल हैं।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : In the course of the debate today, so many hon. Members have referred to the administration of Mr. Charan Singh. I hope you will not shut him out only.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you cannot separate the conduct from this. They are being discussed including the Governor. But if there is going to be some personal reflection on character, that may be avoided. Reflection on administration only may be made.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे प्रदेश में कोई कानून और व्यवस्था उस जमाने में कायम नहीं थी। उन्होंने अपने जमाने में जेल मनुअल को बदल दिया, जबकि असेम्बली सेशन में नहीं थी और उन लोगों को जो हमेशा अंग्रेजों के राज्य में भी सुपर क्लास में रखे गये, एक हुकम निकाला गया कि किसी आदमी को सुपर क्लास न दी जाय। दस हजार आदमी जेलखानों में भेजे गये जो भूमि आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में गये थे। उनके लिए कहा गया कि ये सारे लोग पाकिस्तान और चीन के एजेन्ट हैं, उन्होंने खुद बयान देते हुए कहा.....

MR. SPEAKER : I think that is enough. Try to connect the debate with the conduct, on the constitutional side of the Governor. There is no harm in making a passing reference personally, but you are doing nothing else except that.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : हमारे प्रदेश में कोई संवैधानिक गवर्नमेन्ट नहीं थी और गवर्नर को पहले ही इस सरकार को डिसमिस कर देना चाहिए था, बहुत पहले उसको हटा देना चाहिए था। हमारे रूलिंग कांग्रेस भाई भी एक अपवित्र गठबंधन के शिकार हुए। जानते हुए भी उन्होंने एक गलत आदमी से हाथ मिलाया जिसके पास कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं था, जिसके पास नीतियों के बारे में कोई राय नहीं थी। तो ऐसे आदमी के साथ में इनका भी गठबंधन हुआ जोकि गलत था। आज हमारे भाई बहुत शोर मचा रहे हैं लेकिन ये लोग जो कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल के खिलाफ हैं, गवर्नर की रिक्मंडेशन के खिलाफ हैं वही सारे के सारे धर्मवीर की तारीफ करने वाले थे। जब कलकत्ते में अजय मुकर्जी की सरकार गिरी तो लाखों आदमी सड़कों पर निकल आये थे लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की जब सरकार गिरी तो कोई पत्ता भी नहीं हिला बल्कि लाखों घरों में खुशियाँ छा गई कि अच्छा हुआ यह सरकार समाप्त हो गई। ये जो आज कहते हैं कि गवर्नर का ऐक्शन गलत था, मैं समझता हूँ गवर्नर ने

बहुत विवरण सहित अपनी बातों को लिखा है। जिन पार्टियों ने उनको सपोर्ट करने का दावा किया और कहा कि हम सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं उन पार्टियों ने भी उनको अपना नेता नहीं बनाया। यही वजह है कि आज भी चरण सिंह मुख्य मंत्री नहीं बने। सारी पार्टियों के जो लीडर्स हैं, चाहे वह जनसंघ हो या कांग्रेस (ओ) हो, उन सारे के सारे लोगों ने उनको मुख्य मंत्री नहीं माना। आज भी वे मुख्य मंत्री नहीं बन सके क्योंकि पार्टियों में एकता नहीं थी। इसलिए गवर्नर क्या करता जबकि वहाँ पर कोई कैबिनेट नहीं थी ? उनको तो कैबिनेट की राय पर ही चलना होता है। इसलिए गवर्नर ने कहा, जैसा कि उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि पहले रिजाइन करके तब हमारे पास आइये और अपने मेम्बरों की सपोर्ट लाइये, मैं गवर्नमेन्ट फार्म करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन चरण सिंह जी तो चाहते थे कि मैं मुख्य मंत्री बना रहूँ और उन सारी चीजों को करता रहूँ जो कि आज तक वे करते आये हैं। इस तरह की सैकड़ों मिसालें मिल सकती हैं यूरोप के देशों की और इंग्लैंड की कि जहाँ खुद पार्टी के लोगों में भी अगर मतभेद हुआ है तो लोगों ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है, मंत्रियों ने अपने पदों को छोड़ दिया है। लेकिन हमारे मुख्य मंत्री को देखा जाय कि वे एक अजीब तरह के आदमी हैं, कभी किसी के साथ घूमते हैं और कभी किसी के साथ घूमते हैं। पिछले दिनों सी० बी० गुप्ता के साथ सौदा किया लेकिन जब सौदा नहीं पटा तो कांग्रेस (आर) के साथ आ गये। जब कांग्रेस (आर) के साथ भी नहीं पटी तो कहने लगे कि मुख्य मंत्री न सही, उपमुख्य मंत्री ही बना दो। अजीब आदमी है। सही मानों में हमारे सूबे में अपार्चुनिज्म, भाई भतीजावाद और प्रतिक्रियावाद की हार हुई है। हम इस तरह के ऐक्शन को ठीक समझते हैं। हम बाजपेयी जी की तरह से नहीं है या अपोजीशन के दूसरे भाइयों की तरह से नहीं है जो राजाओं की थैलियों को खत्म करने के कानून की आड़ में शिकार खेलते हैं। कानून जनता के लिये होता है। ऐसे कानून

जिनसे कि जनता का हनन होता है, जिनसे देश में प्रतिश्रियावादियों को आश्रय मिलता है, जो लोग कानून की आड़ लेकर उसकी रक्षा करना चाहते हैं उनसे हमारा कभी भी मेल नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ सारा देश इस तरह के लोगों की निन्दा करेगा क्योंकि यह भ्रष्ट तरीका है। राजा लोग जब नहीं हारे तो कहने लगे कि आर्डर से क्यों हटा दिया। क्या इन राजाओं को कोई मारल सपोर्ट इस देश में रहने के लिए है? क्या पूँजीपतियों को कोई मारल सपोर्ट इस देश में रहने के लिए है? कांग्रेस (ओ) के लोगों ने कहा कि हम राजाओं की थैलियों के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन यह तरीका गलत है। मैं पूछता हूँ वह कौन सा तरीका है, जरा हमें भी समझा दीजिए। मैंने खुद वाजपेयी जी से पूछा, उन्होंने कहा कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो होना चाहिए लेकिन यह तरीका गलत है। लेकिन वह कौन सा तरीका इनके कोष में है उसका कोई पता नहीं। सारा देश जानता है इनको हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है। इन प्रश्नों पर इन लोगों का ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाना चाहा मगर इन लोगों की हिम्मत नहीं हुई। हम तो किसी भी पार्टी के साथ में नहीं हैं, हम तो सही बात के साथ में हैं। अगर हमारे देश में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है तो वह हमारे सपोर्ट करने की चीज है। अगर जमींदारों पर हमला होता है तो हम जरूर उसको सपोर्ट करेंगे। अगर भूमि का वितरण होता है, सीलिंग होती है या मुनाफाखोरी के खिलाफ लड़ाई होती है तो उसको सपोर्ट करना हमारा धर्म है। हम जरूर उसके लिए लड़ेंगे। और जो इसके विरोधी हैं वे नंगे होकर दुनिया के सामने आते हैं।

हमारी पार्टी ने बार-बार कहा है कि गवर्नर्स की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। शास्त्री जी आज कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर के ऊपर बहुत खर्चा होता है लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ क्या धर्मवीर पर नहीं हो रहा है। मुख्य मंत्री पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है? श्री चरण सिंह जब अपोजीशन में थे, लीडर भी नहीं थे, उस समय भी

उनके यहाँ सिपाही पहरा देता था। उनके साथ रिवाल्वर लेकर आदमी चला करते थे। तब खर्चा होता था या नहीं? लेकिन ये आदमी तो ऐसे हैं कि मीठा मीठा गप्प और कड़वा कड़वा यू। आज उनको बड़ा दर्द हो रहा है। गवर्नर के पद के सिलसिले में हम लोगों ने शुरू में ही कहा था कि उसको रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आज भी हम कहते हैं कि गवर्नरों को मत रखिये। लेकिन आज तो वहाँ पर 53 मिनिस्टर बनाये गए हैं। दस वर्ष तक वही असेम्बली चले फिर भी आप सारे मिनिस्टरों को पहचान नहीं सकते हैं। इतनी बड़ी भीड़ को इकट्ठा करने के बाद आज भी श्री टी० एन० सिंह की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ रही है कि उनको पोर्टफोलियो दे सकें। आज भी वे डर रहे हैं और घबरा रहे हैं। अभी कल के नवजीवन में यह खबर आई है कि यह सरकार चलने वाली नहीं है। अपवित्र गठबंधन किसी का भी नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिए कांग्रेस (आर) के लोगों को भी चाहिए कि गलत आदमियों के साथ न बैठें। हमारे भाई जो समाज विरोधी हैं, जो कि पूँजीपतियों के लोग हैं वे तो वही भाषा बोलते हैं जो कि हमेशा बोलते आये हैं। पहले उन्होंने धर्मवीर को सपोर्ट किया और दूसरों को किया। सुचेता कृपलानी जी यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। कृपलानी जी आज बहुत गरम भाषण करके चले गए। मुझे याद है उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर बंगाल में प्रेसीडेंट रुल नहीं होता है तो उसका अर्थ यह है कि धर्मवीर ने जो शपथ ली है उसकी हत्या होगी। अगर इनका मामला होता है तो ठीक है, चरण सिंह इनके विचारों के समर्थक हो गये तो सब ठीक है लेकिन अगर वे कहते कि राजाओं की थैलियाँ जानी चाहिए, जमीन की सीलिंग होनी चाहिए और जो लाइन देश में चल रही है वह ठीक है तो ये उनके विरोधी होते। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में फिर से एलेक्शन होना चाहिए। आज वहाँ पर कोई सरकार नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सही मानों में फिर से जनता का वांडिकट हासिल करने के लिए

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

आपको फिर से चुनाव कराना चाहिए। यह जो गवर्नर को हटा देने की बात रखी गई है वह तो सिर्फ चौंचले बाजी है। ये तो अपने कुकर्मों को छिपाने के लिए इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में फिर से एलेक्शन हो और गवर्नर की पोस्ट सारे प्रदेशों में एबॉलिश की जाये। यही मेरी अन्तिम प्रार्थना है।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो चरण सिंह की मिनिस्ट्री खत्म की गई उसको हम अपने संविधान और जनतंत्रीय परम्पराओं के ऊपर घातक हमला समझते हैं। सारे देश में इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठी, जनता ने उसके खिलाफ आवाज लगाई। सिर्फ चन्द लोग जो कि इन्दिरा जी की पालकी ढोने वाले कहार हैं, उनको अगर छोड़ दिया जाये तो सारे देश ने डट कर इसका विरोध किया है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश के पूरे इतिहास को देखा जाये कि एक समान परिस्थितियों में कितने तरीके अपनाये गए और जिस तरह से सरकारों को खत्म किया गया और अलग-अलग हालतों में जो तर्क पेश किए गए, अगर उनको देखा जाये तो कोई भी समझ लेगा कि हमारी परम्पराओं को आप लोगों ने हास्यास्पद बना करके छोड़ दिया है। हम किस परम्परा को अपना आधार बना करके आगे भविष्य में चलने की कोशिश करें? इसको आप खुद कहीं बता सकते हैं कि कौनसी राष्ट्रीय और जनतंत्रीय परम्परा होगी जो कि हमारे संविधान की रक्षा करती होगी। जगह-जगह एक-एक प्रान्त में जैसी आपकी मर्जी होती है वही आपके लिए संविधान बन जाता है। मैं देखता हूँ कि आप संविधान की दुहाई देते हैं, जनतंत्र की दुहाई देते हैं और कहते हैं कि आजादी की रक्षा करने वाला अगर कोई भी है तो वह हम हैं। लेकिन एक तरफ आपके हाथ में जनतंत्र और संविधान की बात होती है तो दूसरे हाथ में

छुरी होती है। संविधान और जनतंत्र के बीच में छुरी। दोनों काम आप एक साथ कर रहे हैं। मैं अपने इन मित्रों से और इन्दिरा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब चरणसिंह जैसे प्रतिक्रियावादी के साथ आपने हाथ मिलाया उत्तर प्रदेश में तब आप अपनी ताकत को मजबूत करना चाहते थे तो उस समय चरण सिंह क्या थे? हमने देखा कि मंच पर खड़े होकर आपने नारा लगाया कि गुप्ता को हटाओ और चरण सिंह को बैठाओ लेकिन आज उनको आप फासिस्ट बताते हैं क्योंकि वे आप से हट गए। उन्होंने आपका समर्थन नहीं किया। एक दिन फासिस्ट को बिठाओ और दूसरे दिन कहो कि यह फासिस्ट है। यह हैं आपकी काली करतूतें। आज संविधान के बारे में बहुत बातें हो रही हैं, चारों तरफ संविधान के नारे लगते हैं। इस सदन के अन्दर जब देखते हैं और सुनते हैं तो रात दिन रट लगाई जाती है। संविधान का नाम लिया जाता है। गला फाड़-फाड़ कर चीखते हैं कि हम संविधान की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं।

मैं पूछता हूँ कि चरण सिंह ने इस बात का ऐलान किया कि 6 तारीख को असेम्बली बुलाई जा रही है, असेम्बली की बैठक होगी, उसमें शक्ति की परीक्षा हो जायेगी तब क्या आप दो चार रोज इन्तजार नहीं कर सकते थे? आप इस जनतंत्र के प्रेमी हैं, संविधान के बड़े रक्षक हैं, लेकिन दो चार रोज भी क्या सब्र नहीं हो सकता था कि असेम्बली की बैठक हो और उसमें शक्ति की परीक्षा हो जाये और पता चल जाये कि कौन बहुमत में है और कौन अल्पमत में है। जिसमें इतना सब्र नहीं है, इतना धैर्य नहीं है और साहस नहीं है उसको इस देश पर शासन करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस जनतंत्र की रखवाली करने वाली सरकार ने बंगाल में वही किया, पंजाब में वही किया और हरियाणा में किया। जब जब आप की मर्जी में आया, संविधान की व्याख्या अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक की और अपने इस बुर्जुआ शासन को कायम रखने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के तर्क रक्खे और चालें चलीं। अब लोग आपको अच्छी तरह से समझ गये हैं और आपकी

यह चालें अधिक नहीं चल सकेंगी ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की घटना अपने में अकेली घटना नहीं है। इसकी जड़ें बहुत गहरी हैं और वह एक गहरे होते आर्थिक और राजनैतिक राष्ट्रीय संकट का परिणाम थीं। जब शासन पुराने ढंग से, पुराने तरीके से शासन करने में अपने को असमर्थ पाता है और जनता पुराने ढंग से शासित होने से इन्कार करती है, उसको कबूल नहीं करती है तब शासन आर्थिक संकट में फँस जाता है। उस संकट से बचने के लिए, शासन की कुर्सी को बचाये रखने के लिए सरकार तरह-तरह के गन्दे हथकण्डे, संविधान विरोधी हथकण्डे अपनाती है और जनतंत्र को उठाकर ताक पर रख देती है। आज इन्दिरा जी वही कर रही हैं। एक तरफ समाजवाद का नारा जनतंत्र का नारा, गरीबों को उठाने का नारा और दूसरी तरफ शासन-तंत्र की दमन की मशीन का तेज करना, एक हाथ में लोकतंत्र है और एक हाथ में दमन के हथियार, यह स्थिति चल रही है।

श्री माण्डेय ने अभी कहा कि उस आन्दोलन पर हमको भरोसा है। लेकिन आप जरा सोचिये कि आज उस आन्दोलन का कौन दमन कर रहा है। यही इन्दिरा जी हैं जिनकी सी० आर० पी०, आर० पी०, पुलिस, फौज हर जगह जनता का खून बहा रही हैं, हत्याएँ कर रही हैं। वही जनता है जो आपके साथ खड़ी होकर जनतंत्र के खिलाफ लड़ेगी। इस जनतंत्र की हत्या करने के बाद, जनतंत्र की कमर तोड़ने के बाद, जनतंत्र को मारने के बाद, जनता में निराशा पैदा करने के बाद कौन लड़ेगा प्रतिक्रियावाद से। इन्दिरा जी लड़ेंगी जिनकी जिन्दगी के 22-23 साल इस बात के नमूने हैं कि उन्होंने इस समय में देश को कहाँ पहुँचाया है, संविधान को कहाँ ला कर खड़ा किया है ?

