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Sravana 29, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session (Fourth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 18—Thursday, August 20, 1970/Sravana 29, 1892 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 511, 513, 514, 516, 517 and 519 ...	1—30
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 512, 515, 518, and 520 to 540 ...	30—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3374, to 3403, 3405, 3406, 3408 to 3430, 3432 to 3471, 3473, 3475 to 3505, 3507 to 3509, 3511 to 3521, 3523, 3524 and 3526 to 3548 ...	51—218
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Separate flag for Tamil Nadu ...	218—241
Papers Laid on the Table ...	241
Message from Rajya Sabha ...	242—44
Statement re : students participation in the affairs of the Universities—	
Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao ...	244—46
Statement re : Postponment of Examinations in Banaras Hindu University—	
Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao	246
Election to Committee—	
Coffee Board ...	247
West Bengal Budget, 1970-71, Demands for Grants and statutory Resolution re. Proclamation in relation to West Bengal—	
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani ...	296—304
Shri A. K. Sen ...	304—11
Shri N. K. Somani ...	311—21
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri ...	321—27
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma ...	327—35
Shri R. D. Bhandare ...	335—41
Shri G. Viswanathan ...	341—43
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah ...	343—44
Discussion re : rise in prices of Drugs—	
Shri Shri Chand Goyal ...	344—50
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha ...	350—53
Shri Sezhiyan ...	353—56
Shri Bedabrata Barua ...	355—60

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

(ii)

Shri N. K. Somani	...	...	...	...	...	360—65
Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham	...	...	...	...	...	365—67
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	...	...	...	367—71
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	...	...	...	...	...	371—77
Shri Dattatraya Kunte	...	...	...	...	...	377—80
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha	...	...	...	...	...	380—84
Shri Manubhai Patel	...	...	...	...	...	384—88
Dr. Triguna Sen	...	...	...	...	...	288—400

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 20, 1970/Śravana 29,
1892 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Fishing Industry

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*511. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that fishing activity is mostly concentrated on the West Coast particularly in and around Cochin, while East Coast, which is equally rich in fishery wealth, remains almost untapped ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the neglect of the east coast in this respect ; and

(c) the steps taken to develop the fishing industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) It is a fact that fishing activity is more concentrated on the West Coast particularly in and around Cochin. This development is based on the abundance of prawns as well as shoaling fishes in this area. The East Coast also has considerable resources, but the results of fishing as well as studies in productivity indicate that the East Coast is not as rich in fish resources as the West Coast.

(b) No distinction has been made by the Central Government between East and West Coast States in the pattern of assistance for fishery development programmes. The occurrence of abundant and readily harvestable resources on the West Coast led to greater developmental activity on this coast both in the public and private sectors.

(c) The steps to develop the fishing industry consist mainly of (i) construction of fishing harbours, (ii) introduction of mechanised coastal fishing boats and deep sea fishing vessels, and (iii) development of inland fisheries.

The provision in the Fourth Plan for coastal fisheries development through mechanised fishing is comparable on both the coasts. Subsidy for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels under a Central Scheme is applicable to both the Coasts. Fishing harbours for coastal fishing are being provided under a Centrally-sponsored Scheme at suitable sites around the Indian Coast line. The Central Government is also providing deep sea fishing harbours and intensifying survey operations on both coasts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I find in this statement the hon. Minister has stated that the reason for fishing activity being more concentrated on the West Coast than on the East Coast is that the results of fishing as well as studies in productivity indicate that the East Coast is not as rich in fish resources as the West Coast. I would like to ask him how this statement of his is consistent with the statement which has been made on the 10th of June by the Senior Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram, in which he has stated that the Union Government has taken up the question of the survey of the Bay of Bengal to locate the deep fishing areas because he said in his statement that a survey, which has already taken place, has indicated that the East Coast is not rich as the West Coast. Then, there has been another survey by US (AID), the results of which have already appeared, in which they say that although fishing activity is mostly concentrated on the West Coast, the East Coast is equally rich and its fishery wealth remains almost untapped.

So, in the case of the survey which has taken place they say that it is equally rich and according to the senior Minister of the Union Government the survey is yet to take place. In the statement which is laid on the Table it is stated that as a result of the survey they find that the East Coast is not so rich as the West Coast. May I know what is the position? The contradiction in stand should be cleared up.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think there is any contradiction between the statement of Shri Jagjiwan Ram and the statement which has been laid down on the Table. I would like the hon. Member to try to understand what I am submitting now, because there is no conflict between the two. We would like to exploit the fish resources of both the east and the west coast. But the facts of the situation have to be understood. Some survey was carried out by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute in 1955 about the fish catch at that time. Even at that time, though the number of fishermen on both east and west coast were the same, about 1,15,000 out of the total catch of 6 lakhs tonnes, more than 4 lakhs tonnes was from the West Coast and the rest from the East Coast. The reason for this is that the continental shelf on the West Coast is shallow for a longer distance than the continental shelf on the East Coast, which is shallow for a very short distance. Then, in the Western Coast there is abundant supply of prawns because of which there has been faster development of fishery in the Kerala coast. Even in the matter of fish catch the International Indian Ocean Expedition carried out a survey and it was found out that the per-hour catch on the East Coast was about 48 kilograms while it was 123 kilograms in the Arabian Sea. So the difference was very much there. But now with the development of technology for utilising bigger vessels for going into deep seas, I think even the East Coast could undertake economical fishery projects. So, there is no conflict between the two statements. In fact, I myself made a statement a week earlier on the floor of this House that we are having a deep sea fishing station at Calcutta itself in order to have a survey of the Bay of Bengal. Survey is a continuous process. Surveys are going on on the West Coast and the East Coast,

particularly to investigate the possibilities of deep sea fishing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Even if on a future date, about which I am doubtful, this deep sea fishing materialises on the East Coast, it would not solve the problem, so far as the local people are concerned. The increased fish catch would be exported, as Kerala knows only too well. So, what I would like to know from him is, in view of the urgency of finding some quick short-term solution to the acute crisis of shortage of fish supplies in West Bengal, where fish is selling in Calcutta at Rs. 12 to 15 per kilograms, far beyond the reach of the ordinary consumer, have they thought of any short-term scheme by which this shortage can be alleviated. In view of the fact that previously large supplies used to come daily to the Calcutta market from East Pakistan, which were of the order of 150 to 200 tonnes per day, is the Government considering, or has it ever thought, of making a concrete proposal—it does not matter what its outcome is—of exchanging coal for fish? Because, reports show that East Pakistan is suffering from acute shortage of coal and we are suffering from excess coal supplies which we cannot get rid of. So, in exchange for coal we would be prepared to take from them fish so that at least in respect of these two items balancing trade could be started. I know that there are no restrictions from our side but Pakistan is not willing; all the same, we should make a move because that is the only way to bring down the price of fish. I do not think deep sea fishing is going to reduce the price of fish because then there would be profiteering.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as this particular suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, whether we can get fish in exchange for coal, we can examine the proposition. But, as I have explained on an earlier occasion, as far as we are concerned, we have no objection to having trade with Pakistan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What are you going to do to bring down the prices?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Prices can be brought down only by increasing

production. As I explained on the last occasion, for the Sunderban scheme Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned. Our pattern of assistance for all the States, whether on the East or the West, is the same. There has not been any discrimination in the case of either Eastern or Western States. But there are same difficulties at the State level. For instance, when the Nahkara harbour scheme was sanctioned...

Mr. SPEAKER : Why not you say that it is a suggestion for action ? Why give long replies ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I had also asked whether they have any short-term plans for bringing down the prices.

Mr. SPEAKER : He has elaborately dealt with the policy matters.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : While wishing well for the east coast, specially West Bengal, I should like to concentrate on the west coast. Already our immense resources on the west coast are established ; there is no doubt about it. I should like to ask the Minister as to what has happened to the tall promises, repeatedly made by the Government, for the development of the fishing industry, specially deep sea fishing in the west coast and what has happened to the master plan submitted by the Kerala Government to the Planning Commission and the Central Government for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Is it a fact that they have put it in the waste paper basket and there is practically no provision in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for a real development of deep sea fishing in the west coast where the Government claims that there are immense resources ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It will not be correct to say that there is no plan for the development of deep sea fishing on the west coast. The hon. Member would be interested to know that we are trying to develop Cochin as one of the very important centres of deep sea fishing in addition to Bombay. The harbour project for that has been practically investigated and sanctioned. There is a plan to put in 300 big trawlers for deep sea fishing during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. He will be very happy to know

that we are also in a position to manufacture indigenous trawlers.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : What about the master plan submitted to the Planning Commission ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The master plan was examined by us and we have sent our comments to the Kerala Government. Both Shri Jagjiwan Ram and I wrote to Shri Naha who was the Minister in charge of fisheries in Kerala at that time explaining our approach. Our comments had been passed on to him. This was a plan for 20 years and we operate on the basis of five-year plans. But we would very much like to help and are trying to help the Kerala Government in the development of fisheries.

श्री मु.अ.जा : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि काफी तादाद में मछलियां ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से वेस्ट बंगाल में स्मगल होकर आती हैं ? यदि हां तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि हिन्दुस्तान को वेस्ट कोस्ट पर मछलियां निकालने में दिक्कत होती है जबकि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान काफी मछलियां निकाल कर हिन्दुस्तान में स्मगल कर रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not know whether the hon. Member is aware of the fact that Calcutta population prefers inland fish to marine fish.

श्री मु.अ.जा : मेरा सवाल स्पष्ट है। क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से वेस्ट बंगाल में मछलियां स्मगल होकर आती हैं यदि हां तो क्या वजह है कि आप वेस्ट कोस्ट पर मछलियां निकालने में कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं जबकि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान वाले उसी कोस्ट पर मछलियां निकाल कर वेस्ट बंगाल में स्मगल कर रहे हैं ?

छाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : मुझे अफसोस है कि आनरेबल मੈम्बर को इसके बारे में खबर नहीं है। जहां तक ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का सवाल है वहां घरेलू मछलियां पकड़ी जाती हैं और घरेलू मछलियां

पकड़ कर वह खुद भी हस्तेमाल करता है और वेस्ट बंगाल में भी भेज देता है। यहां सबाल सी फिश का है। सी फिश ईस्ट बंगाल के पास नहीं है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not concerned with catching the Minister on contradictions ; I am concerned with catching fish on both the coasts. I would like to know from the Minister why he is making the fishermen pay nearly 150 per cent more on his engines for his mechanised boats compared with foreign engines. Secondly, I would like to know from the Minister, since he has professed such anxiety for developing fishing, why when we had an offer four years ago of Czechoslovak collaboration for the Malpe Port, nothing has happened.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, about the difference in price of indigenous engines and foreign engines, I think, the difference exists in many articles.....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The poor fisherman cannot subsidise the industry.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We would like to encourage the indigenous industry. That is our approach. I have gone into the price structure and, I find, the difference is only marginal and not substantial to the tune of 150 per cent. As regards Malpe, we are in a position to undertake the development of such harbours and the Government of India has planned to help such harbours. There is a substantial provision in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In view of the fact that the people engaged in the export of fish by their own efforts earn about Rs. 50 crores foreign exchange, in view of the fact that there is a sand-dune, nearly 99 miles away from western coast which is very rich in fish and, in view of the fact that the Government in the last four years have been offering to the people in the trade trawlers and diesel engines which never materialise, will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us when Lanmar engines from Japan costing Rs. 29,000 each are available, why they insist on these people buying

Dutch engines costing Rs. 48,000 each which is not fit for shrimp trawling and that is the most important export of our fish earning valuable foreign exchange ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as smaller engines are concerned, we are producing these engines in our own country and our policy is not to import. As far as bigger trawlers are concerned, as I have already explained, the Mazagon Docks and others are in a position to manufacture these trawlers. We would like to have more and more orders because their capacity still remains unutilised. For example, last year, to give an encouragement, import of 30 trawlers was permitted but the parties were very slow in coming forward for it.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Why do you want these to be imported when Lanmar engines costing only 50 per cent of that are available ? That is a very important question. He must answer that. We are losing hundred per cent more of foreign exchange. These Lanmar engines cost only half of the cost of Dutch engines which are not fit for shrimp trawling.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The position is that under the export incentive schemes, some engines are to be imported. The Government has not taken a decision whether Lanmar engines are to be imported or Dutch engines are to be imported.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I would like to know whether the Pre-Investment Survey Team has made an investigation and recommended the Paradip port as a fishing harbour and whether the Paradip authorities have already spent Rs. 50,000 for the project report and the model study at Poona for this fishing harbour and, if so, what are the steps taken by the Government to see that fishing harbour is constructed during the Fourth Plan.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The detailed investigation of the Paradip port is to take place very shortly. The Government propose to undertake an investigation of the Paradip port in the near future.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : It has already been investigated by the Pre-Investment Survey Team.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are not aware of it.

Effect of Rain of July 1970 on Rabi and Kharif Crops in North India

*513. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of the failure of rains in July, 1970 in Northern India on the Rabi and Kharif crops of the area ; and

(b) how far that will affect our food targets for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). While during July 1970 rainfall was deficient in several parts of Northern India, generally good rains have been received during August. It is difficult to indicate precisely the effect of rainfall in an individual month on crop production.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Sir, I would like to know whether you have become any wiser by this reply of the hon. Minister, or any Member of this House has become any wiser. This morning, I was reading the statement of the Revenue Minister of Bihar that at least in three divisions, if there are no rains for another week or 10 days, 90 per cent of crops in those divisions will be just lost.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I am asking the question. Sir, are the Ministers expected to do some home-work or are they simply to divulge some information collected by a third-rate Secretary in their Departments to the House ? Sir, this is a very serious situation which is facing some of the States. But look at the cursory manner in which this reply has been furnished.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that in certain parts of the country there is apprehension that the crop would not survive and there is no proper atmosphere for sowing the Rabi crop. What is the estimate

of the Government with regard to those areas where rain has failed even in the month of August and may I know whether Government has made any assessment regarding those areas where crops are facing devastation ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I seek your protection, Sir ? I would request you earnestly to refer to the reply which I have given and then judge the statement which has been made by the hon. Member here.

I always appreciate the concern of the hon. Members to elicit information and I never conceal anything. I am very fair to my colleagues in this House. I am sorry the hon. Member is making such a statement.

Only last week my senior colleague, the Minister of Food & Agriculture made a statement on the failure of rain and drought situation in various parts of the country. (*Interruptions*) He also made a statement that though last year was a very good year in our country, this year appears to be a little better than the last year uptill now. Of course, it is too early to make a final judgment. Our country is so vast that there will always be some pockets where rainfall may be deficient, for instance, in some parts of Mysore and Bihar. That was also pointed out by the hon. Minister in his statement. But, subsequent to that, during the last 10 days there has been good rain all over the country and the position has improved and even parts of Mysore and some parts of Bihar have received good rains.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I repudiate this. There are no good rains in Mysore.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I can understand the complacency on the other side. Perhaps they are relying on the fact...

MR. SPEAKER : Why not put a direct question ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : They are relying on the fact that Indira Deviji has been able to propitiate God Indira who has given them enough of rains and, therefore, they have a sense of complacency.

I would like to know whether there are

difficulties of even getting drinking water in some parts of Jammu and Kashmir because of the failure of rain.

I would also like to know about the position of import of foodgrains this year in spite of good rains for the last three years.

Lastly, I would like to know whether they have made any use of the human knowledge which is being collected. I am speaking on the authority of the ex-Congress Chief Minister of Orissa and the former Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Biswanath Das, who has said that we have opened an institute in U. P. which can forecast rains for another ten years and ask the farmers to make their crop pattern on that basis. We have not made any use of the human knowledge which is being collected in our own country.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not know how we can appreciate his bringing in the Prime Minister's name without any reason.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is by way of compliment.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would say the rainfall has been much satisfactory in our country. Crop prospects are much better.

If hon. Member has any knowledge how to forecast rains for 10 years, I am prepared to entrust this job to him.

श्री अमल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि नार्दन इंडिया में जो बारिश हो गई है, क्या उसके अलावा कहीं डाउट की संभावना नहीं है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are some areas in Bihar which are still suffering from deficient rainfall. Western parts of Rajasthan were suffering for the last 8 years or so. The hon. Member must have seen the news item in today's papers about Jaisalmer district where tanks are full. By and large the conditions are much satisfactory now. There are pockets in Jammu and Kashmir also for instance which are also having deficient rainfall.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह प्रश्न उत्तर भारत के बारे में है और उत्तर भारत में बिहार भी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्षा की कमी की वजह से बिहार के 55 ब्लाक्स में सूखा है, जिस की घोषणा वहां के मुख्य मंत्री और राजस्व मंत्री भी कर चुके हैं, अगर हां, तो सरकार उन इलाकों को राहत देने के लिए बिहार सरकार को किस तरह से सहायता पहुंचाने की बात सोच रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are aware of the situation in South Bihar and the Government of India are prepared to help Bihar and some other States according to the established pattern and procedures.

Expert Committee on Crop Insurance Scheme

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***514. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :**
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

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 and state :

(a) the composition of the Expert Committee on Crop Insurance and its terms of references ;

(b) whether the opinions of the State Governments about the scheme have been obtained ; and

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The composition of the Expert Committee on Crop Insurance will be as under :—

- (1) Dr. Dharam Narain, Chairman,
A. P. C., Min. of Food, Agri.,
C. D. & Coop. Chairman.
- (2) Shri J. S. Sharma,
Economic and Statistical Adviser,
Min. of Food, Agri., C. D. and
Coop.
- (3) Shri C. S. Anantapadmanabhan,
Controller of Insurance,
Deptt. of Revenue and Insurance,
Ministry of Finance, Govt. of
India,
New Delhi.
- (4) Dr. Uttam Chand,
Director,
C. S. O., Govt. of India,
New Delhi.
- (5) Dr. C. H. Hanumantha Rao,
Sr. Fellow, Institute of Economic
Growth,
Delhi.
- (6) Dr. Daroga Singh,
Director,
I. A. R. S., New Delhi.
- (7) Shri B. N. Kapre,
Director,
A. P. C., Min. of F. A. C. D.
and C. Member-Secretary.

Comments have been received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories of Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Tripura appeared to be willing to try this scheme provided central assistance is available. The State Governments of Orissa, U. P., West Bengal have indicated that they would like to wait until sufficient experience has been gained elsewhere. Punjab which was originally keen on Crop Insurance has reported that after

the re-organisation, few areas in the State are susceptible to natural hazards and that in any case compulsory insurance may not be welcomed by cultivators. State Governments of Gujarat and Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh feel that the work of Crop Insurance should be preferably given to an autonomous body like L. I. C.

The Tamil Nadu Government indicated that they were prepared to implement the pilot scheme on their own in certain areas. Thus most of the States have accepted the scheme, in principle.

It is expected that Committee will complete its work by the end of 1970.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में कहा गया है कि इस समिति ने जिन-जिन राज्य सरकारों से फसल बीमा योजना के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श किया है, उनमें से अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों की राय है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में सहायता दे, तो इस योजना को लागू किया जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन राज्य सरकारों ने इस समिति को अपना जो परामर्श दिया है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार कर लिया है ; अगर हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Committee has to submit its report by the end of the year, that is December end. Then alone it will be possible for us to take a view in regard to the recommendations of the committee. As far as the State Governments, which were addressed on previous occasions are concerned they broadly supported the crop insurance but diverse views were expressed as to who should foot the Bill. Some of the States wanted that the Centre should foot the Bill. States like U. P. from which the hon. Member comes, West Bengal, Orissa etc. said, let other States try and then we will take a view on the basis of the experience. But at that time Governor's rule was there in some States. So, we have again taken up the matter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने इस वक्तव्य में कहा है कि इन राज्य सरकारों ने इस समिति को कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर सहयोग करे, तो फसल बीमा योजना को लागू किया जा सकता है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में किसी तरह का विचार अब तक किया है, या वह समिति की रिपोर्ट के बाद ही विचार करेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already explained the position. Financial aspect of the scheme is one of the important terms of reference of the Committee as to who should share the responsibility, in what manner, what should be the States role, what should be the role of the Centre, etc. That is now the subject matter of investigation by the Committee. Therefore it will not be possible for us to express our views even if the State Governments have expressed their views. It will be possible to take a view only after the recommendations of the Committee are known.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि यह फसल बीमा योजना दुनिया के कुछ और दूसरे देश भी हैं जिन्होंने अपने यहां लागू की है तो इस समिति के जो निदेश-पत्र हैं, आप ने प्रश्न के भाग (ए) के उत्तर में यह नहीं बताया कि समिति को क्या-क्या विषय सौंपे गए हैं जिन पर रिपोर्ट लेकर उसे आप को राय देनी है और क्या उस में यह भी है कि जहाँ दूसरे देशों में यह फसल बीमा योजना लागू हुई है उस के क्या परिणाम रहे और क्या वह परिणाम उत्साहवर्द्धक हैं? दूसरे यह कि पंजाब के कुछ भागों में इस प्रकार की योजना लागू की गई जिस का कि कुछ संकेत इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी है तो उसके परिणाम को ध्यान में रखते हुए अब तक क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपना किसी प्रकार का मन बनाया है कि समिति को अपनी ओर से भी किसी प्रकार की राय दे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As regards the terms of reference, my impression

is that they have been laid on the Table of the House already. I shall check it up. If they have not been laid on the Table of the House, I shall see that they are laid on the Table of the House. But the substance or the most relevant part of the terms of reference is the administrative, actuarial and financial aspects of the crop insurance scheme.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : What about the position in other countries ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the other countries are concerned, in many of the countries, this scheme is voluntary, and many of the private insurance companies insure the crops. In Ceylon, it is compulsory for paddy. But the scheme differs from country to country. Our country being a tropical country where the failure of rain is so frequent, our experts have given the opinion that unless an element of compulsion is introduced into this scheme, it will not be practical. And that is really presenting difficulties. Whether compulsion would be accepted by farmers is again a matter to be judged.

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से और इन्सोरेन्स पालिसीज के कानून जो हैं वह केन्द्रीय सरकार लागू करती है यहाँ तक कि जानवरों और पंजीपतियों की बीबी बच्चों का भी इन्श्योरेंस कर देती हैं तो क्या सरकार बताएगी कि जिस तरह से आप ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की राय मांगी है तो क्या आप ने किसानों से भी पूछा है कि हम आपकी खेती का इन्श्योरेंस करना चाहते हैं, आप की क्या राय है? क्या जनमत के जरिए किसान के भी विचार जानने की कोशिश की है इस मामले में?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question refers to crop insurance and not cattle insurance. As far as crop insurance is concerned, the views of the State Governments are to be ascertained. If any progressive farmer or even if the hon. Member himself wants to give his opinion to the committee, the committee would welcome his opinion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : From the statement laid on the Table of the House we find that all the States have more or less accepted this crop insurance scheme in principle, though they have advanced various reasons for not being able to implement it. Taking into account the slender finances of the various State Governments and the great financial risk which is involved in this scheme which is very useful to the cultivators and farmers and for which they have been agitating for so long, may I know whether Government have considered the desirability of experimenting with pilot projects in each State and taking the assistance from the LIC as suggested by Tamil Nadu Government, instead of waiting till eternity for the State Governments to implement it, who, though they may say 'Yes' in principle, may not, however, be willing to implement it because of their slender financial resources ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That is one of the terms of reference of this committee. Unless the responsibility of the States and the Centre is clearly defined it will give rise to continuous disputes in regard to this matter. That was where some doubts were raised by the Finance Ministry when we submitted the scheme for scrutiny by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर बात में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मंजूरी की इन्तजार करना ऐसा ही है जैसे कि मेंडक को पलड़े में तौलना। कोई खराब बोलेगा, कोई हक में बोलेगा। तो आप का क्या यह इखलाकी फर्ज नहीं है कि किसान के हित की कोई बात करें या सिर्फ यही है कि किसान पर टैक्स ही लगाते रहें, उस पर एक एक टैक्स लादते रहें और उस की जीनियस को इधर उधर कहीं रुकने न दें ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्कीम जहाँ किसान ऊपर सीमिंग करने और टैक्स लगाने की बातें आप करते हैं कोई बात आप किसान को देने की भी करेंगे या हर बात लेने की ही करते रहेंगे ? मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि यह स्कीम जहाँ आम शहरी को हासिल है, अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह

नहीं मानती तो क्या जो गवर्नमेंट की लापरवाही से, भगवान की तो छोड़िए, गवर्नमेंट की लापरवाही से नहर टूटती है, बदरा टूटता है और दुनिया भर के कुकर्म करते हैं जिनसे किसान को नुकसान होता है तो कम से कम क्या आपका यह इखलाकी फर्ज नहीं है कि इन्श्योरेंस नहीं तो उसको कम्पेन्सेट करने की बात आप सोचें ? जैसे और आदमियों को आप करते हैं, इन्श्योरेंस नहीं मानते हैं तो छोड़िए, लेकिन इसके लिए उसको कम्पेन्सेट करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल में तो इन्श्योरेंस की बात है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इन्श्योरेंस की बात आती है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जब उसको नहीं मानती तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जो नुकसान किसान का होता है नहर टूट जाये, बदरा टूट जाये या और तरह से नुकसान हो जाये उसके ऊपर फाइन आप कर देते हैं तो उस को इससे बचाने के लिए कोई योजना सोच रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए न। यह सवाल इन्श्योरेंस का है। दूसरा सवाल आप और योजना के बारे में दीजिए वह ऐडमिट हो जायेगा तब उस पर पूछिएगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कितना स्पष्ट सवाल है ? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इन्श्योरेंस करिए। लेकिन इन्श्योरेंस नहीं करते तो क्या और कोई आल्टरनेटिव आप के पास है ? मैं कहता हूँ कि इन्श्योरेंस कराइए। अब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं मानती तो इन्श्योरेंस के बजाय और कोई आल्टरनेटिव है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए। किसान भाई से यही घाटा है कि समझाना पड़ता है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इन्श्योरेंस नहीं करेंगे तो उसके बदले में उसको कम्पेन्सेट करने के लिए और कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सवाल क्राप इन्श्योरेंस का है। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने पिछले खेती के इतिहास के आधार पर डाउट किस हिसाब से होती है इस को देखते हुए इस प्रकार का अनुमान लगाया है कि रबी और खरीफ की फसल के आधार पर कितनी इनकम आपको इश्योर्ड फसलों से होगी और डाउट के आधार पर कितनी हानि हो सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इससे ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब यह इश्योरेंस की बात आती है तो अनुमान लगाया होगा कि हानि-लाभ कितना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा सवाल तो पढ़िए आप।...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फसलों को इन्श्योर कराने की बात है। इन्श्योरेंस का जो प्रीमियम इन के पास आएगा वह कितना आएगा और डाउट के आधार पर कितनी हानि की संभावना है, यह मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the composition of the Expert Committee on crop insurance and its terms of reference.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बाल की खाल न उतारें अध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. What for does he think I am sitting here ? I cannot allow this.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जब किसी सवाल का जवाब हो नहीं आएगा तो हम किस वास्ते यहां बैठे हैं ? और फिर मिनिस्टर एन्करेज होते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : 25 साल से हम भी जिरह करते करते और वकालत करते करते बुढ़े हो गए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, बैठिए। कल के तो बच्चे मेरे हाथ में आए। और तो हाउस नहीं जानता, पर मैं तो जानता हूँ। कल के तो बच्चे हैं, मेरे हाथ से तो बड़े हुए और मुझे ही समझाते हैं।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : There is an unparliamentary expression he used. Will it be expunged ?

MR. SPEAKER : It was not only unparliamentary but childish also. But it will not be expunged.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो रिपोर्ट टेबल पर रखी गयी है उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि ज्यादातर स्टेट्स जो हैं वह इस फेवर में नहीं हैं कि क्राप इन्श्योरेंस लागू किया जाये। लेकिन

"State Governments of Gujarat and Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh feel that the work of Crop Insurance should be preferably given to an autonomous body like L. I. C."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें क्या प्रोग्रेस की गई है, इसको एक्जामिन करा कर देखा गया है या नहीं और यदि फीजिबिल है तो दूसरी स्टेट्स में उसको लागू किया जायेगा या नहीं ? आपने बताया है कि यह काम 1970 के अन्त तक हो जायेगा—

"It is expected that the Committee will complete its work by the end of 1970."

तो क्या इस हाउस की फीलिंग्स आप उस कमेटी तक पहुंचा देंगे, ताकि वह उसके मुताबिक सारे एक्सपैन्सेज को देखे और यह राय दे सके कि क्राप इन्श्योरेंस को हर एक प्रान्त में लागू किया जा सकता है या नहीं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will send the suggestion of the Member to the Committee.

'Yuva Vani' Programme

*516. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made about the popular response to the 'Yuva Vani' programme of All India Radio ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these programmes have so far failed to evoke any enthusiasm or interest among the youth for whom these are meant ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that programme is urban-oriented and lacks any patriotic content and therefore has completely failed to enthuse the rural youth ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to make "Yuva Vani" Programmes really effective and useful ?

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 are oriented to the listening needs of youth in the service area of the station which is predominantly urban.

(d) The programme pattern and its details are reviewed from time to time in consultation with the Advisory Committee and in the light of listener research surveys.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा आल इण्डिया रेडियो और उसके मंत्री चिकने घड़े हैं, जो कुछ भी कहा जाय, उसका असर इन पर नहीं होगा। परन्तु मैं जानना चाहता हूँ— इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा है कि जो लोग रेडियो सुनते हैं, वे अधिकतर शहरों में हैं। शहरों के अन्दर देश की 15-20 परसेन्ट आबादी है, क्या आल इण्डिया रेडियो शहरी आबादी के लिए है, क्या उसका गांव की आबादी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ? क्या गांवों में रेडियो सेट्स

नहीं हैं ? क्या जो प्रोग्राम आपने बनाया है वह शहरी लोगों को इनडाक्टरीनेट करने के लिए है या नौजवानों को ऐजुकेट करने के लिए बनाया गया है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It seems that my hon. friend has forgotten the question that he tabled. He has specifically asked a question about Delhi Yuva Vani, and Delhi is predominantly urban, I cannot help it. The village area is very small. Parts of the rural areas have been covered by the Yuva Vani station, but the station being weak now, we are trying to strengthen it, so that all the urban area can be covered.

The second point that he has mentioned is about the function of the Yuva Vani. It is a new experiment, and a successful experiment, whereby the youth radio is being run predominantly by the youth for the benefit of the youth. The surveys have given very good results, and that is why we want to start a second one in Calcutta also.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं इन के जवाब से सैटिस्फाइड नहीं हूँ, प्रोग्राम किस के लिए चाहिए, क्या गांवों में रेडियो सेट्स नहीं हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इसके बड़े सैटिस्फाइड रिजल्ट्स नहीं हैं, जिन लोगों ने रेडियो सुना है, उनका कहना है कि इस प्रोग्राम का लेबल बहुत लो है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोग्राम में जो टाक्स ब्राडकास्ट्स किये गये हैं, क्या उन की स्क्रिप्ट्स आप हाउस की टेबिल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हैं, ताकि हम जांच कर सकें कि कैसे प्रोग्राम है तथा जिन लोगों को इस में इन्वाइट किया गया है, क्या उनके नाम भी यहां रखने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Whatever scripts are asked for, I have no objection to make them public because they are public documents, and so there is no hesitation about that.

I do not know who have been talking to Mr. Madhok, but we have had four surveys in one year and the result is

extremely satisfactory, particularly from the point of view of the youth who are really participating in it, and I would strongly advise Mr. Madhok, because he is a professor and teacher, to kindly hear the programme for a few days and then come to a conclusion.

श्री बलराज मधोक : हम सुनने के बाद कह रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खाली पीप-म्युजिक सुनते हैं।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य युवावर्ग को मनोरंजन देने का ही न होकर, चरित्र निर्माण का भी होना चाहिए, इस दृष्टि से क्या मौजूदा कार्यक्रम में कोई परिवर्तन करने के प्रश्न पर शासन विचार करने जा रहा है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The idea behind setting up the Yuva Vani station is to involve the youth in national life and to make them participate, and I think that is the first compulsion. We have come to the definite conclusion, and I think my hon. friend will agree with me, that merely by lectures we cannot change them. There is a long list with me of the discussions that have been held for one year or more, and I can say that they have had very good results. There is a long list and I can read that. The students themselves are discussing about student indiscipline. I think that is the best way of getting at it. The teachers, senior people, young men and others participate in it; and that is how student participation has been established.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है...

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during the question hour. I am sorry we have settled it already.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं सप्लीमेन्टी नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ, इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रख करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting is known for organising programmes which are special for the youth of either sex. Part (c) of the question is 'whether it is also a fact that the programme is urban oriented and backs any patriotic content...'

MR. SPEAKER : It should have been 'lacks'; it is a misprint.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : His answer looked more apt for 'backs' than 'lacks'.

MR. SPEAKER : You are basing your question on 'backs' or 'lacks'?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I will have to back my question with 'lacks'. The hon. Minister appears to be very complacent about the youth programme. May I know from him the average age of the committee which manages that programme? Are there any members who are older to him in age and if so are they thinking of reconstituting the committee?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We have taken care to see that of the participants of the advisory committee nobody is of the age of Mr. Salve; everyone is younger than him. That is, why, whether one is a member of the advisory committee or a participant in this programme the 'must' condition is that he or she must be below 30.

Late Night Broadcast of News Bulletin to benefit Small Newspapers

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*517. **SHRI BENI SHANKER**

SHARMA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether the President of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association urged the All India Radio to broadcast a news bulletin late at night every day for the benefit of small newspapers which do not subscribe to any news agency;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are as many as 200 small newspapers who are tak-

ing advantage of AIR's afternoon news bulletin broadcast in English ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Government do not have exact figures, but it appears that a number of small newspapers are taking advantage of this service.

(c) The report is being examined.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने छोटे छोटे अखबारों के फायदे के लिए स्पेशल रेडियो बुलेटिन निकालने की व्यवस्था की है। आप जानते हैं कि ट्रांजिस्टर्स के आविष्कार के बाद रेडियो का देश में काफी प्रचार हुआ है और आप यह भी जानते हैं कि देश में विभिन्न भाषाओं के बहुत से छोटे-छोटे अखबार निकलते हैं—क्या आप इन छोटे अखबारों के लाभ के लिये रात्रि के साढ़े दस बजे से ग्यारह बजे के बीच भी कोई ऐसा ही बुलेटिन निकालेंगे, जिससे कि इन छोटे अखबारों को समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिए उस बुलेटिन के द्वारा सहूलियत मिल सके ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is being examined.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : आप और हम सभी मोनोपली के विरुद्ध हैं। आज देश में बड़े-बड़े अखबारों की मोनोपली बढ़ रही है। उस को हटाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम इन छोटे छोटे अखबारों को मदद दें। छोटे अखबारों को रेडियो के द्वारा समाचार प्रसारण की सहायता आप दे ही रहे हैं,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न पृष्ठिये।

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन छोटे अखबारों को अखबारी कागज दिलाने के लिए भी आप कुछ सोच विचार कर रहे हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन छोटे-छोटे अखबारों को विज्ञापनों की सहायता देने के लिए भी आप कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : All these are beside the question. But I may inform him that all these things are being examined.

SHRI RANGA : I am wondering why the Government is still examining this particular question. Is it not a fact that for a very long time these questions had been placed before the Government and they could have considered these suggestions. Would they not be willing to say that they are sympathetically considering it and, as a matter of principle, they are in favour of it, but they would like to examine the administrative side of it and give effect to it as soon as possible ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend perhaps is not aware that the dictation speed news bulletin was started only in December last year and we are doing it only for a few months now. Although it was under consideration for some time, we have started it only in December last. Now, a second proposal has been made, after the efficacy of this bulletin has been established—some people have suggested—that instead of one bulletin there should be two bulletins. Naturally it involves certain examination as to the time available and the wave-length that should be available. We are examining it, but I am glad that it has been so well received that there is demand for a second bulletin.

हड़ताल करने वाले श्रमिकों की मुअत्तली

*519. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रम तथा रोजगार विभाग ने ऐसा विचार व्यक्त किया

है कि मालिकों द्वारा हड़ताल करने वाले श्रमिकों को मुअत्तिल किया जाना अनुचित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार चालू सत्र में कामिक संघ अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने 'वर्कमैन' की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो 'वर्कमैन' की क्या परिभाषा होगी तथा सरकार कब तक ऐसा करेगी ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ राय) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रश्न पर कि क्या औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में निदिष्ट "कर्मकार" की परिभाषा में किसी प्रकार के संशोधन की आवश्यकता है. 23 और 24 जुलाई, 1970 को हुई स्थायी श्रम समिति की बैठक में विचार किया गया । विचार-विमर्श के प्रकाश में इस मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार-पत्रों में यह निरुला था कि जो लोग हड़ताल करते हैं और जिनको सस्पेंड करने का अधिकार मालिकों के पास है वह अधिकार उनके पास न रहे. उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाये । लेकिन अब मन्त्री जी कह रहे हैं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हजारों लोग हड़ताल करने के अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करने की वजह से मोअत्तल कर दिए जाते हैं, उनकी मोअत्तली न हो सके, इस बात का विचार अब भी आप करने के लिए तैयार

हैं ताकि हजारों लोगों की नौकरी की सुरक्षा हो सके ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सस्पेंशन दो प्रकार का होता है— एक तो वह है जो उनके मिस-कांडक्ट के लिए सस्टैंटिव सस्पेंशन होता है और दूसरे किसी इन्क्वायरी के पहले उनको सस्पेंड किया जाता है लेकिन इन्क्वायरी होने के बाद वह चांज गलत निकलने पर वह सस्पेंशन खत्म हो जाता है और उस टाइम की तनख्वाह मिल जाती है । सस्पेंशन के लिए ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स हैं जिनके अनुसार काम किया जाता है । यह कहना कि सस्पेंशन का नाम ही हटा दिया जाये, कोई सस्पेंड हो ही नहीं— यह कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है ? लेकिन स्ट्राइक के बाद जो सस्पेंशन किया जाता है उसकी जांच की जाती है और जांच के बाद, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि दो कैटेग्रीज हैं जिनके अनुसार काम किया जाता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट में संशोधन करने की बात समय-समय पर सुनने को मिलती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार ने इस तरह का विचार किया है कि ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट में संशोधन किया जाये और अगर विचार किया है तो इस तरह का विधेयक पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर कब तक लाना चाहती है ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर के आखिर में जैसा कहा है कि "कर्मचारी" किसको माना जाए, उसकी परिभाषा में भी आप संशोधन करना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप कोई निश्चित तिथि बतला सकते हैं कि कब तक इस तरह का कानून सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य उनके प्रश्न के भाग (घ) से है जहां पर उन्होंने कहा है कि वर्कमैन की परिभाषा में क्या परिवर्तन किया जा

सकता है—तो इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी बातचीत अभी स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी में और जुलाई को हुई थी जिसमें हमारे वर्कर्स प्रतिनिधियों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि वर्कमैन की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन किया जाये और इसके अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों को भी लाया जाये जिनकी तनख्वाह 1600 रुपए तक है। स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी में इस बात पर सहमति नहीं हो पाई। लेकिन किस तरह से वर्कमैन की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन किया जाये, इस पर बहस हुई और आपस में कोई एकता न होने के कारण यह काम अब सरकार को सौंप दिया गया है कि वह उस बहस की पृष्ठभूमि में इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सुधार करे और उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कब तक ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने कहा यथाशीघ्र।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that in the Durgapur steel plant although the recognised union refused to be goaded by this call for strike by an unrecognised union, yet the strike in Durgapur is going on, although there is a record of 75 per cent of the workers actively joining it, still under threat the unrecognised union workers are trying to sabotage the whole Durgapur plant and also contemplating an all Bengal bandh on the Durgapur issue ? May I know whether such a strike by the workers of unrecognised unions would be considered illegal....

MR. SPEAKER : How are you bringing in Durgapur into this ?

SHRI NATH PAI : It is about recognised and unrecognised unions.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you come back, Mr. Nath Pai ? Are you quite all right ? Are you quite healthy ? Mr. Samar Guha, you should make the question relevant ; I will not mind the length.

SHRI NATH PAI : Is it not on a par with the previous question ? When you

participate in an illegal strike, what are the consequences ? His only offence is that he was concretising what was generally being said by others.

MR. SPEAKER : You seem to be quite fresh.

SHRI NATH PAI : If a few days in jail makes one look fresh, I must recommend it to some of them on the treasury benches.

MR. SPEAKER : You seem to be well looked after there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a sad commentary on our labour policy that after independence, no strike has been declared legal. All strikes which were legal during pre-independence days have become illegal now. Has it been brought to the notice of the minister that certain workers are suspended and for months together it is not finalised by the employers with a view to penalising the workers financially ? Has he taken any steps to see that a specific period is given so that the suspension could be revoked, the case can be finalised and the worker may be paid full wages ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There are two kinds of suspension. One is a punishment for misconduct and the other is during the pendency of the enquiry. They are governed by the provisions of the Act and standing orders. In between we do not come in. As I said, Government do not favour employers who continue the suspension for a long time. They should come to a decision this way or that according to the Act and the standing orders. I agree with him that such long delay should not be there in finalising the cases.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will he be entitled to full pay and allowances ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is hypothetical. There are lots of cases of suspension. If there is a particular case, I can look into it. After the enquiry is over, if he is found guilty, of misconduct, it is substantiated. If not, he gets the pay for the period when the charge is not proved against him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Import of Small Tractors**

*512. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the Centre proposes to import on a large scale small tractors to meet the immediate demand of farmers for this

type of tractors ; and

(b) if so, the number of tractors to be imported and the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to import 20,000 tractors in the 12-25 h.p. range to meet the immediate demand of farmers. Orders for the import of 9,000 tractors in this h. p. range have already been placed on foreign suppliers as indicated below :—

<i>Country</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>No. of tractors to be imported</i>	<i>Import price per tractor (Rs.)</i>
Czechoslovakia	Zetor-2011 (SKD)	2,500	10,007 (C & F)
	Zetor-2011 (SKD)		
	Rice Special	1,000	10,957 „
	Zetor-2011 Rice Special (fully-built)	2,500	11,467 „
Poland	URSUS-328 (PKD)	3,000	7,100 „ per pack
		Total	9,000

Negotiations for the import of 7,000 RS09 tractors at C & F cost of Rs. 9,350 each have been completed but orders have not yet been placed. Negotiations for the import of another 4,000 tractors in 12-25 h.p. range are under way.

Claims of Displaced persons from Pak-occupied Kashmir

*515. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI J. K. CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether Government are again having a proposal under consideration to allow displaced persons from Pakistan occupied Kashmir to register their claims of properties left over there ;

(b) whether the Committee of four Union State Ministers to whom the matter was referred for examination has since submitted its report ; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations of the report and the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir, Representations have been received in this behalf.

(b) and (c). The Committee have submitted their report, but the matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Setting up of a Liquid Fertilizer Plant by Punjab State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation has submitted a proposal to Government for setting up a liquid fertiliser plant ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) by what time a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Explosive Unemployment Situation in West Bengal

*520. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

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

(a) whether West Bengal Government representatives, attending the recent Chief Secretaries' Conference in New Delhi warned the Centre that unemployment situation in West Bengal was 'explosive' and urgent steps were needed to correct it ;

(b) if so the latest position in regard to employment and unemployment in that state ;

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government during the last three years to meet the situation ; and

(d) the impact of the steps taken by the Centre on the unemployment situation in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The representative from the West Bengal Government stated that the unemployment problem in West Bengal was very acute, particularly in urban areas.

(b) According to the information collected under the Employment Market Information programme, total employment in West Bengal State in the organised sector as on 31.12.1969 was 22.90 lakhs. In regard to unemployment, the only available information relates to the number of work-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges. This number as on 30.6.1970 was 5.32 lakhs.

(c) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans of the Centre and the State of West Bengal in the field of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and communication and social services such as education, health, family planning and social welfare are expected to create increasing number of employment opportunities in the country including West Bengal. In addition the development of Calcutta Metropolitan area would also provide a large volume of employment.

(d) According to the information collected under the Employment Market Information programme, the growth of employment in West Bengal which has been showing a downward trend for sometime past has recorded an increase during the year 1969.

Failure of Community Development due to Administrative Inefficiency

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Community Development Centres in the country have failed to yield the desired results ;

(b) if so, whether it is due to administrative inefficiency ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to see that the administration of these centres is geared up to cope with our rising demand for agricultural products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR). (a), (b) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See No. LT-4020 170*).

Compensation to East Pakistan Refugees

*522. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :

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

(a) whether Rs. 300/- crores as compensation for their properties left in Pakistan have been paid to the West Pakistan refugees ;

(b) whether similar compensation was not paid to the refugees from East Pakistan as Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact assured them (i) free travel to East Pakistan, (ii) rights to own, manage and dispose of their properties in Pakistan and (iii) facility for sending money or transfer their assets to India ;

(c) whether such assurances have completely denied by the Government of Pakistan shortly after signing of the Pact ;

(d) whether after 1965 Indo-Pak. conflict all refugee properties in East Pakistan have been declared as 'enemy properties' and subsequently seized and sold off ; and

(e) if so, whether under the changed circumstances, the East Pakistan refugees should be given compensation for their properties left in Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e), A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Compensation to East Pakistan Refugees

1. The total amount spent for payment of compensation to the refugees from West Pakistan upto 31-3-1970 is Rs. 193.18 crores.

Of this amount, Rs. 143.22 crores have been received on account of rent and sale proceeds of evacuee properties. Thus, the Govt. have spent only Rs. 49.96 crores from their own funds for this purpose.

2. Compensation has not been paid to the refugees from East Pakistan because, under the Nehru Liaquat Pact of April, 1950, these persons retain their proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them in that country and they can sell, exchange or dispose of their property. It is, however, correct that the Government of Pakistan are not implementing the Agreement and that they have made it extremely difficult for the migrants to dispose of their property. Therefore, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan to implement and honour the Agreement.

3. The Government has lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan for treating properties of the migrants as enemy properties.

4. It is not possible for the Government of India to pay compensation to the refugees from East Pakistan for their properties left behind for the following, among other, reasons :—

- (i) The properties of the refugees from East Pakistan are governed by the provisions of Nehru Liaquat Pact of 1950, according to which their proprietary rights subsist in them.
- (ii) There is virtually no evacuee property in the Eastern Zone in India which can form part of any compensation pool from which compensation can be paid to the refugees.
- (iii) Apart from the financial implications, there will be serious difficulties in verification of claims of the refugees.

5. It may be mentioned that upto 31-3-1970 Government had spent Rs. 322.59 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan, as compared to Rs. 206.06 crores spent on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan.

Merger of E.S.I.C. and E.P.F.O.

*523. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come to any decision to merge the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Employees' Provident Funds Organisation ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Working Group which was set up to examine the matter has recently submitted its Report. It is under examination.

Inter-State Movement of Sugar and Its Effect on Price

*524. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) whether restrictions on inter-state movement of sugar meant for "free-sale" have been lifted ;

(b) if so, whether the object of these restrictions was to keep the prices of sugar under check by preventing artificial scarcity of the commodity that might be indulged in by unscrupulous traders, if so, what alternative arrangements now exist for preventing such price rise ; and

(c) the extent of rise in prices of free-sale sugar, if any, since recorded, zone-wise ?

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

(b) These restrictions were imposed during the period of shortage and have now been considered un-necessary in the existing conditions of abundance of supplies. Govern-

ment can check price rise by regulating releases of sugar from factories for sale.

(c) A statement showing wholesale prices of sugar in certain important markets in the country on 22nd July, 1970 and 15th August, 1970 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement**(Rupees per quintal)*

	<i>Price on 22nd July, 1970</i>	<i>Price on 15th August, 1970</i>
Delhi	183.00	188.00
Kanpur	170.00	178.00
Calcutta	179.00	186.00
Bombay	173.00	186.00
Madras	172.00	179.00

Mismanagement in Trunk Telephone System in Calcutta

*525. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received complaints of irregularities in and mismanagement of the Trunk Telephone system in the Calcutta region ;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in many cases the Ordinary Trunk Telephone calls are converted into special or urgent calls against the desire of the callers ;

(c) whether the above-mentioned practice causes financial loss to the users of trunk telephone lines ; and

(d) if so, whether he will investigate into the complaints and take necessary steps in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND COM-

MUNICIPALITIES (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to Check Spread of Rajasthan Desert Towards East

*526. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan desert is on its onward march and is eating away the fertile agriculturable lands of Delhi, Punjab and U. P. ;

(b) if so, how much land has thus been affected ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the past to seriously meet this challenge in the context of existing Indo-French and Indo-Canadian agreements and also a desert development Board set up for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no basis for a positive statement to the effect that the Rajasthan desert is eating away the fertile agricultural lands of the neighbouring States. But the degradation of arid areas due to indiscriminate exploitation of local regulation through grazing by animals is undoubtedly a matter of serious concerns.

(b) It is not possible to make an estimate of land thus affected.

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

Statement

1. The question of developing arid and semi-arid areas in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana has been receiving the attention of the Government of India for sometime past. A Desert Development Board has been set up to keep under review the preparation of

schemes, their execution through the agencies of the State Governments, etc., etc. There is a provision of Rs. 2 crores during the Fourth Plan for undertaking pilot projects for the development of desert areas in the above mentioned three States. The approach in these pilot projects is to take up specified items of work, depending on the suitability of the area selected, in compact and well defined areas, with a view to creating a real impact and showing the possibilities for other areas, if funds were available. Administrative approval to the pilot schemes estimated to cost Rs. 103.19 lakhs has already been given to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana for taking up works relating to pasture development, soil conservation, afforestation, agricultural development, etc. In addition, desert areas are likely to get substantial funds under the non-plan scheme of Rural Works Programme in the chronically drought-affected areas in the country for which there is a provision of Rs. 100 crores during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan. About Rs. 2 crores would be available for each district, selected under this programme. Under this scheme, the objective is to organize permanent works for banishing emergent scarcity relief and to generate adequate employment.

2. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute is functioning at Jodhpur and its research programme includes desert problems. This Institute has developed techniques to stabilise a sand dunes and demonstrated the same in the field. It has also established successfully wind-breaks along the road sides and shelter-belts against wind erosion. Suitable methods have also been evolved by scientists of this Institute to control gerbils (rodents) which are a menace to desert vegetation. Also suitable tree and grass species have been evolved for afforestation and range development taken up by the State Departments.

The Indo-French and Indo-Canadian Projects would provide assistance for improving agricultural products under rain-fed condition and not desert development as such.

Plantation Workers' Working Hours and Accommodation

*527. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) whether the National Commission on Labour has recommended to reduce the working hours of adult plantation workers ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ;

(c) whether certain employers organisations have suggested to lower the provision of eight per cent accommodation annually ;

(d) the names of such employers organisations, and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) It is proposed to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, suitably.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Consultative Committee of Plantation Associations and the Indian Tea Planters' Association.

(e) The matter was discussed at the 13th Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held on 10th July, 1970 and it was agreed that the employers should comply with the earlier decision of the Committee to construct houses for 8 per cent of their workers every year.

Co-operation extended in Exposing shady transaction in Newsprint by two New Delhi Dailies 'Pratap' and 'Vir Arjun'

*528. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some applications were received by the Registrar of Newspapers, New Delhi, offering co-operation in showing shady transaction in newsprint in the registers of both the Dailies 'Pratap' and 'Vir Arjun' of New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the services of the individuals were utilized ; and

(d) if not, 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) and (b). A letter was received by the Registrar of Newspapers for India from an ex-employee of PRATAP and VIR ARJUN in which he alleged that there were serious irregularities in the maintenance of accounts relating to newsprint wastage, press room returns, print orders, purchases of newsprint and conversion of reels into reams.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. An independent scrutiny of the records of the newspapers was carried out by an officer of the Registrar of Newspapers during November 1969. The allegations made by the complainant were fully in view. It was found that the circulation of the dailies, as claimed by the publishers, was in order.

Film Censor Board's Strict Attitude towards Indian Films Stress on Sex and Violence

*529. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Film Censor Board to take strict attitude towards the Indian Films which tended to lay stress on sex and violence ; and

(b) if so, the details of instructions issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While drawing the attention of Central Board of Film Censors towards the

growing tendency to depict violence, sex and vulgarity in films Government has asked the Board to be strict in the matter of censorship of such films.

Abolition of Food Zones

*530. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to abolish Food Zones in the country ;

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

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Movement of wheat and wheat products, except in statutorily rationed areas, is unrestricted throughout the country. The movement of coarse grains is also virtually free. As regards rice, the policy will be reviewed in the next Chief Ministers' Conference on the price policy for kharif foodgrains sometime in September-October this year.

Newspaper Finance Corporation

*531. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the proposed Newspaper Finance Corporation is expected to come into existence.

(b) the main features of the corporation ; and

(c) which categories of papers will be entitled to secure loans and other types of financial assistance from the proposed Corporation ?

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

MENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The matter is under the active consideration of Government and a decision will be taken shortly.

A. I. R. Cuttack off the Air for one day.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Cuttack had gone off the air for one day on the 28th July, 1970 ; and

(b) whether suspension of the radio service for such a long time was justified ?

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 the station had to go off the air on 27th July, 1970.

(b) A departmental enquiry into the matter has been ordered.

Plan to Boost Production of Cash Crops like Jute, Cotton and Oilseeds :

*533. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have chalked out a comprehensive programme to boost cash crops like, jute, cotton and oilseeds this year ;

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

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose ;

(d) the target of production fixed for each crop ; and

(e) whether the State Governments have been sounded about this programme and if so, the response thereto ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-402/170]

(c) The amount earmarked for the purpose is as follows :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(i) Cotton	89.85
(ii) Oil-seeds	83.46
(iii) Jute	45.00
Total :	218.31

(d) The targets of production during 1970-71 are as follows :

(i) Cotton	65 lakh bales
(ii) Oilseeds	90 lakh tonnes
(iii) Jute & Mesta	81 lakh bales

(e) These programmes have been worked out in consultation with the State Governments concerned and are being implemented by them, supplementing the programmes under the State Plan.

बेरोजगारी भत्ता

*534. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी स्वास्थ्य तथा जरूरतमन्द व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने तथा उनके लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था न कर सकने पर उनको बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का उत्तरदायित्व लेने का है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना को किस तारीख से कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

(ग) अधिकाधिक नियुक्ति अवसर जुटाने की दशा में किये और किये जा रहे प्रयत्न तथा सीमित साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समय शारीरिक रूप से सक्षम सभी व्यक्तियों को काम दिलाने का लक्ष्य अथवा इसके एवज में बेकारी भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था करना व्यावहारिक नहीं प्रतीत होता ।

Production of Sugarcane during 1969-70 and Price of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is fact that there has been heaviest production of Sugarcane during the year 1969-70 ; if so, the total estimated production ;

(b) whether it is also true that Government checked the fall of price of Sugar from certain level ; if so, the reasons therefor and why not the price be allowed to prevail in the market by the forces of demand and supply ;

(c) whether Government have received reports that at certain places, the farmer set fire to the sugarcane crops as they felt uneconomical to cut and send the same to the Mills as the season for the next crop had approached ; if so, the reasons for not taking steps by Government to save the national loss ; and

(d) the total estimated produce for the current year of Sugarcane ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated production of sugarcane in 1969-70 is 1312.23 lakh tonnes.

(b) The prices of levy Sugar which is 70% of the production is fixed on the basis of the cost schedules recommended by the Tariff Commission. The price of sugar in the open market is determined by the forces of demand and supply and is sought to be kept within reasonable limits by regulation of releases of sugar to sugar factories for sale.

(c) There was a report in the Press about Haryana farmers having decided to burn their cane but the State Government intimated that there was no such report with them. The Punjab Government also intimated that they had no such report. No other report in respect of burning of cane has been received.

(d) It is too early to estimate the production of sugarcane shown during the current year.

कार्यकारी दल द्वारा बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना की जांच

*536. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 23 अप्रैल, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1175 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्यकारी दल ने बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना आरम्भ करने के प्रस्ताव की जांच कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या अन्तिम निर्णय किया है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है ।

Arms Seized at East Pakistan Refugee Camp at Mana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of arms was seized at the East Pakistan Refugee Camp at Mana recently ;

(b) if so, the nature of the arms seized and whether the origin of these arms has been established ;

(c) whether any investigation into the circumstances in which these arms were smuggled into the Refugee Camp at Mana has been made ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Chief Commandant, Mana Group of Transit Centres, certain unassembled parts of two country made pistols were recovered from the house of a local employee of the Mana Industrial Centre. The bombs were also found from a well. The parts of weapons found were of indigenous make.

(c) and (d). It is still not known how these were smuggled into the Camp premises. Police investigation is in progress. Further action will be taken on receipt of the police report.

