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Thursday, July 30, 1970
Sravana 8, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 30, 1970/
 Sravana 8, 1892 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
 of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Under-Assessment of Food Production and
 Evolution of a method to ensure more
 accurate assessment

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- *91. SHRI G. C. NAIK:
 SHRIMATI SHARDA
 MUKERJEE :
 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
 SINGH:
 SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission has expressed the view that food production has been under estimated;

(b) whether Government have checked the accuracy of the food production assessments as given by the States ;

(c) if so, Government's assessment of the food production for the current year; and

(d) whether any method is proposed to be evolved by the Government to ensure a more accurate assessment by the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) In some of its Reports, Agricultural Prices Commission has referred to the

discrepancies between the estimates of foodgrains production compiled by the State Governments and those released by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The latter estimates, in such cases, are higher than the State estimates.

(b) The estimates furnished by the State Governments are scrutinised in the Ministry and realistic estimates of foodgrains production are formulated at the all-India level.

(c) As the Agricultural Year 1970-71 has commenced only recently, it is too early to indicate the prospects of foodgrains production for this year. The Final Estimates of production for 1969-70 have not been finalised; but the production is estimated around 100 million tonnes.

(d) Efforts are being made by the Central and State Governments to improve the accuracy and timeliness of estimates of crop production.

SHRI G. C. NAIK: Corresponding to the production, may I know what is the requirement of foodgrains in the country and the consequent gap between production and requirement?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is very difficult to give precise figures of requirements. Roughly, if we base the estimate on the present requirements, possibly, the gap between production and requirements would be very marginal to the tune of about 3-4 million tonnes.

SHRI G. C. NAIK: I would like to know the total quantity of foodgrains imported under PL 480 and from other sources during the last three years and the total amount paid or to be paid and also whether there are efforts to stop this import and, if so, when we are hoping to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

MR. SPEAKER: This relates to agricultural production and not to the import

of foodgrains. He may address the question to the Ministry concerned.

SHRI. R. K. AMIN: It is well-known that our estimate of agricultural production is not accurate. What I suspect is this. We are importing goods worth Rs. 600 crores by way of smuggling and that amount is to be paid by way of our export of goods and I suspect that this is mainly done by way of export of foodgrains which is done not in the proper channel but in the improper, illegal channel. Has the Minister ever made an estimate of the foodgrains exported to Nepal or Pakistan territory in that way?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Again I seek your protection, sir, as to whether I should go into the import-export aspect of it. This relates to the assessment of agricultural production.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him address it to the Ministry concerned.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की एजेन्सी जो आंकड़े केन्द्रीय सरकार को देती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उसी पर अपना हिसाब लगा लेती है तथा हिसाब लगाने के बाद उसी के अनुसार बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी कायम करना चाहती है जो फूट-प्रूफ हो, जो सही आंकड़े प्राप्त कर सके कि कितनी हमारे यहाँ पैदावार हुई है, कितनी हमें जरूरत है और कितना हम बाहर से मंगवायें? क्या आप कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी कायम करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं? अध्यक्ष महोदय स्टेटवाले ऐसे ही गांवों में घूम कर अपने आंकड़े बना लेते हैं...

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Efforts are being made to improve the system continuously and now a centrally sponsored scheme has been formulated so that estimates of production of crops and yields will be to the extent possible accurate. This scheme has been made applicable during the last 2 years to Maharashtra, U. P., Mysore and Bihar and during the Fourth Plan this scheme

will be extended to the whole country and effective steps in addition to this will be taken to work out co-ordination between the machinery at the State level and the administrative set up at the Centre. We have a standing committee in the Ministry to look after this problem. I appreciate the concern of the members that to the extent possible we should have accurate estimates so that for formulating policies for imports and food requirements they provide the necessary data. Efforts are being made in that direction.

SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : The Minister replies that the final estimates of production for 1969-70 have not been finalised; but the production is estimated around 100 million tonnes. But in spite of production increase during the last three years Mr Douglas Enslinger of the Ford Foundation who has been optimistic so far about India sticking to the target has given expression to his doubts. Those who are in authority of agricultural production doubt about the possibility of India achieving self-sufficiency in food production in 1971. Indian agricultural scientists pointed out that India is not Japan where a 'green revolution' could take care of itself.

It was reported in the press that Andhra Pradesh, a surplus State, is not willing to raise extra crop production. The reason is that they fear the price of rice would crash. This is No. 1. The other thing is that the Ford Foundation experts say that we are not going to reach our target in 1971. Government declare that we are not going to import PL 480 grains after 1971.

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

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Minister stated that the final estimates of production for 1969-70 have not been finalised; but the production is estimated around 100 million tonnes. Expert opinion is that our production is not going to reach the targets set. May I know whether Government will know all these facts and what steps Government is going to take to increase production and stop PL 480 imports?

MR SPEAKER : This question was about Government's assessment of the food production for the current year and whether Government have checked the accuracy of the food production assessments as given by the States.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : This is experts' opinion. What is the reaction of the Government to experts' opinion ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As the hon. House and the Members are aware many experts have expressed views from time to time but it is a well-known fact that our production is going up. As far as food production is concerned, for instance, in the years 1965-66, 1966-67 the level was 72 million tonnes. Now we have almost reached the level of 100 million tonnes last year and year before last year it was 94 million tonnes. The production is going up. I do not think we should take a discouraging view of things. Of course, there can be suggestions and scope for improvement.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Since statistical methods are more or less an accurate science, how is it that there is large percentage of variation between the assessment of foodgrain production by some of the States and that of the Centre ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : One of the main reasons why there are some discrepancies in the estimates is this. Originally the estimates were drawn on the basis of particular crops. Now, during the last 3 or 4 years new and important developments have taken place in agriculture. The high-yielding varieties programme has come in and secondly the multiple cropping system has been introduced. Now, in the States, this is not getting properly reflected at the State level and we are trying to reconcile all these things.

The former Food and Agriculture Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram had written letters to the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and then discussion were held with the Development Commissioners by the Agriculture Secretary and we are trying to arrive at some sort of consensus. For the information of the hon. Member, may I say that even in States sometimes the figures given by different departments themselves do not

tally ? The Food department in the States and the Agriculture Department in the States give certain figures and they do not tally. But the basic point raised by the hon. Member is right that there should be efforts so that the estimates made by the State Governments and the Centre are more or less approximate.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इसमें जो यह कहा गया है कि फूड प्रोडक्शन को अन्डर एस्टीमेट किया गया तो यह रिपोर्ट किस बेसिस पर की गई है और कितने की शॉर्टेज बतलाते हैं ?

दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल का जो प्रोडक्शन होगा वह कितना होगा ? अभी कहा जाता है कि सौ मिलियन टन्स प्रोडक्शन हुआ है लेकिन 1970-71 का जो प्रोडक्शन होगा वह कितने मिलियन टन्स का होगा ? चूँकि इस साल मानसून इरेंटिक है और बहुत जगहों से रिपोर्ट आ रही है कि बारिश कम होने से सूखा पड़ने का डर है तो ऐसी हालत में प्रोडक्शन का एस्टीमेट क्या होगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as current year's estimates are concerned, that is 1970-71, it would be too early to say because the sowing operations have just started. Rabi crop is not still in sight. I don't think it is possible to make any approximate estimate at this stage. As far as the discrepancies are concerned they were not major discrepancies. These discrepancies have been therefrom 1966-67 onwards. This year the discrepancy is to the tune of million tonnes. Now efforts are being made to find out the position and various experts are also going into the matter. The present conclusion that we have arrived at is that there is a need to improve the entire system of estimating.

Reducing of Hospital Facilities to Workers under E.S.I.C.