क्या आपको उस दिन की याद है जब केरल में मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक नहीं हो रही थी

उस समय मुख्य मंत्री ने लिख कर दे दिया गवर्नर को कि असेम्बली भंग कर दी जाये ? क्या उस दिन गवर्नर का कर्तव्य नहीं था कि कैबिनेट में किसी ओर से या दूसरी विरोधी पार्टियों से पूछा जाता, उनको इस बात का मौका दिया जाता बतलाने का कि वह सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में हैं या नहीं ? लेकिन आपने वह नहीं किया। उस समय आपने दूसरे हथकण्डे अपनाये, उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरे हथकण्डे अपनाये। आपने चरण सिंह को बिठलाया। चरण सिंह का मंत्रिमण्डल बी० के० डी० का मंत्रिमण्डल था। आपने बाद में उसको समर्थन प्रदान किया। उसके बाद जब आपने समर्थन वापस लिया तब दूसरी पार्टियों ने उनको समर्थन दिया। ऐसी हालत में चरण सिंह को मुख्य मंत्री पद से हटने के लिए कैसे गवर्नर कहते हैं; यह आप बतलायें। क्या इस से यह बात साफ नहीं हो जाती कि आप अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक गवर्नर के पद का और राष्ट्रपति के पद का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, अपनी पार्टी के शासन के स्वार्थ में अपनी पार्टी के शासन को देश के हर हिस्से में लागू करने के लिए ? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की यह घटना इस बात को साबित नहीं करती है कि राज्यों को जो सीमित स्वायत्त अधिकार मिले हुए हैं उन पर सीधे सीधे आघात हो रहा है और उन अधिकारों के हनने से आज देश में शंका पैदा हो रही है कि अगर यह डिक्टेटरशिप चलती रही तो राज्यों को जो सीमित स्वायत्त अधिकार हैं वह भी छिन जायेंगे और कोई जनतंत्र इस देश में कायम नहीं रह जायेगा ? आप जनता की तरफ देखने की कोशिश कीजिए !

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कयनी और करनी में एकरूपता लाने की कोशिश कीजिए और अपना कयनी के शीशे में अपना चेहरा देखिए। आप क्या काम कर रहे हैं ? आपकी सरकार क्या काम कर रही है ? महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है ? चारों तरफ सारे देश में जो आप के कारनामे रहे हैं उन जन-विरोधी नीतियों का परिणाम आज देश के सामने है, कहीं ज्यादा,

[श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह]

कहीं कम, लेकिन पूरे मुल्क में वह उभर रहे हैं। इससे इन्दिरा जी थर-थर कांप रही हैं और थर-थर कांप कर दमन के सहारे, पुलिस के सहारे, फौज के सहारे, अत्याचार के सहारे काम कर रही हैं। यह उनका चेहरा है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इतिहास से सीखिए कि जिन्होंने दमन के हथियार का इस्तेमाल किया जनता के खिलाफ, संविधान के खिलाफ, उनका अन्त कैसे हुआ और आपका अन्त भी उससे अच्छा नहीं होगा। इस बात को आप याद रखिये : हिटलर का जैसा अन्त हुआ उससे बढ़िया और सुन्दर अन्त आपका नहीं हो सकता। अगर आपका वही रास्ता रहता है तो आपके अन्त का भी वही रास्ता होगा। मैं अपने मित्रों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग जो कुछ बोल रहे हैं, वह सही है। आज हम आपका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके हाथों को आप मजबूत करते जा रहे हैं। यह काम आप कभी प्रतिक्रियावाद के खिलाफ लड़ने के नाम पर, कहीं नक्सलाइट्स के खिलाफ लड़ने के नाम पर कर रहे हैं और हम और आप मिल कर देवी जी के हाथ मजबूत करते जा रहे हैं। देवी जी उस छुरी से कभी हमारा गला, कभी आपका गला और कभी उनका गला काट रही हैं। उनके एक हाथ में जो समाजवाद का नारा है उसको आप देखिए (व्यवधान) मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की रक्षा बाखीर में देश की महान् जनता करती है, जिस के प्रतिनिधि बन कर हम लोग चुन कर आते हैं। अगर इन्दिरा जी का रास्ता यही रहा और इसी रास्ते पर चलती रहें, निर्भीक होकर चलती रहें तो उनका हाथ पकड़ने वाली जनता मैदान में आयेगी और उनको अपनी शक्ति से पकड़ेगी तथा संविधान और जनतंत्र की जो परम्परायें हैं उनकी रक्षा करेगी। इसको दुनिया की कोई ताकत रोक नहीं सकती।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bil-haur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy

that the learned speaker who preceded me, fulfilled all my expectations. The hon. Member coming from the Marxist Party, these are the things I expected from a Party which is wedded to violence, a Party which is wedded to pressures, a Party which believes in violence, intimidation, a Party which is wedded to threatening. That is all I expected and I am sure he has not fallen short of anything I expected and I would like to congratulate him.

I think it is a very natural reaction, after the reverses suffered by his Party in Kerala recently and I don't blame him. (Interruptions) I expected that provocation.

Now, to come to the point, the issue at stake to-day is much deeper than any of the personalities involved, whether it be the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, whether it be the Governor of Kerala or of West Bengal or Punjab. It is not Mr. Gopala Reddy or Mr. Charan Singh. It is not the personality. The issue is a living one, it is a burning problem, it is a problem which has raised a lot of controversy since the last three years on the floor of this House, in the Press and in among the public and at every stage, I think, it has generated the right type of heat and criticism which is expected.

I think it was only two years ago on the 28th of March, 1969 that during the course of a debate on Private Members' Resolution that I brought there on the role and functions of the Governor and the entire Opposition Party had the courtesy to lend their support to that resolution which sought that a 30 Member Committee be constituted to consider a constitutional amendment in order to define and lay down the guidelines that should govern the conduct of a Governor. What amuses me most is this that the party which is responsible for the instability in UP is the party which has created defection in UP, and it is the party which has created the entire turmoil. It is the party which today pleads that the Governor is responsible for the entire trouble.

May I remind my hon. friend—Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, an eminent person in every way, about this? It was Mr. Charan

Singh himself who in 1967—I was present at that meeting of the Legislative Assembly—seconded the proposal of the Chief Ministership of Mr. C. B. Gupta. After 36 hours, Mr. Charan Singh decided something else, for reasons best known to him and is known to us. That is nothing short of opportunism. That party which has taken lead in becoming the biggest defectionist party in the country calls itself the Bharatiya Kranti Dal. It is neither Bharati, because it started with 17 defections, nor it is Kranti, because there was no ideology. It was only Kranti in the sense of usurping the office of the Chief Ministership. It is not a dal; as Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, said, it is *ghinoni rajniti*.

It is this party, the BKD, which is championing the Resolution and saying that the Governor should be withdrawn. If they had any political propriety, they should not have brought up a thing like that.

Sir, the fact remains that in 1958 a question arose whether the Governor in Kerala had the right to act upon the advice of the Chief Minister who had lost the majority there. The question arose in Rajasthan where the Governor acted upon his own discretion. He said, even though the Chief Minister had not lost on the floor of the House, he may not be in a position to command majority, and suspended the Rajasthan Assembly. Thirdly, in West Bengal the Chief Minister was asked to summon the Assembly but he was prevaricated because there were different charges; there was the case of the subversion of the Constitution and the Governor on his own discretionary power dismissed the Assembly. No matter wherever the Governor had exercised his discretion, the matter has come before the floor of the House and this is bound to come also. It is because Parliament is a living organisation and it voices the opinion of the people irrespective of party affiliations.

Wherever the Governor may use his discretion, the discretion may or may not meet with the approval of the majority party here and as such the Governor is always subjected to some doubt. This discretionary power of the Governor is a live wire and this is bound to be there. We want our consti-

tution to be fluid. Under the present circumstances everything is fluid. Our entire politics is a politics of convenience. Also for some people it is becoming a politics of defections. It is a politics which has changed its complexion, it is a politics which has no stability, it is a politics which we must change now. We know what ethics are being followed today. Friends are sitting there who have been elected by the people on the basis of certain ideologies and principles. They have made certain commitments to the people. Now what we find is that they have broken up all those promises and they are calling themselves as opposition. The correct thing should have been for them to resign on the spot, go back to the public, claim that because of certain ideologies they are fighting, and then to come back with greater numbers. That is what is wanted. Otherwise, there is no ethics in politics. The entire politics has changed in complexion, where the roots and environs are changing, where people are changing.

There was a time when we talked so much on defections. Today what is happening? It is only one or two; they are sitting on the other side. Who is to be blamed? Is not the Governor in those circumstances called upon to exercise his discretion? Discretion is a thing which is illimitable. Having studied this question in great depth, I can say that so far I have not come across any article in the Constitution—and I would be happy if any of my colleagues tells me if there is any—which under any circumstances limits or defines the word 'discretion'. If there is no limitation on the discretion, then that means that any act which is done by the Governor cannot be called unconstitutional. Therefore, under such circumstances, it is entirely up to the wisdom of the Governor and he should use his discretion to decide what is right and what is wrong.

Apart from discretion, this is a peculiar case, peculiar in the sense that it has not happened in the past history here for many years. But it did happen in West Bengal in 1938, in Bengal, because there was no West Bengal at that time in 1938. Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Nausher Ali were there. The Muslim League and the Krishak Mazdoor Party were

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

there. The Governor had asked Mr. Fazlul Huq to resign and he did resign. So, here is an example in history where when a coalition failed, and on the failure of the coalition, the Chief Minister resigned, and after that, the whole complexion changed.

Again, what happened in France is known to every student of international history. It was only during President De Gaulle's regime that we had a stable government in France. Before that, governments used to be in power for just three or four months and every time the government failed or every time the coalition failed because of certain reasons. Premier resigned and a new Ministry was constituted. It had also happened at the time of the Labour Ministry of Ramsay Macdonald.

What surprises me is that a thing like this should have happened in UP. UP has been famous for setting up its own conventions, and there have been healthy conventions set up by UP, I can assure you. It was not long ago, I think it was in 1968, when Mr. C. B. Gupta was heading a Ministry, and when one of the clauses in a Bill failed to get support, voluntarily he had resigned, and his government went out. But it is in the same UP that a man who is as senior as Mr. C. B. Gupta, that is, Mr. Charan Singh, a man who is held in great esteem, that is, Mr. Charan Singh, a man who is supposed to be a great administrator, that is, Mr. Charan Singh, did not resign on an issue, which is so classical, and which is so open and which is so frank. So, the first case of conventional impropriety was committed by Mr. Charan Singh when he did not resign voluntarily, or he was asked by the Governor to take over a care-taker Government when he could have forged a majority. The second thing that has happened there is that when he was asked by the Governor, still, he did not resign.

Then, what happened? In this vacuum, when a majority, namely 26 out of his 46 Ministers had been asked to resign and they did not resign, he asked the Governor that they should be dismissed; in the meantime, the leader of the Ruling Congress which has a preponderant majority there asked their Minister to withdraw support to the Govern-

ment, and he appealed to the Governor that it was no longer a coalition and therefore it should be dismissed. The coalition was formed, when the two parties coalesced, and the coalition broke up, when the parties broke up too. So, how can there be a coalition? How can we compare this case of coalition with any other case where it is formed by just one party?

So, we have to judge this case from a different angle. In the meantime, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Girdhari Lal, who commanded the next biggest party also said to the Governor that they should also be consulted as they would be able to constitute a government, because he happened to be the Leader of the Opposition. In the meantime, 11 members from the BKD, as reported by Mr. Panna Lal Gupta had resigned from the BKD also. So, there was a feud as such, and there was no stability in the State. In those circumstances, the Governor in his discretion and in his wisdom consulted the Attorney-General and the Advocate-General, and on the basis of their opinion, he came to the conclusion that in those circumstances he should take that step.

In addition to this, there was a circular from the Central Government, and I would like to congratulate the Central Government on having issued that circular, that in the case of such an incident, in the case of conflicting claims by political parties, Governors should scrupulously avoid anything which might enable the leader of any group to use the invitation for forming the government to manipulate a majority which he did not otherwise enjoy. Mr. Charan Singh himself said that he would be able to make the majority, and later on, he said that he was even prepared to call the Assembly on the 30th, but since the Assembly had already been called, and the dates could only be changed if it was recommended by the Council of Ministers, and since more than half of the Council of Ministers had resigned and there was no Council of Ministers in existence, and since there was no Council of Ministers, and since it was a question of joint responsibility and collective responsibility, how was the Council of Ministers to be reconstituted in order to change the date?

18 hrs.

I would ask the hon. member how did the question arise at all.

In the face of these facts, there was no option for the Governor but to do what he did. And what he did was not to oblige Shri Tripathi whose party was a big party—he could easily have been called and at that time he could have a majority. He did not call him or the others because the situation was fluid.