Credit Facilities to Farmers

*538. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that small farmers are not getting proper and timely credit facilities in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to ensure timely and easy credit facilities to small farmers by Government ; and

(c) whether this matter was taken up with the Nationalised Banks and they have agreed to provide credit facilities to small farmers on easy terms and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir, In recognition of this fact Government have initiated measures to ensure the flow of credit to small farmers particularly from institutional sources. The following are some of the important measures:

- (i) A special scheme for the extension of supervised credit to small and marginal farmers has been undertaken by the Government of India in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The scheme will be implemented in 86 selected districts throughout the country.
 - (ii) The loaning policies and procedures of cooperative institutions are being reoriented to give priority and special attention to the credit needs of the small farmers.
 - (iii) Credit institutions are being advised to re-orient their policies so that loans are advanced on the basis of the soundness of investment plans rather than merely the security of the assets possessed by the borrower. To cover the risks that may be apprehended in such re-orientation, the Central Government have decided to set up a Credit Guarantee Corporation to cover advances made to the small borrowers in various sectors including agriculture.
- (c) Yes, Sir. The question of streamlining the various activities of lending to the hitherto neglected sectors, removing obvious disparities and helping the rural section of the community such as the small farmers, has been taken up with the nationalised banks. It has been agreed in principle that carefully selected low income groups in these sectors may be given the benefit of lower rates of interest. To encourage lending to weaker sections by the banks, it has been decided to institute a Credit Guarantee Scheme to be implemented by a special Credit Guarantee Corporation. A special committee has been formed by the Department of Banking after the Finance

Minister's meeting with the custodians of the nationalised banks held on July 22, 1970 to go into the relevant matters.

Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad

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

(a) whether any new research is being conducted by the Hyderabad Regional Research Laboratory in regard to vegetable oil;

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

(c) whether American aid, both financial and personnel and technical know-how, is forthcoming for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A new research project on "Investigation of means for directing the hydrogenation of Cotton seed oil to obtain basic information needed for the production of new and improved edible fat products from this commodity, thus improving its utilisation potential" has been approved in May, 1970 and work on the project is expected to be started shortly.

(b) The aim of the project is to explore the means for hydrogenating Cotton seed oil in such a way as to reduce the content of the most unsaturated fatty acid present and to give an oil of high shelf stability.

(c) The project will be aided from PL-480 Funds to the extent of Rs. 1,66,700/- spread over three years. No American personnel or technical knowhow are involved.

Problem of Land Reforms

***540. SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry proposed to depute a high official to go into the problem of land reforms and recommend measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government want the states to take immediate steps to convert annual Pattas to periodic Pattas so that the peasants could own land they cultivated ; and

(d) the response of States to his suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) and (b). The progress and problems of land reforms were considered at the Chief Minister's Conference on land reforms held in November, 1969. In the light of discussions, recommendations have been made for further measures of land reforms in the Fourth Plan Document. The question of setting up an appropriate official machinery in order to service the Committee of Direction on Land Reforms and to remain in touch with the States in regard to implementation is under active consideration of Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Governments are taking necessary action.

Malpractices in Distribution of High-yielding Seeds

3374. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that poor-quality seeds are palmed off as high-yielding ones by certain seed dealers despite the Seeds Act having safeguards against such malpractices ;

(b) if so, the instances where this has happened with action, if any, taken against the offending seed dealers ; and

(c) the total quantity and value of seed produced to Government mechanized farms with manner of distribution ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) No such complaints have been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the years 1968-69, 32, 402.59 quintals of seeds valued at Rs. 37,68,658.10 were produced at the Central State Farms. Seeds produced at the farms are first offered to the State Governments in which the farms are located. The surplus is sold to other States/organisations and private parties on commercial terms.

Loss of Fertility of Soil in Punjab due to use of Fertilizers and High-yielding Varieties of Seeds

3375. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report of the research scientists of the Punjab Agricultural University saying "the inherent fertility of the State's soil has been deplete to a dangerous level"

(b) if so whether wheat farmers in the North were warned about this ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these farmers raised bumper crops from the new high-yielding varieties with the help of only Nitrogen and now the standing crops in some areas have withered due to lack of potash and phosphatic nutrients ;

(d) the total loss on this account ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to control the sale of seeds of high yielding varieties ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) No such alarming situation has been reported by the Punjab Agriculture University.

However, in extremely sandy and poor soils, few isolated cases where only nitrogenous fertilizers were used without balanced application of nitrogen, phosphorus, potas-

sium and other micronutrients, poor responses to nitrogen have been observed.

(b) The Punjab Agricultural University as well as the research organisations in other north Indian wheat growing States, have been recommending balanced use of fertilizers.

(c) As mentioned above, poor responses to nitrogen alone, are expected in soils deficient in other nutrients. For obtaining high yields with fertilizer-responsive varieties, balanced use of fertilizer is necessary.

(d) It is not a question of total loss in production, because the production in the State was still higher than in previous years. It is primarily a question of lower responses to nitrogen alone because of lack of balanced use of fertilizers.

(e) Question does not arise as the fault does not lie with the high yielding seeds. It is well recognised that for getting high yields and obtaining maximum potential of these seeds, use of balanced fertilizers and manures is essential. For feeding increasing population and maximising production per unit area of land, high yielding seeds are more suitable instruments in the hands of the farmers and the Government.

Introduction of T. V. in Rural Areas

3376. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Infor-

mation and Broadcasting Ministry and the Department of Atomic Energy have cometi-tive schemes for introduction of TV on a large scale in rural areas, which keep chang-ing from month to month ;

(b) if so, the cost and details of the original and the present schemes submitted by both, with amount of foreign exchange needed in each case ; and

(c) the reasons why Government do not set up a committee of experts to help them to arrive at a final decision instead of the 3-man Government panel set up now to go into the question ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has prepared a scheme for development of a nation-wide TV network by ground-based relay stations. The scheme prepared by the Department of Atomic Energy aims at providing a nation-wide TV coverage by means of a communications satellite. Both these schemes have been drawn up recently and there has been no change in the same.

(b) Two statements are laid on Table of the House.

(c) Experts from different fields have been associated in a Working Group which is examining both the schemes.

Statement I

Estimates of Capital Outlay on TV Coverage Plan by Ground Based System

(SCHEME OF MINISTRY OF I & B)

S. No.	Discription	Capital Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Foreign Exchange	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

PHASE I.

1.	Setting up of 20 Regional Stations.	37.76	11.26	
2.	80 Relay transmitters	36.00	12.00	Given the necessary

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Research and Training facilities.	1.00	0.30	financial and other resources, phase I would be completed in a period of 7 years and phase II in another 3 years.
4.	15 O.B. Units.	6.00	4.50	
	Total :—	80.76	28.06	

PHASE II.

1.	70 Relay transmitters	31.50	10.50
	Grand Total :—	112.26	38.56
	Say	112.00	39.00

*Statement II**Estimates of Capital Cost Outlay on TV Coverage Plan Via Satellite*

(SCHEME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY)

<i>Amount in Rupees in crores.</i>		<i>Amount in Rupees in crores.</i>	
*1. Satellite cost including manufacture, development, launch, launch insurance and launch support facilities.	21.00	(e) 10 Programme-Generating facilities at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs each.	1.00
2. Ground Segment :		3. 450,000 Front Ends at Rs. 700 each.	31.50
(a) 5 Earth Stations (Transmit-Receive) at the rate of Rs. 1 crores each.	5.00		99.75 say 100
(b) 15 Receive Only Stations at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs each.	2.25	4. Differential cost including maintenance	27.50
(c) 20 Main Studios at the rate of Rs. 1.5 crores each.	30.00		127.50
(d) 20 Transmitters at the rate of Rs. 45 lakhs each.	9.00	(Total cost—Rs. 127.50 crores)	
		Note : It is not possible at this stage to indicate clearly the foreign exchange component.	
		* This related to the first satellite. For the second and third satellites an additional sum of Rs. 6 crores would be needed.	

Average Monthly Income of Handloom Weavers/Labourers

3377. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of handloom weavers/labourers in the country during the last three years ; and

(b) their average monthly income during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Exact information regarding the total number of weavers/labourers employed in the handloom industry is not available. There are, however, 30 lakh registered handlooms in the country, out of which 24 lakh looms are estimated to be active. It is estimated that these 24 lakh looms provide employment to about 30 lakh weavers and 45 lakh persons are engaged in preparatory process.

(b) Information regarding the average monthly income of a handloom weaver/labourer during the last three years is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as made available.

नियुक्तियों के लिए आकाशवाणी बोर्ड

3378. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक ने कोई ऐसा नियम निर्धारित किया हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी में प्रत्येक कला विभाग के प्रभारी अधिकारी को उनके विभाग में की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों के लिए गठित बोर्ड में शामिल किया जाना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जून में आकाशवाणी के युव-वाणी कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रोड्यूसर के पद के लिए अभ्याषियों के साक्षात्कार हेतु गठित बोर्ड में प्रोडक्शन-कार्य से सम्बन्धित

व्यक्तियों को शामिल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त अनियमित तरीके से गठित बोर्ड द्वारा किये गये चयन को रद्द करने तथा उसकी जिम्मेदारी दो अधिकारियों पर डालने का है ?

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

(क) जी, हां। नियमों के अन्तर्गत यह आवश्यक है कि प्रोड्यूसरों, सहायक प्रोड्यूसरों आदि की भर्ती के लिए गठित चयन समिति में सम्बन्धित मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर को शामिल किया जाए।

(ख) क्योंकि आकाशवाणी में 'युव-वाणी' कार्यक्रमों के लिये कोई मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर नहीं है, इसलिये उसे चयन समिति में सम्मिलित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता था। दिल्ली स्टेशन के स्टेशन निदेशक को, जो कि इन कार्यक्रमों की देख-भाल करते हैं, इस समिति में शामिल किया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Standard of Land Reforms in Kerala and West Bengal and Distribution of Land to Landless

3379. SHRI G. KUCHELAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any standard has been fixed in Land Reforms Scheme ; if so, when it was fixed ;

(b) how much of land has been acquired and how many persons have been given lands under the Land Reform Scheme by Kerala and West Bengal States from 1967 to 1970 ;

(c) how much of the land is dry and how much wet ; and

(d) how many landless and houseless persons have been given with suitable lands

and house sites respectively in Kerala and West Bengal from 1967 so far ?

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

Post Offices for Golf Link and Shanker Road, New Delhi

3380. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new buildings for housing the Post-Offices at Golf Links (near Sujan Singh Park) and Shanker Road (New Rajinder Nagar), New Delhi have been constructed recently ;

(b) if so, when these are likely to start functioning ;

(c) whether these post offices will also serve as separate delivery zones for serving mails to the surrounding areas ; and

(d) if so, the details of the areas that will be covered by each of these two post offices ?

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

(b) Khan Market Post Office has been shifted into the new building near Sujan Singh Park and has started functioning in the new premises from 17-8-70.

Rajinder Nagar Post Office will start functioning in the new building on Shanker Road with effect from 31-8-1970.

(c) Only Rajinder Nagar Post Office (Shanker Road) will be a new delivery office. Khan Market post office (Golf Link) will remain a non-delivery office.

(d) The localities which will come under the delivery jurisdiction of Rajinder Nagar post office will be New Rajinder Nagar, Old Rajinder Nagar, Rajinder Park, Durga Colony, Ambedkar Nagar, Ratanpuri, North Extension area, N. P. L. Quarters lying on the side of New Rajinder Nagar.

Setting up of a Model Farm in U. P. or Punjab for Training in Use of Tractors and Combined Harvestors Imported from German Democratic Republic

3381. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the G. D. R. Government has taken a decision for setting up a model farm either in Punjab or U. P. to train Indian technicians and farmers in the use of tractors and combined harvestors imported from that country ;

(b) if so, whether the site for the farm has since been selected ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government was not satisfied with the performance of tractors from G. D. R. ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A proposal was received from the Trade Representation of the German Democratic Republic in India, New Delhi, for setting up an agricultural farm for testing and evaluation of farm equipment supplied by the GDR and training of Indian technicians. But examination, it was not found feasible to accept the offer.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government suspended the import of RS-09 tractors after reports of complaints

had been received from the A. P. State, Agro-Industries Corporation in December, 1969. A Committee of Technical Experts was simultaneously appointed to make an on the spot study of the performance of these tractors in various States including A. P. The recommendations made by the Committee were discussed with representatives of GDR, Agro-Industries Corporation, State Trading Corporation and the decisions taken at this meeting have generally been accepted by the GDR suppliers and are being implemented by them. The GDR suppliers have also supplied five modified RS-09 tractors and these are currently being tested at various places in the country. One more modified tractor is being flown from GDR for test.

**Meeting of Telephone Advisory Committee,
Delhi for Grant of Telephone Connections**

3382. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee had met on the 27th July, 1970 to consider cases of allotment of Telephones in Delhi ;

(b) the names of persons whose names were recommended for out-of-turn allotment of phones under the Jor Bagh Exchange ;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the members of the Telephone Advisory Committee were asked by the authorities to send in only one name per member by the 7th July, 1970 ;

(d) if so, whether the members of the Committee had protested against this decision of nominating only one name ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps being taken to give more phones through the Telephone Advisory Committee members ?

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A list showing the names of persons who were recommended for out of turn allotment of telephones in 'Special' Category under the Jor Bagh Exchange and the newly opened Okhla Exchange is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4022/70*]. No connection was recommended on out of turn basis in this area under 'OYT'.

(c) No ; the General Manager, Telephones had invited the members to send in 5 names each —3 in Jor Bagh Exchange and 2 in Okhla Exchange area which until recently was in Jor Bagh area.

(d) One member had suggested that no restriction should be placed on the number of names to be recommended by a Member of the Committee.

(e) The rules do not provide for any restriction on the number of suggestions to be made by any member. The apportionment of new telephone connections against available capacity at Delhi is as follows :—

OYT	70%
Special	15%
General	15%

Out of the 15% connections provided in 'Special' Category half the number has to be given strictly in turn and the rest half can be allotted on out of turn basis on the recommendations of the Telephone Advisory Committee. Since the number of connections that could be given on out of turn basis was limited, the members were requested to restrict their recommendations. More phones will be provided to Special Category applicants through the T. A. C. when more capacity becomes available in the existing exchanges and opening of new exchanges in Chanakyapuri and Hauz Khas during the current five year plan.

**Complaints against RS-09 Tractors Imported
from German Democratic Republic**

3383. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the meeting held on or about the 14th June, 1970 in Krishi Bhavan to discuss the complaints of RS-09 Tractors supplied to the various Agro-Industries Corporations in the country ;

(b) whether the findings of the above meeting have been confirmed and accepted by the German Democratic Republic ; if so, whether the "action agreed to" in the meeting has been implemented by the Suppliers of RS-09 Tractors ;

(c) the names and official positions of the participants of the above meeting ; and

(d) whether the minutes or findings of the aforesaid meeting will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a), (c) and (d). A copy of the minutes of the meeting held in Krishi Bhavan on 14th May (and not June) 1970 to discuss the complaints of RS-09 tractors is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-4023/70*]. The minutes indicate the names and official positions of the participants of the meeting.

(b) The G. D. R. Suppliers have confirmed that the minutes have their general acceptance. The various decisions taken therein are being implemented by them.

Import of RS-09/124 Tractors and their Distribution through State Agro-Industries Corporation

3384. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of RS-09/124 Tractors imported into the country as on the 31st July, 1970 and their allotment to various Agro-Industries Corporations in the country ;

(b) how many of these tractors were actually sold, cannibalized to supply spares, used on customs or for hiring and remaining

unsold by Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporations ;

(c) whether any or all of the above Corporations have lodged "Warranty claims" to the tune of several lakhs of rupees with the Ministry and State Trading Corporation ; if so, the nature and extent of each claim ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken on these claims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 1,998 numbers of RS-09/124 tractors have so far been imported. These have been allotted to the various State Agro-Industries Corporations as indicated below :—

<i>Name of the Corporation</i>	<i>No. of tractors allotted</i>
Andhra Pradesh	364
Gujarat	478
Punjab	600
Rajasthan	400
Mysore	56
Tamil Nadu	100
Total :	1998 (two tractors received short)

(b) to (d). The required information is being collected from the concerned State Agro-Industries Corporations/S. T. C. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Books on "Jobs for Our Millions"

3385. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a book "Jobs for our Millions" written by the President, certain suggestions for solving the problems of unemployment in India have been made ;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied these suggestions ; and

(c) if so, what view has been taken by Government ?

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

(b) and (c). The suggestions are being examined.

Acute Shortage of Technicians

3386. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether it is fact that there is a shortage of Stenographers, Wireless Operators and Radio Technicians in the capital as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 14th June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or likely to be taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SAJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The news report is based on the information regarding vacancies, in the filling of which employers experienced difficulty, and for which, Employment Exchanges were not in a position to submit suitable candidates on the terms and conditions offered by the employers.

(c) Facilities for training of Stenographers and Radio Mechanics have been provided in the Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics in Delhi, in addition to the facilities for training in these trades provided by the Private Institutions.

Panchayat Poll in Yedagandi, Godavari

3387. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 800 votes for panchayat poll in Yedagandi in Kapileswarapiram Panchayat Samiti in East Godavari district had been auctioned for Rs. 50,000/- according to the Andhra Pradesh Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government against this kind of auctioning of votes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Development of Command Areas of River Valley Projects

3388. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI JAGESHWER YADAV :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to intensify the development of the command areas of various river valley projects in the coming years with a view to harnessing the unutilised potential for increasing the production of foodgrains and agricultural raw materials ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The under-utilization of the irrigation potential created by major and medium irrigation projects has been a source

of concern to the Government of India ever since the early sixties. The joint Working Group of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Irrigation & Power, which was set up in 1963, under the chairmanship of the then Secretary (Agriculture) to examine this problem observed that "only about half the irrigation potential available at the outlets from major and medium irrigation projects was being utilised at the beginning of the Second Plan." The latest available figures of utilization (upto the end of 1968-69) show that the percentage of utilization had reached 81. The under-utilization is as high as 40 lakh acres. This figure again is based on the engineering concept of water utilization which merely represents the area of surface to which water has been applied and does not take account of the needs of crops grown in respect of the quantity and timing of irrigation. The utilization of potential in the above sense, even if it is 100%, is not what is required. The aim has to be to make the optimum use of water by adopting cropping patterns and irrigation practices based on a careful study of water requirements of crops in the particular soil and climatic conditions of any given area.

2. Even after the best possible use has been made of available water resources, the development of a command area will depend upon the extent to which the necessary agricultural inputs, services and infra-structures can be made available to it. Attention has also to be given to the maintenance of the storage on which the command area depends for irrigation. The treatment of the catchment areas, which contribute the silt threatening the life of damse, is also very important.

3. Steps have been initiated towards achieving the optimum use of irrigation potential. There is at present insufficient knowledge of soil-water-plant relationships under various climatic conditions in the country. A great deal of study of soil conditions and water management problems will have to be carried out before recommendations can be made to the farmer with regard to the cropping patterns and irrigation practices best suited to the area. To overcome this difficulty, regional soil and water management pilot projects are proposed to be started. Three such projects—one at Bellary (Tungabhadra command area), another at Dohrighat (Dohrighat Pump Canal

area in U.P.) and the third at Patiala (Bhakra System in Punjab) have already started functioning and four are proposed to be taken up during the current financial year, one each in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan. The ultimate aim is to have one such project in each State.

4. Integrated area development programmes in selected command areas have been initiated during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. While the State Governments are expected to provide all the necessary inputs and supporting services, e.g., consolidation of holdings, construction of water courses, carrying out of adequate soil surveys, provision of drainage system, land-levelling and shaping, supply of farmers' needs in respect of credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, etc., supplemental irrigation from groundwater sources, diversification of agricultural and mixed farming programmes, etc., the Central Government is extending financial assistance for strengthening infra-structure facilities regarding rural communications and market facilities. There is a provision of Rs. 15 crores in the Fourth Plan in the Central Sector for strengthening these facilities in the following ten command areas :

- (i) Kosi (Bihar)
- (ii) Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)
- (iii) Tungabhadra (Mysore & A.P.)
- (iv) Kangsabati (West Bengal)
- (v) Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)
- (vi) Mahi-Kadana (Gujarat)
- (vii) Cauvery Delta (Tamil Nadu)
- (viii) Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)
- (ix) Pochampad (Andhra Pradesh)
- (x) Jayakwadi (Maharashtra).

5. Under the above Central Sector Programme, Rs. 1.5 crores would be made available for improvement of link roads and market complexes in each Command Area

during the Fourth Plan, subject to the condition that the State Government concerned agrees to provide all other necessary inputs and supporting services including proper administrative machinery. A beginning has already been made in Kosi, Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar. It is proposed to extend this programme during the current financial year to Kangsabati in West Bengal, Mahi-Kadana in Gujarat, Rajasthan Canal in Rajasthan and Pochampad in Andhra Pradesh. The matter is now under correspondence with the State Governments concerned with a view to draw up detailed schemes.

6. It is also proposed to initiate intensive studies of the needs of the watersheds as well as of command areas of major river valley projects by joint G.O.I.-State teams of experts with a view to prepare project reports containing specific schemes for implementation. The Conference of Agricultural Ministers, held recently, endorsed the recommendation that a beginning should be made by taking up one important river valley project for such an intensive study in each State. This Conference also agreed that, while drawing up State Agricultural Development Plans, priority would be given to the needs of the command areas. Treatment of catchment areas of reservoirs is also proposed to be given the highest priority while drawing up State Soil Conservation Programmes.

Assurance to Calcutta Port Bargemen

3389. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any assurances to the bargemen of Calcutta Docks to amend the scheme regulating employment of dock workers and chipping and painting workers ;

(b) whether any time limit has been stipulated ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No such assurance was

given to bargemen operating in Calcutta Port.

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

Experiments on Grape Beverages in Punjab Agriculture University

3390. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the experiments made by Prof. Vyas of Punjab Agricultural University on grape beverages ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the facts that the richness and the freshness of grapes could be within the easy reach of the people all the year round if experiments conducted on production of juice and carbonated beverages from grapes were channelised into commercial production ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government's attention has been drawn to the experiments made by Prof. Vyas of Haryana Agricultural University on grape beverages.

(b) The Haryana Agricultural University has developed the techniques for manufacture of (i) sparkling grape juice, (ii) Drakshamrit, and (iii) wines (somras) of different types such as red and white table wine, dessert wine and vermouth.

(c) This has been ascertained. Taking the experiment beyond laboratory scale, a detailed project has been drawn up by the Haryana Agricultural University in which the economics of large-scale production and the process involved will be worked out.

(d) A process for clarification and carbonation of grape juice to make a pleasant beverage has been worked out. From a study of the economics it appears that a 200 ml. carbonated juice bottle could be sold for Rs. 2/- inclusive of the cost of bottle, and a bottle (750 ml.) of wine for Rs. 12/- including excise duty. The Department of Microbiology of the University has prepared a detailed project report for establishing a composite grape processing unit which envisages 39% return on investment. The annual crushing capacity of the unit is expected to be 700 tons initially increasing to 2300 tons in three years. Capital investment is estimated at Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs will be required as working capital.

Complaints against E. S. I Scheme

3391. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether Government have received numerous complaints against the working of the employees State Insurance Scheme ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints received ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI SANJIVAYYA) :

(a) In the normal course some complaints are received against the working of the Scheme.

(b) The complaints generally relate to inadequacy of medical benefit and delay in payment of Cash Benefits.

(c) The provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of State Governments and the complaints relating to medical care are looked into by respective State Governments. The cash benefits are administered by the Emp-

loyees' State Insurance Corporation and the complaints regarding cash benefits are investigated and suitably dealt with by the Corporation.

Complaints against Quality of Milk Supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme

3392. SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURI :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI G. Y. RRISHNAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA.

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

(a) whether there have been complaints recently that the Milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme was not fit for human consumption ;

(b) whether it is a fact that its colour was an unnatural yellow and it gets spoilt despite refrigeration ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check it and to supply wholesome healthy milk ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Occasionally, the curdling of milk occurred on account of failure of refrigeration.

(c) The situation has improved with increase in procurement of milk with the onset of monsoon. Delhi Milk Scheme has well equipped Quality Control Laboratories at its Central Dairy. Every care is taken by D. M.S. to ensure issue of wholesome healthy milk.

Demand of New Delhi Trade Employees' Association Re. Saturday as Half-day Holiday

3393. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURI :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Delhi Trade Employees' Association has demanded that Saturdays be treated as half-holidays, as a six-day week left very little time to workers for their own needs ; and

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

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

(b) The Association in a written representation demanded among other things that shop employees in Delhi should be afforded the facility of half-day holiday on all Saturdays for enabling the employees to attend to their domestic and other obligations. On receipt of the representation the Delhi Administration, which is the appropriate authority, considered the demand in consultation with their Labour Advisory Board and decided that it is not necessary to make a provision to this effect in the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954.

Strike by Calcutta Port and Dock Workers

3394. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) whether normal operations of Calcutta Port were dislocated for several weeks recently arising out of disputes between stevedore labour, shore workers and bargemen, on the one hand and their respective employers on the other ;

(b) if so, the issues involved in each of the disputes and how they were settled ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for early settlement of similar disputes in future so that stoppage of work can be avoided ?

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

(b) The issues involved in each of the disputes are :

Stevedore Labour : grievances against certain provisions of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 and Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 ;

Shore workers : The main demand was that monetary benefits arising out of the revised incentive Scheme should be given effect to from 1-1-1969 ;

Bargemen : Implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers in their case.

As a result of discussions held both at Calcutta and New Delhi, normal operations were resumed.

(c) The need for evolving a suitable machinery for effective and speedy settlement of disputes in major ports and docks has been under the active consideration of Government and certain proposals for setting up such a machinery at the Central level and if need be at local levels also are presently under study.

Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless after P.M. 's Visit to West Bengal

3395. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that Prime

Minister paid a visit to West Bengal during the third week of July ;

(b) if so, whether she discussed with the officials there about the concrete steps to be taken to distribute surplus land to the landless in the State ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken on this score after her visit and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The important matters including the land reform measures in West Bengal came up for discussion during the Prime Minister's visit to West Bengal.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the District Officers for expediting determination of surplus land, taking possession of such lands and for their distribution to persons belonging to eligible categories. In accordance with the information received from the State Government some improvement has been made in this direction and in accordance with the latest report 7.52 lakh acres of agricultural land have been declared surplus out of which 5.84 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 2.89 lakh acres have been distributed as against 6.81 lakh acres, 4.66 lakh acres and 2.64 lakh acres respectively as reported earlier. It has also been decided to reorganise land reforms implementation agency with a view to expediting implementation.

The proposals relating to review of the ceiling provisions in the light of the discussions at the first meeting of the Consultative Committee on West Bengal Legislation are being finalised.

Persons Registered with Employment Exchange at Chandigarh

3396. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchange at Chandigarh, for employment ;

(b) how many of them are literate and how many illiterate ; and

(c) the help which has been rendered to them by the Government of the Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The number of job-seekers on the live register of Regional Employment Exchange, Chandigarh as on 30-6-1970 was 11,057 of which 3,833 were educated persons (matriculates and above) and 7,224 were below matric (including illiterates).

(c) The number of applicants placed in employment by the above Exchange during January-June, 1970 was 1824.

Restoration of Land forcibly Acquired by Workers of Political Parties in West Bengal

3397. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in West Bengal had initiated action to restore land which was forcibly taken by workers of political parties ;

(b) if so, the total area of land that has been restored ;

(c) the political parties in each case who had wrongfully acquired the land ; and

(d) whether any punishment has been given for their wrongful act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It has been decided by the State Government that a person who genuinely belongs to the eligible category (a bonafide cultivator of the locality holding no land or less than 2 acres of land) and does not violate the interests of licencees to whom the Government had earlier allotted the land, will not be evicted from such land. Possession of such persons in respect of the land occupied upto 2 acres of land

will be regularised by grant of annual licence and subsequently by raiyati settlement.

It has also been decided by the State Government that in the case of forcible occupation of private land held within the existing ceiling and on a clear title, the aggrieved parties will set the law in motion and seek redress from the courts. In the interest of expeditious disposal of such cases, the Government has decided to post additional Magistrate with necessary powers in areas where such incidents may occur.

The State Government has also decided that action should be taken in the following cases to evict the persons who have forcibly occupied khas, vested or other agricultural land belonging to Government :

- (i) Where the person who has forcibly occupied the land holds more than two acres of land and, therefore, does not belong to the category of persons eligible for the allotment of vested lands ; and
- (ii) where the land was under the cultivation of a person genuinely belonging to the eligible category under a licence issued by Government and where such a licence has been displaced or ousted by another person (whether belonging to the eligible category or not) who has forcibly occupied the land.

(b) & (c). The district officers have been instructed to enquire into cases of forcible occupation where land has to be restored. No such case has, however, so far been reported.

(d) Action for restoration of land has to be taken in accordance with the procedure under the West Bengal Public Land (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1962.

Protest against introduction of New Decasualization Scheme for Dock Workers

3398. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Dock Mazdoor Union has protested against the introduction of the new decasualization scheme in respect of listed workers who were not covered by 1956 scheme ;

(b) whether the Union has opined that the Tripartite Expert Committee set up by the Central Government was 'malafide' and against the principles of natural justice ; and

(c) if so, what steps will be taken to safeguard the interest of the dock workers ?

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

(a) and (b). The West Bengal Dock Mazdoor Union (dissident group) has protested against the introduction of the new Schemes and has also been critical of the Tripartite Expert Committee.

(c) Government consider that the two new Decasualisation Schemes, namely the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 and the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 adequately safeguard the interests of dock workers of Calcutta Port. It has also been agreed that the schemes will be reviewed after a period of three months in the light of experience gained in the implementation of the schemes during this period.

Public Telephones at Dum Dum Airport Calcutta flying out of order

3399. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the public telephones at the Dum Dum Airport are lying out of order for a long period ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the difficulties and inconveniences caused to the air-travellers due to this ;

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to get the telephones repaired ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some complaints were received.

(d) Repairs are immediately being carried out on receipt of complaints or as a result of daily inspection.

(e) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Burial Ground under Land Acquisition Act in West Bengal

3400. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal has acquired several burial grounds of the Mohammadans under the Land Acquisition Act ;

(b) if so, whether any Memorandum has been given to Government for release of the same ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to release such properties immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha at soon as possible.

AITUC decision regarding Token Strike in Steel Plants

3401. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a reported decision taken by a Convention of A.I.T.U.C. led workers of Steel Plants held at Burnpur on the 12th July, 1970 that they will go on one day's token general strike in all Steel Plants, if their demands including the minimum wages were not fulfilled ; and

(b) if so, the details of the demands of workers and the inability of the employers in fulfilling them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Government have no information.

Wakf Administration in West Bengal

3402. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Wakf Administration in West Bengal is seriously deteriorating due to malpractice, corruption etc. ;

(b) if so, whether the Board of Wakf Commissioners took any notice of the same ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal of the Government to adopt adequate measure to safeguard the interest of the Wakf properties ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Wakfs in West Bengal are governed

by the Bengal Wakf Act, 1934. In view of the difficulties experienced in the past in practical working of the Act, a proposal for comprehensive amendment of the Act to improve the administration of wakfs is under consideration of the Government of West Bengal.

Industrial Relations Commission

3403. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Labour Committee has accepted one of the major recommendations of the National Commission on Labour to establish Industrial Relations Commissions both at the Central and State levels to adjudicate on Industrial disputes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how far it is going to help improve the Industrial relations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Standing Labour Committee has recommended that Industrial Relations Commissions be set up, both at the Central and the State levels, with the functions of adjudication of industrial disputes and certification of representative unions but the function of conciliation should remain with the appropriate Government. The conclusions of the Committee when finalised, will, as usual, be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) This is difficult to state at this stage.

Crisis in Sugar Industry of Madhya Pradesh

3405. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a crisis has occurred in Madhya Pradesh Sugar Industry due to the non-payment of arrears by certain sugar mills to cane growers ?

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government had failed to lift the levy sugar stocks in spite of the repeated requests by the sugar mills and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a glut in the M.P. sugar industry caused by open market sugar from other States which is stated to be cheaper as compared to that produced in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is attached showing the total price of sugarcane purchased by the sugar factories in Madhya Pradesh during 1969-70, total price paid upto the 31st July, 1970 and the arrears of cane price.

(b) The main reason is reported to be financial stringency due to low offtake of levy sugar against the quotas released for sale.

(c) and (d). The Madhya Pradesh Government has not been able to arrange lifting of a major portion of the quotas of levy sugar allotted to them. The main reason for non-lifting is that the price of levy sugar fixed in the case of factories in Madhya Pradesh is appreciably higher than that fixed for factories in other States from which also levy sugar is allotted to Madhya Pradesh. The consumer is reluctant to purchase costly levy sugar of the Madhya Pradesh factories when cheaper levy sugar from other States and free sale sugar from Maharashtra is available. To overcome this difficulty the State Government has been advised to arrange distribution of sugar allotted to them from different sources at a pooled price throughout the State.

Statement

Arrears of Prices of Sugarcane Purchased by Madhya Pradesh Sugar Factories in 1969-70 as on 31-7-1970

1969-70		In Lakh Rupees	
<i>Name of Factory</i>	<i>Total Price of Cane Purchased</i>	<i>Cane Price Paid</i>	<i>Arrears</i>
(1) Dabra	57.13	55.41	1.72
(2) Dalauda	54.68	30.87	23.81
(3) Jaora	87.52	79.14	8.38
(4) Mehidpur	17.82	17.18	0.64
(5) Sehore	59.40	32.00	27.40
Total	276.55	214.60	61.95

Arrears as % of total price 22.40%

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित खाद्यान्नों के लक्ष्यों का राज्यों द्वारा अस्वीकार किया जाना

3406. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी .
 श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई अन्तिम रूप दी गई चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसार योजना के अन्त तक खाद्यान्नों के वार्षिक उत्पादन का अनुमान 12.9 करोड़ टन लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना के प्रस्तुत किये जाने के अगले दिन; योजना आयोग द्वारा संयोजित राज्य प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलन

में भाग ले रहे बहुत से राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उनके राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित किये गये खाद्यान्नों के लक्ष्यों को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का विस्तृत व्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में खाद्यान्नों का कुल उत्पादन 1290 लाख मीटरी टन तक पहुँचाने का विचार है।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा अलग अलग राज्यों के लिये लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये थे। परन्तु योजना में सम्मिलित किये गये कार्यक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श के आधार के रूप में कार्य करने के लिये कुछ लक्ष्य अन्तिम

रूप से तैयार किये गये हैं। आठ राज्यों ने प्रायः इन लक्ष्यों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। शेष राज्यों में से 6 राज्यों द्वारा अधिक लक्ष्य स्वीकार किये गये थे, जबकि तीन राज्यों के लिये कम लक्ष्य अपनाये गये थे।

(ग) राज्यों द्वारा स्वीकार किये गये अन्तिम लक्ष्य, 1290 लाख मीटरी टन के अखिल भारतीय लक्ष्य तक पहुँचे जाते हैं। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में आगामी कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नहीं था।

Representation from Residents of Vikram Nagar, New Delhi

3408. SHRI M.L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister received a representation from the residents of Vikram Nagar near Kotla Ferozeshah, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri had given an assurance to the residents of Vikram Nagar that there would be no disturbance to the colony of refugees from Pakistan and they would be permanently located at the same site ; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister will consider honouring the assurance of the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri by way of a clear directive to the authorities concerned to confer permanent rights on the residents of Vikram Nagar (Kotla Ferozeshah), New Delhi ?

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

(b) No, Sir. There is no record of any such assurance.

(c) Does not arise.

Equal Pay for Equal Work in the Agriculture

3409. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directive Principle of "equal pay for equal work", of the constitution is being implemented in the Agriculture ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to make such arrangements and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government is the appropriate Government in relation to the employment in agriculture carried on by or under the authority of any Ministry/Department of the Government of India. The wage rates fixed/revised by the Central Government in the employment in agriculture vide Notifications No. S.O. 1920 dated 19th May, 1969 and No. S.O. 1919 dated 19th May, 1969, are in consonance with the principle of equal pay for equal work.

The recommendations of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board that there should be no discrimination in the matter of wages on grounds of sex and that work of equal value should be rewarded in the same manner has been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territories.

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम

3410. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगारी में अत्यधिक वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए चारू पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम को तैयार किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम के आधार पर चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विकास कार्यक्रमों

को लागू करके अधिक मात्रा में नियुक्ति अवसर जुटाने के साथ-साथ योजना में पूँजी-निवेश की राशि 484 करोड़ रुपये और बढ़ा दी गई है। बढ़ी हुई यह राशि ऐसी योजनाओं पर व्यय की जाएगी जिनसे नियुक्ति अवसर जुटाने में तत्कालिक प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

योजना को, अपेक्षाकृत अधिक नियुक्ति अवसर प्रदायी बनाने के लिए 1970-71 के बजट में समग्र योजनागत पूँजीनिवेश की व्यवस्था बढ़ा दी गई है जो कि सन् 1969-70 की बजट व्यवस्था से 400 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। योजनागत पूँजी-निवेश की राशि में की गई इस महत्त्वपूर्ण वृद्धि के साथ-साथ अधिकाधिक नियुक्ति अवसर जुटाने के लिए लागू की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित नई योजनाओं में से कई योजनाओं को विशेष रूप से पुनः निर्धारित भी किया जा रहा है। सड़क निर्माण, छोटी सिंचाई इत्यादि योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त छोटे किसानों के लिए कार्यक्रम, अजल खेती डेरी विकास, क्षेत्र विकास व ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम, लघु उद्योग इत्यादि सभी नियुक्ति अवसर बढ़ाने में सहयोग देंगे। संसद में 1970-71 के बजट पत्र पेश करते समय 'सामाजिक न्याय के साथ उन्नति की ओर' प्रतिवेदन में इन योजनाओं पर विस्तारपूर्वक विचार किया गया था।

रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या और उन्हें दी गई नौकरियाँ

3411. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) देश के रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या इस समय कितनी है;

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी

है जिनको वर्ष 1967, 1968, 1969 और 1970 में रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा नौकरी दिलाई गई; और

(ग) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को मार्च, 1970 तक रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा नौकरियाँ दिलाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) 30 जून, 1970 को चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या 53, 168 थी।

(ख)	1968	14,311
	1969	14,568
	1970	7,451

(जनवरी से जून तक)

(ग) इस प्रकार के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए विचाराधीन प्रार्थना पत्र तथा उसके लिए नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना

3412. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मार्च, 1970 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने प्रार्थना पत्र विचाराधीन थे ;

(ख) उनमें से उन प्रार्थना पत्रों की संख्या क्या है जो पिछले पांच से दस वर्ष से विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) दिल्ली में और अधिक टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार का क्या नये कदम उठाने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार का

विचार कुछ नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो इन नए एक्सचेंजों की कुल क्षमता क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 62,413.

(ख) 35,298.

(ग) ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में अर्थात् 1969—74 में नये एक्सचेंज खोलकर उपस्कर क्षमता में लगभग 35,000—38,000 लाइनों की वृद्धि की जाए और मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में भी लगभग 10,000 लाइनें बढ़ाकर उनका विस्तार किया जाए ।

(घ) और (ड). जी हां, 1 2500 लाइनों का ओखला क्रासबार टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज जून, 1970 में ही चालू कर दिया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त चौथी योजना की अवधि में 5 और नये एक्सचेंज चालू किये जाने की आशा है । वे एक्सचेंज ये हैं :—

एक्सचेंज का नाम	प्रारम्भिक क्षमता
चाणक्यपुरी	4,000
जनपथ	6,000
शाहदरा पूर्व	1,000
होजखास	2,500
ईदगाह	9,000

चांदनी चौक, तीस हजारी, करोलबाग आदि जगहों में नये एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना बनाई जा रही है । आशा है, पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में ये एक्सचेंज चालू हो जाएंगे ।

Incentive Schemes for Farmers to Boost Food Production

3413. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some incentive schemes for the farmers so that they are in a position to boost food production ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government have designed and taken up for implementation two schemes for helping the small and marginal farmers with credit and inputs. With the help of the incentives to be given to the cooperatives and other institutions serving the cultivators, these schemes will indirectly help in boosting food production. Their primary orientation, however, is in raising the economic status of their beneficiaries.

(b) The first scheme is called 'The Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme' under which 46 projects each capable of using approximately Rs. 1.50 crores to be provided by the Government of India are to be set up all over the country. The second scheme is called 'The Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency Scheme.' In this case, 40 projects to be supported with Rs. 1 crore each from the Government of India are to be set up all over the country. Both these Schemes envisage the creation of special agencies which will have the responsibility to draw out investment and employment plans for their beneficiaries and to implement them with the aid of existing institutions and Government agencies.

Disposal of Unutilised Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

3414. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated action for disposing of plots of land by sale/

auction lying for many years un-occupied and unutilized in various colonies which were constructed by Government after Independence for rehabilitating the displaced persons in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) whether a list of all such plots of land has been prepared and Government have ensured that these plots are not in unauthorised possession by some persons ;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Municipal Corporation Delhi/Delhi Administration have unauthorisedly occupied some of these plots in Malaviya Nagar, New Delhi and are trying to convert them into small parks when these plots are residential plots and waiting for their auction/sale ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to get such plots vacated for disposal ?

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

(b) A list has been prepared. Quite a large number of plots are under unauthorised occupation.

(c) 4 plots have been occupied by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, of which one has been converted into a park. No residential plot marked as such in the layout plan of the 'Malaviya Nagar' has been encroached upon by the Delhi Development Authority.

(d) The plots in unauthorised occupation will be disposed of either on an 'as is where is' basis or by having them vacated. The question of the plots in occupation of the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, will be settled with the local body.

Radio Stations during Fourth Plan

3415. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of new radio stations opened so far during the Fourth Five Year

Plan and those which are proposed to be opened during the remaining period ;

(b) the number out of them proposed to be opened in the rural areas and of those in the urban areas ; and

(c) the specific measures adopted by Government to give more stress on the opening of more of such stations in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) None. 38 new radio stations are proposed to be opened during the remaining period.

(b) and (c). Two are meant for strengthening the External Services. The remaining 36 are meant for extending the broadcast coverage to rural areas.

Average Monthly Earnings of A. I. R. through Commercial Programmes

3416. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

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

(a) the average monthly earnings of AIR through commercial programmes ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of co-operation between the Commercial Department and the Programme Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The monthly average gross income during the half year ending 30th June, 1970 was Rs. 20,18,334.

(b) No, Sir.

Expert Committee on Unemployment

3417. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL
 SHALWALE :
 SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
 SHRI MANGALA THUMADAM :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :
 SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA ;
 SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI VISWANATHA
 MENON :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRIMATI ILA
 PALCHOU DHURY :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR
 SUPAKAR :
 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
 GARCHA :
 SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 619 on the 30th July, 1970, and state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Committee to evolve measures to tackle the unemployment problem ;

(b) if not, when the Committee is expected to be set up ; and

(c) the names of members of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, The Committee will

assess the extent of unemployment in all its aspects and suggest suitable remedial measures.

(b) and (c). The composition of the Committee is in the process of being finalised.

Fish Production during Fourth Plan

3418. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
 SINGH :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the Institute of Foreign Trade had recently conducted a survey of India's export potential of marine products ;

(b) if so, the main findings of the survey ; and

(c) the steps taken to step up fish production during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Institute of Foreign Trade had conducted a survey of India's export potential of marine products in 1969.

(b) The Institute has not yet submitted its report. A synopsis of the survey indicates the potentiality of our exports of marine products being doubled by 1974 provided the necessary inputs required for production and processing are made available to the industry.

(c) The annual level of fish production by the end of the Fourth Plan is proposed to be raised by four lakh tonnes. An outlay of Rs. 86 crores has been approved in the Government sector. This will be supplemented by investments from the private sector and

financing institutions. The main effort will be to increase marine fish landings by introduction of 5,500 mechanised boats for coastal fishing and 300 larger vessels for deep sea fishing. The Government will provide the infra-structure, such as, harbours for which a provision of Rs. 19.5 crores has been earmarked. Several fishing harbours have already been sanctioned and construction of some harbours has been taken up. Deep sea fishing vessels are now being constructed in the country. A scheme has been introduced for subsidising indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels for which a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked in the Fourth Plan. A limited number of vessels is being imported. The survey of deep sea resources is being intensified. Twenty-four vessels are being added to the Central Deep Sea Survey Organisation for this purpose. Arrangements for training of operatives of deep sea fishing vessels have been made.

Inland fisheries development will consist of intensive fish cultivation and mixed farming in inland waters, development of reservoirs and increased fish seed production.

Estimated Influx of East Pakistan Refugees in August, 1970

3419. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of the people who are likely to come to India from East Pakistan during August, 1970 and will require to be settled ;

(b) the plan which Government have prepared for settling them, with details of place of settlement and the work to be provided to them ; and

(c) the number of refugees from East Pakistan who have not yet been settled and the plan of their settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) In the first week of August, 1970, on an average 760 persons had daily come from East Pakistan into West Bengal. If this trend continues, nearly 22,000 persons

are likely to come into West Bengal during August, 1970.

(b) On their arrival in India, such of the displaced persons as are sponsored for admission to relief camps by the State Governments are being provided Government-regulated relief in relief Camps in various States outside West Bengal. Efforts are being made to expedite their resettlement.

(c) As on 7.8.1970, nearly 31,700 families, including 4,267 permanent liability families, were in various camps awaiting rehabilitation.

Damage to Communications due to Alaknanda Tragedy

3420. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate of the damage caused to communications due to the Alaknanda tragedy ; and

(b) the time it is likely to take in the restoration of the communications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There are two alignments between Chamoli and Joshimath, one carrying 13 wires and the other carrying two wires. Both the alignments have been washed away at five places, totalling 13 Kms. of lines in each alignment. The estimated cost of restoration is approximately Rs. 3 lakhs.

(b) Communications have already been restored on a temporary basis. Permanent restoration will depend on restoration of road routes.

Memorandum by 'Vidyut Mazdoor Sangh'

3421. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vidyut Mazdoor Sangh (Union of the Electricity Workers) has submitted a memorandum to the Government ;

(b) whether Government have got the demands examined ; if so, with what results ; and

(c) the demands found genuine and accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) In a memorandum submitted by the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyut Mazdoor Sangh in July, 1970, a request was made for early announcement of Government's decision on the report of the Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings, modification of certain recommendations and quick implementation.

(b) and (c). Government have decided to accept the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board, on matters falling within its terms of reference, without any modifications. Copies of the Resolution on the subject were placed on the Table of the House on the 28th July, 1970. The State Governments have been requested to take steps for expeditious implementation of the recommendations.

मिन्टगुमरी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली

3422. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री ठुक्रम खन्व कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुंवर महेन्द्रपाल सिंह ही मिन्टगुमरी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली के एकमात्र निदेशक हैं ;

(ख) उक्त सोसायटी की कितने एकड़

भूमि है, इसकी रजिस्ट्रेशन की तिथि क्या है और इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) सोसायटी की भूमि किन-किन स्थानों पर है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये सभी सदस्य एक ही परिवार के हैं ; और

(ङ) उक्त सोसायटी के फारम पर इस समय कितने खेतिहर मजदूर कार्यरत हैं और उनमें से कितने मजदूर स्थायी तथा कितने अस्थायी हैं और उनकी मजूरी कितनी-कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) व (ग). दि मिन्टगुमरी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी को 13-7-1960 को पंजीकृत किया गया था । इसके पास ग्राम पंजाब खोर, दिल्ली में 289.14 एकड़ भूमि है । समिति के सदस्यों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) कुल 32 कृषक मजदूर हैं ; जिसमें से 28 अस्थायी तथा 4 स्थायी हैं । इन मजदूरों की मजदूरी प्रतिमास 60 रु० से 80 रु० तक है ।

विवरण

1. श्री दतार सिंह :
2. श्रीमती दतार सिंह :
3. कंवर महिन्द्रपाल सिंह :
4. श्री मनिन्द्र सिंह :
5. श्रीमती अमरेश्वर आनन्द :
6. श्रीमती रणजीत कौर :
7. श्री रमेश्वर नाथ :
8. श्री तारा दत्त :
9. श्रीमती कृपाल कौर :
10. श्री एम० एल० ककड़ :

11. श्री राजेन्द्र धवन :

12. श्री जोगिन्द्र सिंह :

13. श्री राम नाथ :

14. कुमारी बलजीत सन्धु ।

नौकरी दिलाई गई उनकी संख्या नीचे अनुसार है :—

वर्ष	नौकरी में लगी महिलाओं की संख्या
1967	47,160
1968	47,721
1969	51,228
1970 (जनवरी-जून)	27,151

रोजगार कार्यालयों में बर्ज महिलाओं की संख्या और उन्हें दी गई नौकरियां

3423. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान, श्री लंका, बर्मा और दक्षिणी अफ्रीका से आये विस्थापित व्यक्ति

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

(क) देश के रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज महिलाओं की संख्या इस समय कितनी है,

(ख) उन महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनको वर्ष 1967-68, 1969 तथा 1970 में रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा नौकरी दिलाई गई, और

(ग) महिला अभ्याषियों को रोजगार के अधिक अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रम महिलाओं समेत सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए, पर्याप्त मात्रा में नियुक्ति अवसर जुटायेगे ।

विवरण

(क) 30-6-1970 को 4.64 लाख

(ख) नियोजन कार्यालयों के माध्यम से जितनी नौकरी चाहने वाली महिलाओं को

3424. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) वर्ष 1970 में अब तक पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान, श्री लंका बर्मा और दक्षिण अफ्रीका से कितने शरणार्थी भारत आये हैं ;

(ख) इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास तथा रोजगार पर भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में कितना धन व्यय किया तथा अब तक कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) अन्य देशों से भारत आने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास तथा रोजगार पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में सरकार का कितना धन व्यय करने का इरादा है तथा भविष्य में इस समस्या का प्रभावी ढंग से हल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) 1970 के वर्ष के अन्तर्गत अब तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 1.74 लाख नए प्रवासी भारत आये हैं । श्रीलंका से आने वाले भारतीयों

की संख्या 15,989 है और 30-6-1970 तक बर्मा से आने वाले भारतीयों की संख्या 340 है। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान या दक्षिण अफ्रीका से इस वर्ष के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के कोई शरणार्थी नहीं आये हैं।

(ख) 1969-70 के वर्ष के अन्तर्गत, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये प्रवासियों तथा अन्य देशों से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों के राहत और पुनर्वास पर खर्च की गई कुल धन-राशि 24.56 करोड़ रुपये थी। 30-6-1970 तक, रोजगार कार्यालयों के संगठन के माध्यम से, लगभग 7350 नये प्रवासी तथा प्रत्यावासी रोजगार पर लगाये गये थे।

(ग) 1970-71 के वर्ष के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये प्रवासियों और अन्य देशों से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों के राहत और पुनर्वास के लिए 26.61 करोड़ रुपये की धन-राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संसद के चालू सत्र में 3 करोड़ रुपये की मांग संख्या 70 के अधीन और 0.33 करोड़ रुपये की मांग संख्या 127 के अधीन अनुवाद की अनुपूरक मांगों की गई हैं।

अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को उद्योग और कृषि व्यवसायों में बसाने से सम्बन्धित पुनर्वास उपायों में तीव्रता लाना प्रस्तावित है। प्रवासियों के लिए रोजगार ढूँढने और उन्हें गैर-कृषि व्यवसायों में बसाने के प्रयत्न भी जारी रहेंगे।

Information Set-up in West Bengal

3425. SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether Government are taking necessary steps to improve upon the informa-

tion set-up in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the officials of the Ministry had gone there and had discussions with the Governor about the problems ;

(c) if so, the subjects discussed and results achieved ; and

(d) the schemes under consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) At the request of the Government of West Bengal, some proposals aimed at strengthening the information and publicity effort were made.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Having appreciated the need of close coordination between the Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Government of West Bengal, it was decided to undertake a mutually supporting programme aimed at :—

- (i) streamlining the flow of information from the Government sources to the Press and other media ;
- (ii) giving due prominence to the news from the hinterland of the State with a view to presenting an objective and balanced picture of the development in the State ;
- (iii) mobilising folk entertainment media in addition to mobile cinema vans and field publicity units ;
- (iv) offering special assistance in terms of publicity materials or personnel as per the requirements of the West Bengal Government.

Press Information Bureau, All India Radio, and Song and Drama Division are working in close cooperation with the West Bengal Government to achieve the desired results.

(d) In so far as Media Units of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry are concerned, several schemes are under consideration e.g. installation of Spot News display at a few central location; a sound and light spectacle and a book (publication) programme.

Setting up of a Sugar Mill in Assam

3426. SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has permitted the Assam Government to set up a sugar mill in that State ;

(b) if so, what kind of assistance will be given by the Centre ;

(c) whether some other States had also asked for permission of the Centre to set up sugar mills in those States ; and

(d) if so, the States to whom permission is not being granted and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Assam approached the Central Government in June, 1970 for agreeing in principle for the licensing of a new sugar factory in Cachar District of Assam which is under-developed and needs the special attention of the State Government to generate employment and economic activity. Although the additional capacity available for licensing in the sugar industry against the Fourth Plan target has almost been fully committed, yet considering the special circumstances prevailing in the district of Cachar and the fact that the unit is not likely to come into production before the end of the Fourth Plan period, the Central Government have agreed in principle to the establishment, through the Assam

Industrial Development Corporation, of a new sugar factory in that district subject to technical feasibility of the scheme which will be examined on receipt of a formal application for the purpose.

(b) As the application for the grant of a licence has not yet been received, this question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Letters of intent/licences have so far been granted in 1969 and 1970 for the establishment of 38 new sugar factories against the Fourth Plan target in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Some more applications are still being examined. In the very nature of things, it is not possible to recommend for licensing all the applications which were received as the additional capacity available for licensing against the Fourth Plan is limited.

Schemes by National Cooperative Development to assist Cooperative Apex and District Market Societies in setting up Soil Testing Laboratories

3427. SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Co-operative Development is launching a new scheme to assist selected Cooperative Apex and District Market Societies in setting up 10 soil testing laboratories during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the main feature of the new scheme ;

(c) the states where such laboratories will be set up ;

(d) what help the State Governments will give in this regard ; and

(e) what will be the total expenditure involved and what results will be achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH
PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages financial assistance to cooperatives for the establishment of soil testing laboratories, with capacity to test about 30,000 soil samples per year per laboratory, in selected areas in different States, in order to advise the farmers about fertilisers most suitable for their soils and thus to enable cooperative organisations to take active promotional measures and render better service in regard to distribution of fertilizers.

(c) The States in which these laboratories will be set up are not pre-determined. Proposals received from cooperatives through State Governments will be considered on merits.

(d) Under the scheme, National Cooperative Development Corporation can provide long term loan assistance amounting to Rs. 1.70 lakhs to the State Governments concerned, outside the State plan ceiling, to enable them to assist the cooperative in setting up such a laboratory with Rs. 1 lakh by way of share capital and Rs. 70,000/- as long term loan. Each laboratory is expected to require an estimated recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,000/- per annum on salaries of staff and another Rs. 40,000/- per annum on chemicals etc. The State Governments are expected to subsidise the Society towards expenditure on staff on a tapering scale spread over a period of 5 years.

(e) The establishment of 10 Laboratories proposed during 1970-71 will involve a block cost of Rs. 17 lakhs and recurring expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs per annum. It is expected that the 10 units would be in a position to analyse 3 lakhs soil samples in a year, provide necessary follow-up service to the farmers and also promote fertiliser consumption.

Increase in supply of food aids by U.S.A. U.K., and other countries

3428. SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has agreed to increase the food aid to India during 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether U.K. Government has also agreed for an increase of food aid to India to the order of Rs. 90 lakhs ; if so, whether any agreement with U.K. in this regard has been signed ;

(c) what are the other countries approached and who have agreed for food aid during the current year ; and

(d) what will be the total foodgrains that will be imported and how far this will meet the demand of India in regard to foodgrains ?

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

(b) The Government of U.K. has increased the Food Aid of \$ 2.88 million given on 11.2.70 under the Food Aid Convention of International Grains Arrangement by \$ 1.2 million (Rs. 90 lakhs) and letters to this effect were exchanged on 21.7.1970.

(c) Canada has given this year \$ 45 million under the Food Aid Convention of International Grains Arrangement.

(d) The total import requirements for 1970 have been estimated at nearly 4 million tonnes both for current consumption and for building up a buffer stock.