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*92. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :**
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation has decided to reduce the

scale of Hospital facilities available to the workers;

(b) if so, what is the present position and what is the proposed scale of facilities ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWANATH ROY): (a) to (c). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation decided in December, 1968 to revise the yard-stick for hospital beds from 11 to 4 per 1000 employees family units on the recommendation of a sub-Committee set up by the Corporation which found that even after the rate of contribution from employers was raised to the maximum, it would not be possible to support more than 4 beds per 1000 employees family units.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : The ESI Corporation is considered to be doing good work for the workers. But the present recommendation has really put the workers in difficulties. I want to know as to what is the amount which the Government has got as arrears from the employers. Is it because of lack of action on the part of the Government that these arrears are being accumulated ? I want to know that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Will he please repeat the question ?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : How much amount you have to collect as arrears from the employers, that is, yearly contribution from the employers and why was it not collected.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a specific question about the arrears.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : It is directly connected with this question,

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I cannot give figure just now; but figure can be obtained and can be made available, we can work out the figure of the amount realised from the employers. At present I am not in a position to give the figure. But I would like to add that that has no connection with this proposal to have four beds per thousand family units. For, even if the contribution is raised to the maximum, namely 4.7 percent, the revenues of the corporation can never allow more than this.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : In that case, may I ask the hon. Minister to state the real reason for reducing the benefits to the workers ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I said earlier, at the early stages of the corporation, we decided that it may be possible for the corporation to provide 11 beds per thousand family units. Now, we find that even if we raise the maximum contribution namely 4.7 percent from the employers, because labour is already paying the maximum, namely 2.3 percent, it is not possible for the corporation to support 11 beds per thousand family units. Therefore, we were forced on the recommendation of a committee to reduce this figure. It was mainly due to financial difficulties and limitations.

SHRI K. RAMANI : The hon. Minister had earlier said that paucity of funds had nothing to do with the reduction of beds in the hospital for the employees covered under the ESI scheme. But that is not correct. The arrangement is 11 beds per thousand family units, but Government are now going to reduce it to four beds per thousand units. The demand from the workers under the ESI scheme is to have more beds and more hospitals; especially, the TB patients are not getting hospital facilities at all. In such a situation, we find that Government are not able to collect the arrears from more than 900 employers in this country, which are to the tune of Rs. 4½ crores or so, and how they are seeking to reduce the hospital facilities for the poor workers. Is it right on the part of the Government to say on the one hand that they want to improve the conditions of the workers, to

provide medical facilities to them etc. and at the same time not fulfil the obligation which they have got.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should come to the question now.

SHRI K. RAMANI : It is a question which is relevant to the main question. It is obligatory on the part of Government to fulfil this statutory obligation to the insured workers in this country. When that is the position, how could they reduce the number of beds instead of increasing it? May I know whether Government are going to take any action to increase the contribution from the employers and thereby increase the funds of the corporation so that more facilities could be provided to the workers? Otherwise, as the Tamil Nadu State Labour Minister has warned, the Government of India may have to face labour trouble on this account.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I want to make it clear that it is not the Government which can either increase or decrease the number of beds. It is the corporation whose funds are made up of 2.3 per cent contribution from labour and 4 per cent contributions from the employers, which consists of the representatives of all the three parties and which receives contributions from the State Governments also, which decides these matters. Therefore, whatever decision is taken to increase or decrease the facilities is a decision taken by the corporation in the light of its own revenues. We do not come in the picture at all. The corporation had taken this decision in December, 1968 after reviewing their financial position, that they do not have funds to have more than 4 beds per thousand family units. Of course, the idea or the intention can be to have more than 11 beds also; after all, why 11 only? But it all depends on the funds that are available. The corporation consists of representatives of labour, employers and the State Governments, and this decision has been taken by them in the light of their funds.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I have two questions to ask. It is a shocking thing that a Minister who heads the labour department comes here and defends the report of the