What is happening today? Knowing Dr. Gopala Reddy, knowing Shri Dharma Vir and some other people, when we want our bureaucracy to be committed, when we want the people to understand that they must walk in the same direction for greater progress and for eradicating poverty, the Government must also come to certain definite decisions so that the people can work within that ambit. So long as the Governments are not in a position because of our political difficulties to do that, it is up to the members of this House to rise to the occasion and conduct themselves in a manner whereby the practice of defections is stopped and such circumstances do not arise where Governors have to use the discretion they have. With these words, I strongly oppose the Motion.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की बहस का जो मुद्दा है, उस के तीन पाल हैं : एक, राष्ट्रपति, श्री वी० वी० गिरि; दूसरे, प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी और तीसरे, उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, श्री गोपाल रेड्डी। अगर यह कहा जाये कि गिरि-इन्दिरा-गोपाल का त्रिकोण आज की बहस के लिए जिम्मेदार है, तो इस में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

अगर इस बहस को हम सीमित रखें, तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि कौन प्रतिक्रियावादी है और कौन तरक्की-पसन्द है। इस देश में उसकी एक ही कसौटी बन गई है—यह कि अगर कोई प्रधान मंत्री के साथ है, तो वह तरक्की-पसन्द और अगर उन के खिलाफ

है, तो वह प्रतिक्रियावादी। इसलिए यहाँ वह बहस उठाना बेमतलब है। इसी कारण संसोपा ने इस बेमतलब की बहस में न पड़ कर कार्यक्रम को ही मुख्य आधार माना है कि क्या वह सच-मुच समाज के लिए हितकर है या नहीं, वह जनता के फायदे में है या नहीं।

इस मामले में तीन पहलू हैं : एक संविधानिक; दूसरा, नैतिक और तीसरा, राज्यपाल का प्रतिवेदन। अगर हम इन तीनों को दृष्टिगत रखें, तो साफ जाहिर हो जायेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा को स्थगित कराने की कार्यवाही बहुत निन्दनीय थी और वह देश में लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरे की घण्टी बजने के समान है।

संविधान के बारे में यहाँ बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। आइवर जेनिंग और यहाँ के प्रकांड विधि-विद्वानों ने इस बारे में जो भी कहा हो, लेकिन श्री नीरेन डे ने यह साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि वह आरिजिनल हैं, बुनियादी हैं और उन्होंने अपने बुनियादीपन में यह दिखा दिया कि शायद केन्द्र की तरफ से कोई रिपोर्ट लिखी गई और उन्होंने आँख मूंद कर उस पर अंगूठा लगा दिया। उन्होंने अपने कर्म से यह बात सिद्ध कर दी है।

राज्यपाल को सलाह देने के लिए राज्य का अपना एडवोकेट-जनरल है। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने वकील पर भरोसा नहीं किया, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री के वकील पर भरोसा किया, जो इस मामले में प्रतिवादी हैं। अगर वादी के पक्ष का आदमी प्रतिवादी के वकील से सलाह ले, तो उस की इमानदारी और नैतिकता की परख हो जाती है। अगर हम इस दृष्टि से देखें, तो इस संबंध में सब से गन्दा रोल हमारे एटार्नी-जनरल, श्री नीरेन डे, का, प्रधान मंत्री का और हमारे राज्यपाल का रहा है, जिन्होंने अपने एडवोकेट-जनरल की राय न मानकर श्री नीरेन डे से राय लेने की कोशिश की।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

केन्द्र में एक दल की सरकार है और राज्य में दूसरे दल की सरकार है। इसलिए जब केन्द्र के हित के साधन के लिए एटार्नी-जनरल की राय ली जाती है, तो वहीं साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि मन में कहीं दुविधा है, चोर है।

6 अक्टूबर को विधान सभा की बैठक होनी थी। किस ने यह तारीख तय की थी? यह तारीख कांग्रेस दल के नेता, श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, ने श्री चरणसिंह पर जोर डाल कर तय कराई थी। इसलिए जब श्री चरण सिंह ने खुद नीति के सवालों को लेकर विधान सभा की बैठक 6 अक्टूबर को बुला ली थी, तो श्री त्रिपाठी को न संवैधानिक और न नैतिक अधिकार था कि वह बार-बार यह माँग करें कि इस सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया जाये या उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री पद पर आसीन करा दिया जाये।

केन्द्र के एक मंत्री और इन्दिरा-कांग्रेस दल के अध्यक्ष, श्री जगजीवन राम, बार-बार कह रहे थे कि श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी को मुख्य मंत्री पद पर आसीन कराया जाये। वह सैंटर में केबिनेट के मंत्री हैं और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट आने पर वह उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति को सलाह देते हैं। इस स्थिति में इस तरह से अखबारों में सार्वजनिक बयान दे कर उन्होंने राज्यपाल पर दबाव डालने का घृणित कार्य किया, जिस की निन्दा होनी चाहिए और जो जनतंत्र के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। इस से यह साबित हो जाता है कि इस मामले में केन्द्र की पूरी साजिश थी।

मैं राज्यपाल के प्रतिवेदन में से कुछ तथ्य प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ऐसा आचरण किया है, जिस से जाहिर होता है कि वह इन्दिरा-कांग्रेस दल के एजेन्ट हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि या उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल नहीं। उन्होंने कहा है :

"The first major difference between the two coalition partners was occasioned by

the resignation of the then Information Minister Shri Genda Singh, belonging to the Congress (R). Further differences between the Congress (R) and the B. K. D. became noticeable on the promulgation of the Preventive Detention Ordinance and the Uttar Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Ordinance whereby the membership of Students' Unions was made optional....."

यह बात पूरे देश को मालूम है कि जब श्री चरण सिंह और कांग्रेस (आर) का कोलीशन बना, तो कोई शर्त नहीं रखी गई थी, बिला-शर्त उन का साझा हुआ था। सामने बैठने वाले जो माननीय सदस्य तरक्की-पसन्द की बात करते हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन दोनों दलों में कौन से कार्यक्रम की एकता थी, कौन से प्रोग्राम के लिए वह सरकार बनी थी? जब श्री चरण सिंह ने कहा कि साझा बनाने में कोई शर्त नहीं थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री को यह कहने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि हमारा समर्थन सशर्त था। राज्यपाल ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह बताने की कोशिश की कि जैसे श्री चरणसिंह ने कोई प्रतिक्रियावादी कार्य किया, जिसको कांग्रेस (आर) ने पसन्द नहीं किया। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि विद्यार्थियों और प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन सम्बन्धी अध्यादेश जारी करने का निर्णय केबिनेट ने सर्व-सम्मति से किया। सवा छः एकड़ की जोत पर लगान माफ करने की योजना का गला घोंटा तरक्की-पसन्द श्री त्रिपाठी ने, क्योंकि केबिनेट में उनके तरह मंत्री थे, जबकि श्री चरण सिंह के दल के केवल दस मंत्री थे। अगर श्री त्रिपाठी चाहते तो वे अध्यादेश जारी न होते और सवा छः एकड़ की जोत पर लगान भी माफ हो जाता। अगर राज्यपाल से इस बारे में रिपोर्ट मंगाई जाये, तो स्थिति साफ हो जायेगी। ये लोग केबिनेट में इन अध्यादेशों के बारे में सर्व-सम्मति से निर्णय कराते हैं और आज बड़े तरक्की-पसन्द और समाजवादी बन रहे हैं। अपनी रिपोर्ट में राज्यपाल ने इन को तरक्की-पसन्द बताया है। यह उनका काम और बिजनेस नहीं था। उनको देखना चाहिए था कि केबिनेट में इस बारे में

निर्णय किस प्रकार लिये गये किस प्रकार के बहुमत या अल्पमत से लिये गये या सर्व-सम्मति से लिये गये। लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट से यह साबित किया है कि उस समय वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के नहीं, बल्कि इन्दिरा-कांग्रेस दल के एजेंट के रूप में कार्य कर रहे थे।

जब हम लोग उनसे मिले तो बार-बार उनका कहना था कि हम सिरों की गणना नहीं करेंगे, कौन किस के साथ है, मैं इसका फैसला नहीं करने वाला हूँ। हमारे पास जो विधान सभा के सचिव से प्रमुख दलों की संख्या आई है, दलों की संख्या के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है उसी के आधार पर मैं अपना फैसला करूँगा। उन्होंने जो 2 जनवरी की दलों की स्थिति का विवेचन किया उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बताया कि कांग्रेस (आर)-136, कांग्रेस (ओ) 98, बी के डी 94 और जनसंघ 43। 136 का समर्थन चला गया, 98 रह गए और जब जनसंघ ने और कांग्रेस संगठन ने अपनी संख्या के साथ समर्थन लिखकर के दे दिया और उसमें स्वतंत्र पार्टी का भी था, अगर आप उनकी संख्या जोड़ लें तो सरकार चलाने के लिए जरूरी बहुमत, मजे का बहुमत था और अगर इसी रिपोर्ट को गवर्नर साहब देख लेते तो भी जो उन्होंने कुकर्म और कुकृति की है, उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ती, हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान पर एक कलंक का धब्बा नहीं लगता और पूरे देश की जनता में एक भ्रम नहीं फैलता कि इस देश का जनतंत्र आज खतरे में पड़ गया है। यह मैं आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुमत था और जब बहुमत था तो मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि विधान सभा क्यों भंग हुई? 6 दिन के लिए क्यों भंग हुई? क्योंकि बिहार का इतिहास वहाँ दोहराने की कोशिश की गई कि किसी तरह से विधान सभा को भंग रखो तो दो काम करो। जो अभी चुना व लड़ के साल भर पहले आए हैं साधारण आदमी उनके पास पैसे नहीं होंगे, वह गिड़गिड़ा उठेंगे कांप उठेंगे कि विधान सभा भंग होभी तो

हम कहाँ जायेंगे, इसलिए वह कहेंगे कि चाहे जैसी सरकार बन जाय, बहुमत हो या अल्पमत सरकार हो, वह जरूर गद्दी पर बैठ जाय और दूसरी तरफ कपूर साहब और दीक्षित जी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन हैं यह कपूर साहब ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कपूर साहब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के विशेष दूत हैं, उनको राजनैतिक दूत कह लें, घरेलू दूत कह लें, कुछ भी कह लें, तो वह जो डोरे डालते हैं लखनऊ में जा कर ठहरते हैं और फिर उन के जरिए खरीद-फरोख्त होती। खरीद-फरोख्त हो कर श्रीमान कमलापति त्रिपाठी को गद्दी पर बिठा दिया जाता। लेकिन बद किस्मत कमलापति त्रिपाठी, कुर्सी तो मिली नहीं, गए थे चौबे से छब्बे बने, रह गए दुबे, वह कुर्सी जो कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष पद की थी, वह भी खिसकने वाली है और हम को खुशी होगी कि हमारे दोस्त चन्द्रजीत यादव जरा उस कुर्सी पर बैठ जायें तो कुछ ठीक हो जाय ... (व्यवधान) ... हम को खुशी यह होगी कि कम से कम टकराव तो हो जायगा चरण सिंह कितने प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं और यह कितनी ताकतवर हैं प्रधान मंत्री, यह हमने सुना है। हम ने सुना है, चौधरी साहब तो जाने हुए हैं, लेकिन सुना है कि अब घुटने टेक कर के स्तूप टुकाकर वाली बात फिर चला रही है देवी जी। लेकिन बहुत पानी अब गंगा जमुना का बह गया अब वह स्तूप टुकाकर चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि इस सारे संदर्भ में कहीं प्रगति और प्रतिक्रिया की राजनीति को मत देखना। सीधा आज जनतंत्र का सवाल है। जिस तरह से इस उत्तर प्रदेश की घटना में केन्द्र सना रहा है और राष्ट्रपति ने जो अपनी जिम्मेदारी और कर्तव्य नहीं निभाया है उस से देश की जनता संशंकित है कि हमारा जनतंत्र बचेगा या नहीं बचेगा। लेकिन खुशी है कि इस सारी घटना में विरोधी दल, कानून के पंडित और

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

जनता की एक आवाज एक साथ उठी और तब हाथ पेर फूल गए, कांप गए और 6 ही दिन में जो अन्याय हुआ था वह अन्याय खत्म हो गया और फिर से वहाँ एक जनप्रिय सरकार बन गई हम कार्यक्रम से देखेंगे कि कौन ठीक है, कौन गलत है, कौन अच्छा है कौन बुरा है। हम किसी को पारस नहीं मानते कि देवी जी पारस पथरी हैं इसलिए उन से लोहा छू जायगा तो वह सोना हो जायगा और बाकी तो सब कूड़ा और करकट हैं। कर्म से देखना है क्योंकि 23 साल से हम समाजवाद देख रहे हैं यह एक हमारे आर० के० सिन्हा जी ने कहा था, किसी सदस्य की बात उन्होंने सुन ली, पता नहीं कहाँ बैठे हैं, ओवर-हीयर करते हैं वह। हम उनकी एक ही ताकत नहीं जानते हैं। वह सूँघते भी हैं, ओवर-हीयर ही नहीं करते। बड़ी बड़िया सूँघ है उन की। जहाँ समाजवाद सूँघ लेते हैं वहीं पहुँच जाते हैं। लेकिन फर्क यह है कि जहाँ कुर्सी होती है वहीं उन के लिए समाजवाद होता है, विरोध में नहीं।

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, an intriguing feature of today's debate is that this is for the first time that the Law Minister of the day has been either persuaded or prevented from participating and an ex-Law Minister has been summoned to defend the case of the Government. This, I think, is a new thing. In the past, the Law Minister did participate. I do not know if Shri Asoke Sen has caused any danger to the sound proposition we have submitted to the House, but certainly it is a matter of concern and anxiety perhaps for his colleague Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

Sir, the episode in Uttar Pradesh has gravely disturbed [the democratic conscience of the country. I will first read something and then identify the author of those remarks.

"I recall the day when the first Congress Government took office in Uttar Pradesh

in 1937. I had the privilege of being a member of the first Cabinet led by Pantji. It was an emotion charged period. Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru called on us to dedicate ourselves to the nurturing of the democratic seed which has been planted and of building healthy democratic conventions for the time when India would be free. It is impossible to imagine either Pantji or Rafi Ahmed Kidwai acquiescing in what has taken place in Uttar Pradesh. Had they been alive today, they might well have led the first civil disobedience movement against this authoritarian decision with regard to Uttar Pradesh."

The author of these remarks who is an Ex-Governor happens to be known by the name of Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

Mr. Speaker. Sir, this is the fourth resolution on this subject that has come before the House. I had the honour or the misfortune of moving a resolution when the first warning signal was shown in Calcutta. In 1967, 15th November, I moved a resolution to this effect :

"That this House disapproves of the present practice of the Union Government to use the office of the Governors of States not as instruments of the Constitution but as agents of the party in power at the Centre as exemplified by the developments in Calcutta and in Patna."

I moved a resolution later on with regard to the developments in Bihar and last year I brought a resolution with regard to the developments in Haryana. And still, in spite of all that we have done to focus the attention and draw the necessary lessons of these experiences, we remain where we were. Uttar Pradesh is only one State in the dangerous process which was initiated in Rajasthan by Pandit Sampurnanand.

I shall just recall this heading: "President asked to stop Sukadhia installation. Opposition move alleges constitutional impropriety." The contribution and the innovation in the constitution of some of our Governors are no mean ones and cannot be easily forgotten.

Mr. Sampurnanand was the first man to perform the magic of converting a physical majority into a minority. The then leader of the Swatantra party proved to the satisfaction of the President, and those who went to the Rashtrapati Bhavan, that he had the physical presence of the required majority of the MLAs from his State.

Mr. Sampurnanand had to oblige the party in power. I am sorry you were with them, Dr Ram Subhag Singh. (*Interruption*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: He died.

SHRI NATH PAI: I am not blaming anyone. I am only showing the incident, because we must have the same standard. Here, I have a quarrel with the CPI. When I moved the resolution for the dismissal of the west Bengal Governor, they cheered me and supported me. The Swatantra party condemned me. So far as the Constitution and its sanctity are concerned, we cannot have one standard in Calcutta, one in Lucknow and one in Chandigarh. The same un-failing standards must be upheld. It does not matter what colour the Government had. So long as the Government functions within the framework of the Constitution, so long as the Government has a majority in the Assembly, so long as the Chief Minister is prepared to face the verdict of the Assembly, the Governor shall be prevented from interfering with the due processes of the Constitution by either suspending the Assembly or dismissing the Government. This is the basic issue. Today the UP episode has these basic issues which even at this late hour of the day, we should not forget: What is the relationship of the Union Government with regard to the States? What are the powers, functions, role and duty of the Governor? Finally, what is the place of the legislature in the Constitution as envisaged by the founding fathers?