Wastage and Import of Foodgrains

3429. SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether the expert agriculturists of Government have categorically stated that the condition is such that India will have to depend on import of foodgrains for not less than 15 years ;

(b) if so, what are the view points in support of the argument of both the sides ;

(c) whether the Union Minister has stated that wastage of foodstuff has gone up from 10 per cent to 15 per cent ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. While Minister of Food & Agriculture has laid stress on minimizing wastage of 10 to 15% he has not stated that wastage has increased.

(d) The following steps have been taken to minimise the losses in storage :—

(i) As a result of concerted efforts made, most of the pesticides and equipment required for protection of foodgrains in storage against pests are manufactured in the country and are readily available.

(ii) All storage godowns constructed by the Department of Food, Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation are rodent proof. As far as farm storage is concerned, use of improved rodent and moisture proof receptacles and fumigation of foodgrains is being popularised.

(iii) A Save Grain Campaign Scheme has been approved for the Fourth Five Year Plan, under which scientific techniques of storage insets and rodent control are proposed to be demonstrated and popularised in important markets and rural areas.

(iv) Training and research activities relating to grain storage already under way at the Grain Storage Research and Training Centre, Hapur are being further intensified with the help of the United Nations Special Development Fund.

(v) Steps have been taken to make it obligatory on the Roller Flour Mills, Rice Mills and Grain stockists to adopt pest control measures on their premises.

(vi) Steps are being taken to make available improved storage structures to the farmers to minimise wastage at farmers' level.

Introduction of New Strains of Rice to help Rice Revolution

3430. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Varieties Release Committee had met in June, 1970 to discuss the new nine strains to help rice revolution recommended by the All India Rice Improvement Workshop in Cuttack ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the meeting ;

(c) whether the Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore has developed two of these new rice varieties IET-3551 and IET-400 both of which take 105 days to mature ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to push

the nine strain rice revolution in the country ; and

(e) how far it has achieved success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Sub-Committee for the Release of Varieties met on the 10th June, 1970 to consider release proposals relating to new varieties of rice, wheat, barley, maize, potato and ragi evolved at the different research stations in the country. Only three of the rice varieties recommended by the Rice Workshop could be considered at that meeting since release proposals relating to the other six varieties were not received in time for consideration at that meeting.

(b) The Central Sub-Committee recommended the release of the following varieties of rice for cultivation :

Rice

<i>Name of Variety</i>	<i>Area recommended</i>
Sabaramati	Delhi, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.
Jamuna	Delhi, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
I. R. 20	Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Expeditionary steps are being taken to consider the release of the six remaining varieties by circulation to the members of the Central Sub-Committee for the Release of Varieties.

(e) Since three of the new varieties have been released only very recently and others are yet to be approved for release, it is too early to assess their impact on production.

Land Claim-Holders from West Pakistan

3432. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will

the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still a good number of land claim-holders from West Pakistan who have not been allotted lands so far :

(b) whether it is also a fact that State Government of Haryana have been selling some of the evacuee land to others instead of these being allotted to the claim-holders ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this goes against the declared policy of Government to allot evacuee lands to the land claim-holders from West Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to see that such land claim-holders get such land without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Only a small number of such claimants of non-Punjabi Extraction have not been allotted land so far.

(b) Yes, Sir ; but it is not incumbent on the Government of Haryana alone to satisfy the claims of displaced persons of non-Punjabi extraction.

(c) and (d). The land claims are to be satisfied by allotment of agricultural land as far as possible, and efforts are being made in that direction.

Allotment of Evacuee Lands in J. & K. to Displaced Persons from Pak-Occupied Kashmir

3433. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that evacuee lands in Jammu and Kashmir State have not yet been allotted on permanent basis to the displaced persons from Pakistan-occupied area of that State ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had agreed to allot lands to them in principle but the State Government has failed to execute that policy so far ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to allot such lands to the displaced persons without any further delay and allay growing discontent among them ?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government, who are concerned with this matter, are already considering this question.

Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

3434. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total number of unemployed persons who had registered their names in Employment Exchanges in the country upto the 31st July, 1970 and their category-wise, training-wise and profession-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The latest available information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Educational level	No. on live register as on 30-6-1970
1. Below Matric (including illiterates).	19,99,623
2. Matriculates.	9,96,157
3. Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates/Under-graduates).	3,94,263
4. Graduates (including Post-graduates) Total—	2,31,257
(i) Arts	94,941
(ii) Science	58,717
(iii) Commerce	29,722
(iv) Engineering	13,371
(v) Medicine	1,962
(vi) Agriculture	5,947
(vii) Law	1,325
(viii) Education	23,084
(ix) Others	2,188
All India	36,21,300

Note :—1. Figures are Provisional.

2. The data in respect of educated job-seekers (Matriculates and above) are collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year.

दिल्ली में गेहूँ के मूल्य में वृद्धि का प्रभाव

SHRI J. B. SINGH :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

3435. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में हाल में गेहूँ के मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि का मध्यम तथा निम्न आय वाले वर्गों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गेहूँ के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने से वास्तव में क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). हाल ही में दिल्ली में गेहूँ के मूल्यों में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है और इसलिए मध्यम तथा निम्न वर्ग के लोगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जून, 1970 में चल रहे मूल्य की तुलना में दड़ा तथा फार्म गेहूँ में 1 रु० से 3 रुपये तक वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन कल्याण गेहूँ के मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, मूल्य पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में चल रहे मूल्यों की तुलना में बहुत कम रहे हैं ।

Representation Regarding Fixation of Vanaspati Price

3436. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

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

(a) the total demand of vanaspati ghee in India every year and how much of this commodity is being produced in the country at present ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation against the present system of fixation of price of vanaspati ghee ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Reliable data regarding demand of vanaspati are not available. However, generally speaking, in view of excess of capacity over production during the last few years the production of vanaspati is geared to its demand. The current production and demand are of the order of five lakh tonnes per year.

(b) No, Sir. No such representations have been received recently against the system of fixing vanaspati prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Discriminatory Treatment by AIR in Broadcasting News regarding Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation

3437. SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether Government have received a letter from Shri K. N. Sahni, Chairman,

Standing Committee, Delhi Municipal Corporation and Leader of the Jan Sangh Party in the Corporation regarding discrimination in relaying the news of Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Administration in the last two months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on it ?

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

(b) The important points raised in the letter were (i) that the Pradeshik Samachar bulletin broadcast from Delhi does not give due importance to the news items pertaining to the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation ; and (ii) that the speeches of Shri A. B. Vajpayee and Shri V. K. Malhotra at the Jan Sangh meeting in last July were not adequately covered in the AIR news bulletins.

(c) The allegations contained in the letter were not based on facts. A suitable reply is being sent to Shri Sahni.

Proportion of Milk Powder in Milk Supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme

3438. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the proportion of milk powder used in the different categories of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme ;

(b) the nutritious value of the milk supplied as compared to the fresh milk ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the ingredients required to be used in the milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme yearly with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme supplies three categories of milk in which skim milk powder may be used viz., toned milk, double-toned milk and standardized milk. According to the prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, to which the Delhi Milk Scheme Strictly conforms, the minimum prescribed percentage of milk solid non-fat is 9.0% in the case of double-toned milk, 8.5% in the case of toned milk, and 8.5% in the case of standardized milk. Skim milk powder supplies the solid not fat and must be kept within the above prescribed limits. As milk solid non-fat is drawn either from fresh milk or from skim milk powder, the proportion of skim milk powder used depends on the availability of fresh milk on the date of issue.

(b) The nutritive value of buffalo milk and different categories of milk issued, calculated on the basis of fat and solids-not-fat is given below :—

Category of milk	FAT(%)	S. N. F. (%)	Calories per litre
Fresh Buffalo Milk	6.0-7.0	9.0-9.5	918-1031
Fresh Cow Milk (issued by DMS as such)	4.0-4.8	8.6-8.8	720-801
Standardized Milk	5.0	8.6-9.0	812-827
Toned Milk	3.1	8.6-9.0	640-655
Double Toned Milk	1.6	9.1-9.2	524-527

(c) The amount of foreign exchange involved is as under :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. Imported (M. Tonnes)</i>	<i>Foreign exchange involved (in lakhs of Rupees)</i>
1965-66	704.776	11.00
1966-67	550.000	16.13
1967-68	1254.190	39.62
1968-69	3121.000	67.55
1969-70	1972.000	32.54

The particulars of skim milk powder received from World Food Programme as Gift by Delhi Milk Scheme have not been included in the above statement.

**Small Farmers' Development Project
in U. P.**

3439. SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) the total number of completed and on-going development projects for the small farmers in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether they are adequate to cope with the present need of the farmer ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to expedite the completion of on-going projects and to launch new projects ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 4 projects under the Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme have been sanctioned by the Government of India for Uttar Pradesh in addition to 2 projects proposed to be sanctioned to this State under the Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Scheme.

(b) The magnitude of the problems of small farmers all over the country including U. P. is vast. For the first time such projects have been included as an important feature of the Fourth Five Year Plan. After implementing these projects, it can be considered whether more such projects can be taken up.

(c) The Uttar Pradesh Government have set up 4 agencies for the 4 sanctioned projects. They are formulating schemes for 2 MFAL projects to be sanctioned and are expected to send them up shortly, to the Government of India for approval.

**Conditions by States to Rehabilitate
East Pakistan Refugees**

3440. SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have agreed to resettle on land displaced persons from East Pakistan on certain conditions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). At present, the Government of Madhya Pradesh alone has offered land in the Chambal Valley for the rehabilitation of displaced persons of the fresh influx from East Pakistan. The State Government has been asked to furnish further details.

Project on 'Remote Sensing' to Locate Diseases in Plants to Improve Agriculture

3441. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating for setting up of a national project on "remote sensing" to locate existence of phenomena and objects below the earth and ocean surface and detect diseases in plants to improve agriculture ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) With the cooperation of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) work was carried out on the detection of coconut wilt disease in Kerala. This is a joint project between NASA, ISRO, IARI (New Delhi) and CCRS (Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam). No national project has yet been formulated.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Preliminary Investigations of Coconut Wilt Disease (February-March, 1970) under NASA, ISRD, IARI and CCRS Programme

Coconut wilt appeared as a serious disease, particularly, devastating coconut palms in several are as in Kerala. The disputed origin of this disease has finally been solved as due to a virus by the researches using the electron microscope and infective tests carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam. The extent, the mode of spreading and the intensity of the disease, however are not known. With a view to check the spread of the disease, it was proposed to identify the diseased pockets and the degree of intensity of the disease on extensive areas of Kerala by remote sensing technique. Multi-band photographs of the tops of the palms were obtained from the space using a helicopter. Black and white, colour films and infrared ektachrome films are used in this photography from two different altitudes of about 500 and 1,000 feet high, above the ground.

Analysis of a large number of photographs indicated the possibility of (i) clearly distinguishing the degree of intensity of diseased palms, as different from the healthy ones, (ii) distinguishing one species from another, such as coconut trees, arecanut trees, cashewnut and jack fruit trees and (iii) identifying the disease on these trees, which in the initial stages cannot be detected from the ground. The preliminary investigations carried so far have given sufficient confidence to the Indian Scientists to carry out these investigations successfully in future. Analysis of the serial photography coupled with ground truth investigations, that are in progress, indicate the potentiality of this new tool in solving problems in agriculture on extensive areas, in very short periods.

श्री कानूनों में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव

3442. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या श्री

तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रम कानूनों में संशोधन करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थ है ;

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

(ग) इसे कब तक कानूनी रूप दे देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जी० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग) : जी हां। खान अधिनियम, 1952 और बागान श्रमिक अधिनियम, 1951 में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी विधेयकों के शीघ्र ही पेश किये जाने की आशा है। इसके अतिरिक्त औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947, मजदूर संघ अधिनियम, 1926 तथा कुछ अन्य अधिनियमों में संशोधन के प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद उठाये जायेंगे।

चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश का शिष्टमंडल

3443. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चीनी उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद में वहां की सरकार की ओर से एक शिष्टमंडल प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, और औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री से मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त शिष्टमंडल के साथ हुई बातचीत का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब

शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग)। उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन मंत्रियों का एक शिष्टमंडल प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था। प्रधान मंत्री और राज्यों के मंत्रियों के बीच हुई बातचीत अत्यन्त ही गोपनीय होती है और उसका ब्यौरा देना उचित न होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कोई भी शिष्टमंडल वित्त मंत्री अथवा औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री से नहीं मिला था।

Manufacture of Telephone Equipment by Private Undertakings

3444. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts and telegraphs Department (Controller of Telegraph Stores and the Postmaster Generals) have approved the rates of Telephone Equipment, [Spares and Accessories manufactured by M/s. Mazda Electricals, 1773/18 3rd Floor, Bhagirath Palace, Delhi.

(b) the other private firms in the country which manufacture the Telephone-Parts, spares and accessories with the concurrence of the Posts and Telegraph Department ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these firms have engaged retired Engineers/Officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments ; if so, the names thereof ;

(d) whether there is shortage of Telephone instruments, spares parts, and accessories and the public undertakings like I. T. I., Bangalore are not coping with the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; and

(e) if so, the reasons of allowing private undertakings to manufacture the Telephone instruments, etc. and the steps proposed by Government to encourage the public undertakings in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Local purchases of few items were made from this firm by the lower formations for urgent day to day maintenance.

(b) A statement showing names of a few firms who are offering certain important parts of Telephone instruments etc., is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-4024 170*]. A countrywise list if required will be collected and laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. (not with concurrence of P & T).

(c) No definite information is available. This will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

(d) Yes.

(e) The shortage in the supplies from I. T. I. are mainly due to shortage of foreign exchange and indigenisation of raw materials and components. It is proposed to set up two ancillary units of I. T. I. to manufacture important spares, equipment etc. to meet the P & T demands.

Carriage Contract System in Telegraph Stores in Bihar

3445. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether carriage contract system has been introduced in the office of Assistant Engineer I/C Telegraph Stores in Bihar Circle, if so, since when ;

(b) the names of contractors engaged in carriage contract system from the beginning till the year 1969-70 with the rate of contract per quintal per kilometer ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same contractor was allowed to carry out the carriage contract work for more than a year without renewal of contract and if so, for how many years, with what rates and the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether the said contractor was one of the tenderers in the subsequent years for which tenders could not be finalised ; if so, the rate quoted by the said contractor in each

year in his tender submitted to Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Patna ; and

(e) the reasons for allowing carriage contractor concerned to receive payment quoted by him in the first year of his contract ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Applications for Telephone Connections Pending at Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)

3446. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for new telephone connections and extensions pending at Charkhi Dadri, Haryana ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide pending connections and extensions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH.) : (a) waiting list for new telephone connections — 45

Waiting list of extensions — 14

(b) Scheme for increasing the capacity of the Exchange by another 50 lines has been sanctioned and the equipment is awaited. Efforts are being made to procure extension instruments.

Regulation of Employment in Film Industry

3447. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to introduce bill with a view to regulate employment in film industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI D.

SANJIVAYYA) : The draft scheme of legislation proposed for workers in film industry was approved by the 29th Session of the Standing Labour Committee (July 1970) and further action is being taken to undertake necessary legislation and to introduce the requisite Bill in Parliament as early as possible.

Steps to Accelerate Fish Production

3448. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA** :
SHRI N.K. SOMANI :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's fish wealth has not been fully tapped ;

(b) if so, the reasons for slow growth of India's fish production ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the growth of fish production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) India's fishery wealth has not been fully exploited, particularly in regard to the resources of the deep sea.

(b) Prior to the period of the five year Plans, fishing was being conducted almost entirely with non-mechanized craft. There were no harbour facilities for fishing vessels. There were also no trained personnel for operation of mechanized craft. Resources surveys had also not been made. Expertise in modern methods of fishing was lacking and vessels, engines and equipment were also not available in the country. These handicaps had to be overcome through phased plans of development in all sectors.

(c) 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 pro-

duction have been the introduction of mechanized fishing on a substantial scale, provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at a few ports, survey of deep sea resources, establishment of educational, training and research institutions, and introduction of improved cultural practices for inland fish. Under the Fourth Plan, the mechanization programme will be continued. A recent development has been the increasing association of financing institutions in fishing ventures. This will serve to supplement Plan resources. Steps have already been taken to intensify survey of marine resources and to develop deep sea fishing. 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 intensive fish culture and development of reservoirs.

Summoning of Director, A. I. R. Cuttack to Delhi

3449. **SHRI RABI RAY** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cuttack Station of A.I.R. went off the air on the 27th July at 7.46 A.M. ; if so, the reasons for that ;

(b) whether it is for the first time that Cuttack Station went off the air ; and

(c) Whether it is also a fact that the Director of Cuttack Station was summoned to Delhi for this and 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) Yes, Sir, on a Ministerial order.

(b) No, Sir. The Cuttack Station of A. I. R. went off the air for sometime on 20th and 21st January, 1956.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Director, A. I. R., Cuttack was asked to come to Delhi to give a detailed report about the happenings at Cuttack on 27th July, 1970.

Monopoly in Newspaper Industry

3450. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last 3 years to check the growth of monopoly in the newspaper industry ; and

(b) how far these steps have helped to check the growth of monopoly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government is fully alive to the danger of concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry which may result in regimentation of thought and opinion and is anxious to prevent such developments as far as practicable. Towards this end, the following steps have been taken :—

- (i) The Press Registrar makes an annual review of the ownership of newspapers and periodicals, and studies the development of common ownership units and publishes them in a publication called "Press in India", so that the public may become aware of the facts relating to the ownership of newspapers.
- (ii) Under the registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956 framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, it is obligatory for newspapers to publish annually in the first issue after the last day of February information, *inter alia*, relating to the individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total share capital. Failure to comply with this statutory obligation is an

offence under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 which is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/-.

- (iii) Under the Newsprint Allocation Policy, additional newsprint is not issued to a group or chain of newspapers for bringing out a fresh publication.
- (iv) On the recommendation of the Diwakar Committee, of the total annual foreign exchange made available for printing and composing machinery 50% is allotted to small newspapers (up to 15,000 circulation) 35% to medium newspapers (circulation 15,000—50,000) and only 15% allotted to big newspapers (circulation over 50,000).
- (v) Government's advertisement policy aims at staggering and releasing advertisements to newspapers in suitable rotation in order to ensure the use of as many papers as possible so that papers with a big circulation do not get a large share of Government's advertisements. It is the policy of Government to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian languages.
- (vi) With a view to obtaining first-hand and detailed factual information regarding the methods of unfair competition and/or restrictive practices, if any, adopted by the larger newspapers to suppress, weaken and eliminate the smaller ones about which there are often complaints, a sub-committee, set up by the Press Council, invited specific information and instances by a letter addressed to newspapers and periodicals in all languages having a paid circulation of 5,000 copies and above. In reply, only ten dailies and four weeklies mentioned specific cases of what they considered restrictive practices indulged in by bigger papers. The Council is currently pursuing the enquiry by collecting further in-

formation regarding instances of restrictive practices.

- (vii) Government are considering the question of setting up a Newspaper Finance Corporation to give financial assistance to small and medium newspapers and not to big newspapers, to help the healthy growth of the former.

- (b) (i) Government are of the view that but for the steps taken by the Government so far the growth of big chain newspapers would have been more than what is has been. It is not possible to estimate the extent to which steps already taken by Government have been effective. Government believe that the best way to check the growth of big chain newspapers is to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers which are managed on healthy lines and follow an enlightened editorial policy keeping the national interests in view. Government are confident that the steps already taken and the further steps to be taken in the matter will effectively foster the growth of small and medium newspapers and thereby check the growth of big chain newspapers.

- (ii) As recommended by the Diwakar Committee on Small Newspapers, Government have started a slow speed news bulletin over the All India Radio which purveys important news, particularly for use by small and medium newspapers who, due to financial reasons, are not in a position to subscribe to the services of news agencies.

E. P. F. Dues and Labourers Conditions

3451. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the factories and Companies from whom Government has to recover more than Rs. 1 lakh as Employees Provident Fund ;

(b) the names and addresses of the companies and firms against whom arrears of the provident fund exceeding Rs. 1 lakh have been pending for the last one year, two years and three years and more than three years ;

(c) the steps taken by Government against those companies and firms ;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to utilise this fund for the betterment of the labourers ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any scheme to improve the conditions of labourers by utilising the provident fund in Delhi and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). 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. A statement giving the information regarding unexempted establishments which were in default of payment of provident fund dues of Rs. 1 lakh and more as furnished by the Provident Fund Authorities is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4025/170*].

(c) The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

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 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.

(d) The object in instituting a compulsory contributory provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder is to provide for old-age for the workers after their retirement from gainful employment or for their nominees/heirs in the event of premature death of the members. The members of the Fund are allowed advances from their accumulations in the Fund for certain specific purposes.

It is also proposed to utilise a portion of the employers' share and workers' share of contributions together with a share equal to either of them to be contributed by the Central Government for instituting a Fund for the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme for certain categories of employees.

(e) As the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder have been functioning on an all-India basis, the question of formulating any scheme to improve the conditions of labourers in Delhi by utilising a portion of the provident fund does not arise.

Public Call Offices in Delhi

3452. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Public Call Offices in Delhi ;

(b) how many applications were received for new PCOs in Delhi during the last one year and how many PCOs have been sanctioned during the above period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that more PCOs are needed for the areas in Delhi which are populated by poor persons ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide more PCOs in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 1,184.

(b) (i) number of applications for new PCOs received during the last one year1,342.

(ii) number of PCOs sanctioned during the last one year368.

(c) and (d). The need for opening of PCOs is not determined by the status of residents of any particular locality, but on the basis that there is suitable location, proper security to the PCO and further there is a reasonable amount of traffic from such PCOs.

There is a growing demand for opening of more PCOs and efforts are being made to open about 300 additional PCOs during the next one year.

Stamps issued by Illegal Regime in Southern Rhodesia not valid for Pre-Payment of Postage in India

3453. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraph Department has decided that postage stamps issued by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia will not be valid for prepayment of postage in India as these stamps have been issued without the approval of the U. K. Government which is responsible for international relations of Southern Rhodesia ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how the problem is proposed to be tackled to avoid any hardship to the people of Indian origin in Southern Rhodesia ?

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

(b) Letter mail articles sent from Southern Rhodesia bearing postage stamps issued by the illegal regime are not valid for prepayment of postage according to the decision of the Government of the U. K. which remains responsible for the international relations including postal relations of Southern Rhodesia. Articles bearing

such stamps are accordingly treated in India as unpaid or underpaid as the case may be. Such articles will be delivered to the addressees in India after recovering from them the prescribed penalty for unpaid or insufficiently paid articles as the case may be. The senders in Southern Rhodesia are thus not put to any hardship.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के विक्रय केन्द्र में प्राप्त होने वाले दूध की न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम मात्रा।

3454. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना विक्रय केन्द्र में नित्य प्रति प्राप्त होने वाले दूध की निम्नतम तथा अधिकतम मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ख) दूध को विक्रय केन्द्र तक किस प्रकार पहुँचाया जाता है और इसकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध केन्द्रों से टोकनधारियों को सीधे ही दूध की 120 से 1,500 तक बोतलें विक्रय की जाती हैं। 2,160 बोतलों की अधिकतम मात्रा सामूहिक रूप से दुग्ध विक्रय करने वाले केन्द्रों में विक्रय की जा रही है।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की केन्द्रीय डेरी से दूध की बोतलें क्रेटों में विसंवाहित दुग्ध गाड़ियों द्वारा विभिन्न दुग्ध केन्द्रों तक प्रातः तथा अपराह्न में ले जाई जाती हैं। दुग्ध केन्द्र के ताले की चाबी दुग्ध-गाड़ी चालक तथा सीनियर डिपो एजेंट दोनों के पास होती है।

दुग्ध सुपुर्दगी के पश्चात् दुग्ध-गाड़ी चालक दुग्ध केन्द्र को ताला लगा देता है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को अग्रिम धन की अदायगी

3455. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में कर्मचारियों को अग्रिम धन की अदायगी के सम्बन्ध में क्या नियम हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1500 रुपये से अधिक अग्रिम धन राशि दी गई है ; और

(ग) अग्रिम धन के रूप में अदा की गई धनराशि, अभी तक वसूल की गई धनराशि, प्रत्येक मामले में बकाया धनराशि और सरकार द्वारा बकाया धनराशि को ब्याज सहित वसूल करने के ढंग का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों को अग्रिम धनराशि की अदायगी के नियम, अर्थात् भवन निर्माण अग्रिम धनराशि नियम, सामान्य भविष्य निधि नियम तथा वाहन को खरीदने के लिये अग्रिम धनराशि की स्वीकृति के नियम, वैसे ही नियम हैं, जोकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के जिन अधिकारियों को भवन निर्माण अग्रिम धनराशियां तथा सामान्य भविष्य निधि अग्रिम

धनराशियां (विवरण 1) स्वीकृत की गईं उनके अपेक्षित व्यौरों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण तथा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के जिन कर्मचारियों को कार/स्कूटर अग्रिम धनराशि (विवरण 2) स्वीकृत की गई, उनके व्यौरों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला दूसरा विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—4026/70] मूल धनराशि तथा व्याज की वसूली निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार की जा रही है।

राजकीय फार्म निगम

3456. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री सुरज ज्ञान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) भारत के राजकीय फार्म निगम द्वारा अब तक किये गये कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है और इसकी भावी योजनायें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इस समय इसमें कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ; इसकी अब तक हुई आय, व्यय तथा लाभ और हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या राजकीय तथा गैर-सरकारी फार्मों के बीच किसी प्रकार का समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार है अथवा इन फार्मों को इस निगम के साथ सम्बद्ध करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) भारतीय राजकीय फार्म निगम मई, 1969 में स्थापित किया गया और इसने सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान), जेतसर (राजस्थान),

शेरसुगुदा (उड़ीसा), हिसार (हरियाणा) और रायपुर (मैसूर) के केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्मों का और छोटा फार्म जालन्धर (पंजाब) का प्रशासन सम्भाला। निगम 1969-70 में फार्मों को सुव्यवस्थित और उनकी लाग प्रशता को सुधारने का कार्य करती रही। भारत सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1969 में निगम को आसाम के मिजो पहाड़ी जिले में एक फार्म स्थापित करने को कहा और इस फार्म ने उस जिले के लोकीचेरा स्थान पर फरवरी, 1970 में कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया। निगम ने गैर-सरकारी लोगों के लिये 1969-70 के दौरान पर्याप्त मरम्मत कार्य भी किये।

निगम 1970-71 के दौरान पंजाब में सतलुज बाह क्षेत्र में एक फार्म का गठन करेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह केरल में भी फार्म स्थापित करेगी। मिजो पहाड़ी जिले में दो अधिक फार्मों के स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इन दो फार्मों के लिये भूमि का सर्वेक्षण मौनसून के बाद किया जायेगा।

(ख) निगम ने अपने कार्य का प्रथम कार्य का प्रथम वर्ष 30 जून, 1970 को पूरा किया। भारत सरकार ने इक्विटी पूंजी के रूप निगम को 62,32,668 रुपये का अंशदान दिया। इसके अतिरिक्त, निगम ने केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्मों की सम्पत्तियां तथा देयराशि भी सम्भाली। इन सम्पत्तियों का अनुमानित मूल्य 25 करोड़ रुपये है। आरम्भ से 30-6-70 तक (जब वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हुआ) निगम का कुल व्यय 113.13 लाख रुपये था। कुल आय 142.06 लाख रुपये थी। निगम के प्रथम वर्ष का लेखा जोखा अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है परन्तु ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि निगम अपने कार्य आरम्भ करने के प्रथम वर्ष के बाद ही लाभ कमाना आरम्भ कर देगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता :

Import of Foodgrains under PL-480

3457. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of food-grains from abroad and particularly those under P. L. 480 is proposed to be stopped from the next year ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to guarantee the same ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some imports are necessary both for current consumption and to build up a buffer stock till such time as the country becomes self-sufficient in the production of foodgrains, but it is expected that concessional imports would cease after 1971.

(b) The various agricultural programme included in the Plan are designed to achieve this objective.

(c) Does not arise.

Uniformity in playing of National Songs over A. I. R. Stations

3458. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether A. I. R. Delhi starts its morning session with the National Song 'Bande Mataram' and ends its night session with the National Song 'Jana Gana Mana' ;

(b) whether other A. I. R. stations do not play 'Bande Mataram' in the morning ;

(c) if so, whether Government will instruct all the A. I. R. stations to start with 'Bande Mataram' and end with 'Jana Gana Mana' so that the recognised national songs may help rouse patriotic spirit among the people of our country ?

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) All Stations of A. I. R. follow this practice.

(c) Does not arise.

परती, बंजर और पथरीली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल और उस पर खेती

3459. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कृषि भूमि के अतिरिक्त परती, बंजर और पथरीली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त भूमि पर कृषि करने और बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए एक कृषि दल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) :

(क) भारत में क्षेत्र तथा सिंचित क्षेत्र का वर्गीकरण 1966-67 (अन्तिम)

17-11-1969 को स्थिति
दस लाख हेक्टर

शीर्षक	1965-66*	1966-67
1	2	3
1. भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	326.81	326.81
2. भूमि उपयोगिता आंकड़ों के लिए रिपोर्टिंग क्षेत्र	305.34	305.61

* जिन राज्यों से 1965-66 के आंकड़े नहीं थे उन कुछ राज्यों से और जानकारी प्राप्त होने के कारण पहले भेजे गए 1965-66 के आंकड़ों में कुछ संशोधन किया गया है ।

1	2	3
3. (1) वन	60.28	62.33
(2) खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं	50.25	48.29
(क) गैर-कृषि कार्यों के लिए दी गई भूमि	15.31	15.58
(ख) बंजर तथा अकृष्य भूमि	34.94	32.76
(3) परती भूमि को छोड़कर अन्य अकृष्य भूमि	36.22	35.30
(क) स्थायी चरागाह तथा अन्य चराह की भूमि	14.91	14.09
(ख) विविध वृक्ष फसलों तथा झाड़ियों के अन्तर्गत भूमि जो बोए गए क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं	4.13	4.11
(ग) कृषि योग्य बेकार पड़ी भूमि	17.18	17.10
(4) परती भूमि (क+ख)	22.44	22.64
(क) मौजूदा परती भूमि को छोड़कर	9.23	9.36
(ख) मौजूदा परती भूमि	13.21	13.28
(5) बोया गया कुल क्षेत्र	136.15	137.05
(6) फसल वाला कुल क्षेत्र	155.28	156.57
(7) एक दफा से अधिक बोया गया क्षेत्र	19.13	19.52
3. कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र	26.66	27.48
4. कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र	31.13	32.75

(ख) यह मन्त्रालय ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रहा है।

भूमिहीनों को भूमि वितरण का जोरदार कार्यक्रम

3460. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकारी भूमि का केन्द्रीय स्तर पर वितरण करने के लिए कोई जोरदार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और इसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में लगभग कितने एकड़ ऐसी भूमि है, जो भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में बांटी जा सकती है ; और

(घ) उन भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों की कितनी संख्या है जिन में उक्त भूमि का वितरण किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकारी भूमि के वितरण

के लिये केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई क्रैश कार्यक्रम (क्रैश प्रोग्राम) नहीं तैयार किया गया है। प्रत्येक राज्य में भूमिहीन लोगों में वितरित किये जा सकने वाले भू क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी, विभिन्न उच्चतम सीमा अधिनियमों के प्रवर्तन के फलस्वरूप अधिशेष घोषित की जाने वाली तथा विभिन्न सरकारों द्वारा अपने अधिकार में लिये गये भू-

क्षेत्र का उल्लेख अनुबन्ध में कर दिया गया है। जिन भूमिहीनों में ऐसी भूमि का वितरण किया जायेगा उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत 'भूमि' राज्य का विषय है और इसके आबंटन तथा वितरण का कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रशासित होता है।

विवरण

राज्य	उच्चतम सीमा का स्तर (एकड़ में)	लागू करने का एकक	अधिशेष घोषित तथा अधिकार में ली गई भूमि	वितरित अधिशेष भूमि (हजार एकड़ों में)
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	27 से 324	भू स्वामी	74	कुछ नहीं
असम (विधेयक)	50 25	भू स्वामी	68	1
जैसा पेश किया गया				
बिहार	20 से 60	भू स्वामी	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
गुजरात	19 से 132	परिवार के समस्त सदस्य	50	25
हरियाणा*	27 से 100	भू स्वामी	170	65
जम्मू व काश्मीर	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	भू स्वामी	450	450
केरल	6 से 20	परिवार के समस्त सदस्य	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं
मध्य प्रदेश	25 से 75	भू स्वामी	84	13
महाराष्ट्र	18 से 126	भू स्वामी	271	123
मैसूर	27 से 216	परिवार के समस्त सदस्य	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
उड़ीसा	20 से 80	भू स्वामी	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

* हरियाणा तथा पंजाब के गैर-पैप्सू क्षेत्रों में भूमि के स्वामित्व की कोई उच्चतम सीमा नहीं है।

1	2	3	4	5
पंजाब*	27 से 100	भू स्वामी	178	64
राजस्थान	33 से 336 परिवार के समस्त सदस्य		कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
तमिलनाडु (बिल जैसा कि पास किया गया है)	24 से 120 परिवार के समस्त सदस्य 12 से 60		25	16
उत्तर प्रदेश	40 से 80	भू स्वामी	241	121
पश्चिम बंगाल	25	भू स्वामी	794	उपलब्ध नहीं
देहली	24 से 60 परिवार के समस्त सदस्य		नगण्य	कुछ नहीं
हिमाचल प्रदेश	27—10)	भू स्वामी	7	नगण्य
मनीपुर	25	परिवार के समस्त सदस्य	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
त्रिपुरा	25 से 75 परिवार के समस्त सदस्य		नगण्य	कुछ नहीं
माहौ	15 से 36 परिवार के समस्त सदस्य		कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

* हरियाणा तथा पंजाब के लिए गैर-पेप्सू क्षेत्रों में भूमि के स्वामित्व की कोई उच्चतम सीमा नहीं है ।

गोसंरक्षण के बारे में गांधी जी के विचारों को विकृत रूप में प्रस्तुत करना

अथवा विकृत रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

3461. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 16 अप्रैल, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1022 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 तथा जून, 1967 में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित क्रमशः "गांधी जी और गौरक्षा" और "गांधी जी एण्ड काऊ प्रोटेक्शन" नामक पुस्तकों के नये संस्करण में गांधी जी के विचारों को विकृत रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ; और

(ख) उन संगत अनुच्छेदों का बयौरा क्या है जिन को या तो निकाल दिया गया है

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) पुस्तकों का कोई नया संस्करण नहीं छपा है। प्रकाशन के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी रूपान्तरों में जो क्रमशः अप्रैल, 1967 तथा जून, 1967 में प्रकाशित हुये थे 25 वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि के दौरान गांधी जी द्वारा "यंग इण्डिया" तथा "हरिजन" में उन विषयों पर लिखे गये लेखों में से चुने हुए उद्धरण थे ।

(ख) उनके उद्धरणों में विचारों को विकृत रूप से प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

3462 श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर टेलीफोन बिलों की बहुत अधिक राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय राज्य सरकार की ओर कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). पूरे मध्य प्रदेश सर्कल में 31-1-70 तक जारी किए गए बिलों को 1-5-70 को कुल 34.15 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि में से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर बकाया राशि 6.81 लाख रुपये है।

खुर्जा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में अलग-अलग पैनल तथा आपरेटर

3463. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री सूरज भानु :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या खुर्जा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में ट्रंक कालों (स्थानीय कालों के अतिरिक्त) अलग पैनल तथा अलग आपरेटरों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या ये पैनल उक्त एक्सचेंज में प्राप्त हो गए हैं, और यदि हां, तो ये किस तिथि

को प्राप्त हुए थे और किन किरणों से उनको लगाया नहीं जा रहा है और इन्हें कब तक लगा दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय में और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) खुर्जा में एक अलग ट्रंक बोर्ड पहले ही मौजूद है, जिस पर आपरेटर काम करते हैं। 1970 के अन्त तक इसे दो नये बोर्डों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) नये ट्रंक बोर्ड लगाने के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री 1967 से उत्तरोत्तर प्राप्त हो रही है। कुछ आवश्यक सामान प्राप्त न हो सकने के कारण इसे लगाने का काम हाथ में नहीं लिया जा सका। आशा है कि इसे लगाने का काम दिसम्बर 1970 तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

मास्को रेडियो प्रसारण

3464. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बी० कु० वासुदेवजी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मास्को रेडियो के 9 जून, 1970 के 4.30 म० व० के प्रसारण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें केवल कुछ राजनीतिक दलों तथा सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों की ही आलोचना नहीं की गई थी अपितु प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण को भी तोड़-मरोड़ कर प्रस्तुत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त प्रसारण—जो कि बंगला में था—का हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी अनुवाद सभा पटल पर रखेगी जिससे कि स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण हो सके ; और

(ग) भविष्य में सरकार इस प्रकार के प्रचारणों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) सरकार ने 9 जून, 1970 को अपराह्न 4.30 बजे बंगला में प्रसारित समीक्षा की रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(ख) आकाशवाणी द्वारा मानीटर की गई बंगला में समाचार समीक्षा के अंग्रेजी अनुवाद की एक प्रति* सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—4027/70]।

(ग) अन्य प्रसारण संगठनों की तरह रेडियो मास्को विषय चुनकर उन पर समाचार समीक्षाएं प्रसारित करता है।

Compilation of an up-to-date list of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan in Delhi

3465. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider the desirability of compiling an up-to-date list of East Pakistan displaced persons in Delhi in collaboration with their registered association viz East Pakistan Displaced Persons Association (Delhi) ;

(b) whether Government propose to modify suitably the rules for allotment of plots or flats in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi with reference to their stay in Delhi, say for 2-4 years, before the issuance of a Press Note for the purpose in consideration of the Government that the hitherto non-allottee East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Delhi have neither permanent abode of their own nor they have been given any housing accommodation as a measure of rehabilitation in any part of India ;

(c) if so, how Government propose to implement the above ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAY-YA) : (a) to (d). All developed plots meant for individual allotment in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi, have either been allotted or earmarked for allotment to eligible applicants by draw of lots. 55 large-sized plots are, however, available for group housing purposes. Registered co-operative house-building societies of displaced persons can apply for the allotment of these plots for construction of flats etc.

As no further plots for individual allotment are now available in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, no useful purpose will be served either by examining the question of modifying the rules of allotment or by considering the desirability of compiling an up-to-date list of East Pakistan displaced persons in Delhi for purposes of allotment of plots.

Revised D. A. to Workers by Companies

3466. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies which are paying or have agreed to pay in writing Rupees 1.53 per day as variable D. A. to their workmen ;

(b) what steps Government are contemplating to force other companies to pay the variable D. A. ;

(c) whether Government are contemplating withdrawal of certificates from such companies which are not paying or have not agreed to pay Rs. 1.53 per day as variable D. A. ; and

(d) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAY-YA) : (a) A statement showing particulars of 102 collieries which are paying variable D. A. at Rs. 1.53 per day is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No- LT-4028/70].

(b) Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery are continuing efforts

* अंग्रेजी उत्तर के साथ देखें।

to persuade remaining collieries also to pay the D. A. at the due rates.

(c) and (d). Suggestions to this effect have been received. It is, however, proposed to watch the position for some time more before considering action against the defaulting collieries.

Closure of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Mahisila Colonies

3467. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre named Bankim Chandra Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre which had been functioning for the last twenty years, rendering valuable services to the poor refugees of Mahisila colonies had been stopped from the 1st September, 1969 for want of funds ;

(b) whether in spite of the fact that Asansol Municipality agreed to take over charges of the same and communicated the same to the Managing Authority, it has not yet been handed over to Asansol Municipality for its proper functioning ; and

(c) what steps Government contemplate in the matter ?

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

Development Works of Mahisila Government Colonies, Asansol

3468. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that development works of Mahisila Government colonies No. I, II and III Asansol, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal are neither undertaken by the Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal nor any other department competent for such works ;

(b) whether these areas had been included within Asansol Municipality juris-

diction from 1965 and the said Asansol Municipality had agreed to take over charge of development works ;

(c) whether in spite of communicating the same to the Rahabilitating Department, West Bengal no action has yet been taken to that effect ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are now contemplating in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAY-YA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production and Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

3469. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of foodgrains of the current year and the quantity of foodgrains in the buffer stock at present ; and

(b) whether India will be able to keep up the increase in production of foodgrains to cope with the increase in population of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The All-India Final Estimates of production of foodgrains for 1969-70 have not been finalised, but on the overall production of foodgrains is provisionally estimated around 100 million tonnes. The total stocks of foodgrains with the Government (Central as well as States) at the end of July, 1970 amounted to 5.28 million tonnes. These include both the operational stocks and the buffer stock. Of these, about 3 million tonnes may roughly be treated as buffer stock.

(b) Yes, Sir. The target of 129 million tonnes for foodgrains production laid down under the Fourth Five Year Plan takes into account the likely increase in requirements on account of the growth of population,

**Retrenchment or Dismissal in Samachar
Bharati News Agency**

3470. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many journalists and non-journalists of Samachar Bharati News Agency have been retrenched or dismissed from service during the last one year ;

(b) how many cases of employees are pending in the Labour Court or Tribunal or Conciliation ; and

(c) how many complaints of mismanagement in the Samachar Bharati Government have received from the Delhi Union of Journalists, Indian Federation of Working Journalists and employees of the Agency during the last one year and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Samachar Bharati News Agency have Offices in different States, besides Delhi. Industrial relations in relation to the establishment of the Agency falls in the State sphere. Information in so far as it relates to the Office of the Agency in Delhi is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) A representation was received from the Delhi Union of Journalists, addressed to the Labour Minister and copies of this were sent to the Labour Ministers of State Governments, the Delhi Administration and the Department of Company Law for appropriate action. No complaint either from the Indian Federation of Working Journalists or from the employees of the Agency was received during the course of last one year.

**Purchase of Shares in Samachar Bharati
by State Governments**

3471. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised the State Governments not to purchase shares in the Samachar Bharati

News Agency, but the State Governments purchased the shares in defiance of Government's advice ;

(b) if foregoing is a fact, which States have purchased how many shares up to the 20th July, 1970, and the amount of the shares ;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the capital shares are of the State Governments, but in spite of this they are having no representative in the Board of Directors of the Samachar Bharati ; and

(d) if the State Governments are not having their nominees in the Board of Directors of Samachar Bharati, whether Government would advise them to do so now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Some State Governments had purchased, or initiated action to purchase, shares of Samachar Bharati News Agency before receipt of the Central Government's advice.

(b) The required information is given below :—

<i>State Government</i>	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Value of shares Rs.</i>
Madhya Pradesh	5,000	5,00,000
Gujarat	3,000	3,00,000
Bihar	5,000	5,00,000
Mysore	1,000	1,00,000
Rajasthan	5,000	5,00,000

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No Sir, as such an advice would be contrary to the recommendation of the Press Commission which suggested that for a

satisfactory functioning of the Indian Agencies, assistance from the State should have no strings attached and that the State should not have any voice in the control of the agency either editorially or administratively. The relevant recommendation was brought to the notice of the State Governments in September, 1966.

**Labour Leaders Taking Part
in Politics**

3473. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether he is convinced of the fact that almost all labour leaders and in-charges or heads of labour unions are in active politics in the country and exploit the poor labourers to meet their own political ends ; and

(b) if so, whether the Tripartite agreement which exists to maintain discipline in industry and unions will be accordingly amended not to allow any union or labour leader to take part in politics and rather bind them in all respects solely to the welfare of the individual and the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJI-VAYYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Beet Sugar

3475. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) when the Beet Sugar production on a commercial basis is likely to start in the country ;

(b) the names of the private sector companies which have offered to start the Beet Sugar production ;

(c) the reaction of Government in regard

thereto ; and

(d) where the factories are likely to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Ganganagar Sugar Mills, Sriganganagar, a State Government enterprise, is likely to start production of sugar from beet from April-May, 1971 on a commercial scale. Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation also propose to set up a Beet Sugar Factory in Kashmir Valley but their time schedule for commercial production has not yet been settled.

(b) No private sector company has so far offered to set up a Beet Sugar Factory.

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

**Central Camps in Dandakaranya for
Refugees from East Pakistan**

3476. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up Central Camps in Dandakaranya to provide shelter to the emigrants crossing over from East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the total number of camps proposed to be opened ;

(c) the total number of migrants who will be given shelter in these camps ; and

(d) the amount of money sanctioned for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJI-VAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One or two transit camps and upto 200 work-site camps.

(c) Ten thousand families.

(d) A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been

asked for in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year.

नई दिल्ली स्थित कर्मचारी राज् बीमा निगम की महानिदेशालय में विभागीय परीक्षा देने वाले अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार

3477. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 जून, 1970 को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के महानिदेशक ने 5-कोटला रोड, नई दिल्ली पर उच्च श्रेणी के लिपिकों के पदों की भर्ती के लिए एक विभागीय परीक्षा ली थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परीक्षा देने वाले और उत्तीर्ण होने वाले उम्मीदवारों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के और अन्य उम्मीदवारों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित एक स्वायत्त निकाय है। इस प्रश्न के विषय का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतः निगम से है, न कि सरकार से। सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

जनेवा में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन का सम्मेलन

3478. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है जैसा कि, 3 जून 1970 के दैनिक "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित हुआ है, कि उन्होंने जनेवा में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के 54 वें सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर हुए विचार-

विमर्श की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा किन निष्कर्षों पर पहुंचा गया ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) जी, हां। श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री ने भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के नेता तथा दर्शक मंत्री के रूप में लगभग एक सप्ताह के लिये जनेवा में सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। उन्होंने 5 जून, 1970 को सम्मेलन में भाषण दिया।

(ख) सम्मेलन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ न्यूनतम मजूरी निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में एक अभिसमय तथा एक सिफारिश ; सवेतन छुट्टियों के सम्बन्ध में एक अभिसमय ; विशेष युवक योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में एक सिफारिश ; उपक्रम में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को दी जाने वाली संरक्षा और सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में निष्कर्षों के मसौदे का एक सेट तथा ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता से उनके सम्बन्ध क्षेत्र में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में तथा समुद्री नाविकों के लिये सवेतन छुट्टियों के बारे में एक-एक संकल्प स्वीकार किया गया।

उत्तर प्रदेश के डाक तथा तार विभाग में टेलीग्राफिस्टों की बरिष्ठता में परिवर्तन

3479. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री डाक तथा तार विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीग्राफिस्टों की बरिष्ठता में परिवर्तन के बारे में 2 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4922 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जिन टेलीग्राफिस्टों की बरीयता में बरीयता आदेश जारी करने के बाद परिवर्तन किया गया है, उनके नाम और पते ये हैं—

1. श्री एन० अहमद, मार्फत विभागीय तारघर, तिसुकिया ।
2. श्री ए० टी० दत्ता, मार्फत विभागीय तारघर, अगरतला ।
3. श्री ए० भट्टाचार्य, मार्फत केन्द्रीय तारघर, शिलांग ।
4. श्री एस० के० घोष, मार्फत केन्द्रीय तारघर, डिब्रूगढ़ ।
5. श्री जे० अहमद, मार्फत केन्द्रीय तारघर, शिलांग ।
6. श्री जे० हुसैन, मार्फत केन्द्रीय तारघर, जोरहट ।
7. श्री मार्इन राय, मार्फत केन्द्रीय तारघर, गोहाटी ।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Meeting of Tripartite Standing Labour Committee

3480. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI B. K.
DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether a tripartite Standing Labour Committee meeting was held towards the end of July, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the meeting and the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes. The Standing Labour Committee met on the 23rd and the 24th July, 1970.

(b) The Agenda of the meeting is given in appendix.

The conclusions of the Committee, which are being finalised, relate among others to the setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions and their functions, statutory recognition of representative unions, procedure to be adopted for according recognition, definition of the terms "Industry" and "Workman" in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and statutory enforcement of the 'Wage Boards' recommendations as accepted by Government. The conclusions when finalised will, as usual, be placed on the Table of the House.

Appendix

AGENDA ITEMS OF THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

(29th Session—New Delhi—July 23-24, 1970)

1. Action taken on the Main Conclusions of the 28th Session of Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on July 18, 1968.
2. Industrial Relations Commissions and Labour Courts.
3. Recognition of Unions.
4. Trade Unions including procedure for registration and other matters.
5. Definition of the terms "Industry" and "Workman".
6. Right to strike/lockout.

7. Unfair Labour Practices.
8. System of Wage Boards.
9. Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme for industrial workers.
10. Workers in Hospitals and Dispensaries—Applicability of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
11. National Labour Institute.
12. Report of Tripartite Committee on Legislation for Film Industry Workers.
13. A Note on the proposal to place the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government Employees on a statutory basis.

वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में डाकखानों के खोलने का प्रस्ताव

3481. श्री अजेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में खोले जाने वाले डाकखानों की प्रस्तावित संख्या क्या है तथा वे किस-किस स्थान पर खोले जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में गहूर, गुमानगंज, अंधार ओंदा और रगोली गांवों में चार शाखा डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

आकाशवाणी के ग्वालियर केन्द्र की क्षमता में वृद्धि

3482. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के ग्वालियर केन्द्र की

क्षमता और उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) आकाशवाणी ग्वालियर के लिए कार्यक्रमों को मूल रूप से तैयार करने से लिये स्टूडियो सुविधाएं देने तथा वर्तमान ट्रांसमिटर को एक उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर द्वारा बदलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) स्टूडियो भवन के लिए स्थान चयन कर लिया गया है और ट्रांसमिटर के लिए उपकरण मंगाने का आदेश दे दिया गया है। 1973-74 तक योजना पूरी हो जाएगी।

चुकन्दर से चीनी बनाना

3483. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चुकन्दर से बनाई जाने वाली चीनी की सरकारी योजना का व्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चुकन्दर से चीनी बनाने के लिए कोई भी सरकारी योजना नहीं है। तथापि, चुकन्दर की खेती चुकन्दर के बीज का उत्पादन और चुकन्दर चीनी की टेकनालोजी का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने हेतु भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के अन्तर्गत चुकन्दर की चीनी सम्बन्धी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान प्रायोजना के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 22 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। चुकन्दर-चीनी के आयातित प्रायोगिक संयंत्र के साथ विभिन्न स्थानों 1965-66 में यमुनानगर (हरियाणा), 1966-67 में भोगपुर (पंजाब), 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान) और

1969-70 मौसम में दौराला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रायोगिक पैमाने पर परीक्षण भी किए गये हैं। इन परीक्षणों के परिणाम उत्साहवर्द्धक पाये गये हैं। दौराला में 1970-71 मौसम में भी प्रायोगिक संयंत्र परीक्षण जारी रहेगा।

Shortage of Fat Content in Milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme and its Effect on Milk Supply

3484. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme consumers have received supplies late and shorter than their usual quota;

(b) whether it is also a fact that DMS has serious difficulties in providing adequate fat content in milk;

(c) the responsibility for the shortage in fat content and the resulting cut in supply of milk; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. Towards the end of summer there were occasional delays in the delivery of DMS milk at its milk depots. The full quantity of milk was issued, but to maintain the supply, on some days toned milk was supplied in lieu of standard milk.

(b) In the month of July serious difficulties were encountered in maintaining adequate fat content.

(c) The shortage in fat occurred due to lesser procurement of fresh milk in summer months. This seasonal shortage is usual. The question of fixing responsibility for the shortage does not arise.

(d) Four Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been sanctioned in the Central Sector for increasing milk production in the adjoining districts of Meerut, Gurgaon, Karnal and also Bikaner (Rajasthan) which constitute the milk shed of Delhi Milk Scheme. A provision of Rs. 220.37 lakhs has been made in the 4th Five-Year Plan for grant of loans for purchase of milch animals

provision of breeding facilities, vety. services, feed and fodder and other rural Dairy Extension Services.

Fear of another Famine in Rajasthan

3485. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports that Rajasthan fears another famine;

(b) Government's views on the recent sandstorms and high velocity winds as far as crops in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Nagpur Districts are concerned; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to meet a contingency of famine conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government have seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) and (c) The Government of Rajasthan have reported that drought conditions currently prevailed in certain pockets of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer, where there has been either no rainfall or inadequate rainfall, and that the recent sand storms have also damaged kharif crops in some places. The State Government have been watching the situation, and the exact crop position is expected to be known at the end of the September 1970. In the meantime, the State Government are providing necessary assistance to the affected population to enable them to carry on their agricultural operations. On the request of the State Government, it has been decided to depute a Central Team to the State to assess the present situation and to consider what further relief measures would be necessary.

Staff Artistes' Objection to Implementation of Masani Committee Report

3486. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff artistes of A.I.R. have objected to the implementation of the

recommendations of Masani Committee ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Opinion amongst Staff Artistes on implementation of the Study Team's recommendations is divided.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

House Rent Allowance for Employees Provident Fund Employees

3487. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 5 per cent house rent allowance sanctioned for Employees Provident Fund Employees has not been made applicable to all cities ;

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

(c) the steps taken to get this implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). In the matter of pay, allowances and service conditions, the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are governed by the same set of rules as are applicable to corresponding categories of Central Government employees. The employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation stationed at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras were at some disadvantage so far as residential accommodation is concerned in as-much-as they are not entitled to allotment of residential accommodation from the general pool for

Central Government employees. Therefore, an additional house rent allowance of 5% of pay above the Central Government rates has been granted to the employees in these major cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras where some Central Government employees are provided with Government accommodation. As the general pool accommodation for the employees of the Central Government does not exist at places other than the four places mentioned above, the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation posted at other places are allowed house rent allowances as admissible to Central Government employees but have not been granted the additional house rent allowance of 5% of their pay.

Procurement and Targets of Foodgrains

3488. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of foodgrains procurement in respect of different foodgrains of the Central Pool fixed for the current year ;

(b) how far these targets have already been achieved ; and

(c) how the total procurement of different foodgrains so far compare with the procurement made during the corresponding period last-year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No separate procurement of foodgrains is made for the Central Pool. Targets are, therefore, fixed for total Government procurement in a State.

Grain and marketing season.	Targets	(In '000 tonnes)	
		Actual quantity procured during the current marketing season so far.	Quantity procured during the corresponding period of last year.
Rice (Nov. 69—Oct. 70)	4,545	2,853	3,151
Other kharif cereals (Nov. 69—Oct. 70)	1,000	271	462
Wheat (April 70—March 71)	3,700	3,005	2,339

The targets for procurement of different foodgrains during the current marketing seasons recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission, the quantities actually procured so far, and the quantities procured during the corresponding period last year are indicated below—

Re-Evaluation of Long-Term Farm Production Potential

3489. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent survey of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has warned that India must re-examine and re-evaluate critically her long-term farm production potentials and do everything necessary to ensure that the current hopes and projections do not prove unrealistic ;

(b) in what context this warning has been given ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In a Study entitled "Economic Progress of Agriculture in Developing Nations, 1950-68", prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the instance of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the need for re-examining India's long run agricultural production potential has been stressed. The Study reviews the progress of a number of developing countries in improving agricultural output and productivity and considers problems and policies for improving agriculture's performance in the 1970's.

(c) Efforts are being made to raise the production potential of agriculture through various measures under the "New Strategy" for agricultural development. These are kept under constant review through the medium of Annual and Five-Year Plans.

Employees' State Insurance Deposits by Employers in States

3490. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) how many employers are there (State-wise) who make deposits on account of Employees' State Insurance Scheme ; how many of them have deposited their dues till the 30th June, 1970 State-wise ;

(b) how many of them have failed to deposit their dues and the total amount due to them ; the names and particulars of such defaulters, State-wise and industry-wise and the total arrears against each name ;

(c) whether Government consider this as misappropriation ; if so, the steps if any, proposed to be taken against the defaulters ; and

(d) whether any steps have so far been taken and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The administration of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the concern of the Employee' State Insurance Corporation set up under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The information furnished by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is as under :

(a) and (b). The number of employers (Factories) covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act State-wise as on 31.3.1970 is given in the enclosed statement. Information regarding the number etc. of employers who have deposited the dues or defaulted in payment of the dues till 30.6.1970 is not readily available as the last dates for the payment of the Employers' Special Contribution and the Employees' contribution for the periods ending the 30th June, 1970 and 30th May, 1970, were 30th July, 1970 and 11th July, 1970 respectively.