committee which cuts down the minimum amenity given to the workers because there are no funds. Government act as manager of the ESI without owning any responsibility. Do Government consider it a retrograde step so far as the minimum amenities to the workers are concerned? If so, are they prepared to fill up the gap in finance by giving an additional grant for this purpose so that 11 beds per thousand could be maintained?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I made it clear, the Corporation is an autonomous body. It has got three sources of finance. One is the employer from whom the contribution now is 4 per cent as against the maximum of 4.7 per cent. Then there is 2.3 per cent from labour. Then 1/8th of the cost of medical aid comes from the State Government.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : What about the Centre.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The Centre does not contribute anything. It cannot contribute to all the corporations in the country. The existing position is that a committee has gone into the finances of the Corporation and concluded that it is not possible to support more than 4 beds per thousand. But I would like to make one thing clear. There has been no curtailment in the minimum facilities provided to the insured employees even before the 11 beds per thousand facility was introduced. This was increased seeing the family unit.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What is the minimum?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Could the hon. Minister clarify something which is not at all intelligible to us? When the scheme was introduced and as gradually progressed from the number of workers are going to be covered in the industries brought under the scheme of the Act they know the figure of the workers going to be covered, namely the insured persons. So that they could calculate the amount of contribution which could be realised from the workers. They could also contribute and assess the contribution due from the employers. So on what basis

did they at one stage calculate that 11 beds per thousand were supportable by funds available to the Corporation and how is it that now they discover that it has to be reduced by about 65 per cent? I am not strong in mental arithmetic, but I think the reduction is by about 65 per cent—not a small reduction. How is it that they miscalculated their income when they knew very well the number of workers who would be covered by the scheme and the amount which could be realised from the employers?

Also, how many ESI hospitals have been constructed, that is, the buildings are ready and standing but the hospitals are not ready for use because the necessary equipments and supplies are not yet available?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I cannot make it more clear than what I have said. It is an autonomous Corporation drawing its resources from three sources. I do not know what was the basis in 1960. But the fact remains that the basis on which 11 beds were provided does not stand in the present circumstances. The Corporation themselves who are autonomous have now come to this conclusion.

So far as the buildings are concerned, those which have been constructed and which are within the limit of 4 beds per thousand shall be brought into operation—they are gradually being brought in operation. I cannot say how many buildings are there all over the country.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्कीम के नीचे जो वह 11 अस्पताल रखे गये हैं तो वह किन किन शहरों में रखे गये हैं जहाँ पर कि वर्कर्स के इलाज का इंतजाम किया गया है और इन अस्पतालों के लिए कितना खर्च किया गया है?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह अस्पताल देश के बहुत से शहरों में हैं। मैं सब शहरों के नाम नहीं गिना सकता हूँ और वह सम्भव नहीं है बाकी यह अस्पताल बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी हैं और छोटे शहरों में भी हैं। बड़े शहरों जैसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता, अहमदाबाद

और मद्रास आदि बहुत से शहरों में यह अस्पताल हैं लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा हर एक शहर के नाम मैं कैसे बतला सकता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Government of India calls itself progressive and socialistic, but the Labour Minister of the Government at least feel ashamed to give the sort of reply that he is giving to this question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : You bear with me, you hear the question. Don't flare up like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. KUNDU: You are defending the report produced by your Secretaries. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उन के हाथ में ताकत है और वह इस तरह से बोलला करके गरम न हुआ करें। अगर मंत्री जी गरम होते हैं तो उन की निन्दा होनी चाहिए।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : हम गाली सुनने के लिए नहीं बैठे हैं जवाब देने के लिए बैठे हैं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is most unbecoming of our Minister of State Shri Azad who claims to stand for the rights of trade unionism and who claims to be an ultra leftist. I did not expect this sort of of an outburst from him. Actually, I expected some sympathy and consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: You used intemperate language in the very beginning.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That is the only moderate language that I can apply for the sort of reply that we get here.

I would like to know very categorically from the Government whether the ESI Corporation is completely beyond the control of the Government of India. If it is so, what is the role that the Central Government is playing with regard to the welfare and the amenities of the workers in this country?