I should like to begin by submitting that the Constitution in every sentence breathes the spirit of democracy. It is often this that the Government of India tends to forget. For temporary, partisan gains, the lasting values of the Constitution are ignored and forgotten. What happens? Beginning with

Babu Sampurnanand who converts majority into minority, we find that the then Governor of Bengal, who was congratulated by a section of this House, thinks that it is not the Assembly of West Bengal but it is the Governor's palace which will decide the fate of the Government. We condemned him. It was wrong. Then we find in UP another novel contribution to interpreting the Constitution of India. Dr. Gopala Reddi will be remembered, because here is a novel interpretation of the Constitution. What is it? If there is a coalition and if the ruling Congress supports you, the Government is constitutionally constituted. But if for reasons known to the ruling Congress, the ruling Congress withdraws the support, there is a constitutional crisis. That means, whether there is a constitutional government or not is made synonymous with the availability of support of one particular party. Withdraw that support and there is the breakdown of the Constitution. This is the dangerous innovation and interpretation given to the Constitution by Dr. Gopala Reddi. That I think deserves at least a Padma Vibhushan if not Bharat Ratna!

The facts with regard to UP are clear and the Governor's duties are also very clear. There was a Speakers' Conference attended by your distinguished predecessor. The crisis which came in UP was not a novel one. Doubts arise as to who is enjoying majority in the Assembly. Doubts can arise in future in Delhi also. What will be the norms, standards, guiding principles, which we shall follow? If we are not very careful, the consequences will be very grave. I am not concerned with the fate of a Charan Singh, a C. B. Gupta or a T. N. Singh, good and patriotic as all the three of them are. I am concerned with the Constitution and the way we interpret it. It is not only the Supreme Court which is called upon to interpret the Constitution. By the practices we evolve, by the attitudes and approaches we take towards the Constitution, we also every day interpret the Constitution. What shall be the interpretation of the Constitution? In a crisis like the one which UP faced, there were many guidelines. Apart from the guidelines which we lay down on the floor of the House and which the framers of the Constitution have tried to give to us, there

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was the recommendation of the Speakers' Conference, in the light of the experience of the past years. They recommended :

"The question whether a Chief Minister has lost the confidence of the Assembly shall at all times be tested in the Assembly."

A sound advice, wise advice, sane advice, good advice and healthy advice, as the advice we had when Gandhiji asked the first Congress Government to evolve healthy norms for the democracy of India. Then there was the Governors Conference last year. They came to the same conclusion when they met in the salubrious climate of Rashtrapati Bhavan that when the crisis comes, it should be the floor of the House where the doubts should be resolved and not the Governors' palace.

Then, there is the ARC. The absence of Shri Hanumanthaiya is very significant and conspicuous. I would like to remind the House, since conscience comes so often in this country, as Chairman of the ARC, he recommended that these issues should be resolved on the floor of the House.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : You want him to be dismissed ?

SHRI NATH PAI : If I were the Prime Minister, I would not have appointed him; there is no question of dismissing him.

The facts with regard to UP are not questioned at all. To start with the Chief Minister formed a single party government. Then another party offered its support and a coalition was formed. When that party withdraws its support, what is the constitutional position ? The position is restored. What was the position ? It was the one which was there before the Congress (Ruling) Party offered its support. If he could form the government without that party's support, could he not continue when that support was withdrawn ? The political significance of this is very clear. But should we drag the Constitution like this to suit our immediate convenience ? I must say, this was what precisely happened.

But a greater danger was this. I would have expected Shri Charan Singh, who is an outstanding figure, to offer voluntarily to resign. There Shri Sant Bux Singh was right. But if he did not resign, there was no power with the Governor to dismiss him and there was, surely no power to suspend the Assembly even temporarily, particularly when the then Chief Minister was willing and ready and was committed to make the Assembly meet within a week from the day of his dismissal. 6th was the date fixed in consultation with the Governor. Where was the hurry ?

On previous occasions we had the danger that the Chief Ministers were avoiding calling the Assembly. But here was a Chief Minister who was willing. He was prepared to advance the date. Would the heavens have crashed if he was allowed to face the Assembly which is the only authority ? This was not done.

I do not know how much damage Shri Charan Singh has suffered but I must say that it gave a very serious jolt to the faith in our structure of many Indians, many of our compatriots. It is this that worries us.

About the Governor's discretion let us try to make our minds very clear. What had Dr. Ambedkar to tell us about article 356 of the Constitution ? He foresaw the danger, the kind of developments that took place in India after 1967. Shri Bhandare likes to call himself as his faithful disciple. But disciples always forget some how the basic tenets of their gurus. May I read, with all due respect to Shri Bhandare's scholarship, what Dr. Ambedkar had to warn Parliament with regard to this ? Dr. Ambedkar apprehended the kind of danger which we saw materialising in UP and this is what the wise architect of our Constitution says :

"In regard to the general debate which has taken place in which it has been suggested that these articles are liable to be abused, I may say that I do not altogether deny that there is a possibility of these articles being abused or employed for political purposes."

Dr. Ambedkar foresaw the danger and warned the Constituent Assembly; nonetheless, he expressed faith in our sagacity, in our wisdom, in the oath that we take under the Constitution that we would not abuse these discretionary powers in article 356. But I think it was a misplaced faith of Dr. Ambedkar in us because he did not know that generations would come after him and the framers of the Constitution who would sacrifice such values for temporary partisan gains.

Much has been said about the discretion of the Governor and the charming lady from Kanpur who waxed eloquent said that the discretion of the Governor was unlimited. I do not know where she found this constitutional authority. In order to clear away the cobwebs of misunderstanding, the issue of article 164, that there shall not be any question with regard to the discretion of the Governor, has been argued, sufficiently scrutinised and evaluated in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has laid down very clearly... *(Interruption)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Here comes the Law Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not think there is any connection between his presence now and my remarks about him earlier. He came perhaps to do his duty. Though he cannot participate in this debate, it is at least his right to attend. I think, it has nothing to do with my remarks made earlier in his absence in regard to his rather mystifying absence and refusal to take part in the debate.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA : I allow you free-play.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not a question of a free-play. It is worrying many of us. I think, you are still the Law Minister of India. We expect you to speak on this important issue.

I was submitting that it was clearly laid down that the discretion of the Governor was a very limited one. I do not have much time to refer to Basu's Commentary on the Constitution and to Seervai's. Barring those

five cases, there is no discretion allowed to the Governor. These are specific issues and matters on which discretion can be exercised.

What are the consequences of what happened in U. P. ? I am afraid the price that the country will have to pay for what happened in U. P. will be a very heavy one. Unless we retrace the steps and draw necessary lessons and make a solemn commitment to ourselves and to our people, I think, we shall be continuing to fumble even in future.

The first consequence of what happened in U. P. is lowering of prestige of three very important offices provided under the Constitution of India. The U. P. episode has lowered the prestige of three very important offices provided under the Constitution. To start with, the lustre and the high dignity of the office of the President has been affected. I want to submit to you, here is the most populous State in India. Some people like to call it the ninth biggest country in the world. U. P. happens to be the biggest State in India. The Assembly of that state is to be suspended. It is not an ordinary decision, Either a decision is an important one or a trivial one. If it was an important decision it was the bounden duty of the President of India to cut short his visit and rush to New Delhi to take a decision. If it was an insignificant matter, in that case, he ought not have signed it. He could have said "This is a minor thing. Let it wait till my return." In either case, he ought not have signed it.

Sir, in order to cultivate the friendship of nations, the President of India will have to go abroad as the State guest. If this is the practice to be followed it will be better if the Prime Minister and the Home Minister very seriously reflect on a humble suggestion of mine. They should have some forms on which his signature is obtained in advance before he proceeds on tour so that it will be easier to get his signature whenever the Government wants to get a proclamation issued. The whole thing is brought into ridicule by sending a messenger like this. This is the practice that is being cultivated in this country. I think, there is no provision for a remote control operation of the Constitution of India. The President of India must apply his mind before he signs a proclamation. The Constitution says that

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the President must be satisfied before the provisions of article 356 are invoked by him.

Let us all completely forget the temporary labels and colour of our caps. Let us ask ourselves whether it ought to have been done. Shall we go on repeating this ? When this happened, I am afraid, the prestige of the office of the President did suffer. The solemn oath that the President takes is to uphold and preserve the Constitution of India. If such lapses are allowed at the highest level, I do not know what will happen at the lower level. Therefore, I am called upon to offer this criticism not by way of any disrespect to the office but precisely because my respect to that office is rather unique.

The other office which suffered prestige is that of the Attorney-General. Sir, I wish you had taken into consideration my motion. This was not my motion. I had given another motion suggesting that the Attorney-General be summoned because we would have liked to put some questions to him. It is to be remembered that the Attorney-General of India is not like the Law Minister of a particular party in power. The Attorney-General is the principal Law Officer of the Republic of India, not of any particular party. He cannot afford to go on giving tailor-made opinions on vital constitutional issues. His duty is to see what is the spirit of the Constitution and advise accordingly, come what may. I do not think we are getting that kind of advice. It is all right for the Law Minister to come and defend everything that the Government does. But there is a difference between the functions of the Attorney-General and the Law Minister. It was for this reason that when an effort was made to combine the two offices that I opposed it tooth and nail and I warned the Prime Minister that we shall not allow it because these offices are totally different. One must retain a certain degree of objectivity, impartiality and fairness to inspire confidence in the country. Therefore, the offices of the Law Minister and of the Attorney-General must not be allowed to be combined.

I would not say that the office of the Governor suffered much loss because the

practice of the last 20 years has shown that the original conception with regard to that high office has never been implemented. Generally, you know, what was the intention ? To provide a link between the people of the State and the Union Government. He was to be a constitutional head only and to see that the Constitution is upheld in the States. Unfortunately, the choices that have been made—I hate to repeat, but to refresh your memory—I am afraid, are that discredited and defeated and disgruntled politicians were appointed to fill the office of Governor and as a result, we find that those who were called upon to uphold the Constitution, often fell from the standards they are expected to uphold.

The other consequences, apart from the lowering of the prestige of these offices, are very important. The constitutional norms, the settled norms, have been upset by the UP episode. It was the settled norm that the advice of the representatives of the people shall be binding on the Governor. This was a settled principle. It has been gravely disturbed now in UP. It is now, Sir, that even a more sinister thing is following from the UP episode. I think, Sir, we are destined to enter an era of coalition. Are we to make the progress to that era on the mutilated body of democratic decency as we saw in UP ? Will they inspire confidence ?

The UP episode, another consequence of it, is, I think, that it has delivered a jolt to the delicate fabric of federalism enshrined in the Constitution. I heard the speech of the DMK representative and I hope he follows the logic of his speech. You called it a 'rape'. You called it a 'murder',... (*Interruptions*) I heard you with great patience and with great expectation. I like the eloquence of your speech. I have refrained from using strong words like 'rape' and 'murder'. If there is a rape, how are you going to support it ? If there is a rape or murder, how are you going to stand silent ? In order to make your position very easy, I am prepared to drop the last part of my resolution regarding the withdrawal of the Governor. Will you then be prepared to support it ? You cannot say that you are going to make a constitutional amendment and sit quiet when the question comes here.

I do not want to score any point. I am going to say that this is a challenge to all of us and we must rise above petty partison and regional considerations and try to discharge our duties.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say the UP episod. ...*(Interruptions)* I have no misunderstanding about your position at all.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) : For the same purpose the DMK will support the amendment that is brought to the Constitution and DMK will not be a party to topple the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NATH PAI : That is not the problem. The crisis in UP has given a jolt. Let us be very frank. He is very courteous and very honest. I welcome his frankness. You may disagree. One may disagree. In these days slander is something to be very much welcomed.

May I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the crisis in UP has given a jolt to the principles of collective responsibility of a Cabinet. There can be a crook in every cabinet who can cock a snook on a Chief Minister or the Prime Minister and go and report to the Governor or the President, as the case may be, 'I have some people with me'—Anydody can find some people with him either at the State level or at the Central level—will it be a justification to encourage that particular individual? Since you have come out against your Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, I will dismiss the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, as the case may be.' This is what precisely has been happening. It is holding the doctrine of collective responsibility to ransom. But allowing individuals to go and tell at the Governor's palace that 'I have some followers. Dismiss the Chief Minister', is a very dangerous and pernicious principle.

Finally where do we go from here? I have concrete proposals. It is no use just analysing and scrutinising what went wrong unless we draw the necessary inferences and conclusions. I have got three proposals. I was very glad to see that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee who tended to disagree with me in 1967 on this issue is a new convert and to-day he has the goodness and grace of supporting my Bill

regarding the ratification of the appointment of a Governor after the Governor is nominated and before he takes the other oath of office. If this is done, there will be a check and there will be some kind of caution exercised by the Union Government. I know that at that time Mr. Vajpayee's fear was that they had the majority. I asked him, if I recall, 'Why are you so pessimistic? Why do you think that a particular Party is going to have the majority for all eternity?' I think I have proved right.

Second point which requires a little more consideration is that we have now to deal with recalcitrant Chief Ministers who, after there is a doubt about their majority, will not call their Assembly. I have submitted a Bill for the consideration of the House and I would like the House to consider this. If more than 50% of the Members of an Assembly or Parliament require in writing that the Assembly or Parliament be called in session it shall be obligatory on the Speaker of the Assembly or Parliament as the case may be to summon the Assembly or Parliament within a fortnight of the receipt. Well, this will act as a check on the Chief Minister or would be Prime Minister who may be afraid of facing the verdict of people's representatives.

And finally, Sir, may I read a provision of the Bill? I am very glad to have the assurance of the DMK representative that he is prepared to support my Bill. This is also a matter over which Dr. Ambedkar was worried. I would like to have this amendment to Article 356 which I would like the House to hear, before I conclude. It is one sentence only. It says :

The following new provision shall be inserted namely,

"Provided that where a question arises as to whether the Chief Minister of a State enjoys a majority in the Legislature of the State, the face of such a question having arisen shall not be regarded as a situation in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and that such question shall be submitted to the Legislative

[Shri Nath Pai]

Assembly of the State for its decision forthwith."

The question shall not be decided by the Governor but it should be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. This is necessary to be incorporated in the Constitution. Finally, may I make an appeal? One can learn always from past mistakes. UP episode has acted as a danger signal for all of us. I hope we will have the magnanimity and the courage to see that we stand up by the oath we took to uphold the Constitution. Thank you.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I shall try to confine myself to the substance of this Resolution. Coming from a distant area and not belonging to any party which has got a Minister either in the Centre or in U. P., I can afford to be a little more objective than others.

Sir, the chief accused today is Mr. Gopala Reddy. (*Interruption*) Some friends out of affection used the name Gopala Reddy and so I used it. That is, the Governor. The Governor is an amiable person so far as I know. What has he done? Sir, sometimes in the course of the civilisation, we find good things are done in a very unorthodox way and they bring very good results. I would refer to a classical incident which has always been the subject matter of great discussion among pandits whether Rama was right in standing behind the tree and killing Vali. The thing was unorthodox but a new civilization sprang from it. Today, the Governor might have done the thing in what seems to be a very unorthodox way. But, however, coming from a distant province, I can say that the three most controversial persons in the history of UP politics are now out of it and perhaps a better new generation of public life is likely to come into existence. Therefore, people must be very grateful to the Governor for having achieved this result.