(c) and (d). For non-payment of employees' contribution by employers, action under the Indian Penal Code for breach of trust has been taken and conviction obtained in few cases. Action under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 to prosecute the defaulting employers is also being taken by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

*Statement**Number of Covered Factories as on 31.3.1970*

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Region</i>	<i>No. of Factories</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	648
2.	Assam	184
3.	Bihar	498
4.	Delhi	1,102
5.	Gujarat	1,728
6.	Kerala	931
7.	Madhya Pradesh	460
8.	Maharashtra	5,044
9.	Mysore	706
10.	Orissa	165
11.	Punjab	1,918
12.	Rajasthan	336
13.	Tamil Nadu	1,859
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,134
15.	West Bengal	3,835
Total		20,543

Non-Deposit of Employees' Provident Fund Dues by Employers in West Bengal

3491. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of exempted categories of employers in West Bengal and the reasons for their exemption from payment of their share of provident fund ;

(b) whether irregularities of serious nature in the operation of the Employees'

Provident Fund Scheme have been brought to the notice of Government ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number and names of employers in West Bengal who evaded payment of their share of provident fund during the last 3 years ; and the amount due from each of those employers ; and

(d) the action, if any taken against those employers ?

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) The number of establishments in West Bengal which have been granted exemption as also relaxation pending grant of exemption under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 from the operation of the provisions of the Scheme framed thereunder stood at 585 as on 1st January, 1970. Their names are not, however, available in the Headquarters office of the Organisation.

Under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, the establishments may be granted exemption from the operation of the Scheme framed thereunder if they have retirement benefits in the nature of provident fund or benefits in the nature of provident fund, pension or Gratuity, separately or jointly, on the whole, not less favourable to the employees than those provided under the Act.

(b) In the case of exempted establishments irregularities detected are of the following nature :—

- (i) Non-setting up of a Board of Trustees.
- (ii) Non-transfer of the monthly employers' and workers' share of provident fund contributions to the

Board of Trustees.

- (iii) Non-investment of provident fund contributions.
- (iv) Non-payment of inspection charges to the Organisation.
- (v) Utilisation of provident fund money in business.
- (vi) Non-submission of prescribed returns to the Organisation.

(c) The names of the exempted establishments which have failed to transfer their share of contributions to the Board of Trustees during the last 3 years is not readily available ;

(d) Non-adherence to the conditions governing grant of exemption under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act generally results in initiating action for cancellation of the exemption or for prosecution of the employer under section 14(2A) of the Act.

Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges

3492. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges of each State till date, year-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed in the total unemployment in each State, as per employment exchange data ; till date, year-wise from 1967-68 to 1968-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See. No. LT-4029/70*)

Break-up of Land Under Food Crops, Irrigation Facilities State-Wise

3493. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of each food crop in India, State-wise and year-wise, from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(b) the shares of (i) increase in the area under cultivation ; and (ii) increase in productivity, in the increase of each food crop in India, State-wise and year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(c) the shares of (i) irrigation (ii) fertilisers and (iii) other inputs in the increase of production of each food crop in India, year-wise and State-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(d) the targets of production of each food crop in India, for the year 1970-71 ; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Statement (I) showing the production of each food crop in India and State-wise during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and a statement (II) showing the percentage variations in area and productivity (i.e., per hectare yield) of each food crop during 1968-69 over 1967-68 are laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library See No. LT-4030/70*). The All India Final Estimates of foodgrains for 1969-70 have not yet been finalised, but it is provisionally estimated that the foodgrains production during this year is around 100 million tonnes.

(c) The production of individual food-grain crops in a particular year reflects the combined effect of weather conditions during the year and various inputs used, besides other factors. Information on the contribution of each of these factors to the realised production of each food crop for this period is not available.

(d) An overall target of 106 million tonnes for foodgrains production has been laid down for 1970-71. The targets of

production have not been laid down separately for each foodgrain crop.

(e) Various measures adopted under the New Strategy for agricultural development will be stepped up to achieve the target of foodgrains production during 1970-71. The programmes drawn up envisage increase in area under High-Yielding Varieties of cereals to the level of 13.8 million hectares, increase in overall consumption of fertilisers from the level of 20.1 lakh tonnes to 25.4 lakh tonnes of nutrients, extension of minor irrigation to benefit an additional area of 1.5 million hectares and bringing an addition area of 1.8 million hectares under multiple cropping. Besides, other schemes including extension of credit, plant protection measures, soil conservation and land reclamation, agricultural research, education and farmers' training would also be intensified.

Lock-out by Hindustan Teleprinters

3494. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Management of Hindustan Teleprinters, a national Undertaking, declared a lock-out on the 25th July, 1970 due to the strike of the workers who demanded higher wages and houses ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in getting the matters decided ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Central Assistance to Small Farmers for Purchase of Tractors

3495. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that financial assistance is now given to farmers for buying tractors ;

(b) whether the small holding farmers who cannot afford to buy a tractor are not entitled to Bank Loans ; and

(c) if so, whether this anomaly has been sorted out and schemes if any, drawn to help the small holding farmers with easy credit ?

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

(b) and (c). There is no ban on issue of tractor loans to farmers with small holdings. However, the banks have to consider the economic feasibility and proper utilisation of the loan sought.

Special schemes to help the small farmers and marginal farmers with easy access to credit and its supervised utilisation are being implemented. The Government of India are taking up 46 projects costing approximately Rs. 1.50 crores each for the small farmers and 40 projects costing approximately Rs. 1 crore each for the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in various parts of the country during the Fourth Plan period in this connection. Implementation of these schemes is expected to ensure that the small farmer gets timely and adequate credit for such investments in agriculture which can prove economical and fruitful for him. By and large, this may exclude the issue of tractor loans to such farmers as such loans may be found to be uneconomic debt-burden on these persons.

Employment of Port Workers after Stoppage of Import of Foodgrains

3496. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after 1971 import of foodgrains will be stopped ;

(b) if so, how many port workers employed on this job will be rendered unemployed as a result of this ; and

(c) whether any advance planning has been done to absorb them and 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. Only concessional imports are proposed to be stopped after 1971.

(b) Workers employed at the ports by the Food Corporation of India handle both foodgrains and fertilisers. Since the quantum of imports of foodgrains and fertilisers in the years to follow is yet uncertain, it is not possible to work out the number of workers who would be rendered surplus.

(c) Yes, Sir. The following measures have been taken :—

- (i) To the extent possible, surplus workers at the ports are being transferred to work in the godowns.
- (ii) The Docek Labour Boards and Port Trusts have been approached to take over surplus labour, wherever possible, instead of making fresh recruitment.

Issuance of Editions of 'Milap' from London

3497. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Milap' a daily Newspaper published from Delhi proposes to issue its editions from London to project a correct image of India in England ;

(b) whether permission of our Government and that of British Government have obtained ; and

(c) if not, Governments attitude in the matter.

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

(b) Government have agreed to the establishment of a London bureau of the daily 'Milap', New Delhi, with one correspondent in charge of it.

(c) Does not arise.

Stoppage of Import of Foodgrains

3498. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :**
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether he has recently made a statement as published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 27th July, 1970 in which it is stated that India will be able to do away with the import of foodgrains, including dependence on PL-480, by the end of 1971 ;

(b) if so, what measures are being adopted to see that there are no imports of foodgrains by the end of 1971 ;

(c) what is the present gap of production and consumption ;

(d) whether the State Governments have been taken into confidence before issuing this policy statement ; and

(e) if so, their reactions thereto ?

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

(b) The various agricultural development programmes included in the Plan are designed to achieve the objective.

(c) In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the requirements of foodgrains are also elastic to some extent depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc., it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of requirements and the gap between production and consumption in any given year.

(d) and (e). The detailed development programmes are discussed and worked out

in consultation with the State Governments, who are aware of the objective to be achieved. It is, therefore, not necessary to consult them before a statement is made.

Minister's Direction that Files not to be delayed beyond Ten Days

3499. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has recently issued directions that no one in the Ministry should delay a file for more than ten days ;

(b) if so, to what extent these directions are being enforced ;

(c) whether it has come to his notice of delay for more than ten days for any file ; and

(d) the measures taken to see that files are not delayed ?

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) to (d). The instruction has been issued with a view to speeding up disposal of Government business. Watch is being kept on the observance of this instruction at all levels. Explanations for delay beyond this limit has to be furnished in each case by the person responsible for it.

Fall in Acreage of Sugarcane

3500. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more and more cane growers are taking up cotton crops due to glut in the sugar market ;

(b) if so, the total acreage of lands under cotton crops in each State ; and

(c) the total acreage of lands under cotton crops in each State ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Information so far available from States in this regard shows that generally there has been no diversion of area under sugarcane to cotton except to some extent in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Information in respect of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal is not yet available.

(b) The extent of the shift in area to cotton crop is not available.

(c) A Statement (i) giving Final Estimate of area under cotton during 1968-69 is attached. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton for 1969-70 has not yet been finalised. However, a statement (ii) giving preliminary estimates of area under cotton in different States, based on the All-India Fourth Estimate of cotton, 1969-70, is attached. Past experience has shown that the area at the Fourth Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area finally reported.

Statement I

Final Estimates of Area under Cotton during 1968-69

<i>State</i>	<i>Area (Thousand hectares) 1968-69 (Final)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	294.1
Assam	16.4
Bihar	2.4
Gujarat	1607.9
Haryana	211.0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6
Kerala	6.3
Madhya Pradesh	761.2
Maharashtra	2668.9
Mysore	1037.3
Orissa	0.4
Punjab	444.0
Rajasthan	296.1
Tamil Nadu	281.6
Uttar Pradesh	53.2
Delhi	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.8
Pondicherry	0.3
Tripura	2.5
Total India	7685.3

Statement II

Preliminary Estimates of Area under Cotton during 1969-70 according to All-India Fourth Estimate

<i>State</i>	<i>1969-70 (Fourth Estimate)</i>	<i>('000 hectares) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1969-70 over the corres- ponding estimate for 1968-69.</i>
Andhra Pradesh	279.9	(+) 11.8
Assam	15.5	(—) 5.5
Bihar	0.6	(--) 40.0
Gujarat	1641.3	(+) 2.1
Haryana	195.0	(—) 7.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	—
Kerala	6.2	(—) 1.6
Madhya Pradesh	687.6	(—) 9.7
Maharashtra	2757.0	(+) 5.9
Mysore	943.8	(+) 1.5
Orissa	0.3	—
Punjab	379.0	(—) 1.6
Rajasthan	234.8	(—) 10.8
Tamil Nadu	249.8	(—) 10.2
Uttar Pradesh	51.6	(+) 3.0
Delhi	0.2	(—) 33.3
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	(+) 25.0
Tripura	2.6	(+) 4.0
All-India	7446.8	(+) 1.0

Note :—This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1969-70. Past experience has shown that the area at the Fourth Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

Factories closed in West Bengal due to Inter-Union Rivalries

3501. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the factories in West Bengal have been closed due to inter-Union rivalries ;

(b) if so, how many factories have been thus closed ; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to reopen such factories ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

हड़ताल के कारण बरबाद हुए काम के दिन

3502. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967, 1968 और 1969 में अलग-अलग कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप देश के सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में कुल कितने काम के दिन बरबाद हुए ;

(ख) उक्त वर्षों में बंगाल में कितने काम के दिन बरबाद हुए ; और

(ग) काम के दिनों की इस बरबादी को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1967, जो औद्योगिक विवादों के निपटारे के लिए मुख्य केन्द्रीय विधान है, तथा स्वैच्छिक व्यवस्थाएँ (जिनमें द्विपक्षीय और त्रिपक्षीय समझौते भी शामिल हैं) सरकार की औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की नीति के आधार हैं । तथापि, हड़तालों के सनस्त मामले पर सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों तथा स्थायी श्रम समिति की जुलाई, 1970 की बैठक के निष्कर्षों के प्रकाश में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

गत तीन वर्षों में ग्रिया, अमोनिया सल्फेट, नाइट्रेट की खपत

3503. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 से 1969 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रिया, अमोनिया सल्फेट, नाइट्रेट आदि जैसे उर्वरकों की वर्षवार कितनी खपत होने का सरकार का अनुमान था और उक्त अवधि में वर्षवार कितनी वास्तविक खपत हुई ; और

(ख) देश में उर्वरकों की खपत को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का क्या अतिरिक्त कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) राज्य सरकारें पोष पोषण, अर्थात् नाइट्रोजन, फास्फेट तथा पोटैश के रूप में प्रत्येक वर्ष के शुरू में उर्वरकों की खपत के अनुमान भेजती हैं और न कि विभिन्न उत्पादों के रूप में, क्योंकि वे अवसर पोषण लक्ष्यों के प्राप्त करने में परस्पर परिवर्तित किये जाते हैं । वर्ष 1967-58 तथा 1968-69 के लिये नाइट्रोजन, फास्फेट तथा पोटैश के रूप में उर्वरकों की राज्यवार खपत के अनुमान तथा वास्तविक खपत विवरण 1 में दिया गया है ।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—4031/70] विभिन्न उत्पादों के रूप में वास्तविक खपत सम्बन्धी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी, उपरोक्त दो वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय-उर्वरक फल तथा देशी विनिर्माताओं दोनों से प्रत्येक राज्य को विभिन्न उत्पादों का कुल प्रेषण विवरण 2 में दिया गया है ।
[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—4031/70]

(ख) देश में उर्वरकों की खपत को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने विभिन्न कदम उठाये हैं । किसानों तथा उर्वरकों के विक्रेताओं को अधिक ऋण की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है । किसानों तथा उर्वरक विक्रेताओं को बैंकों द्वारा दिये गए ऋण की पुनर्अदायगी की गारन्टी के लिए वे एक योजना पर विचार कर रहे हैं । उर्वरक विक्रेताओं की लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली को रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रणाली से प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है, जिससे कि देश में विक्रय केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ायी जा सके । उर्वरकों के अनुकूलतम तथा संतुलित प्रयोग सहित कृषि की नवीनतम तकनीकी को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन तथा कृषकों की प्रशिक्षण योजनायें सुदृढ़ की गई हैं । उर्वरकों के संतुलित प्रयोग को बढ़ाने हेतु एक उर्वरक बर्धन परिषद् स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है ।

**Progress in Construction of Quarters
for P. and T. Staff at Mangalore**

3504. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the construction of quarters for the Postal Staff of Mangalore, at the Lee Well ; and

(b) since rents are very high and constitute more than 20 per cent of the pay of the staff why should not the quarters

accommodate at least 25 per cent of the staff by change of design to multi-storeyed buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The layout plans are ready and the estimates are under preparation. The quarters are likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

(b) It is proposed to put up 3 storeyed building with optimum utilisation of the available land. With the limited funds available during the 4th Plan, it has been possible to provide Rs. 6.5 crores for land and Rs. 10 crores for building of staff quarters for the entire country. These amounts have been distributed among the various Circles and Districts taking into consideration staff strength and the existing availability of quarters. The increase in percentage availability during the 4th Plan is envisaged to be of the order of two to four per cent.

**Legal Suits for Resumption of Land
in Mysore**

3505. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the central committee on Land Reforms will be reconstituted ;

(b) if so, whether the said committee will consider why landowners should pay land revenue when payment of rent due to them from tenants is suspended during the determination of fair rents ;

(c) whether Government will consider the effect of the provision for all land not self-cultivated being resumed by Government when this is driving the owners to resumption of land, legally and illegally and to interminable litigation ;

(d) the benefit to the tenants from the State becoming the owner, when the present owner can be bound to assure fair rents and security of tenure, including grant of under proprietary rights, when the owner and tenant so agree ; and

(e) whether the decision to abolish intermediaries restrict the right to resumption and to lower the ceiling, taken by the Consultative Committee be subject to the judgment in *Golaknath vs. the State of Punjab*, that owners will not lose their rights except to the extent specified by the Ninth Schedule ?

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

(b) to (e). The general land policy has been laid down in the successive Five Year Plans. The Central Committee on Land Reforms will keep a constant watch on the progress and implementation of the land reforms and assist the State Governments in formulating proposals, enacting suitable legislation and expeditiously implementing such measures. The measures recommended to the State Governments would be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. In the judgment of the Supreme Court referred to in part (e) of the question, the Supreme Court has held that the First, Fourth and the Seventeenth amendments to the Constitution are valid and shall remain valid. Consequently not only the protection afforded by Article 31B of the Constitution available to the enactments on land reforms listed in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution will continue but the protection of Article 31A of the Constitution to any other agrarian legislation enacted before or after the judgment will also continue.

Shortage of Tractors and Cattle in Jaisalmer

3507. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaisalmer is at present facing an acute shortage of cattle and tractors to plough in fields after recent rains in the area ; and

(b) if so, the extent of help proposed to be given by the Centre in this regard ?

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 placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

आकाशवाणी के भोपाल, इन्दौर और जबलपुर केन्द्रों से समाचारों तथा समाचार-पत्रों में व्यक्त विचारों की समीक्षा का प्रसारण

3508. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 14 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9624 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेष रूप से भोपाल, इन्दौर तथा जबलपुर के अलावा आकाशवाणी के कौन से अन्य केन्द्र समाचार पत्रों में व्यक्त समाचारों और विचारों की समीक्षा नियमित रूप से प्रसारित करते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार एक ऐसी जानकारी देने वाली सूची सभा पटल पर रखेगी कि 1969-70 में उपर्युक्त आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों से प्रसारित की गई ऐसी समीक्षाएं किस-किस ने तैयार की थीं और किस-किस ने उन्हें पढ़ा था तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को इस कार्य के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई थी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में कर्मचारियों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का 50 प्रतिशत भाग लघु बचत योजनाओं में लगाना

3509. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या धन तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मार्च, 1969 में जारी किए गए निदेश को कि कर्मचारी

भविष्य निधि का 50 प्रतिशत भाग लघु बचत योजनाओं और सरकारी ऋणों में लगाया जाए, मध्य प्रदेश में कुल आयुक्त, बड़े व्यापारी और उद्योगपति पूरी तौर से अनुकरण कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों ने उक्त निदेशों का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन का सम्बन्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

छूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि में जमा राशि का निवेश किसी क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त द्वारा नहीं किया जाता, अपितु रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के अभिकरण की मार्फत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार किया जाता है। छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा रकम का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों में लगाना पड़ता है। अतः उनके लिए लघु बचत योजनाओं और राज्य सरकार के ऋण पत्रों में 50 प्रतिशत रकम लगाना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Recognition of Assam Oil Company Labour Union

3511. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to direct the Assam Oil Company to recognise the Assam Oil Company Labour Union ;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The question of grant of recognition to the Assam Oil Company Labour Union was placed before the 18th Meeting of the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee held on October 6, 1969. The representative nominated by the union did not, however, attend the meeting and the Committee decided to postpone consideration of the matter.

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों में बेरोजगारी

3512. श्री देव राव पाटिल : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 23 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1180 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच देश में इस समय भूमिहीन श्रमिकों में फैली बेरोजगारी की स्थिति का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में भूमिहीन बेरोजगार श्रमिक कितनी संख्या में हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति 1 रुपया प्रतिदिन से कम धनराशि पर गुजारा कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति का पता लगा है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

Introduction of Employees Provident Fund Scheme in Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industry in Maharashtra

3513. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7348 on the 23rd April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the matter of introduction of Employees Provident Fund Scheme in Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industry in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination in consultation with the interests concerned.

Experiments on New Variety of Cotton

3514. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are making experiments on the new varieties of cotton ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Under the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Cotton sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, several new varieties are being developed continuously and tested in various research stations in India. During 1970, such trials are in progress in 14 centres in the Northern Zone comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh ; 23 centres in the Central Zone comprising the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and

Madhya Pradesh and 20 centres in Southern Zone comprising the States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Many new varieties of cotton are being experimented with under the above project.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment for Tribal and Backward Areas

3515. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any policy of full employment for tribal and backward areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) contemplates a number of measures such as increased assistance for education, land allotment, provision of subsidies for agricultural inputs for the amelioration of the social and economic conditions of backward classes, including Scheduled Tribes.

Part-Time Correspondents of A. I. R.

3516. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of part-time correspondents of A. I. R. all over India ;

(b) their emoluments and conditions of service ;

(c) whether they are given telephone in their residences ; and

(d) whether they have been given direction to send news items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 62.

(b) The monthly emoluments of a part-time Correspondent vary from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 150/-. No minimum hours of work, nor any minimum wordage, are prescribed but he is expected to file stories on all important news items pertaining to his area for exclusive use by AIR. A part-time correspondent is allowed upto 12 days casual leave in a calendar year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Allegations against staff of Food Corporation of India, Orissa

3517. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is opening certain godowns in Orissa ; if so, the places where they are being opened ;

(b) whether there had been any allegations against Corporation's staff at Sambalpur for collecting rice of common variety under the medium variety, if so, the nature of the complaints and the reasons of such mistake ; and

(c) whether Government are also aware of such complaints by the people in the Districts of Balasore and Mayurbunj for supplying common rice under medium variety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India have approved the construction of godowns in Orissa under the various Crash Programmes at the following places :-

Berhampore, Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Dhenkanal, Dugripalli, Jeypore, Jharsuguda, Keisinga, Khurda Road, Phulbani,

Rourkela, Rupsa Road, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Junagarh, Nawrangpur, Jaleswar, Talchar, Paradeep, Keonjhar, Barbil, Atabira and Rayagada.

(b) and (c). No complaints have been received that the Food Corporation of India's staff at Sambalpur are purchasing common variety as medium variety. Some reports were received from the receiving officers at Mayurbunj and Balasore complaining about excess mixture of inferior and red grains in a few wagon loads despatched from Sambalpur. Analysis of the samples showed that the admixture of inferior grains was within the rejection limits.

Import of Tractors

3518. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import tractors for any other State, except Punjab in the country ; 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) Presumably the Member is referring to import of Tractors under World Bank Projects. Projects for assistance under the World Bank Programme involving import of tractors have also been received from the States of Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore besides Punjab.

(b) The proposals are in a preliminary stage and details are yet to be finalised in due course in consultation with the World Bank authorities etc.

Deratting in Delhi

3519. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all the commodities supplied by the Fair Price Shops set up with the introduction of statutory rationing in foodgrains in Delhi are now available in open market on the same rates ;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to remove statutory rationing in foodgrains in view of the improved position with regard to their availability ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not removing rationing in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Although food grains or their products supplied through Fair-price Shops are also available in the open market, their prices in the open market are generally higher than the prices fixed for issue through such Fair-price shops.

(b) Statutory rationing was withdrawn from Delhi with effect from 28th August, 1968. At present foodgrains and their products are supplied through Fair-price Shops on an informal basis to meet the requirements primarily of the vulnerable section of the population and to act as a check on the prevailing open market prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Drought in Rajasthan and Other States

3520. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that drought conditions are prevailing in certain regions of Rajasthan and other States ;

(b) whether the Central Government have made any survey about the drought conditions prevailing there in order to take remedial steps ; and

(c) whether Government have also given any assistant to the concerned State Governments to provide relief to the farmers affected with drought conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the Statement made by the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Lok Sabha on 18th August, 1970, in response to the Calling Attention Motion by Shri K. Lakkappa and Shri Shri Chand Goyal. Apart from the position indicated therein, information has since been received from the Government of Bihar that with the onset of rains, the drought situation in that State has eased,

(c) Provision of relief in areas affected by drought is the responsibility of the State Governments. Central financial assistance is provided according to the established procedure. This procedure and the actual assistance released during 1969-70 have been indicated in the statement on drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country laid on the Table of the Sabha on 28th April, 1970. During 1970-71 so far, the Governments of Rajasthan and West Bengal have been sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 14.50 crores and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively.

Madhya Pradesh's Proposal to Rehabilitate East Pakistani Refugees in Chambal Valley

3521. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted some proposal to the Central Government to exploit the Chambal valley land presently infested with dacoits in Madhya Pradesh to rehabilitate refugees migrating from East Pakistan there ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal in this regard and whether Government have taken any decision on it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has offered land in the Chambal Valley for the rehabilitation of displaced persons of the fresh influx from East Pakistan. The State Government has been asked to furnish further details.

Suggestion Regarding Expert Committee on Beedi Industry

3523. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Experts Committee to study the special structure of the Beedi industry as suggested by the All India beedi Industry Conference, has been set up ;

(b) whether the State Governments have also been instructed to enact suitable legislation uniformly to avoid migration of beedi units from one State to another thus causing hardship and unemployment to the beedi workers ;

(c) the steps taken to do away with this unfavourable attitude of the beedi units affecting thousands of Beedi workers ; and

(d) whether any representation has come from Kerala State Beedi Workers' Association in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) As the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act has been enacted in 1966 to provide for the welfare of the workers in beedi and cigar establishments and to regulate the conditions of their work and for matters connected therewith, the question of setting up an Expert Committee does not arise.

(b) and (c). The problem of unemployment and hardships arising out of any beedi factories from one State to another was discussed at the First Meeting of the

Southern Zonal Committee of State Ministers and the decision taken was that when a State received an application for a licence from an enterprise which was previously working in another State, enquiries should be made about its previous performance, reason for migration etc. and that in suitable cases licences should be refused.

The State Governments concerned were advised to take necessary action accordingly.

(d) No.

Non-Acceptance of Press Telegrams at Shashtri Bhawan Post Office and Non-Availability of Teleprinter Facilities there

3524. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the reasons for not accepting press telegrams at Shastri Bhawan combined Office and not installing a Teleprinter there with Press Room facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Press Booking facility is already provided at Shastri Bhawan combined office. Teleprinter facility has also been provided from 6.8.1970. Shastri Bhawan is only a small combined office. Press rooms facilities are provided only in large D.T.Os and C.T.Os.

Second Factory for Manufacture of Telephone Instruments at Naini

3526. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :**
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI R.L. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1776 on the 27th November, 1969 and state :

(a) the details of the progress made in the setting up of the second factory for manufacture of Telephone instruments at Naini ;

(b) the amount so far spent on this project ; and

(c) the yearly production capacity of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Land for the Naini factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment has been taken over and arrangements for supply of water and power have been made. A Project Organisation has been formed with a nucleus staff. Essential staff quarters are nearing completion and the main factory buildings have reached beyond the foundation stage. Action for procurement of first phase requirements of plant and machinery has been taken in hand. The amount so far spent on the project is Rs. 5.26 lakhs. The estimated ultimate production capacity of this factory is Rs. 650 lakhs worth of long distance transmission equipment per annum, and this is expected to be reached by 1973-74.

Disparity in Payment of Project Allowance to Staff of Post Office Dakpathar U. P.

3527. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply give to Unstarred Question No. 4914 on the 2nd April, 1970 regarding disparity in the payment of project allowance etc. to Post and Telegraph Staff posted at Dakpathar in U.P. and State :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, whether it would now be laid on the Table ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same and how long it will take to make available the information asked for ?

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

(b) The required information has been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4032/70].

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

भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों में किसानों की सहायता

3528. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जिनमें भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया जा रहा है और इसके अन्तर्गत किसानों को किस प्रकार की सहायता निःशुल्क दी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाग बिछाने और भूमि को समतल बनाने के लिये केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किसानों को दी जाने वाली सहायता को इस बीच बन्द कर दिया गया था और इस पर होने वाला सब खर्च किसानों को स्वयं करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार कृषि को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिना शुल्क भूमि को समतल बनाने, बाग बिछाने और पक्की नालियाँ बनाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम समस्त राज्यों में शुरू किए गए हैं। कृषकों को विभिन्न भूमि संरक्षण पद्धतियों के लिए सहायता की विभिन्न प्रतिशतता उपलब्ध थी। आमतौर

पर मैदानी क्षेत्रों के कन्दूर बान्ध के लिए प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की सोपान वेदिका के लिए 50 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई थी।

(ख) सामान्य नीति के तौर पर, चौथी योजना में भारत सरकार ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को छोड़कर वित्तीय सहायता देना बन्द कर देना चाहिए। एक चुंदिया नीति की सिफारिश की गई थी जिससे उन कार्यों से जिनसे निजी तौर पर परन्तु लाभ मिल सकता है, पहले वित्तीय सहायता कम की जाए या बन्द कर दी जाए। इन सामान्य मार्ग-दर्शनों को छोड़कर उधान क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई अलग से सिफारिश नहीं की गई थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें, भूमि उपयोग और किसी विशेष क्षेत्र की भूमि संरक्षण विषयक आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, भूमि समतल बनाने सहित, भूमि संरक्षण विषयक कार्य कर रही है। चुंनिदा आधार पर सीमित सहायता से दीर्घ अवधि के ऋणों के आधार पर समस्त कार्यक्रम आधारित होने के कारण, निःशुल्क कार्य करने की कोई सिफारिश नहीं की जा सकती है।

**Trial of high yielding paddy strains from
International rice research Institute
Manila in Kerala**

3529. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high-yielding paddy strains gifted by the International Rice Research Institute Manila, has been tried in Kerala and in other southern States ;

(b) if so, the response from the agriculturists and the State Governments to this new type of strains ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Rice Research Institute on this ?

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

(b) The response from agriculturists and State Governments has been quite encouraging.

(c) Central Rice Research Institute has been collaborating in the All-India Coordinated Trials under which the strains received from the I.R.R.I. have been tested.

**Payment of Over-Time Allowance to
Staff of Giridih Telephone Exchange**

3530. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the Union's persuasion, Over-Time Allowance Bills of Giridih Telephone Exchange staff for the period from 25th March, 1969 to 31st July, 1970 have not yet been paid to the staff ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that assurance given in Unstarred Question No. 2728 dated the 4th December, 1969 on the floor of Lok Sabha to the effect that "specific orders exist for the settlement of Over-Time Allowance claims within 6 weeks of their submission, is not being followed by the DET Patna in this case ; and

(c) if so, the actions proposed by Government against the DET Patna for non-implementation of assurance and specific orders in this regard and also the steps taken to expedite payment of the above mentioned claims of the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Over Time allowance Bills for the period from 25-3-69 to 25-4-69 have not yet been submitted to the DET Patna for payment.

Over Time Allowance Bills from 26-4-69 to 31-1-70 have been paid in May 1970. Over Time Allowance Bills for the period from 1-2-70 and thereafter were found incomplete and will be paid after the omissions are rectified.

(b) Specific orders for payment of over Time Allowance Bills within six weeks are usually followed. Payment of Over Time Allowance bills is delayed only when the bills are defective, as in this case.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question of taking action against DET Patna does not arise. The claims still outstanding will be settled when the bills received are in order.

**Standard for Creation of more Posts
in Posts and Telegraphs
Circle, Bihar**

3531. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether there is fixed standard for creation of additional posts in Posts and Telegraphs Department and review of strength has to be made on the basis of figures available on the 1st April of each year ;

(b) whether the additional posts are created on the basis of fixed formula for creation of each cadre in the Posts and Telegraphs Circle in Bihar ;

(c) whether it is a fact that although the Post Master General Bihar Circle requested for allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs for creation of new posts, but only Rs. 4 lakhs have been allotted ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that although additional posts in Posts and Telegraph Circle in Bihar are justified on the basis of fixed standard, but the posts are not being created for want of funds ; and

(e) whether non-creation of additional posts according to standard has resulted in inefficiency and ultimately the public works are suffering ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes ; there are standards for sanctioning most of the posts in the P & T Department. The review of strength of staff is made at prescribed intervals and not necessarily on 1st April each year.

(b) Additional posts are created, if justified, on the basis of standards, where such standards have prescribed, keeping in view the actual requirements.

(c) The Postmaster General had asked for an allotment of Rs. 24.78 lakhs for creation of new posts but Rs. 4 lakhs have been allotted to him on the basis of allotments made during the last few years. Further requirements of Bihar Circle are being ascertained and more funds will be allotted, if found necessary.

(d) Additional posts are justified in Bihar P & T Circle on the basis of fixed standards and some posts have already been created. The Postmaster-General has still got some funds to create more posts.

(e) Some posts have already been sanctioned. No reports of appreciable fall in efficiency and the public work suffering on account of non-creation of additional posts have been received.

Production of Sugar and Sugarcane

3532. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 17 lakh tonnes of sugarcane valued at Rs. 525 lakhs would not be crushed and left standing in fields in U. P. according to the final estimates available ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the estimated sugar production in U. P. during the current year ; and

(d) how Government propose to compensate the cane growers for this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 7 lakh tonnes of sugarcane valued at about Rs. 525 lakhs has been left uncrushed. It includes the cane left in areas where factories have closed down due to breakdown of machinery or after agreement with the cane unions concerned.

(b) The main reasons were :

- (i) Abnormally high production of sugarcane this year ;
- (ii) lesser utilisation of cane for *gur* manufacture due to low price of *gur* and the resultant diversion of much more cane to the mills than they could crush ;
- (iii) extremely low recovery of sugar from the cane, high molasses content, fuel problem due to chocking of boilers etc., towards the end due to prolonged working of the mills ;
- (iv) breakdowns in the plants ;
- (v) difficulty in supplies due to rains ; and
- (vi) the need for closing of mills for repairs and overhaul in order to commence crushing in time for the next season.

(c) About 16.25 lakh tonnes.

(d) The cane growers of some sugar factories like Beheri have reached an agreement with the respective sugar factories to supply the remaining cane immediately after the factories start crushing next season and the factories have also given them some advance per quintal of cane. All the left over sugarcane will be given priority for supply when crushing starts for the next season.

पूर्व पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थियों के आगमन का परिवार नियोजन पर प्रभाव

3533. श्री अबैद नाथ : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत आने वाले हिन्दुओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनके पुनर्वास पर किये गये व्यय की कुल राशि क्या है ;

(ग) पूर्व पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं के निष्क्रमण का हमारे परिवार नियोजन और जनसंख्या की समस्या पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) क्या इस दुहरे व्यय से बचने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) 1957 से 1969 तक के तीन वर्षों के अन्तर्गत, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 45,909 प्रवासी भारत आये थे। अधिकांश प्रवासी हिन्दू थे।

(ख) 1-4-1967 से 31-3-1970 तक के तीन वर्षों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये नए प्रवासियों के, जिनमें 1967 से पूर्व आये प्रवासी भी शामिल हैं, राहत और पुनर्वास पर 30.03 करोड़ रुपये की धन-राशि खर्च की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) . पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से प्रवासियों के प्रवाह से देश की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और समुचित भारतीय जनसंख्या के भाग के रूप में, इन प्रवासियों को भी परिवार नियोजन के अधीन लाने के लिए परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी प्रयत्नों की वृद्धि आवश्यक होगी। इस अतिरिक्त जनसंख्या के लिए

परिवार नियोजन की कोई पृथक विशेष योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है।

**Development of Gandak Command Area
in Champaran**

3534. SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government has submitted to the Centre a scheme of Rs. 40.51 crores for an all-out development of the Gandak Command area in Champaran, Saran and Muzaffarpur districts of North Bihar ; and

1. Waste land Reclamation	Rs.	53.00	Lakhs.
2. Lift Irrigation		2164.00	,,
3. Development of Markets		239.00	,,
4. Storage Schemes		146.85	,,
5. Roads		428.00	,,
6. Tractors		900.00	,,
7. Fisheries		100.00	,,
8. Horticulture Development		20.00	,,

Total : Rs. 4050.85 lakhs
or Rs. 40.51 crores.

The requirement of agricultural credit of short, medium and long-terms for the first year of the programme is estimated at Rs. 1150 lakhs, rising to Rs. 3200 lakhs in the fourth year.

It may, however, be mentioned that the existing Central Sector programme for integrated area development programme in selected command areas, initiated during the Fourth Plan, does not include Gandak command in Bihar. Kosi Project is at present included. There is a provision of Rs. 15 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Central Sector for strengthening infrastructure facilities regarding rural communications and market facilities in the following ten command areas :]

- (i) Kosi (Bihar).
- (ii) Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh).
- (iii) Tungabhadra (Mysore & Andhra Pradesh).

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE). : (a) and (b). A scheme entitled "Credit Scheme for Gandak area development" estimated to cost Rs. 41.5 crores has recently been received from the Bihar Government and is at present under examination. The main items of cost in the proposed scheme are :

- (iv) Kangsabati (West Bengal).
- (v) Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan).
- (vi) Mahi-Kadana (Gujarat).
- (vii) Cauvery Dolta (Tamil Nadu).
- (viii) Tawa (Madhya Pradesh).
- (ix) Pochampad (Andhra Pradesh).
- (x) Jayakwadi (Maharashtra).

Rs. 1.5 crores would be made available under the above programme for improvement of link roads and market complexes in each command area during the Fourth Plan, subject to the condition that the State Govt. concerned agrees to provide all other necessary inputs and supporting services including proper administrative machinery. These are Consolidation of holdings, land-levelling and land-shaping, provision of water courses, soil

surveys and drainage system, supply of farmers, needs in respect of credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, etc., research facilities, processing and agro-industries, town planning, supplemental irrigation from groundwater sources, etc., etc.

The Conference of Agricultural Ministers, held recently, endorsed the recommendation that a beginning should be made by taking up one important river valley project in each State for an intensive study of the needs of the watershed as well as the command area by a joint GOI State team of experts with a view to prepare a project report containing specific schemes for implementation. The question of taking up such a study in respect of the Yandak command area is under consideration.

Wall Postering Campaign in West Bengal

3535. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start a wall-postering campaign in West Bengal to create an atmosphere against violence in the State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). As a part of the campaign for national integration it was decided to produce and display posters in selected parts of the country to project the constructive approach to present day problems and, in this process, bring to the notice of the people the valuable advice given by leaders like Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Three posters with suitable quotations from leaders have already been produced and are on display in West Bengal, in the same way, as posters on national integration are on display in other parts of the country. One more poster is under production. The posters on display are :

1. "No man, No Nation, can Hate Others and Live" Swami Vivekananda.

2. "Hooliganism Defeats its Own Purpose." Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

3. "A Religion that Insults is a False Religion."

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Displaced Persons Waiting to Cross East Pakistan Border

3536. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that another 1,80,000 persons of the minority in East Pakistan were waiting to cross the border ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to rehabilitate them in different States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (d). No definite information is available in regard to the number of persons intending to cross over to India.

(c) Such of the displaced persons, as are sponsored for admission in relief camps by the State Governments, are provided Government-regulated relief and efforts are being made to find permanent resettlement for them.

Representation from E.S.I.C. Employees Union about Victimization of Union Workers at Indore

3537. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Employees', State Insurance Corporation Employees Union about victimization of trade union workers by the Employees', State Corporation Office, Indore ; and

(b) if so, whether he has taken any action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The Employees State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information :—

(a) A representation has been received from the Employees State Insurance Corporation Employees Union, Indore in the Corporation.

(b) An enquiry has revealed that there was no victimisation of any union worker as alleged by the Union.

Embezzlement in Post Office, Harganpur Bijnor, U. P.

3538. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a printed letter produced by Shri B. K. Jain Editor "Antarjwala," Hindi weekly, Najibabad (UP) about the embezzlement and fraud to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs in the village Post Office, Harganpur, Bijnor District. U. P. ;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made in this matter ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(c) Saving Bank frauds to the tune of Rs. 2,18,190/55 have been committed Shri. Azmat Ullah, Branch Postmaster. Harganpur, Distt. Bijnor in respect of 84 S. B. accounts. These figures are tentative because in some cases pass books are not available and bogus entries of interest have been taken into account by the said Branch Postmaster.

The Branch Postmaster has been absconding since 16-5-70. The case has been investigated departmentally and has also been reported to the local police as well as to the Special Police Establishment with whom it is still under investigation.

As regards the complaint against the Vigilance Officer of the Postmaster General, Lucknow, the matter is under examination and necessary action will be taken on the merits of the case.

Confirmation of Staff in Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3539. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that confirmation in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is made on the basis of All-Institute seniority in each category of class IV staff ;

(b) if so, the number of class IV staff in each category of post ;

(c) the number of permanent posts in each category before transfer of the Institute to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ;

(d) whether any permanent posts have been created after the transfer to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

(e) if so, the dates on which permanent posts were created, and the number of posts in each category made permanent on these dates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). A statement containing the information is laid on to Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No LT-4033/170*]

Class IV Posts in Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3540. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of Class IV Posts in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in various divisions according to each station ;

(b) the number of workers employed in each category of posts ; and

(c) the number of workers who have so far opted for the Indian Council of Agriculture Research ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4034/170].

(c) 388 Class IV employees have so far opted for Indian Council of Agricultural Research service. The break up according to pay scales is given below :—

Pay Scales Rs.	No. of employees
85-110	11
80-110	24
75-95	11
70-85	342
Total	388

चीनी मिलों के नाम गन्ने की बकाया राशि और किसानों को उसका भुगतान कराने के लिए कार्यवाही

3541. श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों द्वारा 1968 से 26 जुलाई, 1970 तक वर्ष-वार देश की प्रत्येक चीनी मिल को जो गन्ने की सप्लाई की गई थी उसके

कारण उनके नाम गन्ने की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि गन्ने का मूल्य केन्द्रीय सरकार निश्चित करती है क्या वह किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य दिलाने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं अथवा क्या सरकार इस उत्तरदायित्व को राज्य सरकारों पर डाल देती है ; और

(ग) किसानों को गन्ने की बकाया राशि का भुगतान कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) 31-7-70 अथवा अद्यतन उपलब्ध निकटतम तारीख को 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान मौसमों में प्रत्येक के लिए कारखानों से प्राप्त विवरणी के आधार पर गन्ने के मूल्य का कारखानेवार, बकाया बताने वाला विवरण [सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। देखिए संख्या LT—4035/70]

(ख) अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन जारी किए गए गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के उपबन्धों के अधीन चीनी कारखानों को, यदि कारखाने और गन्ना उत्पादकों के बीच इसके विपरीत कोई लिखित करार न हो तो गन्ने की सुपुर्दगी के 14 दिनों के भीतर गन्ने का मूल्य देना आवश्यक होता है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपने अधिनियमों में इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है। इन अधिनियमों में बकाया भुगतान पर होने वाले सूद के वसूल करने और न देने की दशा में राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि राजस्व के बकाये की भांति इसके बकाये की वसूली करने की भी व्यवस्था है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर कहा गया है कि वे गन्ना उत्पादकों को कारखाने

द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाये का शीघ्र भुगतान करने हेतु चूककर्ता कारखानों के विरुद्ध सख्त पग उठाने सहित आवश्यक उपाय करें।

Increase in Unemployment in Tripura and Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

3542. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an alarming increase in the number of unemployed persons in Tripura in recent months ; if so, the number of persons belonging to different employment categories who registered with the employment exchanges in that territory since January 1970 ;

(b) the total number of unemployed persons on the live Registers of these exchanges at the end of December 1968, 1969 and March, June and July 1970, indicating also their category-wise break up ;

(c) how far the unemployment problem has been aggravated by the influx of refugees into Tripura ; and

(d) the special aid given and being given to Tripura to tackle the problem effectively during 1970 and the specific scheme laid down for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Precise estimates of unemployment in Tripura are not available. The only available information relates to number of work-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchange, Agartala (Tripura). Two statements are attached.

(c) Information is not available. As saturation point has already been reached in Tripura and there is no further scope for resettlement of displaced persons in that Territory, it has been decided as a matter of policy that migrants coming from East Pakistan and who require relief and Rehabilitation assistance should be moved out of that State.

(d) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Centre and Tripura Administration are expected to create increasing number of employment opportunities for unemployed persons.

Statement I

Number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchange, Agartala (Tripura) at the end of each month during the period January—June, 1970.

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. on live register at the end of the month</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
January, 1970	21,783
February, 1970	21,918
March, 1970	22,252
April, 1970	22,781
May, 1970	23,176
June, 1970	23,462

Statement II

Number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchange, Agartala (Tripura) as on 31.12.1968, 31.12.1969 and 30.6.1970 classified by educational level.

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>No. on live register as on</i>		
	<i>31.12.1968</i>	<i>31.12.1969</i>	<i>30.6.1970</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
(i) Below Matric (including illiterates).	8,582	11,746	12,922
(ii) Matriculates.	7,888	6,930	7,136
(iii) Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates/ Under-graduates).	1,420	1,711	2,142
(iv) Graduates (including Post-graduates).	665	1,116	1,262
TOTAL :	18,555	21,503	23,462

NOTE : Information regarding distribution of job-seekers by educational level is collected on a half-yearly basis as on 30th June and 31st December each year.

Sugar lying in Chittoor Sugar Mill, Kerala

3543. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that eighty thousand sacks of sugar are lying idle in the Chittoor Sugar Mill (Kerala State) ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that if the sacks of idle sugar are not taken from the mill, the work of the mill will be stopped and if so, what steps Government are going to take to help the Chittoor Sugar Mill ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) Sugar industry is a seasonal industry and consumption of sugar produced in about 4 to 6 months has to be spread over a year or more in order to ensure equitable distribution throughout the year. The Chittoor Sugar Mills produced 12,811 tonnes of sugar during 1969-70 upto the 7th August 1970, out of which 5674 tonnes of levy sugar and 2840 tonnes of free sale sugar i.e. 8514 tonnes has been released to it for sale. The stock with the factory on 7th August 1970 was 8665 tonnes which included the quantities released but not yet despatched.

(b) The State Government has been asked to arrange for early lifting of the quotas of levy sugar allotted to them from this factory. The factory should themselves dispose of promptly the free sale quotas released to them for sale.

Industrial Disputes Referred to Labour Court of Delhi by Delhi Administration in 1966 Remaining Undisposed of

3544. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of Industrial Disputes were referred to the Labour Court of Delhi by the Delhi Administration, Delhi in the year 1966 ;

(b) how many cases among the above have been disposed of ; and how many cases are yet to be disposed of ; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay and the names of the concerns whose cases were referred and are yet to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House after it is received.

Percentage of Departmental Candidates in Posts and Telegraphs Department for Promotion to Higher Posts

3545. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 25 per cent of the quota is fixed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the promotees from the lower ranks to Class I posts and 75 per cent of the Class I are filled by direct recruitment ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this practice deprives many of the experienced people of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the chances of rising to Class I posts and it causes great heart burning among experienced and competent employees ; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise this percentage for the promotees to rise to higher ranks 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) The position as at present in respect of various P and T Services is indicated below :—

It varies from service to service because of the different requirements of the services.

(i) *Indian Postal Service, Class I :*

25% by departmental promotion and 75% by direct recruitment.

(ii) *Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I :*

50% by departmental promotion and 50% by direct recruitment.

(iii) *Telegraph Traffic Service, Class I :*

100% by departmental promotion.

(iv) *Communication Civil Engineering Service, Class I :*

No definite quota has been prescribed. The question, however, is under consideration.

(v) *Telecommunication Factories—Class I Posts :*

50% by departmental promotion and 50% by direct recruitment.

(vi) *P and T Accounts Service side :*

100% by promotion.

(b). Not exactly. Even in the Indian Postal Service, Class I, in which promotion of departmental officers is against 25% of the vacancies, the number of promoted officers officiating in the Service is much higher, as direct recruitment is made against permanent vacancies ; it is roughly about 45% of the total number of posts at present.

(c) The question of revision of percentage for promotees in the Indian Postal Service, is, however, under active consideration.

Buffer Stock of Edible Oils

3546. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to import and build-up buffer stock of essential edible oils in order to counteract price inflation in these oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The question of building up a buffer stock of vegetable oils is under consideration. Present imports of edible oils are for filling the gap between the demand and indigenous availability of edible oils and to induce a measure of stability in their prices.

Difficulties faced by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan in making Payment of Instalments for Land Allotted to them

3547. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan are aware that some people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to whom land has been allotted, are finding it difficult to pay the first instalment of the advances made to them ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that affluent people take undue advantage of their financial difficulties and the land allotted to them is got transferred ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to take stringent action against the persons who are taking undue advantage of their difficulties ; and

(d) if so, the details of such persons and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of

Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Charges for long distance calls between Delhi-Bombay ; Delhi-Madras and Delhi-Calcutta

3548. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the charges for long distance calls between Delh-Bombay ; Delhi-Madras and Delhi-Calcutta ;

(b) whether Government propose to effect reduction in the charges for long distance calls ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) It is presumed that as in the case of Bombay and Calcutta, the Hon'ble Member desires information between Delhi and Madras instead of Tamilnadu. If so, the charges for an ordinary trunk call between Delhi-Bombay, Delhi-Madras and Delhi-Calcutta are Rs. 12, Rs. 16, and Rs. 16/- respectively per unit call of 3 minutes duration.

(b) The Government propose to introduce area to area method of charging for long distance trunk calls in place of station to station method of charging as at present. By adoption of this method, there may be reduction in call charges in some cases and increase in others.

(c) Details of the new method of charging are still being worked out.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SEPARATE FLAG FOR TAMIL NADU

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Sir, I call the attention of the

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerji]

Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu about his letter to the Prime Minister regarding a separate flag for Tamil Nadu.

May I submit here that this is a very important question? If you see the order paper, it is addressed to the Prime Minister. Yet we find that the Prime Minister is not present in the House to answer to questions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार-बार यह बात हो रही है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने गृह मन्त्रालय का भार सम्भाला है और जाहिर है कि इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर जब हाउस में यहां चर्चा होती है तो उनको सदन में उपस्थित रहना चाहिए लेकिन वह यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। जब इस सवाल पर चर्चा हो तो उन्हें सदन में उपस्थित रहना चाहिए।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : इस सवाल के चलने के समय प्रधान मंत्री को हाउस में मौजूद रहना चाहिए और यह बिल्कुल जायज मांग है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको आदेश देना चाहिए कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां पर आयें। सारे महत्वपूर्ण विभाग अपने हाथ में लेकर इस तरीके से गैरहाजिर रहने से क्या फायदा है।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : It is true that any Minister can reply on behalf of the Government. But here it is a question of the relationship between the Centre and the State and it is a very important question. We are very much surprised at this move. This is not a party move. It is the Chief Minister of a State who is wanting a new flag. In the light of the importance of this question, it is in the fitness of things that no less a person than the Prime Minister answers the question, and if she is not present or pre-

pared, we are prepared to wait provided, Sir, you will direct her to answer this question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : This kind of thing is happening everyday. Only yesterday we had referred to her absence from the House when important matters are being discussed. It may be that she has quite a lot of other things to do but Parliament should have the first priority in regard to such matters and today at any rate she should have been present here. She is Leader of the House, she is the Prime Minister of the country and she has received a communication from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu which concerns the country in a very serious way. But she does not choose to come here, she does not even send a word, a word of apology, about her absence. This is the kind of thing which the House should not be expected to stomach without the protest which you should convey to her.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको स्मरण होगा कि आपने इसी आसन से यह व्यवस्था दी थी कि जब भी इस तरह का कोई प्रश्न आये तो जो सीनियर मिनिस्टर है उसको सदन में उपस्थित अवश्य रहना चाहिए भले ही उसका उत्तर उसका सहयोगी दे दे। अब कोई ऐसा प्रश्न भी आ सकता है जब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को जवाब देना पड़ जाए। यह तो प्रश्न इस प्रकार का है जिस पर कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को हाउस में मौजूद रहना चाहिए। चूँकि इस समय जबकि यह प्रश्न उपस्थित है प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यहां पर रहना चाहिए और वह मौजूद नहीं हैं तो यह प्रश्न आप कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित कर दीजिए और जब प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में उपस्थित हों तब इस कौलिंग अटेंशन को लिया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तमिलनाडु के मुख्य मन्त्री ने प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिखा है वह पत्र क्या है उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है यह सदन उन के मुंह से जानना चाहेगा। यह सेकंड हैंड इन्फॉर्मेशन हम को क्यों दी जा रही है। जो बात कहनी

हो वह स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री यहां आकर कहें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : प्रधान मन्त्री का जबकि यह अलग झंडे का सवाल मौजूद है हाउस में मौजूद न रहना एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। दरअसल मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पिछले दो, तीन हफ्तों से प्रधान मन्त्री की इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण मामलों के समय सदन से गैरहाजिर रहने की कोशिश रहती है। आज भी जबकि उनको इस समय उपस्थित रहना चाहिए सदन में हाजिर नहीं हैं और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको उन को बुलाना चाहिए। यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इसके विचार के समय उनको यहाँ पर मौजूद रहना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इसको उस समय तक के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दें जब तक कि वह यहाँ पर नहीं आ जाती।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : प्रधान मंत्री को आप अपने मार्शल से यहाँ पर बुलवाइये ...**व्यवधान**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब माननीय सदस्य अध्यक्ष होंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि वह जरूर ऐसा किया करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह मार्शल होंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I will convey your views to the Prime Minister. So far as this Calling Attention is concerned, the Minister may reply to it. Later on, I will ask the Prime Minister to make a statement.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If you are going to convey the message, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He should immediately convey it to her and ask her to be present in the House.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : This Calling Attention can be taken up at 2 O'Clock.

MR SPEAKER : The Calling Attention will be replied to by the Minister. I will convey your feelings to the Prime Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not feelings ; resentment and objection.

MR SPEAKER : I will ask her to be present here also.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, if the Minister is not in a position to reply to all the questions, what is our remedy ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, you should take decisions ; not merely convey our feelings. Who will answer the questions—he or the Prime Minister ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, now that the Prime Minister has come, will you convey our feelings to her ? She does not know what has transpired here.

MR SPEAKER : On this Calling Attention motion hon. Members are seriously objecting to your absence from the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : There were questions in the other House. As soon as the Question Hour there is over, I am coming here. I have not received any message from this House.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Why is the Prime Minister so upset ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Her name is in the Order Paper. Why does she require any message to come here.

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH : She might have become forgetful. But her name is in the list.

MR SPEAKER : When the Minister is busy in the other House, it cannot be helped. After all, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers have to be present in the other House too. So, I do not think this is a matter which should be pursued further. Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, in June this year a proposal was received from the Tamil Nadu Government in which they suggested the design of a standard to be flown by the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the State on their cars and residences. The National Flag and the emblem of the Tamil Nadu Government were both represented on the proposed design of the standard. The State Government were of the view that this standard, while keeping the status of the National Flag, would create a sense of distinction and identity especially when flown on the cars of the Chief Minister and other Ministers and would help to identify the State concerned and give it greater respect in a Federal set up. This matter has wide implications and has to be considered in all its aspects. Government will take a decision on the State Government's proposal after such consideration and consultation with Chief Ministers.

SHRI NATH PAI : It does not require any further consideration. You can reject it straightway.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इसको एकदम खत्म कर देना चाहिए इसमें विचार की क्या बात है।

श्री समर गुह (कन्टाई) : हासूल रशीद के मिनिस्टर की डिजाइन है।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This brings out more than ever before how weak the Central Government has become. The national flag is the symbol of the sovereignty of the country. No enslaved country has a national flag. Many people have laid down their lives for the sake of the national flag. Here is a Chief Minister who has the nerve to suggest that he would put up his own emblem and the national flag would also be given some status and the Central Government comes to the House with the statement in which it says :

"This matter has wide implications and has to be considered in all its aspects."

This is a very serious matter. In many countries there were civil wars and they have

tried to establish integration of the country under one flag. The Central Government seem to think that by simply convening a conference on national integration they can achieve it. So, we would like to know from the Government whether the Prime Minister is prepared to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the letter received from the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu. Secondly, would the government lay on the Table the reply sent to the Chief Minister? This is not a political matter. This is not a matter which the Prime Minister can settle with any Chief Minister. This is a national matter. Therefore, it must be considered by Parliament.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is precisely because this is a national matter that we thought it would be worthwhile to take the views of all the other Chief Ministers and of other political parties as well..... (*interruptions*). The statement read by the Minister specifically refers to "Chief Ministers".

SHRI NATH PAI : Do not encourage the others.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are not encouraging, but when the question is one of national importance, I think, it is better to discuss it with all the Chief Ministers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What is your personal opinion ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not think that it would be right for me to express my personal opinion here.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not a matter for the Chief Ministers ; it is for Parliament and the Government. How is it a matter for Chief Ministers.....(*Interruption*) ? Sir, I am on a point of order. The Prime Minister has told us that it is a matter which has to be taken into consideration with the Chief Ministers. It has shocked us. The Constituent Assembly decided what should be the national flag and it is not left to the State Assemblies and State Governments. It cannot even be given a thought that the Chief Ministers should be heard on this issue

The Prime Minister should firmly lay down the law.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot speak on it.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not ; I am on a point of order. How is it concerned with the Chief Ministers ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think, there is some misunderstanding. The question is not of changing or replacing the national flag. The national flag is there already. Every State has a separate State emblem.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Emblem is different.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Now the Tamil Nadu Government have made a proposal that they should have their own standard, not on par with the national flag but something along with it.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is a stepping stone to that.

आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता वैसा ही हो जाएगा । बदल जाएगा ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अगर वह चीज तय हो गई होती तब आप गुस्से से बोल सकते थे । हम केवल यह कह रहे हैं कि इस देश में बहुत से राजनीतिक दल हैं । अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग दलों की सरकारें हैं । हम नहीं कह रहे हैं कि जो वही कहेंगे वह होगा । लेकिन सटर-स्टेट के इस तरह के मामले में, बातचीत करके निर्णय हो तो उचित होगा ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What is the use of changing it ? The *nirṇaya* was taken a long time back.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Nothing is being changed. This is something different..... (*Interruption*). Another point which Shrimati Mukerjee has raised was about the United States.....(*Interruption*). So far as I know, in the U.S.A., the States do have separate State flags.....