If they do not have anything to add to the amenities that are already given to the workers by the States and by the contribution of the workers themselves and by the employers, what is the purpose of having a labour portfolio at the Central Government level? And by the measures that they have adopted recently what are they going to do with regard to these particular areas where certain amenities were already created and where the State Governments are finding it difficult to keep it up, leave alone increasing those facilities and extending them to other localities in the area?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SRINIVAYYA): The Corporation is an autonomous body and a tripartite body. The resources of the body, as stated by my colleague, are firstly the contribution of the workers at the rate of 2.3 percent, secondly the enhanced contribution by the employers at the rate 4 percent, and thirdly the contribution by State Government. The Central Government does not contribute. The Estimates Committee has recently made certain recommendations in this direction. They are under the consideration of the Government. An autonomous Corporation, taking into consideration its own financial position, takes certain decisions. What is it that we can do? We can only advice. Even our advice will not be of any avail unless the Central Government comes forward with some contribution towards the scheme. Therefore, all these matters are under consideration. The general body of the Corporation meets once a year. The next meeting of the general body is going to be in September. The Labour Minister is the Ex-officio Chairman. I will use what little ingenuity I have at my disposal to see that the whole scheme is revised.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I asked two questions—whether the Government of India are incapable of making any contribution whatsoever. They should try to see that this Corporation is made a little more viable financially and that the amenities already promised are kept up, if not increased. I asked another question about the difficulties arising out of the new decision, particularly in Tamil Nadu...*(Interruptions.)* It will create a law and order problem there. The

Government are not only interested in our votes; I presume they are interested in other things also and things are done only on a reciprocal basis. The Minister of Labour in my States made a categorical demand during the Labour Ministers' conference that it has got to be increased; that demand was supported by the workers in that area. Unless it is increased it will be difficult for them to carry on. What is the Government going to do? Will they give some concessions or some kind of assistance? Has the Labour Minister taken up the issue with the Government here and will he see that some contribution is made from the Government of India funds to the Corporation?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : This curtailment is only for one year. It will be in force till 31-3-1971. Thereafter it will be reviewed. But why not the State Governments also consider the question of increasing their contribution? At one time they were paying one-fourth; now they are paying only one-eighth.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः अभीमत्री महोदय ने कहा कि निगम के पास पैसा नहीं है। मान लीजिये कि ऐसी परिस्थिति आ जाय कि उन के पास दवाओं के लिए पैसा न हो, डाक्टरों पर खर्च करने के लिये पैसा न हो, केवल अपनी बिल्डिंग डाक्टरों और कर्मचारियों की तम्बूवाह देने के लिये पैसा हो, मजदूरों पर खर्च करने के लिए पैसा न हो, तो ऐसी स्थिति में वह क्या करेंगे? अब मंत्री महोदय पलंग कम करने की बात भी कह रहे हैं। पहले ही मजदूरों के सामने कम दिक्कतें नहीं हैं, उन को दवायें ठीक से नहीं मिलतीं, पन्द्रह सौ मरीजों के पीछे एक डाक्टर है; वह मरीजों को ठीक से देख नहीं पाते। आप ने तय किया था कि एक हजार आदमियों के पीछे चार पलंग होंगे। मैं अपने इलाके उज्जैन की बात बतलाता हूं कि वहां 10 हजार मजदूरों के पीछे केवल 8 पलंग हैं। तो जो कुछ आप ने तय किया था वही पूरा नहीं हुआ है, और आप उस में और भी कटौती करने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमारे पास सिर्फ दवाओं के लिए पैसा नहीं है। प्रश्न बड़ा साफ है कि मान लीजिए हमारे पास 100 रु० हैं। तीन काम हम को करने हैं। कुछ तो मेडिकल पर खर्च करना है, कुछ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये भी मिनिमम चाहिये और एकट के मुताबिक स्टंटुटी प्राविजन है कि केश बनिफिट भी चाहिये। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कारपोरेशन का लगभग 10 या 11 प्रतिशत खर्च होता है। बाकी जो पैसा हमारे पास बचता है वह 85 परसेंट है जिस को हम मेडिकल पर खर्च कर सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहा कि 15 हजार मजदूरों के ऊपर 8 बेड हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में कुल 381 बेड्स चाहिये। 225 बेड्स वहाँ बन चुकी हैं, 215 बन रही हैं। उन के बन जाने के बाद 59 बेड्स हमारे पास सप्लस होंगी। उनको सरेंडर करना होगा।