The President's action has been questioned, but it is not the subject-matter of the motion, and, therefore, I shall not dilate on it. But I do know that in any important decision when the paper is sent to the President, there is always previous consultation and discussion.

before the President signs. There is nothing to prove that the President did not apply his mind to the subject-matter of this, excepting that he was at a distance. When he is here and signs the banks Act, it is said that he has done it without consideration. He signs the derecognition order at Hyderabad, and then it is said that he does not think but signs it immediately, he is now a little away, and therefore it is said he has not considered anything and not done it properly. I know that the President is not such a man as not to think about nothing. But there is also the other aspect. Can the President create a second government here in India? The President has got to follow the decision of the Cabinet. It is supposed, and the assumption is that the Cabinet has considered all aspects before coming to a decision, and if the President goes on differing, he will be creating two governments, or perhaps three governments and would be landing this country in a greater confusion that it is in today. Therefore, I submit that we need not find so much fault with the President.

In the light of experience, a suggestion has been made that the Governor should be appointed with the consent or approval of Parliament. It looks on the face of it a very nice proposition, but I believe then the Opposition will deprive itself completely of the right of criticising that man when he does not act properly. It is much better to leave this power to the Government and try to take the opportunity of criticising them or correcting the Government or correcting the Governor whenever he goes wrong.

18.48 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

It is said that the Governor wanted to be a partisan. I do not defend him; I am not his advocate. But whatever may be in his mind as a Governor, I do not think that he will be so foolish as to be openly partisan. Supposing he was partisan, what he would have done is this. He would have taken the example of Mr. Dharma Vira and immediately dismissed the Chief Minister. Then, he would have taken the example of Shri Sri Prakasa and put the Congress (R) leader into office saying that he is the leader of the

largest single group in the Assembly. The Governor was in a dilemma over a question like this which UP alone could have posed. Being the biggest State, UP alone could have posed such a big problem, and it did produce one of the biggest problems, and the Governor was in a great dilemma. Actually, what was the position? You will find the position at that time mentioned at pages 10, 11 and 12 of his report. Mr. Charan Singh insists that he has got the support of 223 persons. The Congress (O) says, no, no, his strength is never below 205, and at another time, the Congress (O) leader comes and makes an broadcast that he has got the majority and he should be called and he should become the Chief Minister. That is the position. The position of the parties was in a very fluid condition. Therefore, if the Governor was in a dilemma, it was not something surprising. But why was this created? It was created because the Chief Minister, refused to resign when his partner, that is, the Congress (R) denied support to him; the spirit of the Constitution demanded that he should have resigned. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

SHRI RANGA : In that case, the hon. Member should have demanded the resignation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi also here. She has no right to continue without a majority behind her.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : When the Congress (R) leaders said that they were withdrawing support, they should have withdrawn the Ministers also from the Cabinet. When Shri Charan Singh found that he had lost his majority he should have immediately offered his resignation.

But on the other hand, what did he want to do? He said : 'I will take the support of those who have been opposing me till this moment and try again. This would have led the politics and public life in the State into a worse condition; this would have led to a remedy worse than the disease.'

SHRI RANGA : What about the Indira Government here? What right has Shrimati Indira Gandhi to remain in power after the Congress split?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : What the Governor has done looks like unorthodox. But intuitively he came to the right conclusion. The Chief Minister was saying that he would continue and build a majority. Intuitively the Governor thought it was not possible for him to do so. Events have justified it. When it came to a question of choice, all those parties who were saying that they would support Mr. Charan Singh dropped him like anything. Therefore, intuitively the Governor was right when he thought that Charan Singh when he lost the support of Congress (R) would not get the support of Congress (O) and other parties. In other parties, none of them showed unity. Therefore it was that he came to the conclusion that the Government could not be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. If at all, all that you can say is that in a difficult situation, he took a decision, might also possible; might also possible, but you are not sure of its results. If he had taken another decision, one is able to say here that a better political life would have been ushered in, that better standards of political conduct and public life would have been set. All that you can say is that in a difficult situation where there is a better course and where there is a course slightly less than good, he took one course. But you cannot say in that difficult situation he did only what perhaps any Governor might have done or would have done. You cannot attribute *mala fide*. When there is no *mala fide* and when he exercised his discretion in a difficult situation, there is no use disapproving his conduct. As was said by so many other members, a previous decision of his a similar one some months ago was not questioned when it suited the critics of to day.

Therefore, while it is not easy to say that everything the Governor did was absolutely right according to the book and rules, I cannot go so far as to say, that I disapprove of his conduct. In the circumstances in which he was placed, he took what he thought to be the best course. As other friends have said, in a few days afterwards the whole position has been retrieved. As Shri Vajpayee pointed out, and rightly, today we are doing a post mortem and we need not have done it.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ उसके लिए जो रूप उन्होंने धारण किया है। कभी तो उनकी मदद पर भगवान आ जाते हैं, कभी शैतान आ जाते हैं और दोनों न आएँ तो लक्ष्मी देवी आ जाती हैं। राज्यपाल जितने हैं वे बीरबल और अकबर की बात को नहीं भूले होंगे। अकबर और बीरबल की कहानी उनके सामने रहती है। अकबर ने बीरबल से पूछा कि बैंगन कैसे हैं तो बीरबल ने उसकी तारीफ के पुल बाँध दिए। कहा कि कितना सुन्दर रंग है, कितने गोल-मटोल हैं, और इनके सिर पर ताज है। फिर अगली बार जब उनके पेट में दर्द हुआ और उन्होंने कहा कि यह बैंगन खाने की वजह से हुआ है और उन्होंने बीरबल पर लानत बरसाई तो बीरबल कहने लगे कि ये महा रूदी होते हैं, इनमें बीज भरे रहते हैं और इनको नहीं खाया जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि बीरबल तुमने इतनी जल्दी अपनी राय बदल ली तो बीरबल कहने लगे—शहनशाह, मैं आपका नोकर हूँ, आपका गुलाम हूँ, न कि मैं थैली का बैंगन। हमारे राज्यपालों की भी यही हालत है।

अब चाहे यह घटना घटी हो या इससे पहले घटी हो और इसके कानूनी पहलू जो भी हों और कानूनी पहलुओं पर बहुत से विद्वानों ने अपनी-अपनी बात आपके सामने रख दी है, मगर मुझे अपनी बहन से एक बात कहनी है। मेरी बहन इंदिरा गांधी क्वीन विक्टोरिया का रूप धारण किया करती हैं लेकिन उनका वह रूप राष्ट्रपति भवन में हो सकता है, यहाँ नहीं। जहांगीर हैं हमारे राष्ट्रपति और झूल करती हैं वहाँ की नूरजहाँ। उन बेचारों ने वहाँ से कौन सी गलती की है कि उनको दोष दिया जाए। बेचारे गोपाल रेड्डी जो मुझे बहुत प्यारे हैं वह इनके सामने सिजदा कर रहे थे तो इसमें हर्ज क्या है? यह बहन ऐसी हैं कि जब इनको ज़रूरत पड़ी तो इन्होंने कामराज जी को राम और कृष्ण बना दिया और ज़रूरत नहीं रही तो उनको धक्के

देकर घर से निकाल दिया। जब ज़रूरत पड़ी तो मोरारजी देसाई जी के कदमों में गिरा और उनको उप-प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया और जब उनकी ज़रूरत नहीं रही इनको तो उनको पकड़ कर बाहर निकाल दिया।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको श्री नाथ पाई की बात अपील नहीं करती है, वाजपेयी जी की बात अपील नहीं करती है, यादव जी की बात अपील नहीं करती है तो आप देखें कि आपका हाल क्या हो रहा है। आप डी एम के की सपोर्ट ले रही हैं। आप देखें कि डी एम के वाले अकेले उतने बोट ले गए हैं जितने आपको नहीं मिले और गोलमटोल होकर आ गए हैं। वे कभी आपको सपोर्ट करते हैं, कभी अपोज करते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनकी पार्टी ने वहाँ कहा है कि गवर्नरों के अख्तियारत कम करो और स्टेट्स को ज्यादा अख्तियारत दो। इसी वास्ते ये यहाँ आकर ऐसा करते हैं। लेकिन मैं नहीं पड़ता इसमें कि आपको वाजपेयी जी की बात अपील करती है या नहीं करती है, किसी दूसरे की बात अपील करती है या नहीं करती है लेकिन चूंकि आपने विधान की मिट्टी छेदी और इंदिरा जी ने उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाया, इस वास्ते उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ आपके कदम उखड़ रहे थे उनको आपने सम्भालने की कोशिश की है लेकिन फिर भी इलाहाबाद में जो कि इनका अपना घर है, पूज्य पिता का घर है, पूज्य दादा का घर है, जहाँ इनका बड़ा जोर है, इनको बहुत बुरी शिकस्त हुई है। अब उत्तर प्रदेश में इन्होंने लक्ष्मी देवी की मदद भी मांगी, शैतान की भी मांगी, भगवान की भी मांगी लेकिन कोई काम नहीं आया। जब कोई काम नहीं आया तो बेचारी गोपाला रेड्डी पर गुस्से हो जाएँ और कहें कि टी० एन० सिंह को भी चलता करो तो वह ऐसा भी कर सकती हैं। अगर वह ऐसा करती है तो मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी।

मैं ईमानदारी से एक बात कहता हूँ। भीष्म पितामह और गुरु द्रोणाचार्य दुर्योधन की पीठ

पर थे। अब भीष्म पितामह और द्रोणाचार्य के रूप में और लोग इनके पीछे हैं। लेकिन आप महाभारत के अंजाम को याद रखो। आज गोपाला रेड्डी वेचारे का कोई कसूर नहीं है, किसी गवर्नर का कोई कसूर नहीं है क्योंकि वे तो थैली के बैंगन हैं, बैंगन को पूजने वाले नहीं...। वे तो इंदिरा गांधी जी की पूजा करने वाले हैं। मैं चलंज करता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भी रिजाइन करें और मैं भी करता हूँ और हम दोनों एक ही हल्के से चुनाव लड़ें और अगर मैं उनको हरा कर आऊँ तो ये मानें कि इन्होंने गलती की है। मैं मुकाबले के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं एक चपड़ासी का बेटा हूँ। मैं भागने वाला नहीं हूँ...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं तैयार हूँ। इनमें हिम्मत हो तो मेरे मुकाबले में आएँ। मैं इनके हल्के से इनको हराऊँगा। मैं इनकी जमानत जव्त करा दूँगा। अगली इलैक्शन में यह गुड़गांव से जीत नहीं सकते हैं।

19.00 hrs.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : जब श्री रणधीर सिंह पैदा नहीं हुए थे तब मैं जंगे आजादी में शामिल था।

अगर नाथ पाई की खातिर नहीं या किसी दूसरे की खातिर नहीं तो विधान की खातिर, हिन्दुस्तान की शान की खातिर, बुजुर्गों की बताई हुई बातों की खातिर मैं कहूँगा कि आप अपने दामन में मुँह डालिए और देखिये कि कांग्रेस आपकी क्या कहती है, उसकी आवाज क्या है। सब मेम्बर साहबान बेफिक्र होकर वोट करें, चाहे वह श्री हनुमन्तैया हों और चाहे जो दूसरे बड़े-बड़े भीष्म पितामह बंटे हुए हैं, वे हों। इस वक्त उन्हें यह बताना है कि मुल्क बड़ा है, इंदिरा छोटी है। वैसे इंदिरा चाहे विक्टोरिया, हिटलर या स्टालिन हो, लेकिन वह छोटी है और देश बड़ा है। अगर देश बड़ा है, तो मेम्बर

साहबान देश का मान रखें और जो भी विधान के खिलाफ जाता है, उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठावें, चाहे वह डा० राम सुभग सिंह हों और चाहे श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हों। जहाँ तक श्री गोपाला रेड्डी का ताल्लुक है, वह तो न तीन में है, न तेरह में। मैं उनका कोई जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि राज्यपाल तो बीच में सैटर-बाक्स है। मेम्बर साहबान इस प्रस्ताव को दिलेरी के साथ मन्जूर करें और अपने देश की पूरी शान रखें।

[شری عبدالغنی دار (گڑگان)۔ میں پورے ان منٹری جی کو مبارکیاں دیتا ہوں اس کے لئے جو وہ اپ انہوں نے دیا ہے۔ تو ان کی مدد پر ہنگام آ جاتے ہیں۔ کیوں شیطان آ جاتے ہیں اور دونوں نہ اُکڑن تو لکشی دیوی آ جاتی ہے۔ راجیہ پال جتنے ہیں وہ بریل اور اکبر کی بات کو نہیں بولتے ہونگے۔ اکبر اور بریل کی کہانی ان کے سامنے رہتی ہے۔ اکبر نے بریل سے بونچا کہ بینک کیسے ہیں تو بریل نے اسکی تعریف کے پل باندھ دیئے۔ کہا کہ کتنا سندھ رنگ ہے۔ کتنے گول مٹول ہیں اور ان کے سر پر تاج ہے۔ پھر اگلی بار جب ان کے پیٹ میں درد ہوا اور انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ بینک کھانے کی وجہ سے ہوا ہے اور انہوں نے بریل پر لعنت بوسائی تو بریل کہنے لگے کہ یہ مہاراجی ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں ریمج پھرے رہتے ہیں اور انکو نہیں پایا جانا چاہیے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ بریل تم تے اتنی جلدی اپنی رائے بدل دی تو بریل کہنے لگے شہنشاہ میں آپکا نوکر ہوں۔ آپکا غلام ہوں کہ میں تہابی کا پتھن۔ معاویہ راجپالوں کی یہی حالت ہے۔

اب چاہے یہ کھٹنا گئی ہو یا اس سے پہلے

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

گھٹی ہو اور اس کے قانونی پہلو بھی ہوں اور تو قانونی پہلوؤں پر بہت سے دعوائوں لے اپنی بات آپ کے سامنے رکھ دی ہے۔ مکے مجھے اپنی بہن سے ایک بات کہنی ہے۔ میڈی بہن اندراگاندھی وین وگٹوریا کا درپ دھارن گیا کرتی ہیں لیکن انکا وہ زوپ راشنریٹی ہوں قین۔ ہو۔ گنا ہے یہاں ٹون۔ چہانکیر ہوں ہمارے راشنریٹی اور رول گزرتی ہیں وہاں کی پر چہاں۔ ان ہچاردن نے وہاں سے کون سی غلطی کی ہے کہ ان کو دوش دیا جائے۔ بے چارے گویاں ریتی جی مجھے بہت پیارے ہیں وہ ان کے سامنے سجدا کر رہے تھے تو اس میں حرج کیا ہے۔ یہ بہن ایسی ہیں یہ جب انکو ضرورت پڑی تو انہوں نے کاموآج جی کو رام اور گوشن بنا دیا اور ضرورت نہیں رہی تو انکو دھکے دے کر گھر سے نکال دیا۔ جب ضرورت پڑی تو مرا جی دیسائے کے قدموں میں کریں اور انکو اپنودھان منتوی بنا دیا اور جب انکو ضرورت نہیں رہی انکو تو پکڑ کر باہر نکال دیا۔