(*Interruption*). Also in other federal set ups.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Sir, if you go through the statement of the Prime Minister, you will find that it is stated there clearly that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has said.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, are you allowing a debate on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anyone other than those whose names are there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am on a point of order.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I also want to raise a point of order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : On a point of order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am raising a point of order on the statement made by the Prime Minister just now.

She says :

"The National Flag and the emblem of the Tamil Nadu Government were both represented on the proposed design of the standard."

That is the crux of the letter written by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, whereas the Prime Minister has said.....(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to convert it into a debate. It is a call-attention motion and only those whose names are there can be allowed.....(*Interruption*).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ । यह जो आपके लोक सभा द्वारा कार्य सूची प्रकाशित की गई है, इसमें बड़ा सीधा प्रश्न है कि तमिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है । पत्र यह लिखा है कि हमें एक अलग झंडा बनाने और उसका प्रयोग

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

करने की इजाजत दी जाए। प्रश्न केवल इतना था। उसके सम्बन्ध में पहली बात तो यह है कि भ्रान्तिपूर्ण उत्तर दिया जाता है कि यह विषय विचाराधीन है। यह जो मांग है यह तत्काल रिजैक्ट हो जानी चाहिए थी। उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने दूसरे राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के लिए एक नया रास्ता खोल दिया है कि उनसे भी विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा। ऐसा करके उन्होंने एक और विद्रोह को आमंत्रण दे दिया कि दूसरे राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री इस प्रकार की मांग करें। आप इस सदन के अध्यक्ष होने के नाते इसकी अनुमति देंगे कि इस तरह से विद्रोह की प्रवृत्ति को देश में जगाया जाए ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have made a speech. There is no point of order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I rise on a point of order. The hon. Prime Minister, while she was replying to the question, said that different States have separate flags. I want to know which State has a different flag. Will she admit that the States should have separate flags ? She just now said that different States have separate flags. You may please see the record. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : She referred to the United States.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : What the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wants is a standard. Even now, the President, the Governors, the Chiefs of Staff, all these persons, are having separate standard. These things have not undermined the solidarity of India. This is a standard for the Chief Ministers. There is no harm in allowing separate standards. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरबचाल बेचगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : 14 अगस्त 1947 को श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज संविधान सभा में प्रस्तुत किया था। इस ध्वज के प्रयोग के सरकार द्वारा कुछ विस्मय बनाए गए हैं और उनको प्रसारित भी

किया गया है। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री या मंत्री कब और कहां इस झंडे को फहरा सकते हैं इसके बारे में नियम हैं। राज्यों के कार्यालयों आदि पर यह झंडा फहराया जाता है। अब जो मांग उठी है, वह जितनी खतरनाक है उससे कहीं अधिक खतरनाक है वह उत्तर जो दिया गया है। मांग यह की गई है कि राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री या मंत्री अपने अलग-अलग झंडे लहरा कर निकलें। इससे पहले भाषायी प्रान्त जब बने तो उनका कई लोगों ने दुरुपयोग किया और अलग-अलग लिनिवस्टिक नेशनैलिटीज का नारा दिया और इस तरह से भारत के विभाजन का रास्ता खोलने की कोशिश की। उसके साथ ही अलग झंडे की मांग और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। इसमें दो तीन बातें पैदा होती हैं।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का सम्बन्ध है, इसका फैसला संविधान सभा एक बार कर चुकी है। संविधान सभा को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज प्रस्तुत किया गया है और इसके बारे में नियम निर्धारित किए गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की ओर से उन नियमों को प्रसारित किया गया है और उन नियमों में यह बताया गया है कि कहां राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को लहराना चाहिए और कहां नहीं और इसका क्या औचित्य है। अलग-अलग राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाकर यह तय करना कि उनके अलग-अलग स्टैंडर्ड होंगे, यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। इसका निर्णय राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री नहीं कर सकते हैं। झंडे के बारे में यह जो मांग उठी है इसको तुरन्त और तत्काल रद्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए था। किसी का भी अलग झंडा नहीं होना चाहिए।

परन्तु हमने पहले से देश में कुल गलत परम्परायें डाली हुई हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर में हमने अलग झंडा स्वीकार कर लिया। वह एक गलत परम्परा हमने डाली। इसके अलावा भारत के राष्ट्रपति के निवासस्थान, राष्ट्रपति भवन पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के बजाय राष्ट्रपति का झंडा लहराता है। यह भी गलत परम्परा है। वहां

पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज लहराना चाहिए। इसी तरह से गवर्नरों के राज भवनों पर भी अलग झंडा लहराता है। यह भी गलत परम्परा है। वहां भी राष्ट्रीय ध्वज लहराया जाना चाहिए। सारे देश में केवल एक राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, ही लहराया जाना चाहिए।

उसके साथ ही एक और भी बात है। प्रान्तों में अनेक दलों की सरकारें हैं। राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और कांग्रेस पार्टी के झंडे समान हैं और इससे बड़ी भ्रान्ति पैदा होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तमिलनाडू की बात है। आप कहां से कहां पहुंचे गए हैं।

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : अगर कोई मंत्री दूसरे दल का यह झंडा फहरा कर निकलता है तो भ्रान्ति पैदा होती है कि यह कांग्रेस का झंडा है। इसलिए कांग्रेस पार्टी को तिरंगा झंडा नहीं लहराना चाहिए। उसको अपने लिए एक अलग झंडा बनाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय ध्वज से मिलता-जुलता झंडा इनको नहीं रखना चाहिये।

यह जो मांग है इसके बारे में मैं कैंटोगोरिकल एश्योरेंस चाहता हूँ कि देश में किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो सब के लिए एक ही झंडा होगा और वह राष्ट्रीय ध्वज होगा और राष्ट्रपति से लेकर मंत्री तक सभी इस झंडे को ही फहराएंगे ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वास्तव में वह जो मुख्य सवाल कर रहे थे, वह सवाल नहीं है। (व्यवधान) लेकिन उसमें दूसरी बातें भी उन्होंने कही हैं। उनका मुख्य प्रश्न यह था कि राष्ट्रीय झंडे की क्या जगह है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी को कहा है, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज की जो जगह निश्चित हुई है, वह वही है और उससे ज़रा भी उस को कम करने या हटाने का प्रश्न तो उठ ही नहीं सकता है। इस में बिल्कुल दो रायें नहीं हैं—न यहां पर और न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में ही दो रायें हैं। उन्होंने

अपना एक अलग स्टैंडर्ड मांगा है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के कुछ नियम हैं। जैसे, उसको खास दिनों पर घरों पर फहराते हैं, इंडिपेंडेंस डे और रीपब्लिक डे पर, मोटरों पर भी ... (व्यवधान) इस बारे में जो भी नियम हैं। इस वक्त मैं यह नहीं कर रही हूँ कि उनकी मांग ठीक है या गलत। वह प्रश्न नहीं है। (व्यवधान) उनका प्रश्न केवल यह है कि वे जो मांग कर रहे हैं, इसका मतलब अपनी स्टेट से राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को हटाने का है, ऐसा नहीं है। जहां तक स्टैंडर्ड या एम्बलेम का प्रश्न है, जैसा कि अभी एक सदस्य ने कहा है, यहां बहुत से हैं। अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा है, कि वक्तव्य में लिखा है कि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज कोने में होगा। आप ने देखा होगा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में भी कई झंडों में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज कोने में होता है। लेकिन ये जो स्टैंडर्ड या एम्बलेम या पिनेंट हैं—उस के अनेक नाम हैं—, वे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज की जगह नहीं लेते हैं—वे उस के अलावा होते हैं।

यह सवाल नहीं है कि स्टेट जो कहे, वही हम मान लें। लेकिन हमने यह परम्परा ज़रूर रखी है कि जो भी स्टेट-सैंटर की बात हो, हम उसके बारे में स्टेट से बात करके फैसला करें। पहले भी तामिलनाडू गवर्नमेंट से कई दूसरी बातों पर हमारी राय सहमत नहीं लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ कि हम बिना उनसे बातचीत किये कोई फैसला कर दें या उनको जवाब दे दें। हम हमेशा उनसे बातचीत करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने राजभवन और राष्ट्रपति भवन का भी प्रश्न उठाया है। इन सब बातों पर इसके साथ ही कन्सिडरेशन हो रहा है।

SHRI NATH PAI : This is a federal relic.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : ठीक है। इसी कारण अगर अब उस को हटाना है, तो राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल से बात करनी है। हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। (व्यवधान) मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यहां पर सदस्यों ने जो

[श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उनका भी असर पड़ेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा खतरनाक मामला है। प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि वह मुख्य मंत्रियों से पूछेंगी। अगर सारे मुख्य मंत्री मिल गए कि हमें अलग झंडा चाहिए, तो क्या होगा ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI RANGA : Sir, there were fourteen Parties in West Bengal. So there will be 14 flags there ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, if we are going to allow a separate flag for each State.....

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I am raising a point of order on this very important subject. Please hear me. The subject is very important. Please don't try to stick to an ordinary rule but relax the rule and allow a free and fuller discussion.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, if we are going to allow a separate flag for each State, the one-ness of the country will not be there. Separatist tendencies will emerge. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has said that by having the National flag on their buildings and on their cars they feel that they will not get the dignity they want. I will read out what the Prime Minister has said.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Please don't put in words which are not there.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : This is what she says :

"...when flown on the cars of the Chief Minister and other Ministers and would help to identify the State concerned....."

not only identification

".....and give it greater respect in a federal set up."

Greater respect. That is by having the national flag they won't have greater respect :

This is the answer given by the Prime Minister. Sir, in 1946, when the composite Bombay State was having a separate flag, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said : "You cannot have a separate flag ; you can only have a National Flag." And, from that time onwards, they are not using that separate flag. They could ask the Congress Government in the State not to use the separate flag. When that is the case, what right have they got to permit other States now to use their own separate flags ?

Sir, in Kashmir we have allowed separate flag for the Kashmir State. This is the thing which has created all these troubles for us. If only the Central Government had taken action earlier to rectify this anomaly and asked them to use the national flag, all these troubles would not have arisen.

Now, Sir, each State Government has got a separate emblem, only to use it on their letter-heads, but not separate flags, as stated by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister.

If this is going to be allowed, tomorrow, the Communist Party Government in Kerala will ask for a flag containing the sickle and the hammer ; some other Government will ask for a sickle and some other thing in their flag. Some may ask even the Chinese flag. The Prime Minister will allow even Russian flag to be used. That is why, Sir, I am against all these separate flags. The Prime Minister wants to continue in power. That is why she has not said 'No' to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister. She could have said 'No' to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister. She did not say 'No' because she wanted DMK support. So she has not said so. *(Interruption)* What is this *Parkalam* ? *(Interruption)*. Why should she consult the Chief Minister.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Hon. Member is certainly entitled to have his own opinion on the letter written by Tamilnadu Government. But, he cannot impute motives on the activities of Members here. I want a clear ruling from you on this point. In respect of whatever he said, I vehemently condemn his attitude, Sir. We are functioning as Members of Parliament and nobody can attribute motives to us. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : He has no right to indulge in such kinds of accusations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If the Prime Minister has said 'No' to them, I would not have attributed motives. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want a clear ruling from you. He has said something imputing motives to us. We are functioning as Members of Parliament inside the House ; whatever may be the difference of opinion, he is certainly entitled to have it, but he certainly cannot attribute motives to us. I do not attribute any motive to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What is your ruling, Sir ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order. The Hon. Member said when he spoke that he did not want a separate flag for any one, and that he wanted only national flag. That it a different matter. But the whole thing is this—the Hon. Member has said something against a particular political party. When I said something in this House against the particular Government functioning in U.P. that was expunged from the proceedings. I only want you, Sir, to give your ruling on this matter. My submission and my point of order is this : Is it open to any Hon. Member to cast such an aspersion on a particular political party ? I understand their anxiety ; I appreciate their anxiety because their flag is in dispute. I know it, but the whole thing is this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not expected to hear everything when so many Members are speaking simultaneously. So, I am very sorry that I cannot give any ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can expunge it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : My point of order is this.....

AN HON. MEMBER : He has already raised his point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got as strong a throat as Shri K. Lakkappa has.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Because I cannot catch your eye, therefore, I am catching your ears.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The hon. Member is entitled to have any opinion on this question. I concede his right to attack the party as such. Let him come to Tamil Nadu and let him attack the DMK there and get the mandate of the people. I am not worried about that. But is it proper for him to impute motives to the members of the DMK functioning inside this House ? He has said that we are supporting the Prime Minister because the Prime Minister is supporting the Tamil Nadu Government. This is an extraneous thing.

This means imputing motives or making allegations against the functioning of hon. Members hear. So, I am raising this point of order. I submit that this is a clear breach of privilege of this House because he is attributing motives to our functioning inside this House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I support the contention of Shri Sezhiyan that the hon. Member has no right to malign the Members who are working as a political party here.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard his point of order.....

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapattinam) : Where is the point order ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It is for the Speaker to give his ruling and not for the hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER : He was elucidating his point and in the course of that, he made certain references. But I do not think that he went out of the way. He was just elucidating and giving some examples that if they do it, others will also do it and so on.

SHRI NATH PAI: That was done yesterday throughout the debate.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: But he has said that we are supporting the Prime Minister because the Prime Minister is supporting the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I rise on a point of order. Is it permissible for a Member to continue to lecture for minutes and hours together on a calling-attention-notice where he is permitted to ask only a question? I want your ruling on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: His point of order is correct, and I shall not allow him to go on lecturing now. Let him ask his question now.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am sorry. I do not want to attribute any thing to the party. But I only wanted to show that the Prime Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes, he says very simple things in a very controversial manner.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Prime Minister is not telling them 'No'. If she had said 'No' to the Tamil Nadu Government, we would not have attributed any motives to the Prime Minister. If she wants to continue in power or not, she must have the interests of the country at heart first.....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to his question now.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am putting the question. Have I no right to put my question? I want to know from the Prime Minister whether, if she continues in power or not, she is going to have the country's interests a first and uppermost in her heart in deciding the national flag issue. I have put only one question and I want an answer from her to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not treat it as a question. The Prime Minister need not answer it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is irrelevant.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: It is perfectly relevant and it is a most important question. I want to know whether she is going to remain in power or not, she will keep the country's interest or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I want to know what reply she has given to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and whether she will lay on the Table the letter and her reply.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If the reference is to the correspondence, the answer is 'no'.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: The reply has been given on the floor of the House. She cannot say 'no' to the House. She has to lay the correspondence on the Table. We will have it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: In order to safeguard the interest of the country, what reply has she given and what is she going to do about the flag issue? I have put several questions.

MR. SPEAKER: The question asked is whether she is prepared to lay on the Table the contents of the letter written by her.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The contents of the letter have already been explained. We have given them in our statement to the House. We do not normally lay the correspondence with the Chief Ministers on the Table of the House. There is nothing special in this case.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Only when a matter concerns national security the disclosure of which will be against public interest, it cannot be laid on the Table. There is no national security involved in this. Therefore, it must be laid on the Table.

AN HON. MEMBER: Public interest.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No, no.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना है। मामला गम्भीर है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर गम्भीर चर्चा हो। किसी पक्ष को उत्तेजित नहीं होना चाहिए। अभी प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि सरकारों से जो हमारा पत्र-व्यवहार होता है उसे हम सभा-पटल पर नहीं रखते।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Normally.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को याद होगा कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने एक डाकघूमंट्री दिखाने के बारे में जो विरोध पत्र भेजा था आप के निर्देश से मंत्री महोदय को वह सभा पटल पर रखना पड़ा। प्रधान मंत्री यह तो नहीं कह सकती कि पत्र-व्यवहार दिखाना जनहित में नहीं है। सचार्ड तो यह है कि यह पत्र जून में प्राप्त हुआ था और इस प्रश्न का इस सदन को उत्तर मिलना चाहिए कि अब तक इस सदन को अंधेरे में क्यों रखा गया ? जून में पत्र मिला था, जुलाई बीत गई, अगस्त बीत गई और इस सदन को बताया नहीं गया। यह समाचार मद्रास से प्राप्त हुआ। आप कहिए कि उस पत्र में क्या है तो पूरा पत्र वह पढ़ दें या पूरे पत्र को सभा पटल पर रख दें। इसमें किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। नामेली तो नहीं रख जाता मगर यह मामला गम्भीर है।

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not going into the merits of the case.

The Prime Minister claimed the privilege that since the correspondence is between the Government of India and the State Government, it is not customary to lay it on the Table. The only justification for withholding documents from the House—there are well-laid and good conventions and precedents in this respect—is that Government must satisfy you that disclosure will be against public interest.

Either she establishes that the correspondence between her and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is of such a nature that its disclosure will jeopardise the national interests, or alternatively you will have to direct her.

Let me quote a precedent. The same question was discussed in the House when Pandit Pant was the Home Minister. There was a correspondence between the then Governor and the Home Minister. The Home Minister who was very astute and shrewd tried to throw the responsibility on the Speaker when the House demanded the telegram be placed on the Table of the House. This can be discovered from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. Eventually the telegram was laid on the Table of the House, and it was on a very vital issue.

Therefore, I submit to you that either the Prime Minister should claim that it is against the public interest, or alternatively the correspondence should be made available to us.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As I said, most of what the Chief Minister has written is incorporated in the statement and our reply has already been given. The matter has wider implications, and that also has been mentioned in the reply. The question will be decided in consultation with others. That is where the matter is at this stage. There is nothing in this particular document that cannot be divulged, and as I said we have already divulged it. The question is that if we make this a normal practice.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Not normal.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :...The Chief Ministers may feel inhibited from conveying views which they want to put in writing.

SHRI NATH PAI : They talk to you on the telephone.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह प्रश्नान मंत्री तय नहीं कर सकती हैं, यह निर्णय आपको करना है।

SHRI NATH PAI: You have to decide whether it will be against public interest.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It must be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप फैसला कीजिए ।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का उत्तर आप द्वारा दिया जाना चाहिये, प्रधान मन्त्री कैसे दे सकती हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: If it is claimed to be a privileged document, I will look into it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It has not been claimed.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of other matters which cannot be divulged.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: She has not said so.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You are trying to protect her, she has never said this.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There is nothing in it, and therefore it should be placed.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into this.

SHRI RANGA: I am glad that you have acceded to our request at least in part by offering to look into this particular matter. I would like to draw your attention to one or two things that have happened in the past. My hon. friend has already referred to a telegram.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not disagree with what they have said. If I disagree, then you need elucidate it. I do not disagree.

SHRI SHRI GHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): She is not unwilling either.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then you direct the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): The allegiance and loyalty of every patriotic Indian to the National Flag which was accepted by the Constituent Assembly is total and cannot be compromised with. In the last couple of years the federal character of our Constitution has been put to a very severe test. Our Constitution is two decades old. Reference was made to some of the federal set-ups in the world and particularly to the Constitution of the United States of America which is a Federal State. We also claim that we are a Federal State. Still, we have a unitary set-up. In the USA every State has a Flag of its own. I am not saying that we should emulate or copy whatever is done in the USA. I would only humbly submit that we should not read motives into the letter that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister. The approach to the Flag, the attitude to the Flag, has got to be rationalised in this country.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee made a caustic reference to the dispute that is going on about the Flag between the two Congress Parties. We are not concerned with that.

We are also familiar with the flag.....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If one Member says something, he should be prepared to hear the other side also.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: We are also familiar with the flags that are being flown by the rajahs and maharajahs and with the flags that are flown by the big matathipathis in Mysore and elsewhere. We are also familiar with the flags that we fly as representatives of political parties. The loyalty of the Tamil Nadu Government and of the Chief Minister to the national flag, to our Constitution could not be impeached by anybody.

Having said so, I should like to ask from the Prime Minister whether she is going to

initiate steps to rationalise the approach to our national flag vis-a-vis the letter of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : May I report that the question is not of the flag but that of a standard. As for rationalisation, I have already said that so far as the Raj Bhavans and other standards are concerned, we are looking into the matter.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. CASHEW CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding setting up of the Cashew Corporation. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-4012/170]

AUDIT REPORT, 1969 AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS 1967-68 OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

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, Posts and Telegraphs, 1969 (Hindi version under article 151(1) of the Constitution read with sub-section (3) (ii) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4013/70].
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs. for 1967-68 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4014/70]

INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (POSSESSION) AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : On behalf of Prof. Sher Singh I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 :—

- (i) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2179 in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1969.
- (ii) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2281 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4015/70]
- (2) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-4016/70]

12.48 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1970, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1970, in the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1967 :—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Eighteenth" substitute "Twenty first"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—
for "1967" substitute "1970".

[Secretors]

- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1970, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1970, in the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1969 :—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Twentieth Year" substitute
"Twenty-first Year"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—
for "1969" substitute "1970"

Clause 5

3. That at page 4, line 11,—
for "1969" substitute "1970".

- (iii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1970, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

Motion

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention of Water Pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of prevention of Water Pollution Boards, for conferring on such Boards functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses

consisting of 36 members ; 12 members from this House, namely :—

1. Shri Nawal Kishore.
2. Chaudhary A. Mohammad.
3. Shri M. H. Samuel.
4. Shri Balram Das.
5. Shri Baharul Islam.
6. Shri Kalyan Chand.
7. Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur.
8. Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda.
9. Shri G. A. Appan
10. Shri Salil Kumar Ganguli.
11. Shri U. N. Mahida.
12. Shri M. M. Dharia.

and 24 members from the Lok Sabha ;
that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.49 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. STUDENTS PARTICIPATION IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNIVERSITIES

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V.)

RAO : The question of students' participation in the affairs of the Universities has been under consideration of the University Grants Commission and the Government of India for some time. The Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in April 1969, had recommended that as the question of students' participation in University/College statutory bodies was related to the larger question of University/College governance, it should be referred to the Working Group to be set up by the University Grants Commission to consider the governance of Universities and colleges and allied matters.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors, the University Grants Commission set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar to consider issues relating to governance of Universities and Colleges. The Committee is *inter alia* considering students' participation in the University/College affairs. The Committee invited the views of the State Governments, Vice-Chancellors, teachers, etc. Members of the Committee visited the Universities of Delhi, Patna and Osmania also and met teachers, students, and some Members of Parliament and others interested in the problem. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. The Government will take further action in this regard in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

I may add that in February 1969, Shri Madhu Limaye, M. P., had introduced the Central Universities (Students' Participation) Bill in the Lok Sabha. The purpose of the Bill is to put the students' unions in the Central Universities on a statutory footing and to provide for their managing committees, powers, etc. The Bill also seeks to provide that the Court, the Academic Council and such other University bodies as may be specified by the Court, shall consist of such number of representatives of students' union as may be specified by the Statutes of the University. The Motion for circulation of Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill for eliciting opinion by arch 2, 1970, was adopted on April 3, 1969. A report of the opinions received on the Bill has been presented to the Lok Sabha.

I would like to assure the House that I shall give high priority to the consideration

of the question of student participation in the affairs of the Central Universities in the light of the recommendations that the U. G. C. may make after considering the Report of the Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : In that statement we thought the hon. Minister would say something about the Ordinance issued by the Chief Minister of U. P.

We have been waiting so patiently. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow any question to be put on the statement.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (कलकत्ता) : हमने प्रोसीजर पढ़ लिया है, उसमें यही है कि बयान के बारे में हम सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं। हम सवाल नहीं पूछ रहे हैं लेकिन हमारा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तो सुन लें। एक तरफ विश्व-विद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों को ये हिस्सा देंगे और दूसरी तरफ उनके संघ मारे जायेंगे—इसपर भी कुछ कहना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Rao to make another statement.

12.51 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS IN BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : According to telephonic information obtained from the Banaras Hindu University, the University has suspended all its classes for three days from August 19 to August 21, 1970. The office of the University will also remain closed today. Examinations for B. A., M. A. and Technology courses scheduled to commence from August 25 have been postponed and will now be held from August 31, 1970.

The University has taken this step to save students from inconvenience in coming

[Shri V. K. R. V. Rao]

to the University from the city due to the possibility of disturbed conditions therein.

Life in the University is reported to be normal.

12.51½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE COFFEE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, on behalf of Chowdhary Ram Sewak, I move the following :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.52 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1970-71, DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, AND STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up item 10, namely, General Discussion on the Revised Budget for West Bengal, 1970-71, item 11, namely, Discussion and

Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Revised Budget for West Bengal, and item 12, namely, Statutory Resolution for approval of the continuance of the Proclamation in relation to West Bengal.

Six hours have been allotted for the combined discussion on these three items.

The Demands are before the House.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved.

Now, there are hardly 10 minutes left ; they may send the slips up to 2.30.

Now, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, with your permission,—

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be raised now.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Could we give a go-by to the rules framed under the Constitution ? The question is this. Please look at the Order Paper of the day. The Order Paper says, "General Discussion on the Revised Budget....." and secondly, "Demands for Grants". It is for the President to sanction it under article 357(1) (c)—

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister move it, and then you can raise the point.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : How can we discuss it ? Whatever is in the agenda cannot come before the House now. How can he move it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be moved first. (*Interruption*) Let there be something before the House.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The agenda is before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is before the House. Let the Minister move.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, on behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I move the following resolution :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970, in respect of West Bengal issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st October, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The Resolution is before the House. There is going to be a combined discussion. You can move the other things also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The budget has already been presented to the House. I have already made my speech. Now the discussion is to start.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Article 357 (1) says :

"(1) Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

(c) for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament."

This is being brought forward under article 357 (1) (c). Can we not expect that in the agenda paper, the resolution will be in terms of the wording of the Constitution ? Expenditure has already been incurred. President has allowed it. Now it is to be sanctioned by Parliament. But it is being presented in a form as if the money will be spent afterwards, after it is sanctioned by

Parliament. Actually expenditure has been incurred pending sanction by Parliament. Therefore, it should not have been brought forward under this but under some other provision whereby we sanction expenditure already incurred without sanction.

The proclamation was issued on 19th March 1970. It was placed before the House. If there was a resolution and an Act delegating authority to the President was passed. The Assembly of West Bengal was dissolved. That was another proclamation. Whatever they may say, it is a proclamation varying or adding to the former proclamation. But that has not been laid before the House and there has been no resolution approving of that proclamation. They may say that the Governor did it. But the Governor has no powers. Whatever the Governor does, he does it on behalf of the President under the Constitution. It is a proclamation varying the previous proclamation and it must have been laid before the House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The earlier proclamation issued by the President has already been approved by the House. Unless it was so approved, it could not continue for more than 2 months. Now, this resolution before the House does not seek approval of the House for any new proclamation. It only seeks that the earlier proclamation approved by Parliament should be continued for a further period of six months.

13 hrs.

So far as the budget is concerned, the budget has already been presented to the House. It is not as if the budget is being presented today. The House is already seized of it. Today's order paper says that the discussion on the budget has to start. I am not presenting the budget. The budget was presented some time back. Only the discussion is to commence today. As far as I can see, there is nothing in this point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The point has not been grasped. The presentation of a budget is absolutely a different

[Shri Nath Pai]

thing from what has been authorised to be done by the President under article 357 (1) (c) and the member has pointed out a very subtle distinction. Since the expenditure was already incurred, it should be presented in a different form from that of a budget.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This is a very serious matter. It should be referred to the Attorney-General.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We took legal opinion about it and, Sir, you also were satisfied on this point. The budget has already been presented.

MR. SPEAKER : The earlier proclamation was already approved by this House. So, the discussion will continue after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE : BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SOME HON. MEMBERS : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ? What things have happened between 1 and 2 O'Clock ? Many things do not happen in this country.....(Interruption)

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय—

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : एक बजे भी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर था। उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ था।

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : आइटम्स 13 और 14 पर डिस्कशन समाप्त किए। बगैर दूसरे प्रस्ताव को बीच में किस प्रकार लिया जा रहा है उस बहस का उत्तर अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है। पांच घंटे अभी बाकी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस बहस को क्यों अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया है ? क्या कोई वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ हैं या रिजर्व बैंक का कोई कानून ऐसा है कि जब तक इसको नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक पेमेंट नहीं होगा, धनराशि नहीं मिलेगी ? उस बहस को लिया जाना चाहिए और उसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : बात यह है कि पांच घंटे गवर्नमेंट ने उसके लिए रखे थे। मजबूरन उसको बीस घंटे देने पड़े हालांकि हमारी मांग थी पहले कि सात आठ घंटे दिए जाएं। लेकिन वैसे न कर मजबूरन इनको 20 घंटे करने पड़े। अब एक टैक्नीक बरता जा रहा है ताकि मिनिस्टर जवाब न दे और इनका पोल न खुले। चाल यह है कि इसको लटकते जाओ। बीच में लैंड ग्रेब मूवमेंट जो है उसको ले लिया गया। वह भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय था, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। अब बंगाल के बजट को लिया जा रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमें डेफिनिट बताया जाए कि किस दिन मिनिस्टर जवाब देंगे ? कल यह होगा, सोमवार को होगा, कब होगा। इसको सस्पेंस में न डाला जाए।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, the Government should give a definite assurance as to when this item will be taken up and finished. They should give a definite assurance that it will be finished by Tuesday next.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : कल मैं हरिजन लोगों के सवाल पर एक मिनट बोल चुका हूँ। वह मेरी बात अधूरी रह गई है। परसों और सोमवार छुट्टी है। कल हाफ डे होगा। आज और कल इनका यह बजट दो तीन घंटे चलेगा। यह बजट पूरा हफ्ता अगला लेगा। रेलवे का बजट

भी आया। हरिजन लोगों का सवाल अगर अगले सप्ताह में नहीं लिया जाता है तो वह अगले सेशन में चला जाएगा। बाहर तो इन लोगों के साथ अन्याय होता ही है लेकिन हमें डर यह लग रहा है कि शुक्ल-मिश्र-पाण्डेय मिल कर यहां भी अन्याय कर रहे हैं, इनके अधिकार छीन रहे हैं। कब आप इसको लेंगे? बजट वाला जो प्रस्ताव है, इसको आप पोस्टपोन करें। कल यह बहस हो। इस मामले को आज लिया जाए। अगर बजट पास कराना ही है तो 1-2 घंटे में करा लें और उसके बाद इस मामले को लिया जाए। कल जरूर हरिजन वाले मामले पर बहस हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the first place, this point should have been raised before item Nos. 10, 11 and 12 were taken up. At that time, it was not raised. It is only a continuation of what we started before we adjourned for lunch. Now that stage is over. The House has agreed to take up this business.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि दिल्ली के सभी राजनीतिक दलों की एक बैठक हुई जिसमें यह मांग की गई कि दिल्ली को भी स्टेटहुड दी जाए जैसे हिमाचल को या मणिपुर को दी जा रही है। यहां की आबादी, यहां का रेवेन्यू, हिमाचल, मणिपुर आदि से कहीं अधिक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में कोई बयान दे और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : एक बात से हमें बड़ी ठेस लगी है, बेहद दर्द हुआ है। कल साढ़े पांच घंटे तक डिबेट हुई। एक मिनट के लिए ही रेडियो पर अंग्रेजी न्यूज में और हिन्दुस्तानी की न्यूज में इसका जिक्र किया गया। बड़ी भारी तौहीन उन्होंने भारत की वैजेंटरी की है। मैं प्रोटेस्ट करता हूँ, इसके खिलाफ। आज हो

गया, आगे ऐसा हुआ तो हम बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made your point.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : साढ़े पांच घंटे किसानों की बात हो और रेडियो पर उसका जिक्र तक न हो, इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। वेकार की बातों का जिक्र कर दिया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आपने समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि अशोका होटल में कल से हड़ताल शुरू हो गई है अनिश्चित काल के लिए—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will be coming before the House tomorrow with a list of business for the next week. You can suggest all these things to be taken up.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपोजीशन पार्टीज की जो मीटिंग हुई, उसमें मणिपुर को स्टेटहुड देने के बारे में कानसेन्सस आफ ओपीनियन था।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आल-इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में शुरू से हमारी शिकायत रही है। आल-इंडिया रेडियो की हमेशा यह कोशिश रहती है कि उस कार्यवाही का, या उसके उस पोशन का, कोई समाचार न दे, जिससे हम सम्बन्धित होते हैं, या जिसमें हम भाग लेते हैं। कल जो बहस हुई थी, उसका समाचार कल रात को नहीं दिया गया, सिर्फ आज सुबह दिया गया है। इस सदन में ऐसी बहुत सी बातें होती हैं, जिनके बारे में देश को जानकारी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन आल-इंडिया रेडियो उनका समाचार नहीं देता है। खासकर जिस बात से हम लोगों का, या मेरा, सम्बन्ध होता है, वह उस पोशन को काट देता है। शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स सम्बन्धी बहस को कब पूरा किया जाएगा? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को इन्टेरिम रिलीफ देने के सम्बन्ध में बहस अभी खत्म नहीं हुई है। वह बहस भी पूरी की जानी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I suppose the Business Advisory Committee will meet and take note of all these things.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस बात पर रूलिंग दीजिए कि आप एक अधूरी बहस को छोड़ कर किसी दूसरी बहस को कैसे ले सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. (Interruptions) Order please. Please listen to me. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said that you have agreed to my ruling. My ruling was that this should have been raised before this item was taken up. This item has already been taken up and we are in the midst of it. Therefore, this question cannot arise at this stage. That is my ruling.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : लंच से पहले जब श्री शुक्ल ने बजट पेश किया, तो कई लोगों ने आपत्ति की। वह बहस नहीं हो सकी है। अभी हम उस पर आपत्ति करने वाले थे। अभी पहली आपत्ति पर अध्यक्ष का रूलिंग नहीं हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The budget was presented to the House four days ago, not to-day.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : लेकिन अभी उस पर विचार शुरू नहीं हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा कि सदस्य पंद्रह मिनट में अपने नाम भेज दें। यह विषय बीच में क्यों लाया गया है ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने किस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों सम्बन्धी बहस को टाल दिया है। यह जान-बूझ कर बदमाशी की जा रही है। कोई सूचना नहीं दी जा रही है कि कब उसका उत्तर दिया जाएगा। अधूरी बहस को पूरा किये बिना दूसरा विषय कैसे लिया जा रहा है ? इस बारे में क्या प्रोसीजर है ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाहर हरिजनों को पीटा जाये और यहां उनके अधिकारों को खत्म किया जाए, यह कहां का न्याय है ?

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बता दीजिए कि किस नियम के अनुसार कार्य-सूची में तब्दीली की गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is very irregular. I have explained the position that the stage for taking up this question now does not arise. Of course, you can take it up with the Business Advisory Committee. (Interruptions) By shouting nothing will be gained. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the rule regarding arrangement of the Business of the House. It is the duty of the Speaker. Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure says :

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine"

This has been done by the Speaker. Therefore all these points are out of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Has the Leader of the House been consulted or not ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस बहस का टाइम हाउस ने तय किया था। हाउस बड़ा है, कार्य मंत्रणा समिति छोटी है।

मोलहू प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सूरज भान के प्रस्ताव पर बीस घंटे पूरे किये बिना दूसरा विषय नहीं लिया जा सकता है। कार्य मंत्रणा समिति इस सदन के निर्णय और सभापति महोदय के रूलिंग को कैसे बदल सकती है ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उस चर्चा का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। आप दूसरी चर्चा कैसे ले सकते हैं ? (व्यवधान) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't want to hear any more submission on this. Nothing will go on record.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने कट मोशन के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Speaker has announced a decision that upto 2.30 P.M. Members can send intimation of the notice of Cut Motions which they would like to move. They can do it uptill 2-30 P. M.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He wants you to waive that ; he wants your permission as a special case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he has given notice, that will be considered, if it is within the time limit permissible.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नाराज हो रहे हैं। हम भले ही नाराज होकर बोलें, लेकिन आप को नाराज नहीं होना चाहिए। आप या श्री रघुरामैया बतायें कि हरिजनों के सवाल पर कब बहस होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not getting annoyed. When 2 or 3 Members speak simultaneously I am not able to follow anything. Then, the Members speak at the top of their voices. They do not listen to what the Chair tries to put across to them.

Now, it is true that debate is inconclusive, and there are more than 6 hours still left. It is the desire of Shri Molahu Prasad and many other Members that that debate must be taken up and must be concluded. I think that that is a very legitimate desire, and Government should take note of it and must do it at the earliest opportunity.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद सभ्य तो उनसे बतलवा दीजिए कि कब लिया जाएगा। संसद कार्य खंडी बंटे हैं, वह उत्तर क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? उनसे उत्तर दिलवाइए...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member says that I am annoyed. But when a Member does not.....

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इस चर्चा को कब पूरा कराएंगे, समय बता दीजिए ..(ब्यवधान) हम सिर्फ समय जानना चाहते हैं कि इस चर्चा को किस तारीख को कब लिया जाएगा .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think it is a very weighty thing that I have said. It is almost a direction to Government that they should try to take it up at the earliest opportunity and finish it up.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यथाशीघ्र की कोई परिभाषा है ? आप तारीख बता दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why does he not follow what I am saying ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यथाशीघ्र क्या होता है।

(Shri Molahu Prasad then left the House)

14.22 hours.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET 1970-71,
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS AND
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE-
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION
TO WEST BENGAL—Contd.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What has happened to the point of order which had been raised just before the House adjourned for lunch and this debate on the West Bengal budget was about to begin ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has begun.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Srinibas Misra had raised a point of order which had not been disposed of.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the Speaker had disposed of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Speaker had not disposed of it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Speaker has given his ruling already.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Srinibas Misra had raised a point of order under article 357 (1) (c) of the Constitution. I want to know what the position regarding that is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This has not been brought to my notice either by the office or by anybody else. Therefore, I assume that the point has been disposed of because it is not pending. This has been disposed of. Now, the hon. Member wants to raise an issue on that. Shri Srinibas Misra is not here and he is not pressing for it. That means that he himself is satisfied with the ruling that has been given and that is why he is not here. If he were not satisfied, then he would have been the first person to take it up. So, why should Shri Indrajit Gupta take up his cause now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : That is not the right procedure. If anybody raises a point of order, he may be present in this House or may not be present, but that point of order is now the business before the House, and the House has to decide it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him kindly understand me. My main point is that Shri Srinibas Misra himself is not present just now ; he had raised that point ; the very fact that he is not present to press his point is an indication that he was satisfied that the point was settled.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : It might be an indication, but it is a matter of fact to be ascertained. Has or has not the ruling been given in this matter ? Is the ruling pending and is the Speaker to give it later on ? For, if the matter had been raised, we do not depend upon Shri Srinibas Misra continuing to be present in the House. The House is in possession of a certain matter raised rightly or wrongly. So, the point of the matter is that the fact has to be ascertained as to whether the ruling has or has not been given. I can understand your difficulty, Sir, because you were not in possession of whatever was said by Shri Srinibas Misra or

anybody else over the point of order. But if that point of order is sought to be pressed now by others because of the absence of Shri Srinibas Misra, I expect it would be incumbent upon you to give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I have been saying. If it is Shri Indrajit Gupta's case or the case of Shri Samar Guha to raise a point of order, I am prepared to listen to that. But if their case is that it is not complete, then I think it is complete.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : The record should be looked into. If the point of order had not been disposed of, the House has got to dispose of it first. The presence or absence of Shri Misra who raised it is not material. This is a simple point. Somebody ought to be there in charge of the record and it should be looked into to ascertain the fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am informed by the office that the point was raised and the Speaker settled it by saying that it was not a point of order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : On a point of clarification. I have been waiting for a long time to hear from the Chair some elucidation of the reasons which lead to a certain conclusion. Are we to take it that before the lunch hour the Speaker settled it by saying there is no point of order and goes away and the point is disposed of ? It cannot happen that way. Some reasons have to be presented to the House. I have been waiting for a long time for the Speaker—I do not mind having to say this—to give some sort of ruling even reading out a well-thought-out script. But a mere statement that there is no point of order is not certainly the way of dealing with points or order raised by hon. members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two things. One is whether a ruling has been given and the point disposed of. I have ascertained from the Table that a ruling—whether you are satisfied with it or not is a different matter—has been given and the matter settled. If any member wants to raise another point of order, I am pre-

pared to listen, but it must be a fresh point of order.

श्री विष्णु मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक मिनट मुझे कहने दें। इस देश में 45 करोड़ किसान रहते हैं। लैंड ग्रेब मूवमेंट पर कल साढ़े पांच घंटे यहां बहस हुई। कुछ लोग जेल भी गए हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is again grabbing time. They have got into the vicious habit of grabbing everything.

श्री विष्णु मिश्र : आप जरा एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। जो रेडियो है हमारा वह सारे देश का रेडियो है। यह सावरेन बाड़ी का रेडियो है, किसानों के बारे में उसने कुछ नहीं कहा। किसानों को क्या तकलीफ है, क्या उन की ग्रीवांसेज हैं, क्या इस पर चर्चा हुई, यह कुछ उसने नहीं कहा। तो सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग को डायरेक्शन दें कि किसानों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो तो उसको प्रसारित किया करें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Am I to understand that in the absence of Shri Misra if I or any other hon. member wants to raise it, he can do so ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not be Shri Misra's point of order as it has been disposed of. If he wants to raise his own point of order, I am prepared to listen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am prepared to raise it because I would like to have some elucidation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Is it the same point of order or a fresh one ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does not matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Under art. 357 of the Constitution, a particular procedure is prescribed for the exercise of legislative powers under an emergency proclamation issued in the name of the President. According to this, a Proclamation was made im-

sing President's rule on West Bengal, and as per the requirements of the Constitution, that was brought before the House for its approval, and the House gave its approval. That Proclamation contained two elements. One was the proclamation of President's rule.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : It was the same objection which was raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am listening, not he.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The second component of that was that the State Assembly should remain suspended—it was not dissolved, but suspended. Subsequently, on the 16th July, a further order was issued by the Governor of West Bengal. He is not entitled to act except in the name of the President. He is acting in the name of the President under the delegation of power. He has issued an order dissolving the Assembly which up to that time had only been suspended. Therefore, the effect of this new order is to modify the earlier Proclamation when President's rule was first imposed in the month of March, which had been brought before the House and approved by the House. The Proclamation of 30th July modifies the earlier Proclamation of the President by providing for not suspension, but dissolution of the House. The point is why that Proclamation or order which was issued in the name of the President has not been laid on the Table of the House for its approval. It has not been brought here. That is the point we are raising. We are exercised about it.

The Budget is going to be discussed, but before that the second Order and Proclamation of 30th July dissolving the State Assembly has to be laid before the House for its approval and approval has to be taken before we can proceed further in such a matter pertaining to the finances or the administration of that State. That has not been done.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Actually, the point that has been raised by the hon. Member does not relate to the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Budget of the State of West Bengal because that Budget was presented four months ago and appropriation etc., has already been made. Actually the point relates to the Proclamation that was issued by the President earlier, and that was later on amended by dissolving the Assembly which was suspended earlier. So, here the Proclamation which was first issued by the President has already been approved by the House. That Proclamation which has already been approved by the House is only sought to be extended by the present motion. Therefore, the Proclamation has not been brought before the House and approval of it is not being asked for. The Proclamation has already been approved, and only extension of that Proclamation is being asked for. That is the limited point. This was also explained to the Speaker, and he was pleased to say that there was no point of order in this. Therefore, he directed, before the House adjourned for Lunch, that after Lunch the Budget debate would be resumed.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I was rather mystified by what the Minister said, because we have heard reference to two Proclamations, the second one an amending Proclamation. The amending Proclamation which was dated 16th July brought about a change qualitatively and quantitatively in the State of thing which the earlier Proclamation, which we approved, laid down. If we are acting only on the basis of the original Proclamation which we had approved much earlier, are we to take it that what happened in the meantime did not happen, or what? Are we to take it that the Assembly is revived, that this was an act of forgetfulness on the part of the administration? I cannot understand it. There has been a Proclamation on the 16th July substantially amending the earlier Proclamation, but the second Proclamation has never come before the House, and it is on the basis of the second Proclamation that we can go on in regard to the discussion of the Budget. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE
Referring to the answer given by the Minister of State, may I ask what he is trying to point out? He is referring to Item No. 12. It says :

"This House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970, in respect of West Bengal....."

It does not refer to the Proclamation dated 19th March as modified by the Proclamation dated 16th July. My friend here was not correct when he said that the Governor did it. It was an order of the President. The Governor is just an agent of the President. Therefore, the Proclamation of 19th March as amended by the Proclamation of 16th July ought to be the subject matter of the motion, and the Proclamation of 16th July ought to have been brought before the House before this Item No. 12 was brought. If we are really to discuss the Budget, this House has first to approve the resolution. It is very right and proper that the President acted. But the President acted when the House was not in session. When the House is brought into session this ought to be brought immediately to the notice of the House. The Assembly is not only suspended now; it is dissolved. Parliament is duty bound to consider this position and take a decision. It may be actually correct. But it does not exist in law unless it is brought to the notice of the House and the consent of the House is obtained. Maybe, Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla may have a majority on his side. But that is not to be presumed till the House gives its decision. So long the House has not given its decision on the Proclamation issued in March and modified on 16th July, you cannot proceed with the other things, and discuss items 10 and 11. It is a wrong procedure to discuss all things together, as Panini put Swanam, Yuvanam and Megavanam yunam in a very peculiar way. It might have been done for a long time. Even item 12 does not say 'old proclamation as modified by the proclamation of 16th July 1970.'

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
Modification or no modification, it would not make any difference as far as the budget of West Bengal is concerned.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA (Phulpur) :
On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When one point of order is being discussed, you cannot raise another point of order. Whether you agree with him or not, he is speaking on this point of order and there cannot be another point of order within a point of order, as a wheel within a wheel. We cannot go on in this way. If hon. Members have any submissions to make, they can do so, but after this point of order is disposed of.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Hon. Members will remember that the first proclamation was issued sometime in March. The budget has been presented in a revised manner; demands for grants were passed for an interim period of four months because at that time we said that there was no time to revise the budget and so we took the interim approval of the House. After that we have brought forward the revised demands here. Assuming that the Assembly was dissolved but only suspended, it would not have made any difference whatever if we continued the debate on the budget demands of the West Bengal Administration because that assembly had been suspended. The fact that it had been dissolved, instead of remaining suspended, does not make any difference as far as the budget is concerned.

Mr. Kunte raised another point that the resolution should have read 'Proclamation as amended, etc.....'. There can be some force in that point but I am not talking about that matter at all. I am limiting myself strictly to the requirements of this House, as far as the budget discussion is concerned. I say that the Budget was discussed in this House and the appropriation for four months was approved by this House and only a revised budget has now been put forward and since the earlier proclamation was approved by the House, there is no question of another approval before the budget is brought forward for discussion.....(*Interruptions*.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members will kindly hear me. I should like to draw their attention to the Proclamation of the President issued on 19 March 1970.

In that, certain provisions of the Constitution have been suspended. It is very clear in the proclamation. It says: "The

operation of the following provisions of the Constitution in relation to that State is hereby suspended....." It mentions specifically clause 1 of article 174; it has not suspended clause 2 of article 174. It has not been suspended. Therefore, the Governor in dissolving the legislature is acting within this provision of the Constitution - 174 - which has not been suspended. Therefore, I feel that when he acts under this provision, it is within his constitutional right, acting as the Governor of the State, and it is not necessary for the proclamation to be brought before Parliament for the second time.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मेरा बहुत ही नम्रता से निवेदन है। आपकी रूलिंग पर हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not on the same subject; the ruling has been given.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं शुक जी की बात पर एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि पहले वहाँ की असेम्बली सस्पेंड की गई थी और अब डिजाल्व की गई है, इससे बजट पेश करने में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन जब असेम्बली सस्पेंड की जाती है तब एम० एल० एज० को तनख्वाह दी जाती है सरकारी खजाने से और जब असेम्बली डिजाल्व की जाती है तो कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिए बजट में फर्क पड़ता है। अगर फर्क पड़ता है तो उस समय का बना हुआ बजट और अब जब असेम्बली डिजाल्व की गई है तो उसमें से एम० एल० ए० की तनख्वाह वाली मद निकाल कर रखी गई है—इस बात का जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will be part of the discussion of the budget, and when you speak on the budget, kindly bring out those points if you like. Now, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I raise another point of order. The point of order is this. Please look at the list of business. It has been said that items 10, 11

[Shri Samar Guha]

and 12 will be taken together. Now, the hon. Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, has said that there is some force in the argument that the words "as amended" should have been put in the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have explained the position.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The words "as amended" are not there. If it is not there, my objection is that these three items cannot be taken together. Only item Nos. 10 and 11 can be taken together but not item No. 12.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I say again you are a professor and you understand things as much as I do if not better. (Interruption) Order, order. When these things were taken up before lunch, it was agreed by the whole House that all these should be taken together. You should have raised this point at that time, and not now. That is my only appeal. Kindly let us go on. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very sorry ; it may be my fault. But I want to draw your attention to this : whether this is constitutional. Also, I would like to know whether the precedence as is followed is permissible. It may be my fault ; it may be anybody's fault that it was not raised at that point of time. But my question is, especially as it has been stated that the words "as amended" could have been put, and since those words are not there, whether all these three items can be taken together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give any decision or any ruling at this stage. It was the unanimous decision of the House to take them all together. Whether the House acted rightly or wrongly, is a different question altogether. But this House is supreme ; it had agreed to discuss all these three items together. Whether it was rightly or wrongly done, is a different question. Therefore, that question cannot be raised now.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): The House can also decide otherwise now. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. How can the house change it now ? The House, I believe, has acted in a responsible manner.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It can change it now. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a responsible House, it is not possible for the House to take one decision one hour ago and take the opposite decision one hour later.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : From your ruling given earlier, do we take it that the amending proclamation is quite redundant and there is no necessity either to bring it before the House, and that we are under no obligation under the Constitution to approve or amend a proclamation and that this House can take note factually from newspaper reports about the dissolution of the West Bengal Assembly and that our procedures henceforward here would be conducted in that light ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying that. What I am saying is that as article 174 (2) has not been suspended by the proclamation of the President in March, the Governor had acted on that only. It was not necessary for this particular action—the dissolution of the West Bengal Assembly—that it should be brought before the House and approved by the House. That was my only point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Even in yesterday's order paper only the discussion of the reports about scheduled castes and tribes was there. Suddenly today morning we find that the West Bengal budget would be taken up today. The result has been that I have not been able to submit any cut motion, because even up to 8 P.M. yesterday our impression was that this budget will be taken up next week. Why should I be deprived of tabling cut motions ? Therefore, you should permit our tabling cut motions.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार अपनी तरफ के मोहान या अवेन्डेमेन्ट बाबिरी स्टेज पर भी लगती है।

लिखकर के सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है और आप उसको मंजूर करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से दख्खवास्त करूंगा कि वे अपना मोशन एज अमेंडेड करके लायें, हाउस उसको टेकअप करे और तब हम आगे बढ़ें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रेजोल्यूशन पर बहस होनी चाहिए इसलिए आइटम 12 को आइटम 10 होना चाहिए और आइटम 10 को आइटम 11 होना चाहिए—इस तरह से हम ज्यादा कंसिस्टेंट होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have disposed of this point of order. It is the same thing as raised earlier.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : The statutory resolution reads :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March 1970.....”

That proclamation dated 19th March 1970 has been circulated to the members. Does it exist as it was? You have decided that the Governor acted under article 174 (2) (b). The Governor did not act; the President acted. Under the proclamation, wherever it is said as ‘Governor’ it must be read to be President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am concerned with the procedure of the House. I am not concerned with the interpretation of the Constitution. Whether under article 174 (2) the Governor acted as Governor or the President acted through the Governor... these are matters of constitutional interpretation with which I am not concerned just now. I am concerned with the regulation of the procedure and the discussion. I have given my ruling on this.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Please hear me fully. I am sorry that the Chair now rules that the Chair is not concerned with the Constitution. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said I am not concerned with the interpretation of the

Constitution; I did not say that I am not concerned with the Constitution.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : On Page 3 of the paper circulated it is mentioned :

“Any reference in the Constitution to the Governor shall, in relation to the said State, be construed as reference to the President.”

So, here we have to include “President”. This is dissolution by the President. If the Governor has done it without saying “on behalf of the President” then the dissolution itself is illegal. He has done it as a deputy of the President. So, if the President has varied the proclamation, it is the proclamation as varied that has gone into this, that has come into this. The proclamation dated 19th March has been varied by a further proclamation. But what is being sought to be approved is the proclamation dated 19th March, which is non-existent, which has been varied. So, the proclamation as amended should come for approval.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is his interpretation. I have given my ruling. That proclamation definitely mentioned that certain articles of the Constitution stand suspended. That proclamation has not said that this particular article of the Constitution stands suspended. As long as it does not my own ruling is that the Governor is acting under his constitutional responsibility of proroguing or dissolving the Assembly.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I regret to say that it is a wrong interpretation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, what is your ruling on my suggestion that the time for moving cut motions should be extended till 11 a. m. tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to give me some time to consider it.

DEMAND NO.—4—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

IMr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax."

DEMAND NO.—2—9—LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue."

DEMAND NO.—2—76—LAND REVENUE OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments."

DEMAND NO.—2—92—LAND REVENUE —PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND HOLDERS, ETC, ON THE ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue—Payment of Compensation of Land-Holders,

etc, on the abolition of Zamindari System."

DEMAND NO.—3—10—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,52,00 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of State Excise Duties."

DEMAND NO.—4—11—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Taxes on Vehicles."

DEMAND NO.—5—12—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Sales Tax."

DEMAND NO.—6—13—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1971, in respect of Other Taxes and Duties."

DEMAND NO.—7—14—STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Stamps."

DEMAND NO.—8—15—REGISTRATION FEES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,78,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Registration Fees."

DEMAND NO.—9—16—INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Interest on Debt and other obligations."

DEMAND NO.—11—8—PARLIAMENT, STATE/UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Parliament, State/ Union Territory Legislature."

DEMAND NO.—12—19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of General Administration".

DEMAND NO.—13—21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Administration of Justice".

DEMAND NO.—14—22—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Jails."

DEMAND NO.—15—23—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,99,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Police."

**DEMAND NO.—16—26—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS FIRE SERVICES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services."

**DEMAND NO.—17—26—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS-EXCLUDING FIRE
SERVICES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments-Excluding Fire Services."

**DEMAND NO.—18—27—SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Scientific Departments."

DEMAND NO.—19—28—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,31,29,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Education."

DEMAND NO.—20—29—MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,21,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Medical."

DEMAND NO.—21—30—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,70,44,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Public Health."

**DEMAND NO.—22—31—AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,85,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture-Agriculture."

**DEMAND NO.—22—95—AGRICULTURE
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT
AND RESEARCH**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,96,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agri-

culture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

DEMAND NO.—23—11—AGRICULTURE—FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture—Fisheries."

DEMAND NO.—24—33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND NO.—24—124—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,82,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Animal husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme."

DEMAND NO.—25—34—CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of Co-operation."

DEMAND NO.—25—35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Industries."

DEMAND NO.—26—96—INDUSTRIES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

DEMAND NO.—27—35—INDUSTRIES—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Cottage Industries."

**DEMAND NO.—27—96—INDUSTRIES—
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—COTTAGE
INDUSTRIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries."

**DEMAND NO.—28—35—INDUSTRIES—
CINCHONA**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,49,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Cinchona."

**29—37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION
SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

**DEMAND NO —29—109—CAPITAL
OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL
EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

**DEMAND NO — 29—LOANS AND
ADVANCES UNDER COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL
EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT WORKS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

**DEMAND NO.—30—38—LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,73,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, in 1971 respect of Labour and Employment."

**DEMAND NO —31—39—MISCELLANEOUS
SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORG-
ANISATIONS — WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,44,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes."

DEMAND No.—32—39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—EXCLUDING WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes."

DEMAND No.—33—42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes."

DEMAND No.—33—43—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,81,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)."

DEMAND No.—33—44—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,83,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)."

DEMAND No.—33—98—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes."

DEMAND No.—33—99—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,000 be granted to the President out of the

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multi-purpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)."

DEMAND No.—33—'00—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multi-purpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).

DEMAND No.—34—50—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,05,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Public Works."

DEMAND No.—35—51A—GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Greater Calcutta Development Scheme."

DEMAND No.—35—106A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme."

DEMAND No.—36—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Ports and Pilotage."

DEMAND No.—37—57—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Road and Water Transport Schemes."

DEMAND No.—37—114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER SCHEMES TRANSPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes."

DEMAND NO—38—64—FAMINE
RELIEF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come to course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Famine Relief."

DEMAND NO.—39—65—PENSIONS AND
OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Pensions and other retirement benefits."

DEMAND NO.—39—120—PAYMENTS OF
COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Payments of commuted value of Pensions."

DEMAND NO—40—67—PRIVY PURSES
AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers."

DEMAND NO—41—68—STATIONERY
AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

DEMAND NO.—42—70—FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Forest."

DEMAND NO.—43—71—MISCELLA-
NEOUS.—CONTRIBUTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Contributions."

DEMAND NO.—44—71—MISCELLANEOUS-SPORTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Sports."

DEMAND NO.—45—71—MISCELLANEOUS-CIVIL DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,21,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Civil Defence."

DEMAND NO.—46—71—MISCELLANEOUS—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure."

DEMAND NO.—46—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,-63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works."

DEMAND NO.—47—71—MISCELLANEOUS-IRRECOVERABLE LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS WRITTEN OFF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,-67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off."

DEMAND NO.—47—71—MISCELLANEOUS—EXPENDITURE ON PERSONS DISPLACED

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons."

DEMAND NO.—47—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works—Expenditure on displaced persons."

DEMAND NO.—47—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances to displaced persons."

DEMAND NO.—50—98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER PROJECT SCHEMES—DAMODAR VALLEY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,22,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Damodar Valley Project."

DEMAND NO.—51—103—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works."

DEMAND NO.—52—24—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading."

DEMAND NO.—54—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,53,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances by States/Union Territory Governments."

The Demands for Grants are before the House. Hon. Members may now move the cut motions.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 51A—Greater Calcutta Development Scheme be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop and modernize Calcutta (1)].

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 28—Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to announce pay scales of teachers particularly Primary School Teachers according to the recommendation made by the Pay Commission (2)].

"That the Demand under the Head 28—Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the amount for promotion of education amongst educationally backward people (3)]

"That the Demand under the Head 28—Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

[Failure to start a girls college at Cooch-Behar (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head 29—Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase allocation for Rajarhat T.B. hospital at Cooch-Behar and also to provide electric connection there (5)].

"That the Demand under the Head 35—Industries—Cottage Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start industries like sugar, paper etc. in North Bengal (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head 35—Industries—Cottage Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start industries like cigar and cement factory in Cooch-Behar district (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head 38—Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to offer unemployment benefit or allowance to all able-bodied persons willing to work (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head 38—Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide larger opportunities for unemployed persons (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head 39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations-Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward classes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the amount of scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42—

Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include North Bengal rivers like Teesta, Jaldhaka, Raidak, Torsha and Mahananda, in the Master Plan for flood control (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42—Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include the scheme for protection of Bheladanga, Rajarhat, Malerjhar and Cooch-Behar town in the district of Cooch-Behar from erosion and damages (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42—Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include scheme for a large-sized thermal power project in North Bengal (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head 23—Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to institute judicial enquiry into gruesome murders which took place at Pasharirhat in Cooch-Behar in March last (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42—Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide power in the rural areas for energised pumps to facilitate irrigation (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42—Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct embankments at Kaljani river for effective flood control and erosion in the district of Cooch-Behar (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head 50—Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include the Manshai River Bridge Project in the district of Cooch Behar in the new schemes (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head 50—Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include new schemes for construction of roads in Cooch-Bihar District to connect interior village areas such as Scheberhat to Gosanimar, Maruganj to interior villages, Majhirband to Burabari extending to Ichaganj with a bridge over the river Seuli (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head 50—Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a Bridge over the river Kaljani on Dinhata-Chilakara Road in the district of Cooch-Bihar (19)].

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have spent nearly 50 minutes on procedural questions. As a consequence, I have practically forgotten what I want to say. Having been made to stand and sit so many times, physically I am so tired that I do not know what I will say and what I will not say.

We are now discussing the West Bengal budget. It is for the first time that the Central Government is placing before Parliament the West Bengal budget, because the first budget placed before the House after President's rule was the one prepared by the last Bengal Government. The President's rule was promulgated in Bengal under very extraordinary circumstances. Ordinarily, the democratic Constitution is not suspended; it is done only in extraordinary circumstances.

As the UF government failed to rule, as law and order did not exist, there was a general demand from almost all the parties that that government should be ended and a presidential rule should be promulgated and this was done last March. When President's rule came there was a general expectation that there would be a radical change for the better in the administration in Bengal. Now five months have passed. I would have presumed that the government would have thought it

fit, before bringing up the budget, to place before the House a report about the achievements of the Bengal Government for the last five months—in what respects this government is better than the previous government, in what respects the law and order situation has improved, in what respect the industrial—Commercial situation has improved and so on. These are very important questions to which we have no answer at all.

During the period of the previous United Front regime the atmosphere was one of extreme violence. I hope I am not wrong in saying that sedulously an atmosphere of violence was fostered by some political parties. As a result, there was complete chaos. If I were to analyse the causes of lawlessness, I would say that firstly there was a general spirit of violence all over. People were generally prone to resort to violence. Suppose there was a street accident or fight between two people. Immediately some people would surround them and start violence.

Thus there was a general atmosphere of lawlessness.

Secondly, there are group rivalries among the anti-social groups. These lead to a big fracas. A big element of lawlessness is due to these.

Then, there is political lawlessness which I would define under three categories. There is the political violence of the Naxalites. Theirs is not sporadic violence. They are well thought out. The Naxalites are well trained people in terrorist methods. They have planned objectives before them. By their hit and run tactics they are always able, even up to date, to commit violence first. The police is not able to do anything; it usually comes later on after the violence has been committed. The very serious side of it is that they are well equipped with arms—arms imported from Pakistan and China, arms taken from the Army and arms manufactured locally.

Then, there have been inter-party clashes leading to a great number of murders. The collection of arms is carried on by different political parties. I do not want to

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

go into the figure of murders of members of political parties because this matter has been debated in this House so many times besides there are Members from Bengal who will enlighten us further on this subject.

Thirdly, the cult of the bomb has been sedulously nurtured. Again and again we find reports in the papers about explosion of bombs; material for bomb-making has been discovered in this place and that. Even at a place like the RG Medical College, recently when they raided the college, they found in the store of canteen so much material for bomb-making that a thousand bombs could have been manufactured. They found besides hand grenades and other materials. They also discovered that that medical college was being used as a place of shelter for wagon breakers. That goes to show to what extent the law and order situation has deteriorated in Bengal.

As far as the economy is concerned, I may go into the details at a later stage but I would say one word that economy in Bengal is at the point of complete disintegration. That was the situation when the Governor took over.

When the Governor took over we had great expectations. People heaved a sigh of relief. They thought, at last the people of Bengal would be given some semblance of peace, some protection and some security for which they had been trying for a long time; that they would be given an opportunity to lead a peaceful life. The Governor said, "I am going to give a cleaner administration; I will control the situation." For a very brief period immediately after that there was a slight constraint on the anti-social and lawless elements. But within a very short time that constraint was removed. Why was it removed? Because the Governor made a statement that the police would act with "restraint" and would not "interfere with political activity". These two are very good maxims which we do want to follow in a democracy. But what is political activity in Bengal? Is Naxalite activity and deliberate organised violence political activity? Does democracy recognise such activity as political activity to be allowed without let and hindrance? As soon as the Governor made these remarks, again lawlessness cropped up

its head and the result was greater lawlessness.

We see all kinds of clashes, armed and unarmed, on the streets of Calcutta as also in various parts of Bengal, every day so much so that when the Prime Minister paid a flying visit to study the situation, while the Prime Minister was discussing very well protected in the Government House with the people as to what should be done to control the law and order situation of Bengal, the law was being broken in various parts of Calcutta and other parts of Bengal. The police had to shoot in several parts of Calcutta on that very day when Madam Prime Minister was present there.

The officers are thoroughly demoralised. They do not know how to carry on their work because they are not sure that they will get Government protection necessary in order to carry on their work with firmness and strength.

In the rural areas during the joint front period, an atmosphere of total anarchy had prevailed due to their grand programme of land grabbing and land distribution.

Today, the Central Government is responsible before India for all that happens in Bengal. You cannot blame the Bengal Government alone. Today the Prime Minister, who happens to be the Home Minister, is ruling Bengal. Today, all of you who are sitting in front of us are carrying on the administration.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): That is your grievance.

15 hrs.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I have no grievance. I shall be very happy if you can bring peace and order in West Bengal. That happens to be my State also. You will get concerned when Shiv Sena carries on depredations a little more in Bombay.

Recently, when the Advisory Committee on West Bengal consisting of Members of Parliament discussed whether the Preventive Detention Act should be promulgated

or not, under the pressure of Members, the then Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, took a very laconic attitude saying, "If you do not want it, I will not have it." What does that show? That shows the Central Government is refusing to share its responsibility vis-a-vis the West Bengal situation. That shows the Central Government—please mark these words.....is using West Bengal Government as a pawn in the politics of self-preservation of the Central Government. They want the support of the Communist party here. In order to achieve their ends, they do not want to do anything in West Bengal. They do not want to uphold law and order there. That is why West Bengal is allowed to go from bad to worse. So much so, that even the ordinary police powers that they have got are not being used. In the last six months, the situation of riot prevails in many areas in Calcutta, but till now, Section 144 has not been promulgated in these areas. Why, may I know?

There are other causes also for the break down of the law and order there, apart from the political causes. The other causes are riots, inadequate and callous type of rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal. The money is spent no doubt. But the money is not properly spent. The programmes are not properly executed as the distress of the refugees continues. Then, another cause is prevalence of acute economic distress. There is acute unemployment. There is acute food shortage. On account of acute food shortage and restrictions on food movements, open smuggling of foodgrains is a normal practice in Calcutta as a result of which the fear of the machinery of law enforcement has completely gone. If this kind of lawlessness becomes more prevalent, it will become a permanent feature. Even ordinary crimes go undetected. Therefore, the whole of Calcutta city is held to ransom by criminals, by anti-social elements and by lawless elements and the Police is unable to do anything. The administration is pulverised and made ineffective.

About the land-grab movement, the less I speak about it the better. The entire rural area is in anarchic state.

After the President's Rule, we thought there will be some change. Let us take only one area of administration, the area of educational institutions of West Bengal. Within a fortnight of the Governor's taking over the administration, a spate of attacks on educational institutions was launched by the Naxalities which still continues. I shall mention only big incidents in the big institutions, the Shivpore Engineering College, the Durgapur Engineering College, the Jalpaiguri Engineering College and the Jadavpur University where from the time when the Gandhi Centre was attacked, on 15th April, to this day the trouble is going on. The police was posted outside Jadavpur University sometime in April, but it failed to improve the situation. Upto this day, the examinations have been postponed. Normal life has not been restored there. These are the instances in only some of the big institutions. Then, take the medical colleges, similar situation prevails there. The scheduled examinations could not take place and, again and again, they have been postponed. The Vice-Chancellor has been gheraoed, the Principals have been beaten up, and the staff and teachers have been beaten. The libraries have been burnt and the buildings have been burnt. All these things are going on without check. The police, usually, arrives after the affair is over.

What has happened in the academic world of Calcutta? The new academic year has started. The boys are coming for admissions. But the old academic year is not over. The examinations have not taken place. What will be the situation vis-a-vis the current academic year, God alone can say.

Let me now come to the general administration. As far as the general administration is concerned, it is a notorious fact that during the Joint Front regime, there was a large infiltration, of Marxists in the Government services.....(*Interruption*).

The first United Front Government.....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
 सदन की कार्यवाही चल रही है और यह पीठ

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

करके बैठ हुए हैं। यह बहुत बुरी आदत है। आप उनसे कहिए कि वह ऐसा न करें। वह हिन्दुस्तान भर को तालीम देंगे और तहजीब सिखायेंगे।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He is listening very carefully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member is right. I would humbly request every Member to kindly help in maintaining silence, order and discipline in the House when another hon. Member speaks and secondly, I think it will not be proper for any hon. Member to show the back to the Chair. (*Interruptions*). I am making a general request. That is not to-day. It has happened many times. I have noticed it many times. Very often I quietly tell them. I would make a general appeal to everybody.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I was just mentioning what was the situation of the general administration in Bengal. Again and again there have been strikes, and *gheraos* by the Government servants in Calcutta and in every place. I do not want to go into the details of them because all of you know. But, what is the cause? The cause is that during the United Front Government, a large number of people were recruited as temporary servants. This recruitment was not ratified by the Public Service Commission. Later on, an attempt was made to get it done. Why was it done? Because under the U. P. Government five important portfolios were held by Marxists Ministers. These portfolios were Home, Labour, Land, Land Revenue, Food and Agriculture, Rehabilitation and Education and all these temporary appointees were mainly people belonging to the cadres of the Marxists who were inducted into these departments to create an atmosphere of lawlessness and indiscipline even within the Secretariat and Government offices. It is expected that there should be greater discipline in the Government departments because without their help Government cannot function.

Sir, the same thing happened in the

Police. No less than a person than the former Police Commissioner said that three police personnel in *mufti* were murdered. But they were murdered due to the information given by such people who were already in the Police services who betrayed their comrades because they were not their true comrades.

What is the Police discipline in Bengal? About that we got an inkling when on the death of a policeman, the police attacked the Assembly. To-day I want to congratulate the Bengal Police because to-day we got the news in the newspaper that Kanu Sanyal and his party have at last been arrested. That is something good. But along with it comes the news that the Police have come upon a huge collection of arms and ammunitions. Where from these arms and ammunitions have come? How did they come to collect them? The Government have to answer that. Plus there is another news that Kanu Sanyal went to Tibet, got his training and returned. As far as his going to Tibet and coming back is concerned, that reply is not to be given merely by the State Government. It has to be given by the Central Government because borders are not the responsibility of the State Government. Borders are the solemn responsibility of this Government. The newspaper says :

"According to authoritative sources in Calcutta Mr. Sanyal visited Tibet for talks with Chinese officials shortly after his release. On his return from Tibet he toured Assam and Tripura to strengthen the party's foundation in the area."

Sir, without let or hindrance these people were allowed to work against the interests of the country and our Government keeps sleeping over it. Not only is this Government sleeping over our right when our foreign neighbours, our so-called friends infringe upon them, but they cannot even take care of the internal situation. They cannot take care of Indian citizens who are working against and betraying the country.

Now, to come to the economic situation, again and again it has been said that capital has not flown from Calcutta. This change

has been repudiated. But I know it for a fact that at least six big concerns with the permission of the High Court shifted their factories from Calcutta. So many of other commercial and industrial concerns have shifted their offices from Calcutta over which there was so much of agitation in the State and propaganda in the Bengali papers. A sure indication can be found in the figures of the organized labour. The figures of organized labour have been systematically going down for the last few years. That shows that factory after factory is closing down in the State.

Another indication is, how many new companies have been registered? 1966-67 was the year when the largest number of new companies were registered, namely 356. The figure declined in 1967-68 to 244 and subsequently it declined still further. I do not want to go into these details now because of lack of time. I hope some of my friends who speak later will go into these aspects. What is the cause for all these things? It was the direct result of prevailing insecurity. This was the time when Bengal economy could have picked up from the recession from which it was suffering during the last few years. We could have taken advantage of the upward swing to register an economic recovery. But this could not be done due to labour restlessness, widespread lawlessness and labour indiscipline. Today Bengal is languishing due to fall in tempo of industrial development.

The other day I read in the newspapers an item where Calcutta City was described as a 'dying' city. Sir, we look upon Calcutta as a centre of all our cultural activities; we are proud of our cultural heritage we had in the past looked at Calcutta with pride; but today Calcutta is being described as a "dying city". Because of widespread lawlessness and labour indiscipline, normal life has totally vanished. We hear from people, not irresponsible people, who say, let us "write off Bengal". I would like to say that if Bengal is "written off" then the whole of India may as "well be written off". Industrially Bengal is and has been so very important for the country, particularly for the eastern region. Bengal has two steel plants, rich deposits of metallurgical coal are found there, and half of India's heavy engineering capacity is

installed there. That is why we have to think twenty times before we can think in terms of writing it off."

I would like to refer to a Memorandum which was submitted by the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Prime Minister in which they said that they would cooperate for the development of West Bengal and Calcutta. The first prerequisite they said is was the maintenance of law and order. They promised help to establish industrial townships, in the development of housing projects and in the elimination of *bastis*. They said they would help in take over of sick mills and setting them right. They would start various companies for industrial development. They suggested improvement of transport and asked that more LIC funds for housing and other schemes be released for Bengal. These were their concrete long-term and short-term proposals put up before the Government. I would like to know what has been done in response?

Let me now say a few words about the functioning of the Public Sector.

Public Sector projects are not the responsibility of the State Government; they are the responsibility of the good gentlemen sitting in front of me. Only in today's paper, we see an account of the state of affairs, prevailing in Durgapur, given by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat to his Consultative Committee. I will only give a few glaring facts from that statement. It says:

According to a note circulated among members of the committee. 475184 manhours were lost at the Durgapur steel plant as a result of disruption of work in 1969-70. During the period there were as many as 33 gheraos, 159 demonstrations, 368 illegal work stoppages, 927 slowdowns and 3798 cases of refusal to work.

There has been tremendous indirect loss on account of careless handling of equipment, negligence of maintenance, etc. These may cause damage to the plant ultimately and reduce its span of useful life.

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

Against the planned production target of 312,000 tonnes of ingot steel for April-July 1970 output was only about 224,000 tonnes. The plant has been incurring an estimated loss of more than a crore of rupees every month.

This is the achievement of Durgapur plant which has been given by no less a person than Shri Bali Ram Bhagat only yesterday. I would like to tell my Leftist friends that if they are very eager that we should go all out to nationalise our industries, let us have all factories under the public sector, but it is then incumbent upon them, and it is a challenge to them to see that the public sector functions properly.

What is the malady in Durgapur? I am more than sure that Shri A. K. Sen will throw more light on it, because he has only recently visited that place. It is due to the manner in which the Leftists, though the so-called labour organisations, which are only politically motivated, are creating disturbance and disruption in the working of the factory. It has become impossible for the plant to work.

Only the other day, during the Question Hour, from a question asked by Dr. Maitreyee Basu, it became clear that some trade union workers had been arrested on murder charges. Because of these arrests the workers had gone on strike. If this is the manner in which the public sector units are going to function, I am sure India will fly far away from developing the public sector and she would rather like to have industrial development through other means.

There is one feature in the budget which I like, and that is that at least some amount has been allocated for the development of Calcutta under the Calcutta development scheme. It is a known fact that Calcutta has been a scandal; Calcutta has become a crying shame. Whoever has gone there has seen that Calcutta is becoming a dump-heap. It is not a fit place for people to live in. We must radically change all the municipal facilities there in order to make the life of the people clean, healthy and happy. This matter has been discussed *ad nauseum* so that we are now

sick of the words 'Calcutta development'. At least Rs. 20 crores has been at least earmarked for this purpose. Let us hope that while the government is under the President's rule, they will not only show figures on the budget papers but there will be some actual progress of work. I think the amount of Rs. 20 crores is quite inadequate yet even with Rs. 20 crores, if a beginning can be made and some progress can be registered in the matter of improving Calcutta. It will give some satisfaction to the people.

This budget fails to evoke in us any enthusiasm. It fails to assure us that the big problems of Bengal are going to be dealt with in all seriousness by the Government. I charge the Government that they have been utterly careless and indifferent about the welfare of the people of Bengal. Again and again, we have demanded the removal of the Governor who has shown lack of ability to govern, who has been inefficient, who has been hesitant, who has shown vacillation in every respect and who has amply shown that he cannot carry on the difficult task of conducting the administration of Bengal; that Governor is still continuing there, in spite of the wishes of large sections of people and members of this House and in spite of the resolution passed by the members of the CONG-I in Calcutta. Let the Prime Minister consult her own people who are in Bengal and ask them whether they consider that under the rule of Mr. Dhavan, Bengal will have peace, Bengal will have stability and Bengal will progress; if she can assure us that this can be done then I withdraw whatever I have said; but if her own party members tell us that this cannot be done by Shri Dhavan, then I charge Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she is not doing it because she wants to curry favour with those who are supporting Mr. Dhavan; that is why Mr. Dhavan cannot be removed even though his continuance is to the detriment of this sorry and unfortunate State of West Bengal.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West): Our Constitution conceived of President's rule as a purely temporary and emergency measure. Therefore, a budget introduced during the currency of President's rule must necessarily be largely dominated by this fact namely that it is a budget for meeting a

temporary phase of governmental life. Nevertheless, I must congratulate the Finance Ministry on bringing forward certain measures of long-term development at least into the picture. I intend to dwell on this a little later, because what I want to emphasise in the very beginning is the one problem which now overshadows every other, namely the law and order problem that prevails in West Bengal today.

I entirely agree with Shrimati Kripalani when she said that unless law and order improved and came to normal, it would be impossible to talk of making any improvement in any sphere in West Bengal. That is true of any State, much more true today of West Bengal than anywhere else. Whatever may be said, whatever facts may be doled out to the public, the fact remains that a state of nervousness grips the entire State, a sense of uncertainty overshadows every normal facet of life, as a result of which it was no wonder that every unit of industry has been trying to shift at least part of its establishment outside West Bengal, a fact which has pained us very deeply, pained everyone, not merely those like us who come from West Bengal but everyone who has the interest of the whole of India including West Bengal in his heart. I have known of industries owned and run by Bengalis who have been trying frantically to get lands in Delhi, Haryana and other places at least for the purpose, as they say, of opening a second front. Why this eagerness to make a second front outside West Bengal? The only reason is that there is not that confidence in the preservation and continuance of peace and law and order which there was in olden days.

I remember in olden days irrespective of party affiliations, we used to voice the problems of West Bengal, mainly economic, arising predominantly from the fact of partition which had let loose millions of people on the soil of West Bengal, bringing in its wake misery and destitution, the problems of health, education and unemployment, every problem springing from this vital fact of partition of the well-organised State that Bengal was in olden days, and followed by our neighbour, Pakistan, not keeping its promise to look after minority interests.

In the Western part of the country, the problem was solved by large-scale transfer of population so that there was not that fastering sore somewhere which was oozing out poisonous blood all the time into the periphery and the interior of India.

What happened? Contrary to our experience in the western side, from East Pakistan streams of refugees having been coming in ever since partition and they have been a constant source of uncertainty and anxiety in the economic and other facets of our life in Bengal. If there were a transfer of population—which I hate, because I personally feel that it is a grave indictment on any state that its minorities must leave—which was a fact of life as between East and West Punjab, the problem would have been settled as it was settled once and for all on the western side. They have not to face this recurring problem of migrants all the time coming from across the border, bringing in fresh problems for the government to tackle.

What happened is well known. Thanks to Gandhiji who was in Bengal on 15 August 1947 and thanks to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, we had not a transfer of population. We did observe all the covenants which we had to fulfil, but our neighbour, Pakistan, observed none. Whereas not a single Muslim left from our side—in fact Muslim majority districts like Murshidabad and others still remain Muslim majority districts; we are proud of it, they are equal citizens with equal rights as the rest—the Hindus from East Pakistan had been driven out in hundreds, thousands and lakhs, and the only State where they could go was West Bengal.

For the last twenty years, we have been clamouring irrespective of party affiliations here that the Central Government must attend to these vital needs of Bengal irrespective of statewide allocation of resources, because that is something irrelevant and utterly fallacious. You cannot treat the problem of W. Bengal by the system or principle of equal managing or proportional allocation of resources of the Government. This was a national problem imposed upon us by the fact of partition decided upon at a national

[Shri A. K. Sen]

fact that these problems were never faced and the fact that there was not sympathy and understanding at least from the Centre which everybody expected, the problem of West Bengal today faces the entire country in an ugly form, in a form which looks like a Frankenstein. The law and order problem is only a manifestation of this huge Frankenstein which years of neglect, years of ignoring the realities and years of running away from the problem have created. As a result, even Bengalis who have built up their industries are trying to go away.

As Mrs. Kripalani said, the place where the renaissance of India was born in the 19th century, letting loose the flood of modern India, the new light that we created for ourselves and for the national activities which we have built up, to which we looked up in the olden days for everything, has now become the grave yard of all culture. Schools, colleges, Universities and other cultural institutions are now the homes of destruction. Portraits of national leaders, to whom we pay our homage everyday, have been burnt in public. No education is imparted. My own college, the Presidency College, today I understand is a grim spectacle of complete chaos, anarchy and lawlessness. It used to be said at one time of the Presidency College that it produced brilliant men in every sphere of life. This is the picture that it presents today.

A sum of Rs. 18 crores has been allotted for tackling the law and order problem. I must say that neither money, nor the police, nor the Army can solve this problem. I am glad that Mr. Chavan has now come to the Finance Ministry. He has large experience in the Home Ministry and about the problems of Bengal. We have always found in him an echo of our aspirations. Mr. Shukla is equally responsive. Now that they are in charge of the purse strings of the Government of India, they must look into it not on the principles of proportionate allocation, but on a principle quite different, a principle which will be a sharp departure from the orthodox pattern which we have been following, which not partly but possibly largely is to be blamed for this problem which now faces us. We must tackle it with all our resources as a national problem on a war footing, so that

the problem of Calcutta, its people, its drainage, water, its unemployment, education, everything is solved and in years to come we do not create that pool out of which mosquitoes breed, the mosquitoes which carry the infection of lawlessness, anarchy and chaos.

Why is it that in Calcutta and its surroundings these things are happening? It is not enough merely to blame one political party or another, it is because certain facts of life have emerged which have remained unsolved, because certain miseries have remained perpetuated, certain wants have remained unsatisfied. That is why this recurring spectre of lawlessness and anarchy comes and threatens us every day with destruction of everything that we have. Therefore, we have to pool our energies together, take every party and group with us and not look at it from a parochial point of view as some Parties are seeking to do today, and make it again a State worthwhile living in, where people will build industries, where people will cultivate their land without agony and suffering, where people will be at least entitled to share their own production according to the law by which they are governed. This is the most important problem today.

Along with it, as I said, come the various problems connected with the alleviation and eradication of the miseries at all levels which have piled up during the last few decades and which have remained unsolved either because we have not given all our attention to these problems or because even after giving our attention we have failed to achieve what we should have achieved.

I remember, during the time of Dr. Roy he always used to tell me here I am, working alone; when I look to the Centre for something, I do not get that response; I am always told you always look to Bengal. He said: I never look only to Bengal, if Bengal goes down today, the whole of India would go down. His words are prophetic, even today, because if the whole of eastern India with Bengal as its centre goes down and becomes the centre of such a process of destruction as in the olden days, in Indian history, repeatedly disintegrated our country, then it will not be the problem of Bengal level, and because of the neglect of years, the

alone but the problem of India, very much in reality. I remember while I rise to speak on this debate those words of Dr. Roy which he used to utter so often whenever some of his projects were either turned down or were not viewed with sympathy which he expected from the Centre. May I, therefore, appeal strongly, not merely as a Congressman but as a man from Bengal as one who feels quite fervently for the problems which have been generated there : let us not apportion blame on due to whose fault conditions became acute during the last three years, particularly after the Congress defeat and it became impossible for any single party to form a solid Government. In our experience not merely in this country but elsewhere also a coalition of splinter groups can never give good Government. They can only quarrel, as a result of which this responsibility has fallen upon the Centre. It is never a welcome phase ; it is never a permanent phase ; the sooner it goes, the better for everyone. It must yield its place to something that will be effective and efficacious, that will give good Government, give peace and prosperity and happiness to the people. Otherwise, what is the purpose of Government ? Simply to win elections or to form Government ? We are tired of it. Everyday you see things tumbling down in front of your very eyes ; one feels so pained and sometimes frustrated and hopeless. We find it is happening every day. When I read this morning's papers, I found that in half of my constituency last night there was an open battle between the police and some people with bombs and so on. A few dozen policemen had been injured in bombs explosion, etc. and many more dozens of youngmen have been injured. The whole city was either in darkness or on fire. This is the life that has been brought as a result of two elections which we have had since 1967. People certainly do not want any more of these elections. Those who call for elections immediately forget that people do not want any more elections until law and order is restored completely. What is the fun in having elections in the midst of this firing, destruction, loot, disorder and bombs and so on ? I am a democrat and I believe in free elections. There can be no Government worthwhile living under, unless, it is a Government elected by the free voice of the people. Nevertheless to have the free voice of the people properly expressed, one must have peace and a sense of security to vote as he

likes, to go where he likes, to put his ballot in the box he likes, to mark his ballot in the way he likes. He does not want to be threatened every day with dire consequences for what he does either politically or socially. This is what has been the gravest danger to the problem of democracy in West Bengal. Today the very foundation of democracy is threatened there by want of tolerance among the parties to tolerate each other, to appreciate each other's points of view. Parties have to fight elections. Fight them by all means, fairly and squarely. But once the elections are over let not the acrimony and bitterness be carried over any further after the elections ; let them settle down to give good Government to the people who have elected them. For the last three years no Government has really existed. We have had two phases of President's rule followed again by lawlessness. Everyone has got tired. Ajoy Mukerjee was a statesman and he was the main architect of Congress defeat in West Bengal in 1967.

In 1967 and thereafter, he does not want any election ; nobody does. But let us build up that structure which alone can make the elections worthwhile having, and make it possible as a means of the people expressing their free voice.

Now, therefore, while resuming my seat, I repeat what appeal I had extended to Government, namely, let not the problems of West Bengal, its miseries, its wants, its poverty, its refugees and the millions of hungry people who are moving about in the country side be forgotten and treated only on the plane of what resources can be allocated on a proportionate basis. Let the problems of the Calcutta assume highest priority. It has been neglected for years and years ; it was one of the most modern cities in the olden days before the war, and now one of the most neglected cities. Everything has broken down. I remember once when I said that Calcutta is breaking down, some people took exception. I saw in front of my own eyes the city tumbling down, how the roads are tumbling down. They are potholes ; you cannot drive a motor-car. The drains are being choked. No water is going down. If there is a shower for half an hour, the streets are all blocked. There is no water. There is no education. Go to any primary school run by the Corporation. These

[Shri A. K. Sen]

schools may as well be closed down as quickly as possible. The children are not educated; the teachers are not there when the teaching hours are to be observed. Everything is a picture of what it should not be. Want and misery is writ large everywhere, that there is no Government here. The picture is really like that of a ghost State or a ghost city, and when one moves across in the night everywhere one feels that one is completely outside, in some dreamland, where everything has disappeared. Everything of the old has gone, and nothing of the new has come. Only blood-bath, agony, fire, destruction and hatred amongst the people. And this continues.

I appeal, therefore, that we must gird up our loins; put all our energies together and all of us must forget our party rivalries and our individual differences, and we must see that West Bengal is restored once again to a healthy life so that India survives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call the next speaker, I want to say one thing to the House. Although the notification that the debate on West Bengal budget would be taking place today was circulated with the morning papers yesterday, yet, because there is some misunderstanding that it may not come up today and that it will come up only next week, some Members requested that they may be allowed to send notices of cut motions even now. I will agree to that, and so up to 5 p.m. they can send notices of cut motions. After that the time-limit for moving them would be fixed.

Now, Mr. Somani.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider myself doubly fortunate in being given an opportunity to make a presentation on behalf of the State of West Bengal in close succession to what I did late last week when I spoke on behalf of Assam. I must, however, at the very outset, express my disappointment that both the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Minister for Finance should choose to stay away from such a vital and important debate. Not that I have any disrespect for my hon. friend Mr. Shukla who is extremely able and competent, but he would also concede that Member after Member is not going by what

is provided on the scrap of paper which you call the budget and which I propose to show is totally inadequate to cover even partially the recurring problems of West Bengal, but the entire spectrum of problems that are afflicting West Bengal which need a much more serious and merited attention.

15.39 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

A lot has been said about the conditions of West Bengal. I cannot do better than to quote briefly from the November, 1968 issue of *Imprint* magazine. When I read it at that time, I was considerably moved by that piece. There has been an enlightened journalist, Mr. Joseph Levyweld, the *New York Times* correspondent in India, stationed at that time in Delhi, who has this to say about the problems of West Bengal in general and about the problems of Calcutta in particular. We have heard about the intellectual leadership of the State of West Bengal. This is what he has to say, about which all of us thoroughly agree :

"It was the Bengali who first seized upon what was liberating in the culture the British brought to India..."

This culture is in the positive sense—

"...the rationalism, the modern literary forms, the talk of democracy, the sense of a larger world."

This is what Rabindranath Tagore had to say at that time that the awakening of India is a part of the awakening of the world. I was surprised to hear our respected colleague, Mr. Ashoke Sen, who is now criticising and expressing sympathy with the people of West Bengal, in spite of the fact that he was a distinguished member of the Cabinet of this very Government and his own party was ruling in the State of West Bengal for a large number of years.....

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : That is why he said that these things happened after 1967.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I would not like him to acquit himself so lightly when he talks about the miseries, the poverty and potholes of Calcutta. In the same article, I would recommend this to everyone to read :

"To the squeamish onlooker Calcutta's very poor are so depressed that they do not seem quite human. The question is always posed—How can human beings live like that ?—as if they did it by choice !"

He says, "Calcutta is not one disaster, but many". In his leading article, he poses the question, "Can India survive Calcutta ?" If we continue at this rate, if the same disregard to the people's welfare, to the urgent needs and massive infrastructural facilities in West Bengal is continued by this Government at this particular point of time—they have now absolutely no excuse at all to shirk their responsibility— I dare say that India would not be able to survive Calcutta.

Unfortunately, whenever I go to Calcutta, the first thing I do on getting down at Dum Dum airport is to book for my return because the conditions are so ghastly, things so inhuman, that any sensitive person does not wish to spend more time there than is absolutely necessary.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : Next time get down at Howrah Station.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I have been there and I am aware of the conditions in Howrah, Liluah and other industrial suburbs. Now, this is what Levyveld has to say about the monsoon conditions there :

"But it is even worse in July when the monsoon blows off the Bay of Bengal, especially for the million or more persons who live in the unimproved mud hovels called bustees and the hundred thousand or so who live on the sidewalks. Then the decades of neglect, that have made India's largest, most vital and culturally alert city the world's worst urban disaster are impossible to ignore."

The entire responsibility for this can be laid, if not on the square shoulders of this Government, at least on this party.

Then he goes on to say :

"Calcutta is not one disaster but many, each breeding its own kind of despair, its own special nightmare. The city planner scans the decaying water, sanitation, and transport systems and holds out the prospect of total failure, a breakdown so complete that people would flee as if running from war or plague."

This is the kind of language that Mr. Ashoke Sen was using a little while ago.

I will go a little further, because we cannot get into the discussion unless we go into the genesis of some of the problems of Calcutta. In 1967, when the phenomenon of gheraos was just raising its ugly head in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal, there was a very meaningful study entitled "Reflections on Industrial Conflict", which is based on research made by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, of which I happen to be a student. I mentioned it on the floor of the House at that time and also outside Parliament. I would like to repeat it again today.

This is one of the causes of the gherao movement in Calcutta. It says :—

"the most distressing living conditions and large number of unemployed dependents coupled with the crushing burden of high cost of living are the stark socio-economic realities for the vast majority of the industrial working population which should not be altogether overlooked while examining the emergence of the gherao movement."

It was at that time that I warned this Government, as I warned the industrialists and the businessmen of Calcutta, that if a meaningful solution to the problem of gherao at that particular time were to be provided, then both the Government and the industry will have to sit up and provide just solutions of what, I think, at that time were just demands.

There is another thing which that research study says. It says :—

"It is interesting to observe that 69 per cent of firms"—

[Shri N. K. Somani]

involved in gherao—

“are Indian.....It is quite likely that the labour practices”---

in the foreign managed companies which were not at that time inflicted to the same degree of gherao as the Indian companies—

“are generally above board and that there is basic conformity to various labour laws and regulations.”

It goes on to say that 78 per cent of the issues on which gherao took place referred to economic demands and security of employment and that a considerable portion of the blame could have been apportioned both to the businessmen of West Bengal and the Government existing at that time in that they did not wake up in time and did nothing to remove the adverse environmental factors which had provided a thriving ground to the workers in West Bengal and certain political parties.

We must at this stage remind ourselves of the responsibility laid down in articles 39 and 41 of our Constitution not only in respect of West Bengal but about the rest of India because all the problems of poverty, unemployment, desperation and misery are accentuated in Calcutta and West Bengal. I would like to remind myself as well as this Government of article 39, which says :

“The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;”.

It goes on to say in article 41 :—

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work.”

If the conditions today are what they are in Bengal and if these conditions that have so ably been described both Shrimati Kripalani and Shri Ashoke Sen have been allowed to come, I think, this is because of

wrong economic planning, wrong priorities and utter disregard of what we have done so far in West Bengal and in Calcutta.

Today's newspapers have screaming headlines about Kanu Sanyal and 40 of his friend who have been held. A few weeks ago in some forest areas in Bihar in association with a British young lady there was another seizure of these Naxalites. What I would like to ask is this. In the worst of its forms as far as the power of the apparatus of this Government goes, what we can call the hydra-headed monster since they have the CBI, the police, CRP special investigation, Border Security Force, this, that and the other, how is it that people are today allowed to operate in the manner that they have been doing with complete impunity? I would not like to believe that, if a firm determination is shown by the Central Government, the Naxalites can take shelter in any part of India for more than one week. It took three years for our Prime Minister to say in the Rajya Sabha the other day that the threat and menace of the Naxalites will be fought to a finish. At that Particular time in the beginning again, just as I warned all sections of society about the gherao movement, when the Naxalite movement was taking shape in this country, it was we and our party which requested and prodded this Government to take notice. After all, if you raise the bayonets at a time when the house is on fire, it is not going to solve any of your problems. It is when you can study the genesis, the causes, and can nip the whole thing in the bud, that is the proper time when you have to take alert and integrated action.

A lot has been said in Parliament and outside about the law and order situation obtaining in West Bengal generally and in Calcutta in particular. Everyone has been disputing the fact and various opinions have been held that industrial activity is not on a flight which, I think, is completely and totally wrong. To my mind, environment, security and law and order are as important as soil is to any agricultural crop and you cannot expect either the private sector or the public sector to thrive which has been amply proved by quotations about Durgapur and the complete, abject admission by Shri Bhagat and his predecessors in this House and outside. Unless you restore law and

order, unless each and every citizen of West Bengal and anybody else who visits that State is completely secure and is able to get justice, as far as he or she is concerned, I do not think there is any hope as far as industrial activity or any peace and prosperity visiting the State of West Bengal.

Look at the paradox. Now, as I said, this Government will have certainly no excuse to say that West Bengal is none of their problems and lay the blame either on the U.F. Government or on its predecessors. Calcutta is a piece of land which has the highest land rate—Mr. A. K. Sen might agree to that—and which has one of the lowest tax revenues collected from that particular source. There is no excuse at all for the Government not to look into the paradox. After all, on one side you have the social and law and order problem, you have the aspirations of the people and, on the other side, you are limited by the volume of revenue which is shown by the budget allocation you are prepared to make for the State of West Bengal.

You will have to investigate how many revenue leakages are there even today in West Bengal. You will have to find out in terms of customs revenue, in terms of income tax, in terms of sales-tax, property tax, municipal tax, etc. both on the tariff side and on the collection side to see what are the dues of that particular State which should be ploughed back for the rapid and accelerated development of backward region which will have to be done before long. This Government, for the last two to three years, not only in terms of the Wanchoo Commission and the Pandey Commission Reports but even in terms of the preamble of the Fourth Plan, have been trying to pledge additional funds for the rapid and accelerated development of backward areas. I would fully support the plea made by Mr. A.K. Sen that even at the cost of development activity in other parts of India, West Bengal should be given the highest priority if we want West Bengal to stay with us and the people's welfare to be looked after.

A few days ago, on the question of refugees coming from East Bengal, I pleaded that additional fiscal and tax incentives should be given to the employers of both

public and private sectors to see that additional industrial activity can be generated in the form of economic opportunities and jobs. I would like to repeat the same plea here. As far as Calcutta is concerned or the State of West Bengal is concerned, for that matter a few other backward regions of this country are concerned, if we have to solve and manage the human problem, the problem of poverty and unemployment, you will have to earmark these areas in a better manner than what you have done so far and you will have to provide massive relief, whether it is in the shape of income-tax or it is in the shape of any other incentive or encouragement so that the industrial activity could certainly be given an additional momentum after having solved the law and order problem. But as long as you do not solve that problem, as long as there is no safety and security of the lives and properties of the citizens, whatever amount of fiscal and tax incentives you are prepared to dole out to the industrial sector is not going to be of any influence at all.

I would like to make a few specific suggestions. The story of Mr. S. S. Dhavan is too historic to be repeated here. I would like to make a plea on behalf of my party that Mr. Dharma Vira should be recalled to take charge of West Bengal. Mr. Dharam Vira continues to be in the confidence of the present Government. He is still holding another gubernatorial post. Not only because of the conduct of Mr. Dhavan but also because of his pronouncements and leanings, it has been shown that he has been a complete failure to put all the matters right, the problem of law and order, the problem of administration, etc., as far as the State of West Bengal is concerned. There is absolutely no call to continue Mr. Dhavan as the Governor of West Bengal. I have nothing personal against Mr. Dhavan nor anything in favour of Mr. Dharam Vira. He can be replaced by Mr. Dharma Vira, for that matter any Dharma Vira, to manage the affairs of that State. I remember the vivid description of the hearty send-off given to Mr. Dharma Vira from Darjeeling where due to a landslide so many people had died. We must replace the Governor if any normalcy has not to be restored and we can then have the hope of having elections which will be free and fair to the people of West

[Shri N. K. Somani]

Bengal. As long as the conditions are not normal which the Prime Minister herself has conceded, there is no point in having another general or by-elections in West Bengal. Therefore, the first priority is that the executive head or the President's agent, by whatever name you call it, should be changed. The other demand that I would like to make is the revival and the reactivation of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Authority.

CMPO has been limping ever since its inception and in spite of a number of reports provided by the Ford Foundation experts, by Government of India experts and by West Bengal Government experts nothing has been created so far and I would like to go to the extent of saying that the Government of India's best talent has got to be given on loan to the Government of West Bengal if they have any sincerity and if they are serious at all about solving the problems of West Bengal. Whatever little administrative talent and expertise they have to-day has to be doubly reinforced by the best people, whether it is Mr. P. N. Haksar from the Prime Minister's Secretariat who may be sent or any body else but the best talent that this Government have should be sent to West Bengal. What is the concern the Prime Minister shows to the problems of West Bengal? While she had three full days going on touring in Mysore as if Mysore's problems were more important and urgent, whatever Prof. Rao might have to say about his own State, she spent only four full hours to have a bird's eye view of the problems of West Bengal in which she had no time for the refugees and she had no time to visit the *bastees*. If this is the sense of priority that this Government has to show, I have nothing more to say.

The infra-structure, Mr. Chairman, is one thing that will have to be given, whether there is a UF Government or whether there is President's rule or whether there is any other Party's rule in West Bengal. Not only infra-structural facilities in and surrounding Calcutta have to be given but most rural parts of West Bengal are so extremely poor, whether in terms of power, whether in terms of transport and communications, whether in any other public facilities, these are so poor, these are so fragile that they will break down at the

slightest disorder whether it is monsoon or slightest disorder. (*Interruptions*) North Bengal has its own problem of recurring floods. These are the problems that you should have to take up on priority. Whether you can provide it in the existing Fourth Plan or not, it is not my responsibility. I would like the people to be provided these facilities. The Prime Minister has taken a sum of Rs. 175, crores in this year's budget so that she can utilise this money for the accelerated development of certain parts of the country. Here is a case over which you will find support from all quarters in this country, political parties or not. Therefore, you, in conjunction with the Finance Ministry and in conjunction with the Planning Commission will have to find the necessary technical know-how, the necessary managerial know-how as well as resources for the rapid development of Calcutta and West Bengal. Either they will have to take up a crash programme or Calcutta's problems will crash upon this Government.

If economic opportunities are not created, if jobs are not created, whether you create them by providing an alternative Howrah bridge, whether you create them by building houses and roads, whether you provide them by means of fiscal incentives to private sector and public sector, whatever is the means, this should be again your priority No. 1 if you have to see that brilliant young men are not led astray by some kind of Naxalite activities. As far as they are concerned, there is a handful of misled people who are prepared to break and kick at the statues of Vivekananda. They are prepared to spit at Gandhiji's picture. They are prepared to burn the national flag. But we would like to say here that in spite of all these provocations we are not prepared to write off the fate of 'West Bengal' and the solution will not lie in putting people in jail. You will have to try social, economic and political solutions to all these problems that have been burning for such a long time.

In conclusion I would like to say, as I said in the beginning, that I consider this budget as a scrap of paper as far as adequacy of resources is concerned, as far as seriousness and intentions of this Government are concerned. It has become a fashion or a playground of various political Parties. In all this unfortunate political manoeuvres,

all of us seem to have forgotten the people of West Bengal. Neither the United Front Government nor the predecessor governments right from Bidhan Babu's time, have been able to provide any solution. Whether they blame the Central Government or the Central Government would like to blame the State Government, as far as I am concerned, I would like the people of West Bengal to be put once again on the perspective that they deserve. Unless we find an urgent and integrated solution to all these problems, I don't think we have too much time.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

16 hrs.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Budget of West Bengal. West Bengal is beset with many problems, but I do not have the time to deal with all of them. I would like to quote a few lines from the Statement on the Budget of West Bengal in which it is said as follows :

"When the Greater Calcutta Development Schemes in respect of water supply, sewerage drainage etc. are implemented there will be an alround improvement in and around Calcutta in terms of civic amenities and infrastructure for growth. These in turn, I hope, will help to accelerate the pace of economic development of the State as a whole."

It is a very pious wish. It is like the well known story. A person is gasping for breath ; you give him rasagulla and say, I hope you will feel better. The situation in West Bengal cannot be taken lightly any more. There are some people who feel the situation in West Bengal is out of control. I hope it is not so. The situation has been aggravated because land-grabbing was going on, gheraos were going on and there was no industrial activity which could flourish. I hope the situation has not yet gone out of control. The problem of West Bengal is a problem of a specialised character as rightly stated by Mr. Asoke Sen. The problem of refugees is there ; they have come not in driblets but in thousands. There are 6 lakhs or 7 lakhs of people who have come even recently, after the vast original exodus. This situation has to be faced. Allocation

of small amount will not solve the problem ; At least Rs. 400 crores will be needed for West Bengal apart from whatever you may do in Calcutta.

The law and order situation is so horrible that no industrial activity can take place. The land grab movement was started by some,.....as they call themselves, the friends of the people ; and when you go to grab land what happens ? I will give one or two instances to show the real state of affairs to highlight the gravity of the problem.

They profess they go to grab the land of the jotedars ; but there are lands of the small peasants and the small peasants' small huts. They go to grab it. What happens to the inmates of these houses and huts of small peasants ? The House is grabbed. The House is burnt. I will inform the House about an incident that happened in my own constituency. The husband was tied to the post and the wife was dragged to the fields and some six people did whatever they could and I cannot speak of it in this House. This is what is called land grab movement, a movement intended for the peasants of West Bengal ! These, Sir, are the saviours of the peasants ! I hope West Bengal will hang its head in some when it looks at the faces of these people who have treated women like this. I hope they will rise as one man, to resist such nefarious acts.

Sir, lakhs and lakhs of refugees have to be rehabilitated. I am not one of those who constantly say that nothing was done, but, in spite of what has been done, West Bengal has come to this stage. Central investment as on 31-3-69 was of the gross value of Rs. 101 crores in Maharashtra and Rs. 411 crores in West Bengal,—this is in respect of Central Public Sector Undertakings. The value of State Plans—during the first, second and third plans, from 1956 to 1969 was Rs. 400 crores in Maharashtra and Rs. 453 crores in West Bengal. In the Fourth Plan it is Rs. 245 crores for Maharashtra and Rs. 221 crores for West Bengal.

As such, the figures do not compare badly. But what has brought West Bengal to this state in spite of this investment ? It is the law and order situation prevailing in West Bengal. What happened after the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhri]

U. F. Government came to power in West Bengal? I would like to quote here from a well-established paper which said in January, 1970 that the "U. F. Government was an instrument of struggle, and labour according to that Government's admission had made 'significant' gains, but the aim of the Government's industrial policy cannot possibly be one-sided and nobody in the U. F. Government has ever said that increase in wages must also result in increase in production." This is exactly what has happened in West Bengal. There has been a rise in wages, but in West Bengal, from the U. F. Government side there has never been a cry to increase production. So, what has happened in West Bengal is that employment has gone down from year to year, and the factories and industrial institutions have closed down. Actually, 163 units remained closed for periods ranging from six to seven months, and about 12,000 workers at the moment are putting pressure on these units to be opened so that they can go back to work again.

The employment opportunities have also gone down, and the number of people employed have gone down from year to year. It will take too long to quote all the figures. But this is what the U. F. Government and the Naxalite actions have tried to bring in. They have brought in only chaos and destruction, and not anything constructive.

If we have to bring West Bengal to any kind of stable condition, then we must control the law and order situation and we must control the gheraos and the sudden activities of the Naxalites that have come and done devastation in all spheres of life in West Bengal. Nobody feels secure in his house in West Bengal. Schools are not secure. Even the National flag which was hoisted on the Independence day was pulled down and burnt. Why are the boys doing it? Let us not have the peculiar trend of mind that it is an economic question alone. It is a well planned political question. It is the Chinese lobby and it is being fomented by people who are wanting to bring about chaos and absolute ruin to West Bengal and bringing about a blood revolution. The CPM has openly declared that they will cut the paddy of the poor peasants and take the

blood-soaked paddy home. Even now, they are taking the blood-soaked paddy. Where is this home? Who has been put in place of the peasant who has been murdered? It goes to the house of the peasant who belongs to their party, whereas the peasant that has been ousted does not belong to their party and, therefore, he is done away with. They have never given any solution to the land problem. Certainly, let land reforms take place. But this is not the way that the land can be distributed.

Do these people who are leading the land grab movement think that they are leading a movement just as Mahatma Gandhi did on the Dandi March? Do they think that when they lead the land grab movement with garlands on their necks and go on killing people, they are leading a 'people's movement'? How is it a people's movement when they kill people, when they harass women and when they dishonour women? It is not a people's movement. It is certainly not a people's movement in West Bengal or in India. India has better ideals and West Bengal has better ideals.

Now, I would like to come to one or two concrete points. I find that the budget provides for a sum of Rs. 9 crores for increase of pay-scales of Government employees. That is well and good. I have no right with it, if you increase the pay-scales of Government employees. But there are the freedom-fighters of India who have been asking for a pittance, for a pension, for something to live on because they have given their lives and staked all for the freedom of India. Nothing has been allocated for them! This, Sir, leads to a feeling of discontent, this causes a feeling of frustration. They have sent me a circular which I would like to bring to the notice of Government. They want to compile a directory of freedom-fighters of West Bengal and they have asked for a sum of Rs. 66,900 only; their office will be located in the Calcutta University, and the National Integration Council has agreed to co-operate with this scheme; still, this sum of Rs. 66,900 has not been sanctioned to them. Will this not cause frustration in the minds of the people that not only have they got no pittance or any kind of pension or consideration but even their names will not go down in history in a directory that they wish to compile?

This, I think, must be looked into sympathetically by the Central Government, and rectified.

Secondly, there is the question of the tea trade. The tea trade gives work and revenue to West Bengal and revenue to the Centre. On Darjeeling tea, Government have levied an excise duty of Re. 1 which it cannot bear. In 1968, landslides caused devastation to the Darjeeling gardens. You cannot restore the gardens that have gone down the hill sides. 4000 acres of tea has just gone down the hill side, and this cannot be restored. Some gardens have closed down causing great increase in unemployment. The excise duty cannot be borne by the Darjeeling tea gardens. I hope the Centre will look into this. The people concerned had come over and met the hon. Finance Minister. I think they have a very good case.

Then tea auctions are going to be diverted from Calcutta. This is going to affect trade and employment in Calcutta also. You have the port of Haldia which was developed to generate more employment and supplement the Calcutta Port. If you take away one of the main commodities of export from that area, what happens to the Haldia port on which you are spending so much? What happens to the warehouses on which the Central Government have spent crores of rupees in Calcutta?

In Haldia port, we have taken the very good step of introducing containerised service. This is a step forward in the shipping achievements of India. Tea is one of the items of export which can be containerised very easily. If tea is going to be diverted from Calcutta, export is reduced and revenue goes down, unemployment will increase and the situation, explosive as it is, will explode. This much I can say because people will be thrown out of work.

Then there is the question of security of West Bengal. The borders have to be guarded and border security forces are there to guard them. But the border roads are in a state where they cannot be reached—jeeps are not able to go if there is a shower—how are you going to guard the border? Border roads are not under the Defence

Ministry, the Border Security Force is under the Home Ministry and the border roads are under the Ministry of Transport. There is no co-ordination. There must be some co-ordination effected because otherwise the security of West Bengal and of India will be jeopardised. If we cannot get to the places where incidents of looting are happening, where hostile elements from Pakistan come and take away villagers' property, or steal their cattle and ruin our villages, these security arrangements have no meaning because the B. S. Forces cannot get to these places because of impossible roads. So co-ordination must be thought of and ensured to prevent insecurity on the border. This is particularly needed in India and B. S. Force have brought this question to the notice of the relevant authorities themselves.

I am not one of those who feel that West Bengal must be written off. It cannot be written off. West Bengal is not a dying State, it is a fighting State and it will survive all the nefarious activities of the Naxalites and CPIM. We will fight, and fight to the end, if the Central Government will be with us. I am sure they must be, because I am very glad the hon. Prime Minister has asserted that the Naxalites will be fought to the finish. I hope they will be fought. The CPIM must also be fought in the same way as the Naxalites so that every citizen of India and every citizen of Bengal can live in peace, the woman can retrieve their honour. When they talk of the land-grab movement, what is in their mind is to grab the small peasants and dishonour women. The welfare of the peasant is never in their mind. This is done with a political outlook by which they want to spread only chaos and destruction in West Bengal, and through West Bengal to the rest of India.

I hope the Central Government will look into these things I have mentioned and do something for the people of West Bengal. I hope the development of Calcutta will be started so that people can see that something tangible is happening. Let the second bridge over the Hooghly be started to be built; let the roads be mended. Let adequate funds flow for these purposes as the amounts of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 40 crores

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhry]

being provided are nothing in view of these huge problems that must be tackled.

I hope that once we start all the work, industry will look up again, provided you keep the law and order situation under control. Do not hold the elections till the law and order situation is under control, because when people are faced with knives and told that if they do not vote for a particular party they will be killed, there cannot be free and fair elections. So, elections must take place only after the law and order situation has been brought under control and some of the grievances of the people have been redressed. Then, the fighting people of Bengal will surely stand up and fight for their State to the last drop of their blood if necessary.