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ کو شری ناتھ پائی کی بات اپیل نہیں کرتی ہے۔ راج پائی جی کی بات اپیل نہیں کرتی ہے۔ یادو جی کی بات اپیل نہیں کرتی ہے تو آپ دیکھیں کہ آپکا حال کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ آپ آتی۔ ایم۔ سرکہ۔ کی سپورٹ لے رہی ہیں۔ آپ دیکھیں کہ تی۔ ایم۔ کے۔ والے اگیلے اتنے روٹ لے گئے ہیں جتنے آپکر نہیں ملے اور گول مثول ہو کر آگئے ہیں۔ وہ کبھی آپکو سپورٹ کرتے ہیں کبھی ایوز کرتے ہیں۔ اس کا ان پہ ہے کہ ان کی پارٹی نے وہاں کہا

ہے کہ گورنر کے اختیارات کم کرو اور سٹیس کی زیادہ اختیارات دو۔ اس واسطے یہ یہاں آکر ایسا کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن میں نہیں پڑتا اس میں کہ آپکو واج پائی جی کی بات اپیل کرتی ہے۔ کسی دوسرے کی بات اپیل کرتی ہے یا نہیں کرتے ہے لیکن چونکہ آپ لے دھان کی مٹی چھدی اور اندزا جی لے اس کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھایا اس واسطے انڈرپریش میں جہاں آپ کے پو اکھتہ رہے تھے ان کو آپ نے سمبالنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ لیکن پھر بھی الہ آباد میں جو کہ ان کا اپنا گھر ہے۔ پوجہ پتا کا گھر ہے۔ پوجیہ دادا کا گھر ہے۔ جہاں ان کا بڑا زور ہے۔ انکو بہت بڑی شکست ہوئی ہے۔ اب انڈرپریش میں انہوں نے لکشمی دیوی کی مدد بھی مانگی۔ شیطان کی بھی مانگی۔ بھگوان کی بھی مانگی لیکن کوئی کام نہیں آیا۔ جب کوئی کام نہیں آیا تو بے چارے گویاں ریتی پر غصے ہو جائیں اور کہیں انکو کہ ٹی۔ این۔ سنکھ کو بھی چلتا کر تو وہ ایسا بھی کر سکتی ہیں۔ اگر وہ ایسا کرتی ہیں تو مجھے کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہوگی۔

میں ایمانداری سے ایک بات کہتا ہوں۔ بیہشیم پتامہ اور دروناچاریہ درودھن کی پیتھہ پر تے۔ اب بیہشیم پتامہ اور دروناچاریہ کے روپ میں اور لوگ ان کے پیچھے ہیں۔ لیکن آپ مہابھارت کے انجام کو یاد رکھو۔ آج گویاں ریتی بے چارے کا کوئی قصور نہیں ہے۔ کسی گورنر کا کوئی قصور نہیں ہے کیونکہ وہ تو تھیلی کے بینک ہیں۔ بینک کو پوجنے والے نہیں۔ وہ تو اندراگاندھی جی کی پرچا کرنے والے ہیں۔ میں چیلنج کرتا ہوں کہ شریتمتی اندراگاندھی بھی رزائن کریں اور

میں بھی کرتا ہوں اور ہم دونوں ایک ہی حلقے سے چناؤ لڑیں اور اگر میں ان کو ہرا کر آؤں تو یہ مانیں کہ انہوں نے غلطی کی ہے۔ میں مقابلے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ میں ایک چیراسی کا بتا ہوں۔ میں ہار گئے والا نہیں ہوں۔ شری رندھیر سنگھ : میں تیار ہوں۔ ان میں ہمت ہو تو میرے مقابلے میں آئیں۔ میں ان کے حلقے سے ان کو ہراؤں گا۔ میں انکی ضمانت ضبط کرا دوں گا۔ اگلی اپیلیکیشن میں یہ گڑ گاؤں سے جیت نہیں سکتے ہوں۔ شری عبدالغنی ڈار : جب شری رندھیر سنگھ پیدا نہیں ہوئے تھے تب میں جنگ آزادی میں شامل تھا۔

اگر نانہ پائی کی خاطر نہیں یا کسی دوسرے کی خاطر میں تو ودھان کی خاطر۔ ہندوستان کی شان کی خاطر۔ بزرگوں کی بتائی ہوئی باتوں کی خاطر میں کہوں گا کہ آپ اپنے دامن میں منہ ڈالنے اور دیکھنے کہ کاشش آپکی کیا کہتی ہے۔ اس کی آواز کیا ہے۔ سب ممبر صاحبان بے فکر ہو کر ووٹ کریں۔ چاہے وہ شری ہنومنیا ہوں اور چاہے جو دوسرے بڑے بڑے بیہشم پتاما بیٹے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہ ہوں۔ اس وقت انہیں یہ بتانا ہے کہ ملک بڑا ہے۔ اندیرا جھوٹی ہے۔ ویسے اندیرا چاہے دنگوریا۔ ہٹلر یا سٹالن ہو۔ لیکن وہ جھوٹی ہے اور دیش بڑا ہے۔ اگر دیش بڑا ہے۔ تو ممبر صاحبان دیش کا مان رکھیں اور جو بھی ودھان یہ خلاف جاتا ہے۔ اس کے خلاف آواز اٹھائیں۔ چاہے وہ ڈاکٹر رام سنگھ سنگھ ہوں اور چاہے شریعتی اندیرا گاندھی ہوں۔ جہاں تک شری گوپال ریڈی کا تعلق ہے۔ وہ نہ تو تین تین ہیں۔ نہ تیرہ میں۔ میں ان کا کوئی ذکر نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

کیونکہ راجیوال تو بیچ میں لیٹر بس ہے۔ ممبر صاحبان اس پر تیار ہو دھوری کے ساتھ منظور کریں اور اپنے دیش کی پوری شان رکھیں۔

SHRI K. C. PANT : Parliamentary democracy in India is based on the British model. And in Britain, even after all these years of experimentation and tradition, even till now debates do arise on constitutional matters of the kind which we are debating here today. As lately as 1957 when Mr. Macmillan was appointed the Prime Minister and again in 1963 when Sir Alec Douglas Home was appointed the Prime Minister there was criticism in Great Britain about the part played by the Crown. Therefore, there is no surprise that we who are trying to build up our own conventions and traditions in Parliament in the sphere of parliamentary democracy should occasionally face situations where there are differences of approach and difference of opinion.

My hon. friend Shri A. K. Sen referred to some of the previous instances and Shri Nath Pai and others also referred on some previous occasions during which the Governor's conduct came up for debate in the House. These debates are to be welcomed to the extent they clarify issues and shed light and today's debate also in part at least has helped the Members to express their views on the constitutional aspect of this issue. There is no doubt that some of the constitutional aspects are of significance because constitutional conventions are the very stuff of parliamentary democracy. But in the case of U.P. as I shall explain later, there was really no precedent for the situation that the Governor faced. There might have been elements of similarity with other situations but no other situation was quite on all fours with the situation that was found in the U.P. This makes it all the more necessary to consider seriously and dispassionately the constitutional implications of the various issues that have arisen in U.P. I was, therefore hoping that the debate would largely be above party level and I at any rate will attempt to keep it above that level.

Various points have been made by hon. friends opposite. My own colleagues on this

[Shri K. C. Pant]

side have met most of those points. A lot of polemics has been introduced into this debate. I really think that the debate would have been more fruitful if polemics had been left out, particularly as the situation today is not the situation that we are discussing in this motion. Although it used the word "recent", that word "recent" refers to an earlier occasion. Just now there is an SVD Government in Uttar Pradesh. There is Mr. T. N. Singh who is the Chief Minister, and not Mr. Charan Singh.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is obvious.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is obvious, but it has certain implications which are also obvious. So, the situation is a different one, and certainly nobody has questioned the bona fides of the Governor or the Government in this recent decision, that is, to allow the SVD to constitute the government or make Mr. T. N. Singh the Chief Minister of that State. That has not been questioned, and the bona fides of the Government today cannot be questioned on that count at any rate. At any rate, my friends opposite would not question it, I think.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, whom I respect, usually speaks at a certain level, but today I am sorry to he spoke at a level which is not expected of him. He spoke of Mr. Uma Shankar Dixit distributing money in Lucknow. Mr. Dixit had issued a statement, as far as I remember—I was in Lucknow around that time—to the press.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : I quoted the newspaper.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has contradicted it in the newspapers. I am not saying that you should not have said it. If you believe in it, in fairness, once he has contradicted it, I expect him to believe it.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Do you expect him to admit it even if it is true ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I expect all hon. Members to be honourable men, not to doubt each other's motives.

There is one other point; it is true it is a small one, but it betrays a certain prejudicial approach to the whole problem. That is why I am mentioning it. He mentioned the fact that the Prime Minister has sent Mr. Tripathi by a helicopter. This is not a fact. He was not sent by a helicopter or by any Air Force plane or any other helicopter.

Then, he mentioned that Dr. Rajendra Prasad had certain differences with the Central Government in respect of Kerala. I checked up this fact and I find from the records dealing with the Karala matter that there was no disagreement either formal or informal between Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Government of the day. But what really pained me most was his reference to the fact that the decision on Uttar Pradesh was taken at the instance of the Soviet Government. ... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He was saying it with some sense of humour.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If it is a sense of humour involving a foreign country, it is a very perverted sense of humour. Does it not imply an insult to the President even though unintended ? So, I would only request hon. friends not to descend to this level. I did not expect this from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who usually maintains a very high level. It pained me. I think it will pain everybody and I think on second thoughts he himself would like to withdraw this while he replies to the debate.

I hope the house will bear with me if I briefly go over the facts of this whole situation. These have been already stated in the Governor's report and that report has been placed on the Table of the house. Many Members have made a reference to it. So, I do not really need to go into all the facts, but some of the facts it will be necessary for me to refer to, because some hon. friends have built their case around these facts. It was said that in February 1970, when the Governor called Mr. Charan Singh to form the ministry, at that stage he did so even though he knew that Mr. Charan Singh's party was not supported by Congress (R). At least that was the implication of what Mr. Nath Pai said. He said, the BKD alone formed the ministry

and later on the Congress joined them; and, if there is a return to the *status quo* what is the harm? The Governor has clearly said in his letter to the President that at the moment when he invited Mr. Charan Singh to form a ministry, Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi, leader of the Congress (R) and his party had decided to support Mr. Charan Singh's Government. That is obvious because of the numbers : There were 94 BKD and 136 Congress (R) members. Without this combination, it would not have been possible for the Governor to have called Mr. Charan Singh to form the Government. This is one important point on which there appeared to be some confusion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who is usually so correct in his facts, mentioned that there was only an oral assurance from Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi. I have here the text of the letter written by him.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You can place it on the Table for verification. The Governor has said that on the assurance of Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi, he inducted Mr. Charan Singh into the ministry. He has not said that it was a written assurance.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Nor has he said that it was oral. Anyhow, it is a small point and I just mentioned it in passing.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Then the Governor's report is incorrect.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is true that in the beginning, the Council of Ministers consisted only of BKD minister but later on Congress members joined the ministry. In September, 1970, —most members know it; I am just mentioning it for record—BKD had 20 members in the Council of Ministers and the Congress had 26. The Congress was the major partner in the coalition, even though the Chief Minister belonged to the BKD. Then, on 24th September 1970, Mr. Charan Singh asked 13 Congress Ministers and one BKD Deputy Minister to submit their resignations forthwith. I need not go into all the facts, but important facts I will mention. Then, Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi wrote to the Governor that his party had withdrawn its support

from the coalition and that Mr. Charan Singh who had been reduced to a minority, should be asked to submit his resignation. Of the 46 Ministers, 26 reiterated the request of Mr. Tripathi that Mr. Charan Singh should resign. I am just underlining this fact in order that the alignments within the Cabinet at that time may be well understood by the House. Then, there was a reference by various hon. members to a joint letter written by many parties to the Governor, the parties being Congress (O), Jan Sangh and SSP, and it was implied, if not said so, that they were supporting Mr. Charan Singh in the formation of a new Government. That is not what the Governor has said, in his report. He has said that they did extend their support to Mr. Charan Singh in the matter of dismissal of the ministers. They supported the right of the Chief Minister to dismiss the ministers. They do support the present ministry but, as to lending him support for the new government, they have not said that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There was no question of a new government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let us understand that issue... (Interruption). If it was wrong, 'may I say with all respect, today Charan Singhji would have been the Chief Minister in Lucknow and not Shri T. N. Singh?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Shri Charan Singh was so magnanimous that he himself left. Shri Charan Singh is the biggest person of UP.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If Dr. Ram Subhag Singh insists that an assurance was given by these five parties to Shri Charan Singh to support his new government, all I can say is that the assurance given by Shri Kamalapati Tripathi was very much more than the assurance given by them. Shri Charan Singh is no longer the Chief Minister... (Interruption). Did we force you to make Shri T. N. Singh the Chief Minister? You could have made Shri Charan Singh the Chief Minister..... (Interruption).

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : It is one thing to support a government that is going on, but

[Shri J. B. Kaipalani]

when that government is dismissed a new situation arises and that situation has to be considered. I am sorry to say, Shri Pant is confusing the issue. They were supporting the government that was in existence. Why did they support the government in existence ? Because they did not want the Governor to come in between. When the Governor came in between, a new situation arose.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am prepared to accept Dada's point to the extent that if the Governor had not acted correctly, it would have given an advantage to Shri Charan Singh to continue. That I can grant but no more... (Interruption).

With the break-up of the coalition, in which the Congress (R) was the major partner, doubts arose in the mind of the Governor whether the continuance of Shri Charan Singh as Chief Minister was constitutional and whether the Governor was bound to accept his advice that a large number of ministers should be dismissed. This is clear from the letter itself.

He decided to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General. The Attorney General stated categorically that after a coalition had broken, Shri Charan Singh had no right to continue as Chief Minister of a coalition ministry and that his advice no longer had any binding effect on the Governor. This is the advice of the Attorney General.

SHRI RABI RAY : Quote the Advocate General.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, the House must take into account the advice of the Attorney General. With the break up of the coalition, the old government could not continue consistent with constitutional propriety and sound principles of cabinet government. Shri Bhandare dwelt on this aspect at length and just now Shri Viswanatham also referred to it. I need not labour on these points which have already been dealt with..... (Interruption).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का एक प्रश्न है। अभी श्री पंत महोदय ने एटार्नी-जनरल की राय से एक हिस्सा उद्धृत किया। आप रूल 368 देखिए। मैं अपनी माँग को दोहराता हूँ कि एटार्नी जनरल की पूरी राय सदन की मेज पर रखी जाय। रूल 368 इस प्रकार है :

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

I want your ruling, Sir.