श्री यश बल्ल शर्मा (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदय, बंगाल हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग है। लेकिन यह एक दुर्भाग्य है कि यह प्रदेश अपनी समृद्धि, योग्यता, प्रतिभा और अनेक प्रकार के प्राकृतिक गुणों के बावजूद भी बहुत बड़े दुर्भाग्य का केन्द्र बना रहा है। 1947 के पहले ब्रिटिश सरकार के हाथों इस प्रदेश को अपनी देशभक्ति की, बंकिम या महान टैगोर की भावनाओं की कीमत देनी पड़ी थी। सुभाष जैसे तेजस्वी और वैसे ही जो असंख्य क्रांतिकारी तेजस्वी थे उन तेजस्वी देशभक्त, लोगों की देशभक्ति की कीमत चुकानी पड़ी थी। ब्रिटिश शासन का मुट्ठी भर ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स जो बंगाल में बैठे थे प्रश्रय प्राप्त होता था। वहाँ की समृद्धि और वहाँ के जनसामान्य की सुख-सुविधाओं की ओर ब्रिटिश सरकार का तिलमात्र ध्यान नहीं जाता था। 1935 में साइमन कमीशन के जो आर्थिक सलाहकार थे सर वाल्टन लेटन, ने कहा था कि इस प्रदेश की आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ कुंठित हो गई हैं। यहाँ की शिक्षा संस्थाएँ, यहाँ के जीवन का विकास और जनसामान्य के जीवन में मुख भरने वाली सेवाएँ बिल्कुल अनाधिक रूप से चल रही हैं। उनका कोई हिसाब नहीं है, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अब

यह स्थिति तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के हाथों रही है। लेकिन 1947 के बाद जो स्थिति 1967 तक हमारी अपनी सरकार के हाथों बनी बंगाल की वह भी कोई अधिक सुखकारी नहीं थी। बंगाल के जितने नेता रहे हैं वह इस केन्द्र की जी-हुजूरी करते रहे और बंगाल की जनता की सुख-सुविधा का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। बंगाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोटा परमिट और लाइसेंस की नीति ने वहाँ पर मुट्ठी भर लोगों को पनपाया है और वहाँ के प्रतिभाशाली और अनेक प्रकार के कला में योग्यता परिपूर्ण इस प्रकार के सामान्य बंगाली के जीवन में सुख-सुविधा लाने की कोई व्यवस्था वहाँ पर नहीं हुई। गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई बढ़ती रही है। मुट्ठी भर लोगों को प्रश्रय प्राप्त होता रहा। 1935 के इंडिया ऐक्ट और मांटेग्यू चैम्सफोर्ड सुधारों के अनुसार आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए अंग्रेजों ने भी जो सुविधाएँ दी थीं, उस समय कहा गया था कि केन्द्र के इनकम टैक्स का लगभग 20 प्रतिशत भाग बंगाल की सरकार को उस के आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से दिया जाय। जूट पर जो निर्यात से होने वाली आय है उसका साढ़े बासठ प्रतिशत उसी क्षेत्र के विकास की दृष्टि से लगाया जाय। लेकिन इस सरकार ने 1948 के अन्दर प्राइम मिनिस्टर पंडित नेहरू जी के इशारों के अनुसार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारों के अनुसार वह साढ़े बीस प्रतिशत जो इनकम टैक्स का अंश बंगाल की सरकार को मिला था उसे साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत कर दिया। रिफ्यूजी समस्या पंजाब के अन्दर और बंगाल के अन्दर एक जैसी है। अपने प्रवासी बन्धुओं के लिए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले रिफ्यूजीज के लिए एक रिसते हुए फोड़े और नासूर का रूप लेकर बंगाल हमारी आंखों के सामने रिस रहा है। पंजाब के अन्दर एक हजार करोड़ रुपये वहाँ के प्रवासी लोगों के क्लेम्स और उनके पुनर्वास की समस्याओं के लिए सरकार ने खर्च किया। उसके मुकाबिले में उतने ही रिफ्यूजीज पूर्वी

बंगाल के होते हुए भी कुल 300 करोड़ रुपया यहां खर्च किया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह पक्षपात क्यों और उसमें भी बहुत बड़ा अंश ऐसा है कि जो केन्द्र की ओर से बंगाल सरकार को ऋण के रूप में दिया गया है। उसको अनुदान के रूप में या सहायता के रूप में नहीं दिया गया। एक चौथाई या एक तिहाई भाग बंगाल को मिला जबकि समस्याएं बंगाल की उतनी ही बराबर की हैं। बंगाल हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग है। बंगाल के अन्दर 1967 तक जो केन्द्र की सरकार ने किया, 1967 तक इस सरकार की हुई जो कुरीतियां थीं, उसके हाथों की दी हुई गांठें थीं वह आज बंगाल की जनता को अपने दांतों खोलनी पड़ रही हैं और इनके 20 साल के पापों का नतीजा है कि आज वहां पर नक्सलाइट्स हैं, जो इस केन्द्रीय सरकार के पापों से पैदा हुए हैं, उस भुखमरी से, उस दुख से पैदा हुए हैं। एक अनपढ़ आदमी वहां जाकर इनकी लाइसेंस, कोटा-परमिट नीति के आधार पर कुछ ही महीनों के अन्दर करोड़पति बनकर बैठ जाता है, लेकिन विदेश से पढ़कर आया हुआ, ऊंचे दर्जे का क्वालीफाइड बंगाली, एक ऊंचे दर्जे का लिटरेचर में डाक्टर बंगाली एक कल्क की नौकरी के लिए तड़पता फिरता है। इसी का नतीजा है कि ऊंचे दर्जे के शिक्षा प्राप्त कालि-जिएट्स और लिटरेरी टाइप के नौजवान आज चीन की बन्दूकें पकड़कर, नक्सलाइट बनकर खड़े हुए हैं। मैं उन नौजवानों को दोष नहीं दे सकता, मैं इस सरकार के पापों को दोष दूंगा, जिसके कारण 70 हजार इन्जीनियर आज इनकी जान को रो रहे हैं, साढ़े तीन करोड़ पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान इनकी जान को रो रहे हैं। यह इनके 20 सालों के पापों का नतीजा है। इसलिए, सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज बंगाल की समस्या पर गंभीरता-पूर्वक विचार करना होगा। आज बंगाल की समस्या पर विचार करते हुए हमें उस अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई पर भी विचार करना होगा। हमें देखना होगा कि प्रत्येक

बंगाली को उसके पसीने का दाम मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, हमें वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति पर विचार करना होगा, वहां के लोगों को उनकी पूरी मजदूरी प्राप्त होती है या नहीं होती है—इस दृष्टि से हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा और उसी दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज वहां पर दो स्टील प्लांट हैं, देश के हेवी इन्जीनियरिंग उद्योग का 50 प्रतिशत भाग आज बंगाल के अन्दर केन्द्रित है, ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश जो कोयला आदि से समृद्ध, प्राकृतिक सम्पदाओं से परिपूर्ण, महान साधनों से युक्त—ऐसे प्रदेश को हम किसी भी प्रकार से आंखों से ओझल करके नहीं चल सकते और मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार जब आज इस बजट पर विचार करने जा रही है तो इस पर गंभीरता-पूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा। यह कुछ दमड़े वहां के लिए तय कर देने का सवाल नहीं है या 4 कौड़िया तय कर देने का सवाल नहीं है, यह पिछले 20 सालों का, शताब्दि के पांचवे हिस्से के प्रायश्चित्त का सवाल है कि बंगाल की समस्या को हम किस तरह से हल करें। हमें वहां की आर्थिक समस्या पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। आज कलकत्ता सड़ाघ का घर बना हुआ है। कलकत्ता की कारपोरेशन के पास वहां की गलियों की सफाई करने के लिए झाड़ू खरीदने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है—यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। क्योंकि पिछले 3 सालों में, 1967 के बाद जिस तरह से कम्यूनिस्ट आये—कांग्रेस और कम्यूनिस्ट दोनों की एक प्रकार की राशि है, इसी कांग्रेस के कीड़े से पैदा होने वाला कम्यूनिस्ट नाम का कीड़ा है और इसका रूप उससे कोई भिन्न नहीं है। मैं आपको आंकड़े देकर बताना चाहता हूं—1966-67 के अन्दर सारे देश के अन्दर जितनी औद्योगिक कंपनियां घोषित हुईं वे 1021 थीं, 1967-68 में 1035 और 1968-69 में 1102 घोषित हुईं। सारे देश के अन्दर इन कंपनियों की संख्या जिस तरह से बढ़ी, उसी के मुकाबले पड़ोस के महाराष्ट्र में जो स्थिति थी उसको देखिए, वहां 1966-67 में कुल

[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

कम्पनियां 226 थीं, 1967-68 में 249 और 1968-69 में 241, लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में बंगाल के अन्दर 1966-67 में 244, 1967-68 में 213 और 1968-69 में 219। सभापति महोदय, इन्हीं कम्पनियों की ध्यापार के अन्दर लगाई गई जो घोषित पूंजी थी, जो अधिकृत पूंजी थी, उनके आंकड़े भी हमारी आंखें खोलने वाले हैं—1966-67 में मारे देश के अन्दर जो कुल पूंजी लगी, वह 100 करोड़ रुपये थी, 1967-68 में 107 करोड़ रुपये और 1968-69 में कुल पूंजी 181 करोड़ रुपये थी, उसकी तुलना में महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर यह पूंजी 1966-67 में 26 करोड़ रुपये, 1967-68 में 40 करोड़ रुपये और 1968-69 में 119 करोड़ रुपये थी, लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में बंगाल की स्थिति यह है कि 1966-67 में 20 करोड़ रुपये, 1967-68 में 19 करोड़ रुपये, लेकिन 1968-69 में केवल 9 करोड़ रुपये रह गई—इस तरह से वहां की आर्थिक समृद्धि धूलती चली जा रही है। अगर इसी तरह से वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती चली जाएगी, मशीनों का पहिया जाम होकर पड़ा रहेगा, उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो उत्पादन न होने के कारण जो भूखा पेट है, वह निश्चित रूप से चिल्लाता हुआ, कोहराम करता हुआ, सब प्रकार के ध्वंसज के गीत गाता हुआ, सड़क पर आकर खड़ा होगा। यही ध्वंस के गीत आज हम यहां पर सुन रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा, जब तक यह सरकार वहां की खेती की उपज, वहां के कल-कारखानों की उपज को कायम रखने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी, वहां की आर्थिक दुर्बलता को दूर करके स्थिति को सम्भालने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि बंगाल की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

यहां तक शान्ति व्यवस्था का सवाल है—
मैं समझता हूं कि शान्ति व्यवस्था की दृष्टि

से आज जो लोगों की तादाद में रिफ्यूजीज वहां पर चले आ रहे हैं, यह सरकार उनके कन्सन्ड फील नहीं करती, यह सरकार उनके बारे में आज बातचीत करने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है, इस सरकार को सांप सूंघ गया है। यह पाकिस्तान के साथ फरक्का बांध के बारे में बात करने के लिए तैयार है, बाकी चीजों के लिए बात करने के लिए तैयार है टुकड़ों में ये समस्याओं को ले रहे हैं, लेकिन सारी समस्याओं को एक जुट होकर, केन्द्रित समस्या के रूप में पाकिस्तान के साथ विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज वहां पर लाखों लोग कैम्पों में पड़े सड़ रहे हैं और वहां असन्तोष और अभाव की स्थिति पैदा होती जा रही है और जो देश द्रोही तत्त्व हैं—आज मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं—पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अन्दर मौलाना भाषानी, जिनको मैं समझता हूं कि माओ का पतिरूप हैं, माओ की प्रतिमूर्ति हैं, वह मौलाना भाषानी आज पूर्वी बंगाल और पश्चिमी बंगाल के बीच में विचारों के आदान-प्रदान का, सब प्रकार के षड्यन्त्रों का केन्द्र बनकर खड़ा हो गया है। आज न केवल वहां विचारों का आदान-प्रदान होता है, बल्कि चीन के बनाये हुए हथियारों का भी आदान-प्रदान होता है, हमारे नौबजान वहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं, ये सारी चीजें आज वहां पर चल रही हैं। आवश्यकता तो इस बात की थी कि हम पूर्वी बंगाल के ऊपर अपना प्रभाव डालते, आज से दो साल पहले अयूब के हिलते हुए सिंघासन से जब वहां की राजनीति टूटी थी, उस वक्त यदि हम पश्चिमी बंगाल को सम्भाल कर रखते तो आज हम पूर्वी बंगाल पर अपनी राजनीति की छाया डाल सकते थे, लेकिन इस दुर्बल, निकम्मी और अयोग्य सरकार के पापों के कारण, दो साल के बाद भी हम अपने को खड़ा न कर सके और आज पूर्वी बंगाल की छाया पश्चिमी बंगाल पर पड़ रही है और भाषानी जैसा षड्यन्त्रकारी मस्तिष्क एक नई तीसरी शक्ति की वहां पर रियासत बनाने का स्वप्न ले रहा

है। ऐसी स्थिति में बंगाल की समस्या हमारे लिए और भी अधिक गम्भीर हो जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मि० धवन जैसी कागज की गुड़िया वहाँ पर सारे मामले को हल नहीं कर सकती। यह धवन जैसे लून को हमें वापस बुलाना चाहिए। मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—दि-ड्यू-रेस्पेक्ट टु आनरेबिल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर—वह वहाँ पर काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं एक बात अवश्य कहूँगा कि वह व्यक्ति उस कुल में नहीं पैदा हुआ, जहाँ सिहों का शिकार होता था। वह व्यक्ति इस प्रकार की योग्यता वाला नहीं है, जो इस प्रकार की समस्या को हल कर सके, न वह हृदय है जो गरीबों के लिए ममता रखता हो, न वह मस्तिष्क है जो समस्याओं में जूझ जाने की योग्यता रखता हो, न वह साहस है जो किसी अग्नि में कूद कर शान्ति व्यवस्था को निकाल लाने की भमना रखता हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह व्यक्ति जैसे कागज की गुड़िया होती है, उस प्रकार का व्यक्ति है, वह किताबी कीड़ा हो सकता है, लेकिन इस प्रकार की समस्याओं को वह हल नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तत्काल बंगाल की समस्या का हल करने के लिए, केन्द्र शासित बंगाल की स्थिति में से धवन जैसे व्यक्ति को तत्काल वापस बुलाया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक चुनावों का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—आज चुनाव जिसके पास वोट अधिक होंगे, वह नहीं जीतेगा। अगर आप आज चुनाव करवायेंगे तो अधिक वोटों वाला नहीं जीतेगा, बल्कि अधिक बमों वाला जीतेगा। जिसके पास अधिक बम होंगे, जीत उसी की होगी, जिसके पास अधिक वोट होंगे, जीत उसकी नहीं होगी। इसलिए बंगाल के अन्दर उस वक्त तक चुनाव मत करवाइये, जब तक बंगाल के अन्दर सामान्य स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो जाती। आज बंगाल की गलियों में आए हुए—असन्तुष्ट, अभावग्रस्त, विक्षिप्त, जिनका मन और मस्तिष्क उखड़ा हुआ है, एक कटी

हुई पतंग जैसी वहाँ की स्थिति है, जब तक उसको संतुलित नहीं कर लेते, जब तक खेत के किसानों के हाथ में उसके हल की मूँठ नहीं पकड़ा देते, जब तक उसके पसीने के दाम उसकी उपज से उसको प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते, जब तक मशीन का पहिया वहाँ पर चल नहीं जाता, जब तक अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई भरने के लिए वहाँ के आम आदमी के मस्तिष्क में भरोसा नहीं आ जाता, तब तक वहाँ चुनाव की बात करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भाषानी के चेले वहाँ जीतेंगे, चीन और पाकिस्तान के चेले वहाँ पर जीतेंगे। इस देश की कब्र तैयार करने वाले वहाँ पर जीतेंगे, राष्ट्रवादी तत्त्व वहाँ पर नहीं जीतेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) ...जनसंघ वहाँ पर होता तो आप जैसे लोग बोलते नहीं, हम आपको खाकर डकार लिए होते। लेकिन हम तो वहाँ पर हैं नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ सूर्य नहीं है इसलिए शायद वहाँ पर उल्लू बोल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल की स्थिति का विचार करते हुए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वहाँ की सारी समस्या पर आर्थिक भूमिका के अन्तर्गत विचार किया जाये। वहाँ की सामाजिक समस्या पर आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाए। सामान्य बंगाली साल के अन्दर 6 महीने देवी पूजा के अन्दर लगता है। जो इस प्रकार का पुजारी हो वह कभी माओ का चेला नहीं बन सकता है। वह किसी भी प्रकार से विदेशियों का शिकार नहीं हो सकता है। वहाँ पर बंकिम के गीत गूँज रहे हैं, टैगोर बाबू की देन उस प्रदेश को है, मुभाष जैसे राष्ट्रवादियों तथा क्रांतिकारियों के जीवन की लहरें आज तक वहाँ गूँज रही हैं—ऐसे बंगाल के सामान्य व्यक्ति की राष्ट्रियता पर हम सन्देह करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज वहाँ पर जो समस्याएँ हैं, जो अड़चनें हैं वह इस सरकार के पाप और कर्तव्यहीनता का नतीजा हैं। इन्होंने अंग्रेजों के रास्ते पर चल कर के वहाँ के सामान्य जीवन की समस्याओं पर विचार

[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

नहीं किया। आज उन समस्याओं पर आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाए तथा बंगाल को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाए और वहाँ पर शान्ति व्यवस्था स्थापित की जाए। चन्द हाथों के केन्द्रित पूँजी, समृद्धि, उद्योग तथा भूमि को छुड़ाकर आम आदमियों तक पहुँचाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। बंगाल के अन्दर यदि केन्द्र को अपनी नीतियाँ लागू करनी हैं तो ध्वन को तत्काल बंगाल से बुलाकर किसी योग्य व्यक्ति को वहाँ पर बिठाया जाए। तभी केन्द्र की नीतियाँ वहाँ पर लागू हो सकती हैं अन्यथा नहीं। जो कुछ निर्णय आप यहाँ पर लेंगे, वहाँ पर एक अक्षम आदमी के बैठे होने के कारण उनकी कार्यान्विति न होगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ से ध्वन को तत्काल बुलाया जाए, चुनाव पर तबतक रोक लगाई जाए जब तक कि वहाँ पर शान्ति व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं होती और उस समय तक के लिए केन्द्र अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए धैर्यों का मुँह बंगाल के लिए खोले और अमीर गरीब की खाई को दूर करे।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, I have heard the speeches made by a number of members, more especially the speeches of our Didi and Mr. Ashoke Sen, which were full of agony and sincerity. I sympathise with their viewpoints. But let us put the blame where it ought to be put. The reasons for the present sufferings of the people, political instability, rising of Naxalites, etc. are to be found in the social, economic and political structure of Bengal. I have been hearing the leaders from Bengal shouting time and again whenever there is a question about workers' interests. But they have always failed the workers. They have never fought for their interests or cause. They have always utilised the workers, majority of whom are from U.P. and Bihar, for their agitational purposes. They never fought for their wages or their dearness allowance.

Look at the workers of Bombay and look at the workers of Bengal or of Calcutta. The workers of Bombay were getting less wages and very few chips by way of dearness allowance. The leaders of Bombay fought for their cause, their interests, and see the difference between the wages of the Bombay worker and of the Calcutta worker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Deamond Harbour) : Through Shiv Sena.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : Through Shiv Sena or any other sena. We are now discussing Bengal and not Bombay. My hon. friend is forgetting what we are discussing. I am talking of the leaders who shout time and again. My charge against them is that they never fought for the cause or interest or wages of the workers; they always utilised them for political and agitational reasons, for their own political reasons and for their own party purposes.

I do not accuse Shri Somani that he spoke as the representative of the industrialists. But what have the industrialists done in Bengal? They never implemented the industrial labour laws.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : What does the Government of India do in New Delhi? You are not implementing the labour laws in the Ashoka Hotel and the workers are on strike. It does not lie in your mouth to say that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : We are not discussing Delhi; we are discussing Calcutta and Bengal. Let him have patience. His presence has been noted by this House and the press.....(Interruption)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : * *

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am prepared to answer his question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not answer his question. His party representative will speak.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : There is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is disturbance and not a point of order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : * *

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. It will not go on record. Your party representative will speak and he will give the reply. It is disorder.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am prepared to yield if it is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. When I disallow him, he says that it is a point of order.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I bow before you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : He says that he has a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If in the beginning he had risen on a point of order, I would have allowed him ; but when he was disturbing and I said that it will not go on record, he says that it is a point of order. His party representative will speak after him or some time today or tomorrow and he will give all possible replies. When others are hearing the other parties patiently, he should also have a little patience.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I was only on a point of information. You do not have patience. ††

And you say that nothing will go on record !

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your party representative will reply.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, your ruling is final but the hon. Member is not expected to pass any derogatory remarks against the Chair. That is very bad.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record. I will expunge it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I was dealing with the question of industrialists. The industrialists are now crying hoarse that there is so much sense of insecurity and uncertainty and that they are flying away from Calcutta. But are they free from blame ? They have never implemented the labour laws in Calcutta or in Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Because you took *chanda*, encouraged and gave them protection.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Have patience. I can also give repartees and there will be disturbance in the House.

They had never conceded the rights of the workers. The result is that there is so much unrest among the workers that now they have awakened to the question of uncertainty and insecurity.

In 1967 elections, these were the industrialists who, in fact, voted and helped the leftist parties to come to power. They have forgotten this aspect. Now they are crying hoarse because of the insecurity and uncertainty prevailing in West Bengal.

I also blame all political leaders of West Bengal. I am not one of those who can exonerate a few and blame others. The political leaders of West Bengal were satisfied with the votes of the common people, the poor people and the under-privileged people. They never cared for the rights of the common people and the poor people. They never tried to implement the land reforms. They paid only lip-sympathy to the land reforms. But they never abolished zamindari or

** Not recorded

†† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

jotedari system. You were also in power ; the U. F. Government was also there. What did they do ? They did not bother to implement the land reforms to the extent as they should have done. The result was that the infra-structure was getting rotten. When refugees came to West Bengal, there was complete chaos created there. I was just trying to list the causes of the situation now prevailing in West Bengal.

As it is, because the land reforms were not implemented, there was the rise of the Naxalites helped by the leftists and helped by those who have no loyalty to the country. That is the position. The question of law and order cannot be improved unless the overall situation is improved in West Bengal.

I happened to go to Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Select Committee. I saw what horrible conditions are prevailing in Calcutta. These are the people who are proud to say that they come from Calcutta. But they never bother to improve the conditions in their own city. That is the position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I tell him that in the last 20 years, Mr. Atulya Ghosh, your Congress leader, was controlling the Calcutta Corporation. Shame on your party ; shame on your leaders !

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As if he is less blameworthy. If shame is on this side, shame is on him also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is saying we ought to feel ashamed because we come from Calcutta. Here is Dr. Triguna Sen who was once the Mayor of Calcutta. Let us hear him. What did he do ? He is only sermonising.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He is beyond shame ; therefore, he is not ashamed. He is prepared to blame others but not himself.

Since West Bengal is under the President's Rule, I am asking the Government to tighten the administrative machinery so that there can be some amount of law and order

which can prevail in West Bengal. They should also take a very firm action against Naxalites, including the C.P.M. who create and contribute to the lawlessness.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are too big for your boots.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I know he is too small for his boots.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is a compliment.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Unless we create a sense of security and certainty under the President's Rule in West Bengal now, the situation in West Bengal is not going to improve.

Therefore, the first consideration is : establish law and order, eliminate the menace of lawlessness and those who create disloyalty among the workers and among the Bengalis. Therefore, put them also down. (*Interruptions*) I am also asking the Government that once peace is brought to West Bengal.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : By magic ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : ...by elimination of persons and parties like his. In order to do that, they must, in spite of all difficulties, give more financial help to Bengal. The budgetary provisions are not enough. Over and above the provisions made in the Supplementary Budget, the Central Government must find some money to help in tightening up the administrative machinery so that law and order could be improved.

These people talk of early elections. As some of my friends and majority of them say, so long as the law and order situation is not improved, so long as the administrative machinery is not tightened up, there is no use going to the polls. Otherwise, if we are to go to the polls, insecurity will prevail. The situation will go from bad to worse affecting the surrounding areas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Have dictatorial rule.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It is not necessary to have dictatorial rule. Those whose minds are affected by dictatorial rule alone can speak the language which is spoken by my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu. With these words I have done.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, till very recently Bengal was known as the land of Tagore, Vivekananda and Netaji. Now it has turned out to be the land of Charu Mazumbar and Kanu Sanyal. The people known by their love of literature, fine arts and festivals—now those days have gone and it has become the land of Naxalites and extremists and strike, demonstration, *gherao*, *bundh*, stabbing, murder, looting, destruction of property, etc., etc. have become the order of the day. Violence reigns supreme in the land of Bengal.

Sir, the problems are two-fold, according to me. The main problem is economic. Calcutta with a population of more than 40 lakhs is the biggest problem of Bengal and I would call it the greatest slum in this country, probably in the whole world. Unemployment especially among the educated, land problem, industrial unrest and lack of housing facilities are the biggest menace in the city of Calcutta and it is contributing to the violent activities. Again the industrial unrest has affected the biggest public sector project, namely, the Durgapur steel plant. We are losing nearly Rs. 1.2 crores every month and we are told that in the last three years we have suffered a loss of Rs. 50 crores. Very recently, a few months back, I visited Durgapur; and what a plight to see the officials? One officer told us, members of the Committee on Public Undertakings that Durgapur should be declared a non-family station; they are so unsafe. Government has a duty to protect the workers who are willing to work. I do not say that strike is illegal, *prima facie*. But when it is done on every day and on every occasion it becomes illegal and unlawful. That is happening in Durgapur nowadays has completely stopped production. It has affected the whole country and the whole industrial development. Those who are fomenting trouble in these industrial areas particularly Durgapur, should be identified and dealt with firmly.

For the last 23 years Government after Government from the days of Mr. P. C. Roy to the days of Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee had failed to solve this problem and the result is the Naxalite movement and the violent activities.

Now the State has come to a stage of political instability. After 1967 after the debacle of the Congress, the 14-party coalition came to power and we know the fate of the United Front Government, the inter-party quarrels which started and which led to inter-union quarrels; then that Government broke down completely. A funny thing arose where the Chief Minister of the State had to go on fast against violence and against his own Government and we have also heard that the Chief Minister was manhandled in his own secretariat. Quarrels between the Chief Minister and Dy. Chief Minister demoralised the Government servants and it all ended in President's rule. Now the Governor rules the State with the aid of Advisers. How long can President's rule go on? I am one of those who believe that Presidential rule should not continue even a day longer than it is necessary. But at the moment we have to see that normalcy is restored. Election cannot be postponed indefinitely, or for ever. It has to be held some day or other. I know the suspicion in the minds of some persons that if there is election in a few months some party may come to power whose loyalty is suspicious, whose loyalty can be challenged. But we cannot go and tell the people, you have to elect somebody, you have to elect this man or that man. It is the privilege of those people the Bengalees have to elect their own representatives. Even if Charu Mazumdar is elected as Chief Minister, we have to stomach it. The people always get the Government which they deserve. There is no other alternative.

Sir, even after promulgation of President's rule violence has not abated. Naxalites and other antinational elements are not put down. This is the responsibility of the Central Government which has failed completely to do it. The Governor must be asked to act firmly and he must take drastic actions against anti-national elements. If the Governor is not in a position to do it it is better that he is replaced.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

The Prime Minister should take courage in both hands and restore normalcy in that State so that the peace-loving people of West Bengal live their normal lives. Sir, I do not want to take much of the time; I fully support the demand of my previous speakers, Mr. Somani and Mr. Ashok Sen that Central Government, especially the Finance Ministry should do everything possible for the development of the city of Calcutta and Bengal as a whole. Thank you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : While initiating the debate, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has brought out the malady that is afflicting the State of West Bengal.

She has forcefully pleaded for the economic betterment of that State, and that can only be done if law and order is restored, if the confidence of the people is restored in the efficacy and ability of the Government to run that State and protect it in the interests of the people of that State from anarchy and anti-social elements.

Confining myself only to the Proclamation of President's rule in the State and Parliament's sanction to extend the rule for another six months, I would like to state that Bengal, as my hon. friend who preceded me has said, is a land which has given us a galaxy of leaders who played a very prominent role not only in the political and social life but in the spiritual life of this country. The message of Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Tagore and Raja Ram Mohan Roy has been taken to the nook and corner of this country, and if any of our People were inspired and they participated in the freedom movement, it was because of the inspiration that had been given by this galaxy of leaders that brought fame to not only to Bengal but to the entire country. Today, in the very same State, we see a reversal of these things. That is why I say that the situation in Bengal is symptomatic of the conditions to come in this country in future.

I do not share some of the things which my hon. friends have stated here. Nor do I want to apportion the blame entirely to the coalition government led by the Communist Party. It is also due to the accumu-

lation of so many omissions and commissions that my party also had done when it was in power uninterruptedly for 20 or 22 years. Let us be candid and frank about the omissions and commissions which we have done.

Unfortunately, after the attainment of freedom, we went on drawing on the goodwill or the affection and confidence and wishes of the people who had sacrificed their lives under the leadership of several of our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji and others, and we have betrayed their confidence and we have been responsible for or instrumental in creating such conditions as are now being fully exploited and utilised by the Communist Party. So, it is also our responsibility, and we should also make an introspection and see that at least now, cutting across political affiliations and political prejudices.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can continue on the next day.

17 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE.* RISE IN PRICES OF DRUGS

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will not take up the discussion under rule 193, on the hardship caused by the abnormal rise in prices of drugs used by the common man.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The situation created after the enforcement of the Drugs Control Order from 1st Aug., 1970 is rather serious and we are compelled to think that instead of proving a boon, the Order is proving a curse. Prices of drugs which were maintained even during the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions, have shot up like anything. Dr. Sushila Nayar is sitting here; she was in charge of the Ministry then and she was able to control the prices which have, unfortunately, because of mis-handling of the situation, have badly hit the common man. Prices of ordinary items of common use by the common man have increased. Medicines are not available and have disappeared from the market. Chemists are not prepared even to issue cash memos, and when the customers insist for them, they plead that the medicine is out of stock.

The Delhi Administration survey team recently conducted a survey which shows that prices of many drugs and medicines have risen sharply, in many cases by more than 200 per cent. The team surveyed the change in prices after the enforcement of the Drugs Control Order from Aug., 1, 1970. It covers 616 drugs and medicines including some common household remedies produced by eight major pharmaceutical firms. The team has reported that prices in 258 cases have been reduced, in 191 cases they have been raised and in 167 cases they remain unchanged. The survey also covers 23 drugs and medicines produced by 8 State-owned factories which have registered a rise in prices. This is most serious. I could understand increase in prices of items produced by private manufacturers, but look at the rise in prices of items produced by these State-owned units. The report says that only in 3 cases there is a reduction which amounts to less than 10 per cent; prices of the remaining 20 drugs have gone up, in 6 cases by more than 40 per cent, in 4 cases between 20 and 40 per cent, in 8 cases between 10 and 20 per cent and in 2 cases between 5 and 10 per cent. This is the position regarding the prices of the products of the State-owned companies manufacturing these drugs.

Prices of laxatives soared from Rs. 7 a bottle to Rs. 27 a bottle; prices of Neamin have risen by 291 per cent, prices of ephedrine by 137 per cent and those of escorbin by 43 per cent; prices of penicillin-based drugs have risen from 48 to 88 per cent and sulfa drugs from 40 to 50 per cent.

Let us come to household remedies. Codopyrin price rose by 50 per cent, Novalgin by 20 per cent, Saridon by 25 per cent, Dettol by 26.4 per cent and Vicks Vaporubs by 16 per cent. These are common medicines of every day use.

The Chief Executive Councilor Shri V. K. Malhotra, has apprehended that the cost of items purchased in hospitals would go tremendously high because in Delhi alone they purchase medicines worth Rs. 2 crores a year. You can imagine the high rise in cost the Administration will have to bear.

I want to remind Dr. Triguna Sen sitting opposite to me that three months ago he had rejected the offer of the drug manufacturers to slash the prices of their products by 22 to 25 per cent. I do not place much faith in their profession or honesty. But at that time, the Minister said that they had missed the bus. He had said that he wanted to teach them a lesson. Now what are we faced with? They have taught the hon. Minister a lesson instead of being taught a lesson by the Government, because they have proved cleverer than the Minister himself, and his Government. The consumer is no better today than what he was when the industry was given a shock treatment. On the contrary, for the first time in seven years, the manufacturers have had an opportunity to raise the prices of hundreds of drugs by anything upto 55 per cent. The way they have behaved and have been allowed to behave under the law is truly scandalous. In the Editorial of *Hindustan Times* of today, this is what appears :

"The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have behaved in the manner of a blundering innocent in the way it has handled drug prices. In the three months that it has attempted to 'tame' the drug manufacturers it has moved from one serious error to another culminating in an order freezing by fiat prices at the levels they were last May when the Ministry started its might labours."

This is the view of *Hindustan Times* which generally supports the Government. Instead, Dr. Sen has given us a formula that was riddled with ambiguity that it had to be clarified over and over again in the next three months. One of these clarifications changed the basis of the formula by allowing an alternative mode of price fixation based on 15% gross profit on sale. This has apparently allowed the industry to increase prices on a wide variety of drugs, not specifically covered by the stipulated restriction on mark up on ex-factory prices. These increases are in drugs that are not classified as 'life saving', but which nonetheless are widely in use for common ills. Clearly the Ministry has not done its home work. The hon. Minister would admit this position because in a statement

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

that he made in the Rajya Sabha he said that he did not expect that the drug manufacturers would raise prices in this matter.

सभापति महोदय : हम देखते हैं कि यहां पर जितनी बहस होती है, मिनिस्टर उनका जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि हम टाइम को एक्सीड कर जाते हैं। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य, जो इस प्रस्ताव को भूब कर रहे हैं, दस मिनट ले लें और अन्य सदस्य थोड़ा थोड़ा समय लें ताकि मिनिस्टर साहब आपको जवाब दे सकें और आपको सैंटिसेफिकेशन हो सके।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : ऐसा होता है कि कुछ पार्टियों को तो आप ज्यादा टाइम दे देते हैं और कुछ पार्टियों को आप एक दो मिनट में खत्म करने के लिए कहते हैं। इसलिए सब पार्टियों का टाइम पहले से निर्धारित कर दिया जाए।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Many of the drugs whose prices have gone up are common medicines, conventional anti-T.B. remedies and multi-vitamins. It was incumbent on the Government to have examined all the aspects of the question before it rushed into an announcement.

Then I would take up the question of large-scale hoarding. Dr. Roshan Lal, a Member of the Delhi Metropolitan Council, has issued a statement today in which he says that there is hoarding of medicines worth Rs. 1 crore in the Capital alone. The confusion over drug prices continues even till today and many chemists are refusing to issue cash memos for goods sold on the excuse that they have received no instructions from the manufacturers and hence they have to sell only at enhanced rates. Several doctors complained that drugs which were not available a few days ago could now be had at the new rates. The Government should take immediate steps to find out how much manufacturers have sold prior to the announcement of the increase in prices. A scrutiny would reveal a high turn-over. Dr. Roshan Lal showed a confidential list supplied by one of the leading agents of a number of pharmaceutical companies to

retailers in Delhi a few days before the prices were raised on August 1, 1970. It pointed out that in a few days the prices would be raised. This was just to let them know how much of profit they could make. This explains the huge imports by thousands of small and medium chemists before August 1, 1970, in order to make quick profits. The manufacturers may be clearing their stocks and retailers and others were assured of high profits. It was unethical for the manufacturers to circulate lists before the prices were raised.

I should like to ask the hon. Minister this specific question ; is it a fact that the lists were circulated by the manufacturers to the retailers telling them that the prices were going to be raised in a few days and therefore they could purchase more. They purchased more. The game was that the manufacturers wanted to get rid of their stocks. Was it proper on their part to circulate such lists ? As I told you earlier, such a confidential list has been produced by Dr. Roshan Lal.

The Government is considering a further amendment to the Drugs Price Control Order to ensure that the retailers return to May 15, 1970 prices in respect of those drugs the prices of which were raised by the manufacturers. The notification issued yesterday asked the manufacturers to return immediately to the May, 15, 1970 level but under the notification retailers were not bound to lower their prices. The manufacturers are under orders to communicate new selling prices to retailers. But there will be a time-lag in this. Several retailers are complaining that some manufacturers have not sent the revised price lists which were supposed to have reached them before August 1, 1970. If retailers complain that they have not got lists, there is no foolproof method of confirming this. Under the order, as it stands today any retail chemist can refuse to reduce the prices on the ground that he has not heard from the manufacturer. The Ministry is now considering whether it should take steps to plug the loopholes.

This is rather a serious position. The retailers are taking up the position that since they had not received any instructions from the manufacturers they are not bound to

revert to the price of May 15, because these prices were to be prevalent till August 15. What is the position with regard to the retailers? How is the Government contemplating to plug the loopholes? What do they propose to do so that the retailers do not loot the consumers?

An examination of the trend of higher drug prices reveals that the Government may ultimately permit a rise in the price of tablets meant for curing headaches. What is the position with regard to these tablets?

Mr. George Fernandes, the leader of a party, has made an allegation that the Ministry has taken Rs. 70 lakhs as illegal gratification to fix the price of the drugs.....
...(*Interruptions*). It might have been denied. But Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. It is the duty of the Government to prove that all these allegations are unfounded or baseless. Unless they clear up the allegation, the impression will persist in the minds of the common man and the consumer that there has been some bungling. It is for the Minister to clear up things in this connection.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Member who preceded me has pointed out, today the situation has grown to such an extent of confusion that the people who are suffering have been driven to the wall. Not only the poorer people have to pay very fabulous prices for the drugs but most of the drugs are not available in the market. Only this morning we read in the newspapers that a crore of rupees worth of drugs are lying underground, and they have been completely pushed underground and the medicines are not available to the patients who need them.

It has been the experience of Members of Parliament themselves, those who have gone out for buying some medicines, that no important medicine and life-saving drug is available in the market today. If only the private sector could have bungled and the public sector had shown an example of a reasonable price-structure for drugs, I would have commended the performance of the public sector which is under his Ministry.

But unfortunately the word "socialism" has been bandied about only to cover inefficiency, mismanagement, out-of-date machinery and complete complacency of the Government. In taking cognizance of the fact that they are acting as trustees of the people's money, socialism does not mean a callous indifference to the people's money; it means more sensitive appreciation of the hard-toiling people who give the money to the State to be invested in a manner that the public sector should really represent the commanding heights of the Indian economy. But the culprit is no less the public sector. Actually, the biggest price-rise that we have seen in the drugs, are the prices that are being charged by the IDPL to which reference has also been made by the hon. Member.

I would only give one instance to show how the IDPL charges high prices. Why? Because it is most inefficient; its machinery is out of date, and they do not have the guts. They may show their teeth to this country, and time and again Mrs. Indira Gandhi may lose her temper in this House and in the other House, just as she lost this afternoon her temper with the ruling party members, but she has not guts even to tell the foreign countries why they are really supplying us out-of-date machinery because of which the country's economy and the poor tax-payers' money are held to ransom.

I have great respect for the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Thank you.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Yes; I have respect. I have also a feeling that he would at least try with genuineness to cater to the needs of the suffering humanity, and those are the sick and the miserable people of this country who need the sympathy and compassion of everybody. But the hon. Minister is acting like "Alice in Blunderland." I do not know what has happened to him. He had created a very good impression in the House; to whatever party he belongs, the House respected him,

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

because of his genuineness. But in this muddle he looks like a baby in the woods. He does not know what he has to do. He gives them a warning, a warning to the drug manufacturers, that they must not raise the prices. Now, if he had stuck to the price level which he had announced...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

I will have two or three minutes more. If he had stuck to the price level in May, no trouble to the community or the Government would have come about. Now you are in a soup. You have put the suffering humanity to further stress. You are being charged with all sorts of *mala fide* allegations. I do not know how far those allegations are true, but you have made yourself a victim of such allegations, because you behave like that. Almost all or at least most of the manufacturers are foreign manufacturers, and even if the Indian manufacturers have come into existence, most of them have foreign collaboration. In June, they howled and they insisted on the Government that this should not be done. Immediately in June, the Government became soft and revised the prices.

That is the charge. If you go to Bombay and Gujarat, you hear this talk on the streets, I do not know how far it is true. But it is being said that it is because of your weak-kneed policy. In response to the howls of the vested interests, an alternative scheme of pricing was then introduced in June which permitted manufactures to opt for an overall gross profit before tax not exceeding 15 per cent of the sales turnover. It was stipulated however that they will not be allowed as a rule a mark-up of more than 75 per cent for formulations based on the 18 essential bulk drugs and 150 per cent for the others.

समापति सहोदय : अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगी तो किसी भी पार्टी को टाहम नहीं दे सकूँगा, मिनिस्टर साहब भी जबाब नहीं

दे सकेंगे ... (ब्यवधान) ... मैं 6 बजे हाउस को बन्द कर दूँगा ।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

As the spokesmen of a political party, we have the duty to lay the facts before the country. It is not a small matter. OPPI is the spokesman of the drug companies. It is a foreign-dominated association controlling 50 per cent of the total 93 units in the large sector and these 50 per cent control nearly 70 to 80 per cent of the drugs manufactured. Previously they were charging, as a cover, a reasonable price for some of the household drugs, but they compensated it by charging fabulously high prices for life-saving drugs, because they have to be purchased even by the poorest of the poor consumers. The CIF price of folic acid is Rs. 220 per kg. but IDPL charges Rs. 1300 per kg., i.e. 500 per cent more. You should allow us to point out all these things.

Since the minister first made the statement in May that he is going to control the prices of drugs, I do not know what has happened to the minister and the ministry because he has changed his own orders 25 times within 2 or 3 months. Are they in their senses? Is his department really going mad? We feel that they are living in a mad, mad world. It all looks like fantastic nonsense.

They allowed the STC to import life-saving drugs. But for the last one year, the STC has been sitting idle, not importing the raw materials for the life-saving drugs. They are depending for the purchase of raw material for drug manufacture on rupee payment countries. I think Government is aware that these things which are being supplied to us by rupee payment countries are bought by them from the hard currency areas and they sell them to us at 40 per cent higher price. Over and above that, this socialist government charges 60 per cent customs duty on the import of essential drug.

17-24 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL in the Chair]

Every day they are saying that they are encouraging indigenous production. On

the indigenous production, over and above the 60 per cent customs duty I mentioned just now, the Government charges 27 per cent on the machinery which is used by the indigenous manufacturers. Over and above that, they charge excise duty. All taken together, I do not know where they are pushing the consumer. The biggest fraud of the whole policy of the ministry is that they have given a warning to the drug manufacturers that they should not increase the prices beyond this level. But what is the penalty that they have put on them? If they increase the prices and charge more than the stipulated prices which have been fixed by the government, they will keep that money in their own development fund to be utilised for research and development and expansion of their factories. Is this the punishment that Government is giving to the drug manufacturers because they charge higher prices? This has come in black and white. I think the Minister should better repudiate it and say exactly what is the punishment that he is going to give to those who are charging high prices. As far as I can understand, the Government has actually given them a facility because the Government says that the excess can be utilised later for research and development and adjusted against future profits or such other charges. Is this a punishment? This is how they have made themselves open to the charge that they have taken money, because this is the most uncalled for and nonsensical decision that they have taken. The Government does not penalise a person who charges high prices but, on the other hand, it makes him behave in that manner so that funds would be available for research and development purposes. Finally, I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me so much time for speaking on this pressing problem.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Because this is a matter of extreme importance, I request that the time allotted for it may be increased.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Since all parties want to present their views on this important subject, I suggest that the time for this discussion may be extended by one hour.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : My only submission is that what happened the other day should not happen today also. The other day we were discussing the question of interim relief to government employees. At 6 O'Clock the discussion was adjourned suddenly and we had no chance to say what should be done, because such discussions will not automatically be continued the next day. So, whatever may be the time that you give to this discussion, we must make it a point to conclude this discussion today with the reply of the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Yesterday on an equally important subject we sat till about 7.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am agreeing with you.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : While food, clothing, shelter and employment are the basic necessities in a welfare state, the supply of drugs at cheap prices is also one of the social responsibilities of the government. About three months ago the Minister is reported to have stated that the manufacturers of drugs have missed the bus. But after three months, after the price muddle that has taken place in the journey, we have come to the conclusion that it is the Minister and the Government that have missed the bus and not the manufacturers. The manufacturers seem to have carried bus load of quick profits of an abnormal nature.

As has been pointed out by Shri Goyal, very many tablets like codopyrin, saridon, etc, which used to relieve headache, now actually create headache when patients hear about their new prices, because the prices have risen by 200 to 300 per cent, so much so that a newspaper says that it is not Triguna Sen but "Teen Guna Sen." After the elaborate machinery and after the clarifications or amendment being moved about 25 times, still the Government have missed the bus.

More basic than this to which I want to invite the attention of the Minister is that not only has there been an abnormal rise in prices but even the prices charged before 15th May were themselves in many cases abnor-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

mal. I can quote many instances wherein the prices of the imported medicines have been pushed out of all proportions in the Indian market. For example, some years ago, one medicine by name "Librium," a tranquiliser, was introduced in India by a Swiss firm at Rs. 5,555 a kilogram whereas the actual import price was Rs. 312 ; that is, the price was pushed up about 17 times.

Another firm was charging Rs. 230 a kilogram for Vitamin B-12 whereas the international price of the same was only Rs. 90 or Rs. 100 a kilogram. The same thing can be said of another firm which was charging about Rs. 60,000 a kilogram for a medicine called Dexamatazone. Afterwards it was found out by the Drug Controller who issued threatening warnings to that firm and said that unless they reduced the price their imports would be cut off. It was then that the firm came to its senses and from Rs. 60,000 the price came down to Rs. 16,000 a kilogram !

Also, it is not only the private enterprise that is guilty of this. Even the public enterprise, the STC, imported Chloramphenicol, an effective antibiotic against typhoid, at Rs. 100 a kilogram and sold it in the local market at Rs. 400 a kilogram

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Therefore my point is that about all the drugs that are being imported, there is no consciousness about the price at the control level. They make 300 per cent, 400 per cent, 17 times, 18 times profit. What the Ministry or the Drug Controller are doing, we do not know. But whatever price rise has now come has come over and above the already abnormal prices that had been prevailing after the import.

The third thing I want to raise in this connection is not actually about the price but about the quality of the drugs. I recently had a talk with an eminent specialist in Madras who was pointing out very many medicines which had been given up or prohibited in foreign countries were being dumped here. For example, Rastinon, which is being widely and freely marketed and used here, has been

warned as an article to be discontinued in England. This country has become the hunting ground for all the unused, unsold and prohibited articles in foreign countries. This also should be taken note of.

What worries the most is that the present method is very haphazard and amateurish. There is no firm rule by which the price had been fixed. No cost accounting has been done. Whatever price they quote is being allowed. In our country when anybody rushes to the market to buy a medicine, he is concerned with whether the medicine is available ; he does not question the price because it is a life and death problem. He just goes and pays that price. There is no bargaining. Whatever they demand is paid.

This is a social problem and the Government and the Ministry should be more careful to see that all the imports are fairly made and a fair price is given. Cost accounting should be done for all the drugs ; after all, there are not very many basic drugs.

In this respect there was a report made by Dr. Hazari and another gentleman three years ago. They went into the working of all the foreign firms in India and they said that the foreign firms were able to recoup their investment within two years out of their profits. There have been some firms which were able to recoup all their investment in four years. That means, the poor public has been plundered and looted under the guise of this very drug control that you have been exercising. Though the Parliament has given you enough powers, the powers have either been misused or abused or have not been used at all so much so that the public is made to pay through the nose.

The abnormal price rise that was recently witnessed was unwarranted and uncalled for and the Government must have stopped this. Not only should the price be restored to the 15th May level, even those prices very many of which were abnormal should be brought down to be fair to the poor man.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would be unpatriotic on my part if I try to create more difficulties for the Minister when he is fighting one of the world's biggest swindles and,

therefore, I think, when a man says that he would like to support the Government for fighting one of the world's biggest swindles, he is helping in the cause of the country.

My hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan said that the prices have risen. They say that they are charging the constant prices. They are wrong. Actually, as he has quoted, it is a fact that the prices in India are too high as compared to international prices and it is a fact that there have been very excessive profits made by the subsidiaries of the foreign companies.

It is a well-known fact that the Indian drugs market at the time of Independence used to import not more than Rs 20 crores worth of drugs and they were sold by the British monopoly firms. But today the position has been completely altered. At that time, the Government had no option. They were given a sort of opportunity to exploit the Indian market and these foreign subsidiaries have been in control of the entire drugs market. This type of situation that has been created in the country, I should say, is entirely due to the conspiracy of the subsidiaries of the foreign companies. And I repeat that is one of the biggest swindle in the world.

I congratulate the Minister for having taken a bold step in this direction. He has made a beginning and it will take some time. You have to find out how exactly to fight it out. It is a battle of wits. We have no doubt that we will be able deal with it. At the time of Independence, we were helpless. But we are not helpless now. Given proper understanding of the problem and proper approach to it, we will be able to deal with it.

Sir, the bringing in of the public sector plants is, actually, out of place here. They do not make much of a difference in the entire gamut of drugs industry. They form a very small part of it. The best part of it is dealt with by the foreign company subsidiaries. I have my information about the public sector drug companies. I feel that they might have been wrong in certain places. But to bring them into this affair is to try

to misdirect the attention of the House and the country to this problem.

These foreign company subsidiaries keep even the cost structure a secret thing. They will not allow us to know it. Nobody knows what is their cost structure.

I would like to quote from the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee's opinion on this affair. It is published in the *Times of India* of 16th August, 1970. I quote :

"The practice of American pharmaceutical companies selling their products to their own subsidiaries in developing countries at 'dramatically excessive prices' was sharply criticised at the hearings here yesterday of the Senate sub-committee on monopoly and small business."

"Several giant companies, including American Cynamid, Pfizer, Merck, Wyoth, Schering and Upjohn, were charged with selling antibiotics and other vital medicines to developing countries at rates ranging from 300 per cent to 11,364 per cent of European competitive prices of the same product or its therapeutic equivalent."

What I am saying is this. This has happened not only to our country but it has also happened to other developing countries. We cannot simply say as to what the Government is doing. I would like to ask : What has the Parliament done ? After all, is it not the moment when we should stand by the Government, by the Minister, and help him to face up to this swindle and do something about it constructively to battle against it. To try to show that prices have gone up, they will go up for some time possibly. It may happen this way and that way. It is for us to find out how exactly to face the situation. They would certainly create public opinion. But we should also become instruments of public opinion. We would like the old state of affairs to continue. The U. S. Senate has found that the drug firms, Chas, Bristols and Pfizer sold Rs. 80 crores worth of antibiotics to India and out of that Rs. 80 crores, the cost of the drugs was Rs. 8 crores and the profit was Rs. 72

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

crores. This is the Senate Committee's opinion.

The problem here really is that local prices in certain sectors have gone up. The life-saving drugs do not alone determine the public demand. The prices of other drugs might have gone up in certain places. Indigenous producers are certainly at a disadvantage and we have to face up to this problem. Even big firms like Bengal Chemicals that are purely indigenous and which are not subsidiaries of foreign firms are languishing. This is the position of Indian firms. They are languishing because of the competition and other various difficulties. We have to face their difficulties also. Unless we do that, this big swindle will be able to crush all the indigenous drug producing firms and they will be again in control of the country. It will be very difficult for us to get out of this swindle. Therefore, we must not make a fetish of the patents. We must do two things. Many of the Eastern and Western countries, the developing countries, do not very much go by the patents or brand names. We have allowed them in the name of their brand names. Our doctors also prescribe by brand names or patents. The result is that our Government is purchasing only these things. Test the quality of the drugs instead of going by brand names. The Government are purchasing huge quantities of drugs. We should get rid of all these things in order to develop the country, Sir, should we so much care for all this type of etiquette that leads to a tremendous profit by a group of swindlers according to the admission of their own Senate? We should do something drastic about it, much more drastic than what has been done. That is what we want. We would like the Government to institute an inquiry to go into the cost structure of these subsidiaries. They cannot keep it as a secret. If we are an independent country, we must show our independence. I know we have fought the giant oil cartels. But here also it is necessary that we must show them their place. We must be able to face up to them.

We have got many problems. Take price reduction. The Minister has said that he will reduce the prices. He will freeze the prices to the prices that prevailed on May

16. That is a very important decision. But the point is : to freeze it it will require the co-operation of the State Governments, co-operation of all honest people, of all doctors and every section of the community.

SHRI UMANATH : What do you mean by co-operation ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The Minister should get the co-operation. (*Interruptions*) He should get the co-operation of all sections. Suppose the State Government does not co-operate, what will be the position of the Government of India? The drug prices have to be enforced at the State level. That is the Constitution. Therefore, it is necessary to get their co-operation and to devise ways by which we can enforce this type of thing and see that the prices of drugs throughout the country are brought down to a reasonable level. It is the common man's need. The common man has been exploited for the past 25 years. Even earlier this has gone on. People have recognised that this is very dangerous to our very existence. Therefore, I hope the Government will take much more stringent steps. I know when steps are taken, all reactionary elements will put all obstacles in the way and I have no doubt that the Minister will be able to face up to them and see that those elements which are against the national interests are removed.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagour) : One of the phenomena that has gone unnoticed so far is the dual role of the functions of this Government. I have always stood by my statement that the left hand of this Government does not know what the right hand is doing. About 6 months ago, Mr. K. K. Shah, in one of his ebullient moods, called a consortium of these manufacturers in Bombay and started or initiated this dialogue which has of course been finished by Dr. Triguna Sen ; and I think, as a result of the manner in which both these Ministers have handled this unfortunate episode, they have landed the whole Government and the country in this unholy mess. I would only like to remind Mr. K. K. Shah that he should better look after the hospital administration, adulteration, disappearance and leakages

from the hospitals and leave this to some better people.

As far as Dr. Sen's Ministry is concerned, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one specific question. When was the Tariff Commission's Report on the Indian Pharmaceutical's cost structure submitted to the Government of India? They went into the entire price structure, cost structure etc. and the total aspects of this problem and why is it that Tariff Commission's would have been avoided and lot of confusion would have been saved if only the Ministry of Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals had come forward to act as per the Tariff Commission Report.

Now, Sir, as far as this particular administration of the unfortunate drug price order is concerned and its reversal and the curious developments that have occurred so far, I think, there is nobody else but this Government which alone is responsible for this state of affairs.

My predecessor Mr. Barua had brought to the notice of this House the racket exposed by the American Senate that many American principals from the US have been extorting huge prices to the extent that has been indicated; and Sir, I think it is a matter of regret and shame that in this independent sovereign country we overlook that kind of machinations and price structure. And we would expect that a Ministry of this size and responsibility would, before long, have challenged this kind of,—what shall I say—bungling or profiteering.

Now, it has also been said that many American companies and manufacturers have been practising this in all the developing countries. As far as my own country is concerned, I would very respectfully like to submit that this whole matter should be referred to a very high-level independent body to find out really as to in what manner they are operating. Are they operating towards service and welfare, and of course, reasonable profitability, for the people of this country, or, are they operating as per their own will, for which of course, the Government is also responsible? As for the entire developing countries, I think, the matter can easily be referred to UNCTAD, or to one of the UN bodies, because this, I

think is an extremely unpalatable and offensive practice that certain monopolists are following.

Now, Sir, whatever the Drug Price Order—whether it is an order prior to May 15 or the order now revoking this, there is a certain dichotomy that has arisen. Government have ordered the manufacturers to go back to pre-order level, and in respect of those prices that have been reduced, they have been asked to be kept at the *status-quo* level. This has to be looked into. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what the enforcement agency in this matter is. He has to depend upon the drug controllers in various States which are not attached to his Ministry, not responsible to his Ministry. Therefore I want to know, whatever is the size, context and the meaning of any particular order, does he not know that there are too few ill-equipped and ill-trained staff which are operating under the State Governments and the amount of corruption that is prevailing in those particular State Departments is just nobody's business? And, therefore, in regard to the enforcement of whatever Act or order that he finally chooses to bring into this country as far as this industry is concerned, whether it is the civil supplies organisation, or I would go to the extent of the C.B.I., whatever agency that may be, should be used for proper administration.

Sir, as far as racketeering of certain items that you yourself were good enough to indicate are concerned, it is an unworthy phenomenon that Rs. 1 crore worth of medicines have gone underground in Delhi. This is an unfortunate phenomenon that is recurring in this country for a long period of time. A few months ago, the Prime Minister herself in her own party, said: My own son was charged exorbitant price for petrol on the day when the Budget was declared. Where is the prevalence of law in this country? Society will continue to be cheated or be treated in this fashion unless there is also an effective implementation agency to back any order which the Minister chooses to give.

I would like to suggest that the Minister would have to look at this entire problem from three particular angles. One is the angle of the foreign manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals in this country, which

[Shri N. K. Somani]

has to be tackled at a certain level after a fullfledged dialogue takes place about their working. The other is the angle of the Indian industry which is purely indigenous; whether it be the Tariff Commission report or a fair return, once and for all, a finality will have to be given and they will have to be told that they have to operate in this or that particular manner. Then remains the unfortunate episode of the small-scale producers. These people are the worst hit. Neither do they get the raw materials in time nor do they get them at reasonable prices. So far as the organised industry is concerned, there are many people to be briefed on their behalf, but the worst sufferers in the sense that they do not know where they stand are the small-scale manufacturers. In the interests of the development of the Indian pharmaceutical industry, I would like to demand that there has to be an integrated, but of course multipronged or multi-structured or whatever other policy that Government will take, and once and for all they will have to make up their mind rather than this kind of vacillation and uncertainty, which they have exhibited so far.

Mention has been made about the price structure of the Indian pharmaceutical industry. Figures have also been cited about the IDPL. I think the biggest villain in this particular field is the role, function and the prices charged by the IDPL. We have also been told that if the IDPL was not established, if the various pharmaceutical manufacturers were allowed to import their own drugs at the normal international prices, it would save to the industry and I hope to the consumer eventually and annual sum of Rs. 7 crores, because there is a difference between the c.i.f. prices and the pooled prices fixed by the Government so far. This, therefore, certainly is not responsible public sector management; this is some kind of extortion that is going on. And from the point of view of the consumers, protection and the problem of the healthy development of the pharmaceutical industry it is necessary that this kind of thing should not be allowed any further.

The STC is another example. They made a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs on the sale of one single item, which Shri Sezbiyan was good enough to quote, namely chlorampheni-

col. If this is one item which they import to the extent of 40 tonnes annually at Rs. 180 a k.g. and sell at Rs. 330 a k.g. then how do you expect some other people who are likely certainly to find this example and use it for their own operation, to behave better?

Therefore, both from the profitability point of view and also from a responsible public sector management point of view, whether they use the STC or IDPL; they will have to set public standards against which nobody should be able to raise a finger.

As far as the IDPL is concerned, in its normal manufacturing operations, there is a tremendous loss and which is now set off or artificially made up by boosting up the prices of those items which are imported by the IDPL, and this certainly is a shameful episode.

I shall be less than fair if I do not quickly give you certain figures, which I think are based on facts, but which I am sure even the Minister does not have, because a lot of homework has been done in in this matter. I want to say this in fairness to Government that not all prices of drugs have gone up in this particular unfortunate exercise. Let me give some examples.

The overall cost of total therapy in TB has decreased by 2.4 per cent. I would like the Minister to confirm this, when he replies to the debate. The total therapeutic cost of enteric fever like typhoid and other things has gone down by 41 per cent as a result of the Government order and industry's cooperation. The cost of total therapy in dysentery, bacillary and amoebic has gone down by 15.8 per cent. The total cost of therapy in respiratory tract infection decreased by 45 per cent.

I certainly would like to say this that these are all therapies which are used occasionally by the common man. But there are certain things which you, Sir, were good enough to indicate, have registered some increases. For instance, take the analgesic group. Where is the justification for the Saridon manufacturers to increase the prices, while in the case of Anacin and Aspro, they have not increased the prices in

[Shri N. K. Somani]

spite of the same order? Therefore, these unfortunate increases that have occurred under the very eyes of this Government have got to be closely looked into, and I hope that before long this unholy mess of scrambling and unscrambling has been done as a result of muddled and confused thinking on the part of this particular Ministry will be set right not only in the interests of the healthy development of pharmaceutical industry.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): One of the previous speakers said that at this great juncture when the Minister is fighting the wickedest of monopolists of this world, we should stand by him. I am here literally standing by him. That does not mean that all that has been said by this side has been answered by that.

I will add only one thing to what has already been said. The private manufacturers are wicked. But why should the public sector plants also put up their prices? Why have they let down the Minister. Only in three cases, there is a reduction, of 10 per cent; in the case of the remaining 20 drugs produced by the state-owned factories about which inquiry was made, in 6 they have gone up by more than 40 per cent, in 4 cases between 20 and 40 per cent, in 8 cases between 10 and 20 per cent and in 2 cases between 5 and 10 per cent. It is something the Minister must ponder over. Let alone the wickedness of the monopolists, what is this Government doing with regard to its own factories charging high prices in this manner?

SHRI UMANATH: They say IDPL is an autonomous organisation.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: There is something wrong in the management. He must have a close look in the working of the units in his own department. Three months ago the Minister was adamant and would not listen to the advice of the manufacturers who innocently wanted to cut down their prices by 25 per cent. He was crassy and did not listen to them. Today they have all combined and want to teach him a lesson. What a situation? I say,

Sir, the arm of the Government is long enough and it must be shown. There is no point in being soft with these people who raise prices unconscionably of vital medicines needed by the common man, the ailing and the suffering patient. It is most disgraceful that we should tolerate these things.

I shall give a tip to the Minister. Some 2½ centuries ago, all of a sudden the price of rice rose in the City of Madras because the rice-carrying steamers floundered in some storm at Musalipatam. Immediately the prices at Madras were put up. People come to the Government to ask them to do something. The Government told the rice merchants to charge only the proper price. It did not help. Then they issued an order. That also did not work. Next day rice disappeared from the market. The Member did not keep quiet. He went with the military and broke open rice godowns. Rice stocks came out like anything. Then the merchants relented and said: 'Please do not break open more godowns. We will charge the price you want us to.' And they did.

SHRI UMANATH: If this Government did like that, it would break.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Still there was one man who violated it—his descendent later became a Minister in Madras. This is recorded in the history of Fort. St. George. That man was brought to the public square of Fort St. George and all the officers and men there were made to gather round and the man was publicly whipped. From the next day onwards for years and years the merchants never played tricks with the people or the Government.

18.00 hrs.

I have given this incident to the Minister to emphasise that the Minister must be very strong in these matters because, it is the common man, the poor man who is affected. Perhaps the Minister is aware that although the poor patients who go to the hospitals nowadays are expected to be treated and the Government is expected to give them medicines free, very often the Doctors only give a prescription and ask the patients who are in the general wards to purchase these drugs from the market. It is becoming an

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

impossible thing. Even if I suffer from a little bronchial catarrh, the Doctors give me a prescription costing for Rs. 30 in the market when its real value is only Rs. 3.

So, I submit to the Minister that the entire House will be with him if he takes the strongest steps without giving any room for the suspicion that some of the departmental people are hand in glove with these wicked people. I say this because an hon. Member said today here that somebody told him that somebody had taken some money. It pains me very much to hear these things. This is one of the areas in which the Minister who is fighting bravely the Oil Companies can also fight these small druggists, but he should only see that his officers are not drugged by them.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, जब गत 16 मई को औषधि मूल्य नियंत्रण आदेश सरकार की तरफ से जारी किया गया था, तो आम लोगों में खास तौर से गरीबों में, यह आशा जगी थी कि उन लोगों को दवायें कुछ सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकेंगी। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे दिन गुजरते गये, जनता की आशाओं पर पानी फिरता गया। खास तौर पर जिन दवाओं का इस्तेमाल गरीब जनता, मजदूर और किसान करते हैं, उनकी कीमतों में कोई कमी नहीं हुई, बल्कि उनमें वृद्धि हो गई।

प्राप्त आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि 35 प्रतिशत दवाओं की कीमत में 20 प्रतिशत कमी जरूर हुई है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 35 प्रतिशत दवाओं की कीमत में 35 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है। इन दवाओं का प्रयोग वे गरीब करते हैं जिनको खाने के लिए भी पैसे नहीं मिलते हैं। लेकिन बीमारी में तो उन्हें भी दवाओं की आवश्यकता होती है। बाकी 30 प्रतिशत दवाओं की कीमत पहले ही ज्यादा थी, उसमें न कमी हुई है और न वृद्धि; वह ज्यों की त्यों रही है।

जिन दवाओं का इस्तेमाल आम जनता करती है, जैसे एन्टीबायोटिक्स, एन्टी-एमिबिक्स

विटामिन ए, सी, डी और बी¹², तथा हृदय रोग के पेशन्ट्स जिन दवाओं का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनकी कीमत में कमी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि वृद्धि हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त नावलजीन, कोडोपायरिन और सैरिडान आदि दवाओं का इस्तेमाल हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोग करते हैं -- केवल पुरुष ही नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों महिलायें हर महीने पेट-दर्द के वक्त उनका इस्तेमाल करती हैं। उन दवाओं की कीमत बढ़ने से उनपर कितना असर पड़ा होगा, इसका आप अन्दाज कर सकते हैं। जो गोली पहले बीस पैसे की मिलती थी, अब वह पच्चीस तीस पैसे की मिलती है।

सल्फा ड्रग्स की कीमत भी बढ़ गई है। कुछ सल्फा ड्रग्स की कीमत 40 से 1:0 फीसदी तक बढ़ गई है। इस स्थिति में गरीब आदमी कैसे सल्फा ड्रग्स इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे और उनकी बीमारी कैसे दूर होगी? उन्हें तो खाने को भी नहीं मिलता है। जब कोई भूख से मरता है, तो कहा जाता है कि वह कमजोर था, इसलिए मर गया। चूंकि वह गरीब है, इसलिए मर जाता है। उसके पास खाने को नहीं है, दवा कैसे करे?

सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया, उससे जितना फायदा होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। हमारे देश में अमरीका और ब्रिटेन का एकाधिकार प्राप्त कम्पनियां पहले भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाती थीं और आज भी कमाती हैं। सरकार ने उनको नियंत्रित करने का कोई उपाय नहीं किया। आज भी कुछ दवाओं पर उन कम्पनियों की मानोपली कायम है, जिन का इस्तेमाल हमारे देश की सर्व-साधारण जनता करती है।

इंडियन शेरिंग लिमिटेड और निकोलस इंडिया, ये दो कम्पनियां एस्प्रो निकोलस से सम्बन्धित ब्रिटिश कम्पनियां हैं। उन्हें बाइरो-टाक्सिकोसिस नामक बीमारी की दवा निजोमर-केजो के उत्पादन और वितरण पर एकाधिकार

प्राप्त है। कम्पनी की सूची के अनुसार निओमरकेजो की सौ गोलियों की कीमत 14-40 रुपये है, लेकिन वह बाजार में 16 रुपये में बिकती है। लेकिन आपको यह सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि जिन सौ गोलियों की कीमत 16 रुपये चार्ज की जाती है, कम्पनी उनको बनाने पर केवल 10 पैसे खर्च करती है। इससे आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि यह कम्पनी कितना ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाती है। एकाधिकार भूत कैसे भारतीयों के सिर पर चढ़कर नाचता है, यह उसका ज्वलंत उदाहरण है।

इन्हीं कम्पनियों की एक दवा सौराबिट्रेट की 20 गोलियों की कीमत 3-15 रुपये है, लेकिन उसकी कास्ट प्राइस सिर्फ 10 पैसे है। इसी तरह एक दवा न्यूट्राडोना की 12 गोलियों की कीमत 1-32 रुपये है, जबकि उसकी कास्ट प्राइस सिर्फ 5 पैसे है।

इस तरह से मानोपलिस्ट्स औषधि के क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार जमाकर भारतीय जनता को लूट रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि इस स्थिति को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है। अगर सरकार उचित कदम नहीं उठायेगी, तो आम जनता को दवा नहीं मिल सकेगी और उसका इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि दवाओं की कीमत में कमी हो और गरीबों को दवायें मिलें, तो वह आई० डी० पी० एल० का उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ाये।

इन मानोपलिस्ट्स को जो पेटेंट राइट्स दिये हुए हैं, उनको भी खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। जब तक सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी तब तक वह आम जनता को सस्ती दवायें उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकेगी। सरकार मानोपलिस्ट्स पर अंकुश लगाए और उनकी कम्पनियों पर कब्जा करे। जब किसी ब्रिटिश कम्पनी या बैंक को लेने की बात आती है, तो सरकार के पांव लड़खड़ाने लगते हैं। डा० सेन के पांव लड़खड़ा रहे हैं।

मानोपलिस्ट कम्पनियों के मुनाफे को बाहर जाने से रोका जाना चाहिए। जो छोटी छोटी दवा-निर्माता कम्पनियां हैं, उन्हें विशेष सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए, उन्हें सहायता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए, ताकि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों और हमारे देश में ही दवायें बनाई जा सकें। हमारे देश में कच्चे माल की कमी नहीं है। हमारे देश में आले से आले दर्जे के वैज्ञानिक और डाक्टर हैं। वह यह काम कर सकते हैं। आप दूसरों पर क्यों निर्भर रहते हैं अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड पर? यह आपको छोड़ना होगा। तभी आप इन दवाओं की कीमत को कम कर सकेंगे और सही मानें में जनता की सेवा कर सकेंगे। ऐसे लोगों को आप को सजा देनी चाहिए जो जबर्दस्ती दवाओं की कीमतें बढ़ा रहे हैं और ब्लैक मार्केट में ले जा रहे हैं। काले बाजार में दवाएं चली जा रही हैं। जो दवा बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं उनका उत्पादन खर्च कितना होता है इसकी आपको जानकारी नहीं है। इसके बारे में किसी माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि कमेटी बनाकर उसका पता लगाइए और उसको नियंत्रित करने की कोशिश कीजिए तब आप कीमत कम कर सकेंगे।

आखीर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप के इस कदम से दवा की कम्पनीज को एक बहाना मिल गया कि दवा का दाम तो वह ले ही रही हैं लेकिन यह जो मेडिकल रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं या दवा कम्पनी में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनकी छंटनी हो रही है। दस हजार मेडिकल रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स बेकार होने जा रहे हैं। उनके ऊपर बेकारी की तलवार लटक चुकी है और इन कम्पनियों के हजारों मजदूर बेकार होने जा रहे हैं। तो इनकी बेकारी को रोकिए और उन दवा-कम्पनियों पर दबाव डालिए कि वह छंटनी नहीं करें और अगर छंटनी होती है तो आपकी जवाब देही है, उन्हें कोई न कोई आल्टरनेटिव काम दें ताकि दस हजार मेडिकल रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स और हजारों मजदूर और कर्मचारी जो दवा कम्पनियों में काम करने वाले हैं इनका रोजगार बच सके और यह दर दर के भिखारी न बन

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जाएं। यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि अगर आप सचमुच में भारत की जनता को सस्ती दवा देना चाहते हैं तो जिन सुझावों को मैंने आपके सामने रखा उन पर विचार कीजिए। तभी आप जनता का समर्थन ले सकते हैं और नहीं तो आपका काम नहीं चल सकता है। ऐसे आपने कदम तो बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है लेकिन यह बड़ा हाउलिंग स्टेप है। तेज़ कदम बढ़ना चाहिए अगर आप समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और केवल बात करना चाहते हैं तब तो ऐसे ही चलेगा।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA
(Gauhati) : Use your CRP to implement the order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this Government, after allowing the drug monopolists who are mainly foreigners to plunder for 23 years, have now started talking about control of drug prices. We have heard occasional outbursts of the late Jawaharlal Nehru on drug prices but they were never followed up because the party could not have afforded to create dissatisfaction among the patrons and masters. Unless at the present moment, the manufacturers are firmly controlled with legal and other weapons, cheaper drugs will not come so soon to all of us.

The drugs have gone underground. Your department, or somebody must have conveyed, some 'political' must have conveyed the news before time and the drugs have gone underground. Today, either pay excess or go without the drug. That is the song they are singing everywhere in the chemists and druggists shops. If I were there, what I would do is, immediate scrutiny of all records and documents of the producers, retailers, wholesalers. If you examine them, they will reveal the truth.

Early in August, following Government action, the hoodwinking producers created an artificial scarcity, and also pushed up the prices. There is an article in the *Statesman* dated 7th August, saying "400 per cent rise in drug prices." I do not want to go into

the details because other friends here have already mentioned about it. It says, "Headaches to be costlier." Then again there is another range of price rise, and the common man is affected. The monopolists make money and political power in the Centre and Congress Government collect money, subscribe and keep quiet.

In another article in the *Times of India* Bombay edition, dated 10th August, 1970, it is said by Mr. K. C. Khanna : "Drug prices muddle; hardly any relief to the consumer." I do not want to go into the details because the time is short. Again the same story : heads I win and tails you lose, and make money ; and you will keep on staring. This Government handling, is it not a deliberate softness and kindness to the profiteers ? Why is this sort of amateurish handling that you issue an order, you find it fails to tackle the problem, you issue another order and give them a quiet whisper that you are going to do this and saying, make hay while the sun shines ; and then everything goes underground ; they make a lot of money and the poor consumers suffer ?

The drug price control order came out in June and it permitted higher prices. Here is a clipping from *Hindustan Times* with the headline "New order permits higher drug prices". It says :

"The Union Government has amended the Drug Price Control Order to permit prices drug formulations to be fixed at a higher level than originally allowed."

We know your character ; we know exactly what you are capable of delivering and we have no illusions about you.

The requirements of drugs and medicines and health care in this country are much more than any other country. During the 23 years of Congress rule, there has been starvation, malnutrition, lack of proper living and adulteration in food-stuffs. Medicines must be available. Today there are about 2300 licenced manufacturers. The value of their product every year is over Rs. 200 crores. It has an investment of

Rs. 150 crores. Your imports have increased from Rs. 113 million in 1962-63 to Rs. 173 million in 1967-68. The Congress Government at the Centre today is wedded to foreign monopolists. So, 92 per cent of the drug industry is in one way or other foreign controlled and owned. As a result of foreign patents in India, they are sending royalties through the front door and back door. You become an ostrich sometimes and hide your head under the sand. Foreign patents in India are 89.31 per cent against 15.32 in America. Your foreign patents are sucking you hollow. I would like to quote from Michael Ridron's book on Foreign Investments in India. He says :

"Drugs and pharmaceuticals present all the complexities of the chemical industry as a whole with the addition of hard political bargaining...The industry has been dominated by foreign firms from its inception : of the 1600 registered units in 1954, there were only 93 large ones (including 11 governments plants), 28 of which, producing two-fifths the value of finished drugs with one-tenth the labour force were under foreign control. Among these 28 are the largest firms in the country, starting with Merck, Sharp and Dohma India Private Ltd. of the United States"—your Godfather, Mr. Sen—"Johnson and Johnson Ltd., May and Baker Ltd., Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., the Glaxo Group".

the white men dictate to you : you bow down ; they plunder and suck you hollow...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Can you not speak without abuses ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have never called abuses ; you should understand the language.

To reduce the drug prices, the permanent remedy is to abolish patents. But what have you done ? You had brought a Bill during the second Lok Sabha. You torpedoed it for a fantastic sum. You brought another Bill during the third Lok Sabha to hoodwink the public and you torpedoed it. Now we are at the end of the fourth Lok Sabha just a year and a quarter remaining and you are dilly-dallying, shilly-shallying and

lobbying so that the Bill does not see the light of the day.

You have kept alive a patent system which was meant to fail the stimulation of inventions by Indians. You have been deliberately bribed politically, collectively and individually during the last 23 years so that you will allow a patent system which brought enough dividends to the foreign monopolists but failed to stimulate inventions by the Indians. You are criminals. You are not fit to be in power ; you are not fit to be given any responsibility. Even where the inventions are not patentable in the home country of the monopolists, they are allowed to be patented in India. What is it that the Swiss nationals are doing in India ? They have new substances but old process for their drugs and you have shut your eyes and you have been a party to this criminal and heinous offence.

There is an article in the *Times of India* which says that the rate of their plunder ranges from 300 per cent to 11,000 per cent. It is because of this high earning that they are able to maintain this high cost of living and you are overlooking everything.

Even the Tariff Commission, which is known to be an agent of the monopolists had to say something which you overlooked ; rather you sat over it and you shielded them. The Commission says :

"The bulk selling prices of basic pharmaceuticals and formulations range from 160 to 350 per cent of ex-factory costs and the heavy mark-ups, the highest in any comparable industry, offer considerable scope for price reduction....."

The mark-ups in respect of retail selling prices of drugs are stated to be even higher than those for bulk prices and range from a minimum of 250 per cent to as high as 2,000 per cent.....

Comparing indigenous production costs with the landed costs of imported pharmaceuticals, the report finds that the local costs are between 80 per cent and 330 per cent higher than the landed costs....."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

Even the Tariff Commission were compelled to say that the plunder is by both sectors of monopolists, Indian and foreign.

I will now quote the balance sheet of Sarabhai Chemicals :

"Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Division of Karamchand Premchand (P) Ltd., was founded in 1943 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and paid-up capital of Rs. 7,73,000. In 1952, Rs. 8 lakhs was capitalised from the reserve fund by issuing 800 non-redeemable $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent preference shares of Rs. 1,000 each. In March, 1966, Rs. 1,28,00,000 was capitalised out of reserve fund as bonus shares in the proportion of eight new equity shares for each existing equity share, and for that year Rs. 1,43,04,000 was disbursed as dividend plus bonus shares. In 1963-64 their gross sales amounted to about Rs. 9 crores. From Rs. 14 lakhs in 1951 it came to Rs. 11.7 crores in 1966-67."

This is the outcome of patents in this country. In USA the Keafanver Commission said that there is an inverse relation between *per capita* income and drug prices.

Though the price of anti-biotics in India is almost the highest in the world, it is certainly not of the highest standard ; it is very often sub-standard and sometimes harmful. These were possible because the Congress Government had given them protection and encouragement and helped them during the last 23 years. It has been alleged and it has come out in the press that they have collected nearly Rs. 75 lakhs for the political purposes of the party. The government must come out with the statement whether they have in fact taken it. If not, how is it that they have been allowing all this mischief to be done by these fellows ? So, the actual masters of this government are these monopolists, both foreign and Indian.

If you want to protect the ailing consumers, you must help them. Even in the UK, a Tory Government had allowed import

from socialist countries of anti-biotics at one-tenth the prevalent price from where they were bringing them.

Drugs should sell under generic names. One drug must not sell under ten names at ten different prices.

It is a must that the Government must have a cost accounting institution which should examine each and every drug's cost before it is marketed and those who violate it should be given exemplary punishment.

Lastly, I shall support what Dr. Chandrasekhar had said in Chandigarh in December 1969. He had advocated nationalisation of the entire drug industry. What is stopping this Government from nationalising the drug industry which is full of evils and which is so very important for this country where the people are so down-trodden and so low.

सभापति महोदय : श्री झा, आप भी बोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपका नाम तो यहाँ नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) सभापति महोदय, हम किस पर विश्वास करें, मैंने आज सुबह तीन अलग अलग स्लिप्—ड्रग के लिए, बंगाल बजट के लिए और सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स के लिए, भेजी थीं। अब मैं क्या कहूँ, पता नहीं यहाँ पर क्या व्यवस्था है।

सभापति महोदय : आप को अवसर मिल जाएगा, आप नाराज क्यों हो रहे हैं।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैंने तीनों के लिए कागज भेजा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dattatraya Kunte.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Sir, there is a saying that the poor man says, God save me from my friends. One has to say, God save me from my government whom I put in power.

If the Government had not issued any orders at all, profiteering that was going on would have gone on merrily. With the orders passed by the Government, profiteering has been augmented.

Government in all its blissful, shall I say, knowledge or ignorance made a distinction between essential drugs and non-essential drugs—I do not understand what are these things—with the result that those companies brought down the prices of certain drugs and raised the prices of other drugs like aspirin and others. Therefore, one really does not understand the essential drugs and non-essential drugs.

What is the position today? The position is that the small trader does not understand at what price he should sell the drugs. Any person who goes to a druggist says, "No, the Government has reduced the price; you are profiteering."

Then, Government said that they will make a certain percentage of profit and if their profit was more than that, they would invest it in any other sort of research. It is left to them what research is to be done or how that research is to be done. Nothing is laid down.

So, let Government, first of all, explain the position as regards all this muddleheadedness in all the orders. I think, the ex-Principal of an educational institution meant well but when it comes to practical, actual action, it has worked into a disaster. I really sympathise with him. It is because he has fallen into the hands of crooks. That is the humblest word I can use. In Shri Bhandare's dictionary it is an abuse but let him suggest any other word and I am prepared to accept it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Your dictionary is quite a big one.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I do not want to hurt Shri Bhandare.

This is exactly what is happening. One instance was cited just now. It was of an Indian firm. The foreign firms which have been here are making huge profits. The profits have been so huge that within a year

or two they recoup all the investment in spite of the fact that they spend very heavily for all the foreign personnel stationed in India. I do not know if it is at all necessary to bring in those foreign personnel at all. They come here and enjoy fabulous salaries. That is how the rents of apartments have gone up, because the companies rent all these apartments. That has got to be taken note of.

Originally also the profits were very high. Now when the Government is wanting to take certain authority, I do not want use the rod. They did not use the rod. Let them use their commonsense and intellect to see that all this profiteering is stopped.

If it is not going to be stopped, well, you can shut out all these shops. It is not going to affect the health of the country either way. Or you take it over. But the way the I.D.P.L. runs, I cannot say, "You take it over." The I.D.P.L. has three factories, one in the north, another in Hyderabad and the third one in the south. Well, they produce those instruments and you cannot sell them in the market. In that respect, there is nothing to choose between USA and USSR. And these three factories have come up with USSR aid. There is nothing to choose. This is because we go in for aid which is supposed to be not with strings. What he was referring to an investigation by the sub-committee of the American Senate referred to all those purchases of India and other developing countries out of the money advanced in the form of aid.

What is the story of aid? Look at the steel plants. There also, the same thing is happening. A Russian worker working in Russia will not be able to get more than 200 roubles. But when he comes to India, he must be given not less than Rs. 2000. I do not know why. In the matter of aid, there is nothing to choose between the West or the East. We should refuse to take aid. If we had not taken all this aid, we would have been better off. The people would have known how to cut the coat according to cloth.

The story of the Patents Bill is a glaring example. I may point out that I am told

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

the Joint Committee on Patents Bill—I am not talking of the Joint Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha but of the previous Lok Sabha—wanted to go abroad and visit some places. My hon. friend, Shri Bedabrata Barua, was suggesting that in the matter of patents, you take away the patents. Will he look into the Patents Bill as reported by the Joint Committee? The Joint Committee has watered down what the original Bill wanted to do.

Now, when are we going to pass the Patents Bill? It says, the period should be seven years from the date of the passing of the Bill. It started in the Second Lok Sabha. Seven years have already been over. Why not get it passed immediately? There are my friends on the right who have amendments to raise it to 10 years. I do not understand why. Do they want the free enterprise to indulge in free looting? Actually, this Patents Bill was on the agenda paper for this week. I do not think my friends like Shri Bedabrata Barua would tell the Government to bring this Bill before the House in this session and get it passed. Let us pass it in half an hour and remove all the patent rights. I know my hon. friend will say, "What can I do?"

Today, I am told—I do not want to say anything—when some young turk shouted something, he was told, "You might shout. But the public does not follow you." He will get the report later on.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Tomorrow.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : This is the position. Are we really clear in our mind that we want to take away all the patent rights. If they do not want us to use patents, well, we should quietly tell them, "You go away lock, stock and barrel from this country." We have to be very clear in our mind about it. A situation is going to arise when people will say, "Save us from the Government which we created." My hon. friend said that we should stand by the Government shoulder to shoulder. With whom is he standing by? Government—what sort of a Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : A good Government.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I really do not know. The Minister of State says, it is a good Government. He should not have said that. Even in joke, he should not have said.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Why not? It is a good Government. You are entitled to have your opinion. We are entitled to have our opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Good for whom?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : On this particular question, if the Minister is going to justify what has happened from 16th May upto now, well, let him convince the public, not only in the four corners of this House where one is protected. Let us go outside and face the public.

Therefore, your Government may be good in certain respects. I do not blame in their good parts. You are not 100% good. You say you are 100% good. It is left to you. Look into the mirror and form your opinion. But when you are discussing a serious question, let us cut across Party lines and discuss what we really want. Therefore, what I really want to say is : Dr. Sen meant well. Let him act well. If he does not act well, whatever be his good intentions—good intentions many times do not lead us to heaven but somewhere else—may God save us.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं वही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल पर श्री देवेन सेन का नाम था जनरल सप्लीमेंट्री डिमान्ड्स पर एक मेरा नाम है और उसके साथ साथ ड्रग्स पर बोलने के लिए आज सुबह मेरा नाम दिया गया था लेकिन बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि वह आपके पास क्यों नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह कि कल लैंड पर बोलने के लिए हमारी तरफ

से कोई नाम नहीं गया है लेकिन दो दफा मुझ से पूछा गया कि आपकी तरफ से कौन साहब बोलेंगे। आज मैं यहाँ बैठा हूँ, थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि नाम नहीं भेजा गया है तो क्या जो व्यवस्था कल के लिए हो सकती है वह व्यवस्था आज नहीं हो सकती है—क्या आज नहीं पूछा जा सकता है कि हमारी तरफ से कौन बोलेंगे? जब यहीं पर ऐसी खराब व्यवस्था फैली हुई है तो देश में, खासकर ड्रग के सम्बन्ध में ये क्या करेंगे? कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। जैसी अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है उसके अन्दर आने वाले दिनों में भी कोई अच्छी चीज की उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है।

आज से कुछ साल पहले सन् 1953-54 में मैं काउन्सेल मेमोरियल हास्पिटल, वर्कले में एडमिटेड था। वहाँ पर मुझे कार्टिजोन लेनी पड़ती थी। वहाँ के डाक्टर मुझ से कहते थे कि कार्टिजोन हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं होती है। आज 15 साल हो गए, मैंने एक दो से पूछा भी कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में कार्टिजोन बनती है या नहीं तो कोई खास जवाब नहीं मिला और मुझे शक है कि कार्टिजोन जोकि एक बहुत जबर्दस्त दवा है, उसको बनाने में हिन्दुस्तान सफल हो सका है। और भी बहुत सी दवायें हैं जिनके नाम यहाँ पर गिनाये गए उनको बनाने में भी सरकार कामयाब नहीं हो सकी है, जिन दवाओं की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। एक छोटी सी दवा स्नेक बाइट की है, उसके लिए भी सरकार ने कोई परफेक्ट दवाई नहीं निकाली है। काटने पर ही अगर वह दवा मिले तभी कुछ इलाज किया जा सकता है वरना देर हो जाने पर उसका कोई असर नहीं होता है। इस देश की 53 करोड़ जनता के लिए वह दवा कितनी अहम है उसको कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। तथा-कथित कल्याणकारी सरकार का साईनबोर्ड लगा करके भी इस सरकार के द्वारा कोई खास काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह सरकार जो नीति परस्यू करती है, जैसे की रीसेन्टली सरकार ने ड्रग

प्राइस कन्ट्रोल आर्डर निकाला जिसको लेकर ड्रग उद्योग में बड़ी हलचल है, वह बिल्कुल हेफेज्ड है। जब तक सारे ड्रग उद्योग को हिस्टारिकली और साइंटिफिकली नहीं देखा जायेगा तब तक आप ड्रग प्राइसेज को कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर पायेंगे बल्कि दवाइयाँ ब्लैक-मार्केट में और अन्डर ग्राउन्ड चली जायेंगी जैसा कि यहाँ पर बताया गया कि सौ करोड़ रुपए की दवाइयाँ अन्डर ग्राउन्ड चली गई हैं और आपका कन्ट्रोल कन्ट्रोल ही रह जायेगा, बेचारी जनता उस में सफर करेगी। अब सवाल यह है कि ड्रग की प्राइसेज को लेकर आप ड्रग उद्योग को निष्पक्ष रूप में देखें। इस उद्योग में काफी मुनाफे कमाये गए हैं। 1966-67 में 8.60 करोड़, 1967-68 में 8.75 करोड़ और 1968-69 में 10.21 करोड़। ये तो ग्रास प्राफिट्स हैं। इसके अलावा नेट प्राफिट्स भी उन्नीस तरह से हैं सन् 65 से 69 तक : 2.95 करोड़, 3.21 करोड़ और 4.47 करोड़।

कहा जाता है कि कास्ट बढ़ी है। उसमें भी आप देखेंगे 66 परसेन्ट सन् 66-68 में प्रोडक्शन कास्ट बढ़ी है लेकिन जो मजदूर उसमें काम करते हैं उन पर ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं बढ़ा है, वह 22 परसेन्ट ही बढ़ा है। हकीकत में इस उद्योग में जो काम करते हैं उनको जो फायदा होना चाहिए उस पर कोई ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं किया गया है। खर्च होता है दूसरी बातों पर, लेकिन सेलरीज एण्ड अलाउन्सेज पर खर्च नहीं किया गया है।

आप देखिए कि हमारे देश में ड्रग उद्योग में कितनी फर्म्स हैं। मोटे तौर पर 118 बड़ी फर्म्स हैं, 42 फारेन कोर्पोरेशन्स की हैं और 2,000 के लगभग मीडियम एण्ड स्माल फर्म्स हैं। इस तरह से यह मुनाफाखोरों का उद्योग है। यह लोग काफी मुनाफा बना रहे हैं। फारेन कोर्पोरेशन्स जो होता है उसकी बदौलत वह लोग अपना मुनाफा बाहर भेज रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान का शोषण कर रहे हैं। यहाँ के उद्योगपतियों के ऊपर भी सरकार को ध्यान

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

रखना चाहिए। इन सब बातों को नजर रखकर सरकार को नीति बनानी चाहिए। वह नीति कैसी होनी चाहिए ?

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु ने कहा, कि जो आपके ड्रग इंडस्ट्री है प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उसको आप नेशनलाइज कर लीजिए, यदि आप में हिम्मत है और आपकी नियत साफ है। इन्साफ का तकाजा है कि चाहे आडिनेन्स के जरिये हो या चाहे जैसे हो, आप इस उद्योग का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दें। लेकिन यदि आप में हिम्मत नहीं है और आपकी नियत साफ नहीं है, तो इसके लिए मैं दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव यह देता हूँ कि जो आपकी फारेन फर्म्स हैं उनका आप नेशनलाइजेशन कर दें। जो फारेन उद्योगपति हैं वह हमारे देश का एक्स्प्लायटेशन कर रहे हैं। इसलिए नहीं वह यहां पर हैं कि वह आप को राहत देना चाहते हैं, आप की सहायता करना चाहते हैं, वह इसलिए यहां पर दबायें देते हैं कि वह आपको एक्स्प्लायट करना चाहते हैं और हमारे देश को एक्स्प्लायट करना चाहते हैं। वह तो एक्स्प्लायटेशन करते ही हैं, लेकिन देश का एक्स्प्लायटेशन हो यह हमारे यहां के उद्योगपति भी चाहते हैं। इसलिए जो भी फारेन ड्रग कंपनियां हैं उन का नेशनलाइजेशन आप कर दें।

आप देखिये कि एक ड्रग टेद्रासाइक्लीन है जो अमरीका की कंपनी फाइजर्स की है। वह लोग हिन्दुस्तान में उसको 122.50 रु० प्रति 100 के हिसाब से बेचते हैं जब कि अमरीका में उसकी कीमत 29 रु० है। यहां एक दूसरी कमेटी का भी रिफरेंस दिया गया है। इस कमेटी की फाईंडिंग है कि जो दवा हिन्दुस्तान में 40.6 सेंट्स प्रति कैप्सूल बिकती है वही अरजेंटोइना में 7.4 सेंट्स प्रति कैप्सूल बिकती है। कारण यह है कि अरजेंटोइना में पेटेंट की बात नहीं है। जिन देशों में पेटेंट ला नहीं है वहां पर दवाओं का दाम

दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान पेटेंट ऐक्ट के चक्कर में आया है इसलिए वहां पर दवायें मंहगी मिलती हैं। इसके लिए मेरा तीसरा अल्टरनेटिव यह है कि रिजर्व सम ड्रग्स फार स्माल एण्ड मीडियम फर्म्स। जो छोटे उद्योग हैं उनको इसके उत्पादन का काम दिया जाए। यदि आप फर्म्स को नेशनलाइज नहीं कर सकते तो स्माल उद्योग के लिए दवायें रिजर्व कर दीजिए।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि आप पेटेंट ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन लायें। जो यह आल्टरनेटिव है उसके लिए आप जल्दी बिल लायें और उसको पास करें। इससे जो थोड़ी बहुत राहत हो सकती है वह आप दें।

पांचवां आल्टरनेटिव यह है कि यदि आप ड्रग्स का इन्तजाम ठीक से नहीं कर सकते तो आपको हास्पिटल्स की व्यवस्था को सुधारना होगा। खाली ड्रग्स से ही स्वास्थ्य का काम नहीं चलता है। आपके सामने ही विॉलिंग्डन अस्पताल है। इसको तो स्लाटर हाउस की संज्ञा दी जा चुकी है। डा० लोहिया की हत्या यहां पर ही की गई थी। हास्पिटल के अन्दर उनकी हत्या की गई थी, उसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए।

यदि आप यह भी नहीं कर सकते तो जो आपके इंसपेक्टर्स हैं, जो एक्स्प्लायट करते हैं, जो गुनाह करते हैं और मंहगी दबायें बेचने वालों को नहीं पकड़ते उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिए। यदि आप ड्रग्स उद्योग के लिए यह भी नहीं कर सकते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि तीनों मंत्री मंत्रालय से हट जायें। मेरे यही पांच सात सुझाव हैं।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) ;
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not have waited for a long time if I had no concrete suggestions or constructive suggestions to offer on this subject. Sir, Mr. Barua when he spoke, was thinking all the while that other members of the House have got no

faith in the social objectives behind this Drug price control.

But let me assure you that we are along among those who believe in the social objectives and believe that they should be achieved at the earliest possible time. But by saying that only we cannot achieve the objectives, because mistakes can be there not only on the side of the monopolists or the producers or manufacturers, but also on the part of Government, and we must be open to correction if we have committed mistakes, committed by Government also.

It was unimaginative and uncalculated on the part of the Government machinery which had gone into half-hearted measures, as a result of which we have entered into the whole bungle and the common people are suffering due to the inefficiency of the Government machinery.

Did I not raise two or three issues at the last meeting of the consultative committee and suggest certain measures which should have been taken by Government? Government were very late in taking those measures. For instance, the pooled prices were not announced; the revision of bulk drug prices was also not announced, and the Finance Ministry did not revise the excise levy rates. On these three things depended the calculations of the prices which were to be declared on 31st July. These should have been done before that, but the Government did not do them in time. On that day when we met in the consultative committee, the Minister announced that the Cabinet had taken that decision only on that day. These late measures also contribute to the rise in prices.

Did I not write a letter to the hon. Minister as long back as 25th June in which I had suggested certain measures? For the information of my hon. friend Shri Bedabrata Barua, I might mention that I had suggested in my letter that at the earliest opportunity Government should abolish the monopoly with Voltas. Even the IDRL has its own selling agencies. Government had given a monopoly to Voltas, I had suggested that that monopoly should be abolished.

Did I not suggest also in my letter of 25th June specifically that all foreign firms

should be compelled to reduce their equity participation to 25 per cent? Did I not also suggest that foreign firms which had more than 25 per cent equity participation should be debarred from manufacturing tablets, capsules, injectibles, liquides etc.? because we had sufficient technical know-how for this in the country and that they should confine their manufactures only to certain sophisticated items? Why did I suggest all this?

We are also against the monopolists, because it is only the producers who produce things in the interests of the people who can help in achieving the social objectives. That was why I had suggested also certain other measures.

I did suggest that certain items were going to be in short supply, items like penicillin, streptomycin, Vitamin C, INH, BAS etc. They were in short supply. Why has the STC not been able to import them in time? I had suggested in my letter that if within 50 days the STC could not import those articles and supply those drugs, then the medium and small-scale industries should be allowed to import them directly. Did I not suggest that? I had suggested that also.

Then, regarding non-essential drugs, what is the difficulty? I had suggested as long ago as during the time of the discussion of the budget Demands that IDPL had out-of-date machinery and out-of-date technical know-how. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha had given the figures already and pointed out that in the case of folic acid, the c. i. f. price was Rs. 250 whereas the IDPL price was Rs. 1300. The hon. Minister may deny that. But these are the facts with us. When the public sector materials are supplied at 500 per cent high prices, how can you expect the other producers to sell them at a lesser price?

Then, the policy of canalisation in essential drugs seems to be totally wrong. Just as in foodgrains it is not there, likewise, in drugs also, the canalisation should be abolished.

Another difficulty is the question of imports from the rupee areas only. These rupee areas do not produce all the drugs

[Shri Manubhai Patel]

we require ; they purchase them at 40 per cent higher prices and sell them at 40 per cent higher prices, and we are obliged to purchase them because that is our policy.

As Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has said, there is no co-ordination between the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry and the Finance Ministry. You charge 60 per cent customs duty on imports ; you are not prepared to reduce that. You are not prepared to reduce $7\frac{1}{2}$ —10 per excise duty. How do you expect that other prices will come down.

All the constructive suggestions which have been made should be taken into account without which however much Government may try to reduce, prices will not come down. On the other hand, if this is not done, the prices of the non-essential drugs especially sulfa drugs will go up from 30 to 40 per cent and they may even shoot up by 100 per cent those of essential drugs also will go up in the same way.

These are the things Government should do. There is no use making charges as Shri Barua on the other side did. It was made out as if we are supporting the monopolists. That is not the case. We made these constructive suggestions because we believe in the social objectives. Government should have taken certain steps, correct steps, in the light of the suggestions made by us. But when we say these things, it is argued as if we are supporting the producers. This is not the correct approach.

Therefore, Government should look into all these aspects and into the details of the errors, defects and inefficiencies of the government machinery and take corrective steps. Unless we do that, we are not going to achieve the social objectives which we all support. I for myself and my party support the Government policy. I never doubt the bona fides and sincerity of the Minister. He tried his best but at the same time, he should plug certain loopholes which exist. Then only matters can be set right.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND

METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I heard, with rapt attention the observations made, by hon. members regarding drug prices. You are aware that I stated on the floor of the House that the main objectives of the scheme were (a) to bring down the prices of those essential drugs whose prices have generally remained high, (b) to evolve a scheme of price structure which could be applied uniformly to all firms and all products, (c) to curb excessive profits and (d) at the same time to provide sufficient incentives to the industry to continue its growth from the basic stage, develop research facilities and expand in such a manner as to provide diversification of entrepreneurship, further development of the industry and avenues of employment for Indian personnel with requisite technical qualifications.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Whose profit is he going to curb—of the Indian manufacturers or the foreign ones ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Foreign and Indian.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He could not touch them.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : To achieve these objectives, as I mentioned, we promulgated this Drug Price Control Order of 1970. I also explained that the salient points of this Order are that (1) selling prices of 17 essential bulk drugs have been fixed as per the recommendations of the Tariff Commission ; (2) in the absence of a detailed inquiry into their cost structure.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why have Government been sitting tight on the report of the Commission for two years ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : ...the prices of other bulk drugs have been frozen at the levels prevailing immediately before the promulgation of the Order ; (3) a formula has been devised for calculating the prices of all formulations on the basis of the fixed or frozen prices of bulk drugs and certain fixed conversion and packaging costs for which norms have been laid down ; (4) the minimum trade commission payable by the manufacturers to dealers has been fixed, and

(5) an alternate scheme of pricing which is optional, subject to specific approval of Government, has been provided based on the same formula to allow some flexibility in the fixation of prices, subject to ceilings in respect of profit as well as mark-up over ex-factory costs for calculation of the retail selling prices.

The hon. Members should recollect that on the 30th April when the Government announced its decision to reduce the prices, the scheme was fully supported by the hon. House. The people welcomed the measure throughout the country, but the industry was alarmed at the prospect of a severe cut in its profits. The druggists, chemists and other middle level functionaries were upset because of the impending cut in their commission, and concern was voiced about the wisdom of this policy of drastically reducing the prices of drugs, as this would hamper the growth of the industry which has made such rapid progress during the last decade. It was also pointed out that the prices of drugs had been frozen since 1963 without at the same time freezing the rising cost of raw materials, and hence such reductions would not be helpful.

This concern was ventilated by the Indian press also while supporting the Government decision to reduce the prices. Some of the manufacturers even threatened closures. Even yesterday I had a long discussion with my hon. friend Mr. Ashoka Mehta. He was also concerned that unless a micro-analysis is made into the costing of the drugs, it is very difficult to say whether, with these reductions, the industry will be able to have its growth and also research and development for its production. There was a doubt in the minds of many people that with this reduction perhaps the industry would not grow.

You are all aware of the practices of some of the major collaborators of the foreign-based pharmaceutical companies operating in this country. The House would remember how the important pharmaceutical companies like Pfizer, American Cyanamid Company and Bristol-Myers Co., etc., had to be convicted for anti-trust offences in their own country. The conviction of Pfizer and Lederle for contravening Drugs Act took place at the time of the late President

Kennedy. Recently, hon. Members would have also read Senator Nelson's statement regarding the 'dramatically excessive prices' that are being charged in developing countries by "the drug majors." I might also mention how "Librium": was imported by Roche in India at one stage at a c. i. f. price of Rs. 6,246 per kg.—not Rs. 5,000 as mentioned by the hon. Member—while this drug was available from Italy at a price of Rs. 200 and odd. The Government had to impose a ceiling on the imported price of this drug to prevent its being brought at such an exorbitant price. There are also many other similar examples which appear to indicate that certain unethical practices are being encouraged by some of the leading foreign firms. It has been stated that these firms are rigging up the prices of a large number of medicines.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A shocking statement by the Minister.

DR. TRIGUNE SEN : True facts I must state.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What were you and your colleagues doing for the last 23 years ? You owe us an explanation.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I did not disturb when you spoke.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am within my rights to ask a question.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : He has asked questions, I have to reply.

We learn that the foreign owned companies were earning a profit, after tax and before depreciation, which would bring their investment back within two years. Foreign majority companies were taking just a little over four years to take back their investments. So, taking advantage of the huge protected internal market, they were indulging in these things, because of which all of us are worried.

19 hrs.

I would like to make it clear here that the Government never acted in haste in promulgating this Control Order. Exten-

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

sive and detailed consultations and deliberations had taken place at all levels including the advice of experts wherever necessary. The Government had been dealing with this industry for the last 15 years or so. The Tariff Commission spent 2½ years by studying this problem before recommendations were made regarding the pricing structure to make them available at reasonable prices. The structure of the Control Order is well-conceived and well designed to achieve the policy objectives and I have no doubt whatsoever that it will work well.

It is also not as if I did not seek the cooperation of the industry. In fact, I discussed with them individually and collectively in series of meetings since February, 1970. In spite of the several meetings data relating to cost of production either of the basic drugs or of the formulations were not forthcoming. As a matter of fact when I asked a European manufacturer what was the cost of production of his drug, he replied that it would have taken him two years to calculate that. He thought that I did not understand that his firm was carrying on his business in this country without knowing the cost of production. I understand the difficulties of costing about 10,000 formulations. Unfortunately the Government also could not find out the cost structure of the drugs manufactured by the big firms. Anyway, in spite of all these things, I had also taken care to hold detailed discussions with stockists and retailers.

The Government's only desire has been and is to ensure the availability of drugs at reasonable prices. Without any dislocation either in production or distribution. It sought the cooperation of all concerned agencies as we wanted to bring about this substantial reduction in a smooth and orderly way by enlisting the cooperation of the industry and traders. With this in mind we have all along been showing our willingness and anxiety in getting such cooperation. In fact, the alternate pricing scheme was included in the Government Order only to accommodate the genuine difficulties of the industry particularly in the Indian sector. A good measure got done with the consent and goodwill of the concerned partners is always preferable. The talks held after the issue of the Control

Order did give me indications that industry would cooperate with Government. The objective of the Government had also been made clear to the industry. We did not, therefore, anticipate the industry would increase prices like this on items of day-to-day use. The formula gave them a framework to revise prices.

I must admit that in this context, I expected the industry to rise to the occasion and discharge their social obligation as co-operation had been assured to the Government in implementing this Order in its spirit in all earnestness. It was not correct that in the case of day-to-day household remedies, and in respect of anti T. B. drugs or anti-diabetics drugs or common analgesics any of the pharmaceutical companies should have gone to the extent of increasing prices marginally in many cases but considerably in some cases covering about 16% of the products for which we have so far received the price lists.

I need not take the time of the House in giving the list of the drugs for which prices had been reduced which as some hon. Member, perhaps Mr. Somani, calculated to be about 44 per cent but others have gone high up. My thinking of co-operating with the industry was, as I have said before, because I did not like to disturb the channels of production and distribution.

Sir, they agreed—most of the druggists whom I met these days I have ascertained the views of some of the manufacturers with whom we had discussions earlier and have found full confirmation for the fact that the industry had fully understood and accepted the purpose of the alternative pricing scheme, and the large number of manufacturers by and large adhered to the spirit of the scheme. They themselves have been greatly disturbed over the increase in prices that have been made by a few of the manufacturers which is hurting the consumers and has gone against our policy objective of bringing relief to the consumer.

Even last Monday, the representatives of these manufacturers came to my Ministry and suggested that the Government should not issue the order to freeze the prices and that they would themselves do it within 24

hours. They said that they would be coming on Tuesday to get the list and send telegraphic information to all the retailers in the country to go back to the former prices for these day-to-day products. I was surprised that on Tuesday, at about 12.30, they said they required about 10 days more to consult everybody. I was told that they were sure that a tempo would be raised in the country, both in Parliament and outside, to censure the Government and take away or cancel this Drug Control Order. So they went back.

In this situation, I took the decision to amend the Control Order to freeze the prices in respect of all formulations where the manufacturers have, in the revised price-lists which became effective from 1st August, shown an increase over the prices that prevailed on the 31st July. This order was passed on 18.7.1970, and the prices of all these formulations now, where increases had been made, stand reduced to what they were before with immediate effect. Clarificatory letters have been sent to all the associations of manufacturers and retail chemists explaining the implications of the amendment order. Civil Supplies authorities of State Government and State Drug Controllers have also been requested to see that the industry and the trade strictly implement the provisions of the amendments order. It is open now to industry, as it should be, to obtain Government's prior approval to any increase in prices that they consider would be justified under the terms of our policy objectives and within the framework of our order.

Doubts were raised, why provision for this alternative pricing scheme was made in the drugs order, I think, by Mrs. Trakeshwari Sinha. They wanted to say that by this we perhaps made a provision to make money which Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu very eloquently hinted at. Before the present price control was introduced, you all know that the prices of drugs were controlled under the provisions of the Drug Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966. Under this order, the prices were frozen at the 1963 level and were allowed to be revised only to the extent of increase in raw material cost. For the new products, however, prices were fixed with a mark-up of 150 per cent on the ex-factory cost. It has been

our experience that most of the big foreign firms were not coming forward for any price revisions, the obvious reason being that their mark-up was fantastically high, and they did not want the Government to know that all these years. It was only mostly the Indian firms that used to come for price revisions and also for fixation of prices of new products. We, therefore, felt that by the alternative pricing scheme, we would by and large achieve two objectives, namely, (1) the prices of products manufactured by some of the reputed foreign-controlled firms would come down appreciably and (2) the interests of the Indian sector of the industry will not be affected. It was also noticed that the percentage of gross profit to turnover was very much higher than 15 per cent in some of the foreign firms while it was less than 15 per cent, in some cases only 6 or 7 per cent, in the Indian firms. We therefore put a ceiling of 15 per cent gross profit, so that while profits of foreign-owned and foreign-controlled firms would come down, the profitability position of the Indian firms would not be greatly disturbed. We said, if at the end of the year, any firm finds that it has made more than 15 per cent, this excess amount should not be spent by the firm in any way it likes, but Government will direct them how to spend it.

SHRI UMANATH : When you say it should not exceed 15 per cent, why should they violate it ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is not a question of violation. Mr. Somani can understand it. If after one year they find that they have made, say, 17 per cent, what do they do with that 2 per cent ? We have put a restriction that they cannot show it as profit or dividend to be given to the shareholders, but this money will be spent as directed by Government. The idea was to collect money and have a pool for research and development for the whole industry, just like a cess.

Therefore, the alternative pricing scheme was meant to help the small and medium Indian sectors.

Members have criticised, and rightly so, the performance of IDPL. The House knows

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

that in the IDPL, Government have invested Rs. 56 crores upto 31st March this year and it has incurred a total loss of Rs. 21 crores, including a depreciation of Rs. 4.71 crores and interest of Rs. 7.12 crores. That means a net loss of about Rs. 9 crores. The House also knows the various problems IDPL had to face all these years. Only during last year it has started regular production. When I first took over, the sale proceeds in 1968-69 of IDPL's Hyderabad plant were only Rs. 64.92 lakhs, but in 1969-70, we could raise it to Rs. 335.05 lakhs. As I said during my budget speech, if it could work well, I think there would be a break-even within 2 years.

Let us see the comparative prices of formulations manufactured by IDPL and by other companies. Take analgin. For a pack of 1000 IDPL charges Rs. 144.

But Hoechst, a foreign firm, charges Rs. 324. In the case of Diethyl carbamazine citrate the charge of IDPL is Rs. 13.49 and that of Cipla Rs. 24. For Isoniazid whereas IDPL charges Rs. 32.36 for a pack of 1000 the rates of other firms are Deys Rs. 26.00, Pfizer Rs. 34.98, Sarabhai Rs. 36.29 and Glaxo Rs. 25.47. For phenobarbitone IDPL charges Rs. 25.67 for a pack of 1000 and Martin and Haris charges Rs. 25.95, more or less the same rate. So, the foreign firms are charging more than what is charged even by IDPL.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why do you allow it ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : As I have said in the beginning, unfortunately, government have failed to find out the cost of production in the country. We have appointed a Bureau of Industrial Costs and now we have referred to them the costing of each and every formulation. After hearing from them we will be able to find out the actual costing and then fix the prices.

SHRI UMANATH : When these firms are refusing to divulge the cost of production, why do you wait for this report ? You can

take an *ad hoc* decision to reduce the prices.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You can stop their quota and put them out of business.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is not the intention of the government to make the manufacturers, who are co-operating with the social objective to suffer any loss. It is certainly the government's intention to take all steps to ensure that drugs are available to the common man at lower prices. In this I would like to have the whole-hearted support of this House. I would plead with you to treat this as a national issue and give us such advice which would help us to bring relief to the consumers.

Sir, you will admit that it is our elementary duty to make drugs and medicines available to the suffering humanity at reasonable prices. I know that is going to be a tough fight against the international monopolists who want to try and make profit at the cost of suffering humanity. I know it. Therefore, in all sincerity I would appeal to the people of the medical profession to join this basic fight against the racketeers. I know some of the people of the medical profession will have to suffer inconveniences because they will not be getting free samples and other amenities offered by the foreign firms. I appeal to the people outside, the consumers, to be vigilant against the profiteers and blackmarketeers.

SHRI UMANATH : When drugs have gone underground what do you propose to do ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I will explain it, I will appeal to the press and advertising agencies also because these firms usually spend large sums of money only on advertisement, they will also have to reduce the advertisements to reduce the cost of the drugs. I appeal to them that this is a national cause and they must stand up to resist this. We have requested the local authorities and the State Governments to strictly enforce the order. So far as this Ministry is concerned, its mind is open.

We will allow the industry to grow on justice and fairplay to the common man and we shall go all out to help those who have been co-operating with us to achieve these objectives. But about those who will not play the game fair, either in production or in distribution, we will not hesitate to recommend to take over their management. They should realise that gone are the days when they could fool the Indian people and plough profit at the cost of the suffering humanity.

Shri Goyal and many of you have said that the drugs have already gone underground. He read out a report that Rs. 1 crore worth of drugs have gone underground in Delhi itself. This is why I appeal to the traders not to trade with the suffering humanity. You will be very happy to hear, that the druggists and chemists of Delhi this morning met and decided to sell the old price even though they have not received any order from the manufacturers. I wish, the druggists and chemists of all the States all over India will follow their example.

There were newspaper reports yesterday, as you said, Sir, to the effect that drugs, particularly household remedies, have vanished from the market. Dealers are taking the line that since they obtained the drugs at higher prices after 1st August, they would not like to sell the same drugs at a loss unless the manufacturers agreed to reimburse their losses. But because there are good people in society, the country is going. I am told, there is no drug or medicine shortage in Connaught Circus, Connaught Place, Karol Bagh or any other place. I got a letter from the Minister of Health, Shri Zachariah, from Maharashtra that he has tightened his machinery so that no drug goes underground. We have made telephonic inquiries about the drug situation in Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bombay and the position is satisfactory. Dr. Sarkar, Drug Controller, West Bengal, reported :—

“Dealers are carrying on their sales in the normal manner. There has been no complaint of shortage of any drug.”

The situation in Ahmedabad is more or less the same as is reported from West Bengal, namely, that the supply position is satisfactory. Dealers are making supplies regularly. We are getting reports from all other places too. Luckily the druggists and chemists are co-operating. They are selling at the old prices and drugs, the prices of which has been reduced in the case of 40 to 44 per cent of products they are selling them at the reduced prices. The other prices which have been raised have all been brought back to the 15th May price level. I am sorry for the common man who had to suffer for 20 days.....
(Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Do you propose to set up a cost quality cell ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have done it. I have brought experts and specialists for that purpose.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will you see that no drug is marketed without their approval ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Yes. We are taking all possible measures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Your party will expel you now.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha said that the landed cost of folic acid was Rs. 250 and the IDPL was selling it at Rs. 1,600. I am told that the landed cost of folic acid is Rs. 1,200 and not Rs. 250 as she said. IDPL's cost of production is nearly Rs. 1,600 but the pooled price has been fixed at Rs. 1,300.

Shri Sezhiyan has mentioned about Rastinon. I am told, it is a synthetic anti-diabetic drug and it has not been banned in any country.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It has been found harmful in Great Britain. I can give you the Press cuttings about it.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Please do ; I will pass it on to the Drug Controller.

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

I think, I have answered all the points.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What about the special investigation that we had asked for in respect of foreign companies that are operating in India and who have established a bad record ? Would you like to say something about that ? According to your own admission, the foreign companies have been quoting their prices in the country and have also not been cooperating to the extent that you desire and they have not fallen in line with the social objectives. What do you propose to do ? We had asked for a special investigation about it.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : My only answer to this that is the Parliament has to pass the Patents Bill. If you pass the Patents Bill, you will find the Indian scientists and

druggists will be able to produce all the medicines at lesser cost.

SHRI UMANATH : We are not standing in the way of passing the Patents Bill. You are not bringing it before the House.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Their prices are the highest. What are you doing about it ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : They import these drugs from their own country through the USAID. They get the licence through the USAID to get drugs from their country. This is on the basis of a patent of a particular company and they get at the prices quoted by them.

12.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 21, 1970/Srawana 30, 1892 (Saka).