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I explain ? The extract is in the Governor's Report which has already been placed on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister explains that he only quoted that part which is in the Governor's Report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Minister just now said that he was quoting from the Report of the Attorney General. Now he says that he was quoting from the Report of the Governor.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the Minister quotes something which is outside the Governor's Report and from the original Report of the Attorney General, there is a point in what you say. But the Minister says that he has only quoted that part which is in the Governor's Report. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Even though he might be quoting from the Governor's Report and if the Governor has quoted from the Report of the Attorney General, that should be placed on the Table of the House. Any document which is quoted in the Governor's Report should be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Speaker had already gone into this matter earlier. At this stage, I am not called upon to go into it again.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If you can do a favour. you can see what that paper is, whether it is the Attorney General's advice or the Governor's Report. You can physically verify it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is this? He is now being given another paper. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Pant did not have the Report of the Governor. Just now Mr. Jaganath Rao gave him the Governor's Report. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : इन्होंने चोरी की है, ये लोग हुकूमत चलायेगे, चोट्टे कहीं के ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : He must withdraw that (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Will you please listen to me.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : पीछे से कागज दिया गया है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know why there should be so much heat over it. The only point is whether the Minister has quoted something which is not in the Governor's Report.

SHRI RANGA : The point is from what was he quoting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister says that he has only quoted that part which is contained in the Governor's Report..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA : May I raise a point here. The Minister was quoting from some paper and we got the impression that he was reading from the Attorney General's Report. Then a point of order was raised by my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Then, he was in jitters as to what to do and what answer to give? We all saw it and the whole House was a witness to that he was given another paper. That shameless person Shri Jaganath Rao gave that paper to him and the Minister took it. Shri Jaganath Rao came to

his rescue at the right moment but in the wrong manner. Now, Sir, I want you to take note of this. That I castigated as a daylight fraud, whatever it is worth. Even if they got a little bit of conscience left, they they should place report on the Table of the House. You must ask them to place it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me hear what the Minister has got to say.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह मामला उठाया था । अगर पंत जी के पास गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट थी तो फिर श्री जगन्नाथ राव को रिपोर्ट देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी.....

श्री कृ० चं० पंत : मेरे पास है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप के पास एटार्नी जनरल की रिपोर्ट थी, गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट नहीं थी । आप एटार्नी जनरल की रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ रहे थे, जब मैंने मामला उठाया तो पीछे से इनको दी गई ।

श्री कृ० चं० पंत : यह बिलकुल गलत बात है ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : All the people have seen it. It is a fraud on the whole House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That point has been made already...(*Interruptions*) Order, please.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is too much noise. It is impossible to conduct the proceedings.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shameless.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : Can we be told specifically what paper Shri Jaganatha Rao gave to Mr. Pant and what was the paper from which Shri Pant was reading?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am very happy that Mr. Morarji Bhai asked this question as if these are the only two relevant questions. *(Interruptions)* I respect Ranga ji. I have worked with him in committees. I have known him for many years. I think he knows my way of functioning. I do not tell lies and unless we have a certain amount of minimum respect for each other in this House, it is impossible to function. *(Interruptions)* I have all respect for you.

SHRI RANGA : Respect the House. Tell the truth.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now, Sir, I was reading from my notes. I have prepared notes. *(Interruptions)* Certainly, I am not a constitutional expert. I have gone into this also. I have prepared notes and Shri Jaganatha Rao gave me the copy of the Governor's report. I had here a copy of the Governor's report in my notes also. I have that in my notes also. If I were reading Attorney-General's report, I would have no hesitation in saying that I have got.

SHRI RANGA : It is a fraud on this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please. You are a very senior Member.

SHRI RANGA : I am very sorry, Sir, they have perpetrated a fraud on this House. I am very sorry for some reason—that I do not know—how that at moment you were not watchful in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know I was looking at you. I was arguing with you.

SHRI RANGA : You were not watchful in the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Heavens are not going to fall if the copy of the report of the Attorney General is laid on the Table of the House. Why are they so secretive ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a different matter. I am not concerned with that. I was of course, communicating with some Members here this side. In such a situation you cannot

ask the Speaker or the Chairman to investigate into such matters. When an hon. Member tells the hon. House that this is the position. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why don't you take it from me and see it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am now on my legs. This cannot go on. When the Speaker or Chairman is on his legs, others cannot just get up and speak. When the hon. Members just tell the House that this is the position, we have to believe the Members. Otherwise how can we proceed ? I have to believe you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What did he pass on to Mr. Pant ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। अभी पन्त जी ने कहा कि
जो जगन्नाथ राव जी ने रिपोर्ट दी वह गवर्नर
की रिपोर्ट थी और मैं एटार्नी जनरल की
रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ रहा था। (व्यवधान)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI K. C. PANT. No. *(Interruption)* It is not a point of order. I am not yielding.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am not entering into this controversy about what he was reading. But, I say, even if he was quoting from a Governor's report, what harm is there if the original report is placed ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a different matter. I have already said this. The hon. Speaker went into the question in the morning. I am not prepared to reopen it, I am not authorised to reopen it at this stage.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope tempers will now subside and I will get a patient hearing.

I was recounting the facts that led to the promulgation of the Presidents rule in U. P. and I came to the point where this situation, this crisis, had developed. Then the Governor acted on the 20th September. He asked Mr. Charan Singh to submit his resignation.

Subsequently he came to the conclusion that the formation of an alternative Government is also not possible and so in the circumstances on the 29th September he had no option but to report to the President that a situation had arisen in the State where the Government could not be carried on in accordance with the Constitution and recommended for the issue of a proclamation under Art. 356 of the Constitution. The legislative assembly was not dissolved. This was because the Governor was anxious that if there was any chance of alternative Government being formed then the alternative Government should be formed quickly. So he did not recommend and the legislative assembly was not dissolved.

Now, on October 9, the Governor was informed by CONGO, Jan Sangh, SSP, BKD and Swatantra parties that they had elected Mr. T. N. Singh as leader of the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal, which had majority in the Assembly. After examining this claim and the counter-claim of Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi the Governor came to the conclusion that the SVD was in a position to form a popular Government and so he recommended the revocation of the proclamation and the Council of Ministers headed by Mr. T. N. Singh was formed in. It was not really Council of Ministers but he and 2 Ministers, I think, were sworn in, to begin with. It is to be remembered that the Governor did not create a situation; it was forced on him.

The basic question before the Governor was whether after the break-up of the coalition Mr. Charan Singh could continue as Chief Minister, consistent with constitutional propriety and sound principles of Cabinet Government. This was the basic question which was before him. And, the well recognised principles of parliamentary democracy would not warrant the continued existence of a coalition Government if broken by the withdrawal of support by the major partner, especially when the other party in the coalition was not in a position to command absolute majority in the legislative assembly.

Now, it has been said, there are certain precedents and my hon. friend Shri Sant Bux Singh quoted certain precedents from the

UK. I hope nobody will mind my referring to some of the papers now.

AN HON. MEMBER : If you do not borrow them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There have been several instances in UK where similar situations arose. One was the first coalition during the First World War with Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister in 1915. He was succeeded by Mr. Lloyd George. The major partner in the Coalition, the Conservatives decided to withdraw from the coalition in 1922. Mr. Lloyd George immediately resigned without meeting Parliament, and Mr. Bonar Law formed the government.

SHRI RANGA : Shrimati Indira Gandhi should also have resigned at the Centre here. But she is sticking to power still.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There was no coalition at the Centre. In 1933, Mr. Macdonald resigned and Mr. Baldwin became the Prime Minister. This was also referred to by Shri Sant Bux Singh, and, therefore, I need not go into the details of that.

The third example, of course, is a more recent one, which is better known, and that is the example when Mr. Churchill, after the World war ended, wrote to the leaders of the other parties of his coalition Government that they might continue with the coalition till the end of the war, that is, till Japan had also been defeated. But after considering this question, Mr. Attlee wrote to him that this was not possible. And so, immediately, Mr. Churchill resigned. And then because he had a majority, he reformed the government. But he did resign and his government was reconstituted.....

SHRI RANGA : But even that this Government has not done.

SHRI K. C. PANT :with Mr. Churchill again as the Prime Minister. Taking this as the convention, I would submit—and I am glad that various hon. Members have agreed with this—that Shri Charan Singh also, following this convention, should have resigned immediately after he had come to

[Shri K. C. Pant]

know of the disagreement between his party and the Congress (R).

I was heartened by the fact that even a serious student of the Constitution, like Shri Nath Pai, though he had objections on various other points, agreed at least on the moral question that Shri Charan Singh should have resigned; on that point, he was with us, and he did agree with us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the morality of the Congress (R) Ministers in UP ?

SHRI RANGA : What about the Government here ? They should also have resigned...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : I wish that I could be spared from this running commentary. May I take the House into confidence and submit that it is this kind of running commentary which compels one to read from his notes ? One has to collect one's thoughts while speaking, but if Shri Ranga is speaking continuously, then

SHRI RANGA : All the Ministers here should have been dismissed long ago. The President should have dismissed all of them...

SHRI K. C. PANT : On these matters, we have to collect our thoughts and speak, but it is impossible to do so in the face of these interruptions; if Shri Ranga goes on speaking this, continuously, then one has to refer to one's notes. That is the reason for the notes.

SHRI RANGA : This is an absolutely illegitimate government. The Prime Minister here has no right to continue to be Prime Minister. The President should have dismissed her. In all self-respect, she should have submitted her resignation to the President, and she should have asked the President to accept her resignation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : What Shri Charan Singh should have done and could have done is to resign, then go to the Governor, convince him that he had majority with him and he should be asked to reconstitute his govern-

ment. That was perfectly possible, perfectly constitutional and perfectly proper, and then he could have continued in the government and claimed the right to test his strength on the floor of the House. As the Governor has put it :

".....Shri Charan Singh could not be permitted to construct a new edifice on the debris of the old one and that he should have followed the time-honoured practice of resigning with a view to reconstitute the new government."

I am quoting from the Governor's report, lest there should be any misunderstanding.

There was some reference to parallels between U.P. and Punjab and Bihar and Bengal. On the Punjab question, I do not want to dilate, because Shri A. K. Sen has already gone into that at some length. I only want to say that in Punjab, a situation had not arisen where the Governor was called upon to take a decision at the instance of the Chief Minister after the break-up of the coalition, on the question whether he can dismiss the majority of the Ministers or not. That was a situation peculiar to U. P., where after the major partner had left the coalition, the Governor was asked to decide upon this question. So it is not on all fours with that.

Faced with this problem, the Governor wanted to take the advice of the Attorney General, and did actually take his advice which was the best legal advice available to him in the country. He was aware of the consequences of his action in this matter.

In West Bengal, the Ministry was dismissed by the Governor. This, again, is not on all fours with UP where there was no dismissal. The legality of the action of the Governor in West Bengal was actually upheld by the High Court—but that is beside the point.

Bihar was cited as a parallel. Here again it was not break-up of the coalition, but certain members belonging to various parties left the coalition government and formed a new party. I would remind the House that on that occasion, the Congress Party wanted the Government to be removed. But the

Governor did not agree and it was not removed, and the Government continued till it faced the Assembly. Are we to be blamed for that also? This is not quite fair.

A serious question was raised whether the action of the Governor of UP was in conformity with the action taken by Governors in circumstances said to form a similar precedent. I would submit that while exercising their discretionary functions, Governors do not, and are not expected to function on the direction and advice of the Central Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Although they always do.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not prepared to take any lessons on Constitution from Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the Minister not to provoke him.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Allegations have been made that the UP Governor was prevailed upon by the central leaders or the Central Government to act in a particular manner in which he did. The Prime Minister has on more than one occasion refuted this charge. I would like to refute it again on behalf of Government. There was a reference to her visit to Lucknow. She did go to Lucknow and she explained at some length in this House that she met the Governor while she was coming away on the steps when she was about to get into her car and exchanged a few words when other people were also present. She did not discuss the constitutional situation in UP. (*Interruptions*). If she wanted to, the telephone was available. I do not know why there should be any excitement about it. After all, it is the intention that counts; it is the motive that matters. They should not get involved in these small things. But the fact of the matter is that she did not discuss it with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is he suggesting that she was telephoning?

SHRI K. C. PANT : She was not. I am

glad he asked this question. Some people have to be explained these elementary things.

There was one point made by an hon. member. He asked : why did the Governor take away the portfolios of the Ministers? Regardless of the rights and wrongs of the case, if anything were required to prove that the Central Government were not interfering in the situation in UP, it was this action on the part of the Governor. Is it at all consistent that a Central Government which intends to remove the Ministry of Shri Charan Singh would allow his word prevail in removing the portfolios of the Ministers? I ask any reasonable man : would you have done it if you were in the place of the Central Government? All your actions would have to be consistent. Why this inconsistent action? If you accept it, this alone is sufficient to prove that the Central Government was not exercising any influence on the Governor.

Some hon. Members have questioned the authority of the Governor in taking advice from the Attorney-General. It was even alleged that the Attorney-General's advice was motivated and his motive was to help the Central Government. It is extremely unfortunate that attempts have been made to draw the office of the highest law officer of the Government of India into a partisan controversy. I am very sorry.

SHRI NATH PAI : He should have come here to answer questions.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I intend to inform the House of the measures and the steps that the Government has taken to see to it that as far as humanly possible the advice given by the Attorney-General is insulated from any kind of political pressure whatsoever.

Last year this question came up and it was discussed as to what should be the procedure if a Governor wants to take the advice of the Attorney-General. The House should not forget that under article 355 it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that the functioning of the States is according to the Constitution, and that is a responsibility

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which you would not like the Centre to be depart from or to get out of. Therefore, if the Centre has to discharge its responsibility, is it proper for the Centre to deny any Governor access to the Attorney General, if he wants to consult him? The only question is how that should be done so that the Attorney General can give his advice freely.

In March 1970, all the Governors were addressed in this matter, and after consideration here, they were advised to seek the opinion of the Attorney General on a matter involving interpretation of the Constitution in the following manner, that they should refer it to the Secretary to the President who would obtain the opinion of the Attorney General from the Law Secretary. The Governor of U.P. has strictly followed the procedure laid down in the letter of March, 1970. It is with the desire to see that the opinion is not in any way influenced and he gives his free opinion that this has been done.

Many Members on the other side of the House have referred to the position of the Chief Minister in the matter of the removal or dismissal of members of the Council of Ministers. I would like to remind the House that the real sanction behind the functioning of a Chief Minister or Prime Minister is that if the Governor wants to dismiss the chief Minister, does not want to accept some advice tendered by the Chief Minister, and the Chief Minister has the majority in the Assembly, he can submit his resignation and create a deadlock, because the Governor is compelled to ask him to come back and form a Ministry. This is the basic sanction.

SHRI RANGA : The same thing should apply here.

SHRI K. C. PANT : With reference to the recommendations made by ARC and the other bodies, I would have gone into it, but I think the House is getting impatient, and I do not want to labour this point at all.

I would only like to refer to one point, about the guidelines for Governors, which has been mentioned by some hon. Members. They know that Shri Chavan had written to certain jurists. Many jurists in the coun-

try had replied, and later on the opinions of some opposition parties were sought, but those opinions were not forthcoming, and the matter rests there. As the Prime Minister said the other day, the dialogue is proposed to be resumed with them. I heard with great patience all that was said about the Central Government in this matter, the blame that was attached to the actions of the Central Government and the Governor and so on, but I am surprised that nobody opposite has mentioned the fact that the Governor was informed on 9th October that Mr. T. N. Singh has been elected leader, but he was called only on the 18th October. What has happened since then? Has he been able to form a Government? Yes, in dribbles. And what is the size of the Government? He was sworn in with two others on the 18th October. After a fortnight, on 4th November, two more Ministers were added.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : How is it relevant? In that case, what about M. P., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Assam?

SHRI K. C. PANT : You may speak when you get an opportunity. This process has continued. A week later 45 more ministers were added and today the Ministry is 53—abuse of cards, 52 plus... (*Interruptions*). The portfolios have not yet been distributed. I should like the House to take note of the fact that in a big State like U. P. with such a huge population, called the largest State by Shri Nath Pai, the entire administration is functioning without distribution of portfolios among the Ministers. I shall say no more... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : I assure you that the Government of India will also function if all of you give up your portfolios.

SHRI K. C. PANT : For months no portfolios had been distributed.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that the Assembly should be called early. 'Now the SVD is in power. When is he calling the Assembly sometime late in December because in the beginning of January six months will be over; it is a constitutional requirement... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Generally you know that the Ministers are not restrained by the Chair.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I only want to say one thing at the end. I heard Shri Ram Sevak Yadav very patiently. I could feel how uncomfortable he felt in his present company. Repeatedly he made the point: this is not an issue of progressives versus reactionaries.

To whom was he trying to explain the situation?... (Interruptions) I am comfortable. I wish the SVD Government well because it will expose five parties together.

May I in conclusion say that I hope that the House will reject the motion under discussion which seeks to disapprove the action of the Governor. Let us hope that what the Governor did in U.P. will help in the growth of proper conventions for parliamentary democracy

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : अच्छा यह होता कि इस सारे कुचक्र की सूत्रधार जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री हैं और जो गृह मंत्री भी हैं, वह इस वाद-विवाद का उत्तर देतीं। नहीं कहा जा सकता कि क्यों उन्होंने इससे अपने आपको बिल्कुल पृथक् रखा, इसके पीछे कारण क्या है। जहाँ तक श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त का संबंध है, मैं केवल इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि वह एक सुयोग्य पिता के सुयोग्य पुत्र हैं। लेकिन अब तक दूसरे वाद-विवादों के उत्तर में जिस तरह से श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने अपनी प्रतिभा का तथा अपने तर्कों का परिचय दिया है, मैं चाहता था कि आज भी वह उसी प्रतिभा का और तर्कों का परिचय देते। लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर सके हैं। श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त अपने विषय से हट कर कभी तो कहने लगे कि अभी तक वहाँ पर विभागों का वितरण नहीं किया जा सका है और कभी कहने लगे कि वहाँ इतनी बड़ी सरकार है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो असेम्बली बुलाने की बात कहते हैं क्या वे यह नहीं जानते हैं कि वहाँ विधान सभा बुलाने का निश्चय हो चुका है? श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र

पन्त को जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि सात दिसम्बर को उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा का अधिवेशन बुलाया जा चुका है। पर विधान सभा बुलाने की बात कौन कहते हैं? वे कहते हैं जो महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर विधान सभा का अधिवेशन स्थगित कर रहे हैं; वे लोग यू० पी० में विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने की दुहाई देते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने यह भी कहा कि ब्रिटेन की जो संवैधानिक परम्परा है, उसका हम यहाँ पर पालन करते हैं। मैं उन से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि बहुमत वाली पार्टी सरकार बनाती है। लेकिन श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त क्या बताएंगे कि जब नई कांग्रेस ने अपना समर्थन वापिस ले लिया और जन संघ, कांग्रेस संगठन और स्वतंत्र पार्टी ने अपना समर्थन दिया तो क्या श्री गोपाल रेड्डी ने श्री चरण सिंह से यह पूछा था कि क्या वह सरकार चलाने की स्थिति में हैं? अगर नहीं पूछा तो क्यों नहीं पूछा? (व्यवधान)

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है। अभी श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने यह कहा कि जन संघ ने और कांग्रेस संगठन ने जब अपना समर्थन दिया तो यह कहा कि नई सरकार बनाने के लिए हम अपना समर्थन दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता था कि श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त जो सदन के अन्दर बोलेंगे ठीक बोलेंगे और कम से कम तथ्यों के विपरीत नहीं बोलेंगे। इन दोनों पक्षों की प्रतिलिपियाँ मेरे पास हैं। अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो मैं श्री पन्त की जानकारी के लिए इनको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह जनसंघ का पत्र है जो 26 सितम्बर, 1970 को लिखा गया था और कांग्रेस का जो पत्र है वह भी 26 सितम्बर को ही लिखा गया था। दोनों एक ही तारीख के पत्र हैं। जनसंघ ने अपने पत्र में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि :

“उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्तमान संवैधानिक मुख्य मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह के नेतृत्व में गठित सरकार को मेरे दल का समर्थन प्राप्त है।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

सूचनार्थ यह पत्र आपकी सेवा में भेज रहा हूँ।" (व्यवधान)

अगर श्री पन्त की इसकी सत्यता में सन्देह हो तो मैं इसे सेठ गोविन्द दास से पढ़वा देता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैं कभी सन्देह नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जहाँ तक कांग्रेस संगठन का सवाल है, श्री गिरधारी लाल ने जो अपना पत्र लिखा है, उसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट लिखा है :

'We beg to inform you that we hereby extend our support to shri Charan Singh's Government.'

इस पर श्री गिरधारी लाल के हस्ताक्षर हैं और श्री कृष्णानन्द राय के भी हस्ताक्षर हैं। श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने जो यह कहा कि नई सरकार बनाने के संबंध में इन्होंने समर्थन देने की बात कही है क्या यह नई सरकार बनाने के समर्थन की बात है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने ब्रिटेन की परम्पराओं का उल्लेख किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ब्रिटेन में इस प्रकार की परम्परा नहीं है कि अगर कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर किसी मंत्री को सूचना भी न दे और समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हो जाए कि उन्होंने उसको अपने मंत्रिमंडल से हटा दिया है तो वह उनका त्यागपत्र माना जाता है ? अगर ब्रिटेन की यह परम्परा है तो यहाँ उस परम्परा का निर्वाह क्यों नहीं किया गया ? मुख्य मंत्री ने जब गवर्नर को यह लिखा कि अमुक मंत्रियों को हटाया जाए तो गवर्नर ने क्यों नहीं उनको मंत्री पदों से हटाया ? क्या यही ब्रिटेन की परम्परा का उदाहरण है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने यह कहा कि यह बात गलत है कि राजेन्द्र बाबू ने केरल के मामले में मंत्रि-परिषद् की राय को नहीं माना। अगर मेरी जानकारी सही है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि अधिकृत रूप में श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त जानकारी दें कि पहली बार जब मंत्रि-परिषद् ने अपनी राय राजेन्द्र बाबू को भेजी तो राजेन्द्र बाबू ने कहा कि मैं इस राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ लेकिन उसके बाद मंत्रि-परिषद् की राय लेकर श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जब स्वयं राजेन्द्र बाबू के पास गए तब उससे वह सहमत हुए ? तब केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ। ऐसी ही स्थिति लगभग हिन्दू कोड बिल के संबंध में भी थी। मुझे श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त से एक निवेदन करना है। अभी आपका राजनीतिक भविष्य उदय हो रहा है। कृपा करके उनके चक्र में फँस कर आप अपने भविष्य को इस तरह से अंधकार में न डालें।

इस प्रस्ताव पर दस पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधि बोले हैं। मेरा सौभाग्य है कि दस पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधियों में से आठ पार्टियाँ इस प्रकार की थीं जिन्होंने मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। केवल दो पार्टियाँ ऐसी हैं, एक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया और दूसरी कांग्रेस पार्टी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव के साथ अपनी सहमति व्यक्त नहीं की है। डी० एम० के० के जो भाई बोले हैं उन्होंने जिस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई हैं, उसकी निन्दा की है पर यह भी कहा है कि हम वोट सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस के साथ करेंगे।

यह भी मैं सोचता था कि श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त, स्पीकर्स कान्फ्रेंस, राज्यपालों के सम्मेलन और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रीफार्म्स कमिशन ने जो निर्णय लिए उनको अपने युक्तिसंगत भाषण में कुछ तो स्पर्श करेंगे। इस पर तीन इतने बड़े संगठनों ने निर्णय एक जैसा लिया लेकिन उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका। सरकार ने

अपनी ओर से प्रस्तुत किया सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सबसे बड़े वकील श्री अशोक सेन को ।

20.00 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : एडवोकेट ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हाँ, एडवोकेट—
वैसे तैयारी तो वह दूसरी भी चल रही है । श्री अशोक सेन ने कहा कि श्री चरण सिंह ने उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को एक पत्र में लिखा था कि श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त को मुख्य मंत्री पद से हटा दिया जाये, क्योंकि वह बहुमत का समर्थन खो चुके हैं । लेकिन श्री अशोक सेन ने वह पत्र पढ़ते समय उस मुसलमान युवक का सा व्यवहार किया, जिसने अपने बाप को कहा था कि कुरान में लिखा हुआ है कि नमाज न पढ़ो । युवक का बाप यह बात सुन कर जब हैरान हुआ, तो उसने उसको कुरान की वह आधी आयत दिखा दी । लेकिन उस आयत का पूरा वाक्य यह था, “मत पढ़ो नमाज, जब कि तुम नापाक हो ।” “जबकि तुम नापाक हो,” इस वाक्यांश को श्री अशोक सेन उसकी तरह दबा गये । वास्तव में श्री चरण सिंह ने राज्यपाल को यह लिखा था कि अगर श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त एसेम्बली को फेस करने के लिए तैयार न हों, तो उनको बर्खास्त कर दिया जाये । मैं श्री अशोक सेन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री चरण सिंह एसेम्बली को फेस करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे । 6 अक्टूबर को एसेम्बली की बैठक होने जा रही थी । लेकिन फिर भी श्री चरण सिंह ने कहा कि चौबीस घण्टे में एसेम्बली को बुलाया जा सकता है । इसका स्पष्ट अर्थ है कि श्री चरण सिंह एसेम्बली का सामना करने के लिए तैयार थे ।

मेरे मित्र, श्री सन्त बरूण सिंह, ने भी भाषण दिया वह भी एक नये नेता हो रहे हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तक किसी मिनिस्टर को बर्खास्त नहीं किया गया है—न यहाँ और न बाहर ।

मैं बाहर के उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास को ठीक तरह से पढ़ें और अपनी याददाश्त को ताजा करें । उत्तर प्रदेश में ही श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री, हरियाणा में राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह और पंजाब में श्री भीमसेन सच्चर के समय श्री श्रीराम शर्मा, ये तीन मिनिस्टर बर्खास्त किये गये थे । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि श्री सन्त बरूण सिंह ने कौन सा राजनैतिक इतिहास पढ़ रखा है ।

मेरे मित्र, श्री भंडारे, बहुत बड़े बैरिस्टर हैं । जिस समय वह यहाँ अपनी पार्टी की वकालत करने के लिए खड़े होते हैं, तो वह यह नहीं सोच पाते कि जिस बात को वह कह रहे हैं, उसका प्रभाव कहाँ पड़ेगा ? उन्होंने कहा कि श्री त्रिपाठी की पार्टी द्वारा समर्थन वापिस लिये जाने के बाद राज्यपाल ने श्री चरण सिंह से कहा कि मुझे आपके बहुमत के बारे में संदेह पैदा हो गया है, इसलिए आप त्यागपत्र दे दें । बैरिस्टर भंडारे हाई कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस करते हैं । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सन्देह के आधार पर कभी किसी जज ने कोई निर्णय लिया है । लेकिन राज्यपाल ने श्री चरण सिंह को केवल सन्देह के आधार पर त्यागपत्र देने के लिए कह दिया और उसका समर्थन यहाँ पर बैरिस्टर भंडारे कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भंडारे ने यह भी कहा कि श्री चरण सिंह को विधान सभा का सामना करने के लिए कहा गया । अगर मेरी जानकारी सही है तो मैं श्री भंडारे को फिर अधिकारपूर्वक कहता हूँ कि यदि उनके पास ऐसा कोई तथ्य है कि गवर्नर ने उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह को कहा कि वह विधान सभा का सामना करें तो वह उसको सदन में प्रस्तुत करें, वरना अपनी गलतबयानी को वापिस लें ।

मेरे मित्र, श्री विश्वनाथन् ने जो सत्तारूढ़

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

पार्टी के नये नये समर्थक बने हैं, कहा कि राष्ट्रपति मंत्रि-परिषद् की सलाह मानने के लिए बाध्य हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री विश्वनाथन् को अपने इस कथन पर दोबारा विचार करना चाहिए। मुझे संविधान की जो योड़ी बहुत जानकारी है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति अपने विवेक से निर्णय लेने के लिए बाध्य हैं—वह मंत्रि-परिषद् की सलाह पर निर्णय लेने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस तरह से संविधान की हत्या हुई है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल के अपने साथियों से फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जरा सतर्क हो जायें। उनके अपने घर में घुसपैठ शुरू हो गई है। इस समय केन्द्रीय कैबिनेट में छः व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जो 1967 से पहले कम्युनिस्ट थे। आज वे संविधान को हटाने पर तुले हुए हैं। कल वे उन्हें भी हटाने पर तुल जायेंगे।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि यह सभा उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर के कार्य का निरनुमोदन करने और उन्हें वापिस बुलाने संबंधी मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House records its disapproval of the conduct of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh in handling the recent constitutional crisis in that State and recommends that the Governor be recalled forthwith.”

The Lok Sabha Divided :

Division No. 10]

[20. 10 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Avedya Nath, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Bajaj, Shri Kamalayan

Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Brijendra Singh-Bharatpur, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Das, Shri N. T.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Digamber Singh, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Jai Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand.
Karni Singh, Dr.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Masani, Shri M. R.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mondal, Shri Jugal
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayar, Shri K. K.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntla
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath

Parmar, Shri Bhaljijhai
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel Shri N. N.
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V,
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.

Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandoo Lal
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 George, Shri A. C.
 Ghosh Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gounder, Shri Muthu
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Halder, Shri K.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Hero, Shri N. E.
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Meran, Shri Murasoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri. D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajaram, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swaurp, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhra Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata]Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib

Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shiv Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sundar Lal, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 98

Noes : 208

The motion was negatived.

20.10 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION FOR RELIEF OF EAST PAKISTAN CYCLONE VICTIMS

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the other day I made an announcement in the House regarding the Government of India's contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs for relief to the victims of the terrible cyclone in East Pakistan. I had then said that this was an initial and token contribution. The press reports indicate that the magnitude of the calamity and the extent of damage is much greater than was originally thought.

As an expression of friendship and concern for the people of East Pakistan in their hour of distress, the Government of India have decided to raise the quantum of relief assistance to Rs. 1 crore. This amount will be utilised broadly for the supply of rice and sugar and essential commodities such as medicines, baby food, clothing and coal. The Government have also decided to send two mobile 50-bed hospitals fitted with X-ray and other facilities. We shall also make available the services of river craft with the requisite strength of crew for operations.

20.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 20, 1970/Kartika 29, 1892 (Saka).

* Shri Sheopujan Shastri also recorded his vote for NOES.