कुए माननीय सदस्य खड़े हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हर एक पार्टी में से दो दो सदस्यों को कैसे मौका दिया जाये? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह से चल रहा है, उसी तरह से चलता रहे कि कल एक सवाल हुआ था और आज दो हो जायें? इस तरह से बेशर्कन आवर का क्या फायदा है?

SHRI S. M. JOSHI rose—

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : What is the purpose in my giving notice of a question? Every day my name is occurring but every day I am losing my chance because either my name is on the fifth or sixth place. Today also I think my question is on the fifth position, and I do not think I will have a chance. This is a bad practice. There is no good trying to take up 30 questions a day. It is better to take just two questions only.

MR. SPEAKER : If you give me a promise that you will not get up too frequently for every question, I shall give you a chance.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It is good, but

you have never given me a chance; not a single chance.

MR. SPEAKER : This time I will see that your name is reached.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : यहाँ बार बार कहा जा रहा है कि आटोनमस बाडी है। यह अजीब व गरीब चीज है। मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यह कर्टेलमेंट एक साल के लिये है और इस पर विचार हो रहा है। क्या विचार कर रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देने के लिये तैयार हैं कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उस के मुताबिक यह कर्टेलमेंट सिर्फ एक साल के लिये है और आगे वह नहीं चलेगा? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उन्हें मदद देगे और कर्टेलमेंट नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : We cannot commit anything now. All the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. एक सवाल के लिये पांच मेम्बरों के नाम होते हैं, पांच और बुलाये जायें तो दस हो जाते हैं। कैसे काम चले?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Please do not allow those Members whose names are not there. It is very trouble some to put questions. Some Members who do not table any question take the benefit of asking questions here.

Fall in number of Barasingha (Stag) and steps to Prevent its Extinction

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*93. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Barasingha (stag) in Central India is confined to the KANHA National Park in Madhya Pradesh

only and that its number has gone down steadily from 3,000 in 1938 to 70 at present; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the positive measures taken by the Union Government to save this species from extinction; and

(c) the recommendations of International Union for Conservation of Nature Conference on this subject and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि इस सवाल को इतने दिन पहले भेजा गया है लेकिन फिर भी सरकार की तरफ से सीधा उत्तर नहीं आता है। जब भी सरकार किसी चीज को टालना चाहती है तो कह देती है कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उत्तर आने के बाद सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। इस प्रकार से तो हम किसी सवाल का उत्तर पा ही नहीं सकते। यह जो प्रश्न मैं ने पूछा है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है मध्य प्रदेश के लिये। बारहसिंहा केवल मध्य प्रदेश में पाया जाता है, और कहीं नहीं मिलता। इस लिये इस मामले को बैसे ही सरकार मसौदा में न उड़ा दे। सरकार को इस के लिए ध्यान करना चाहिये कि उन की संख्या और बढ़े। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए पिछली बार कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उस पर विचार कर के क्या सरकार इस पर और खर्च करने के लिए तैयार है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Can you give an answer. They were suggestions.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We attach great importance to the conservation of wild life all over the country, and particularly in

the Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh. Even international experts have been consulted by us and some steps are being taken not only to preserve but also to see how we can increase the number. It is true, as the hon. Member has pointed out, that the number has gone down, but the reasons are being ascertained. We are trying to have a separate enclosure, and experts are being posted to see that the number increases in future.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रकृति परीक्षण सम्मेलन ने जो सिफारिश की थी क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्रवाई की है आज तक ? यदि नहीं की तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और उस पर वह कब कार्रवाई करेगी ? साथ ही क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उस ने इस कार्य में सहायता करने के लिए कोई अन्तरिम सहायता दी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is a State subject. The States are supposed to look after it, but whatever assistance is required, we shall be glad to give it. The Madhya Pradesh Government is taking all the necessary steps, and even international agencies which are interested in wild life are taking interest in this, and some substantial assistance is likely to be made available for this park for the preservation of wild life there.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Just now, the Minister said that conservation of wild life is a State subject. There is a reference in the question to the recommendations of the International Union for Conservation of nature and Natural Resources. I want to know whether the recommendations made by the IUCNNR are binding on the states Governments and what steps the Government of India will take to see that those recommendations are carried out?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Those recommendations are not specifically with reference to a particular fauna. The recommendations are from the point of view of preserving and protecting wild life and natural life. They are not binding on us, but they are helpful in tackling this problem. Both the

State Governments and the Centre are attending to those recommendations.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether the family planning programme has reached the *Barasimhs*? what is the reason for the decrease in their number?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फैमिली प्लानिंग आप नहीं मानते हैं, बारह सिंहा कैसे मानेंगे?

Ground-based T.V. Net-work in Preference to Satellite-based T.V.

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*94. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI SAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether a study undertaken by his Ministry has revealed that more than 80 per cent of the country's population can be covered by a net-work of ground-based television in 10 years from now at a cost of Rs. 112 crores; and

(b) whether the study has also shown that if a net-work of the same magnitude is to be based on a satellite it would cost about Rs 800 crores and whereas the ground based system can be accomplished with indigenous effort and know-how a satellite communication system will have to depend on foreign collaboration and will also be vulnerable during hostilities which can be avoided in a ground-based system?

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) Cost estimates of a satellite based TV net-work were not included in this study. Ground based system can be set up largely with indigenous effort. "Satellite" is not dealt with by this Ministry.

श्री वेंणीशंकर शर्मा: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सैटेलाइट का विषय इनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है। लेकिन एक प्रश्न संख्या 538 के उत्तर में राज्य सभा में 29 फरवरी, 1968 को तत्कालीन इनफॉर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग के मिनिस्टर श्री के. के. शाह ने कहा था :

"The Indian National Committee of space Research under the aegis of the Department of Atomic Energy was also examining the proposal for country-wise television through satellites"

अब समझ में नहीं आता है कि मंत्री महोदय कैसे कहते हैं कि यह विषय उनके विभाग के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन नेशनल कमिटी आफ स्पेस रिसर्च ने क्या अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट दी है या नहीं दी है। यदि दी है तो उसने सैटेलाइटों के द्वारा टेलीविजन प्रसारण व्यवस्था के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sometime back a committee was set up to look into the various aspects of TV expansion. Two working groups looked at it from the terrestrial expansion point of view and from the point of view of expansion *via* satellite. The reports are still with the Committee. The working group which was working within the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting suggested that expansion *via* the terrestrial system was feasible and possible. The Government has not yet formulated any policy in this regard.

श्री वेंणी शंकर शर्मा: जहाँ तक भारत वर्ष का सवाल है, यहाँ बहुत सी भाषायें प्रचलित हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि सैटेलाइटों के द्वारा टेलीविजन सिस्टम ऐसे देशों के लिये ज्यादा उपयोगी साबित नहीं हो सकता जहाँ बहुत सी भाषायें प्रचलित हों। जहाँ एक ही

बाम भाषा हो वहाँ के लिये अलजत्ता सैटेलाइटों के द्वारा टेलीविजन प्रसारण व्यवस्था ज्यादा उपयोगी साबित हो सकती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से सहमत हैं कि कम से कम भारतवर्ष में जहाँ अभी तक हम करोड़ों लोगों को रोज़ो रोटी नहीं दे सके हैं वहाँ सैटेलाइट सिस्टम से टेलीविजन के कार्यक्रमों को प्रसारण एक निर्दय मजाक है। ऐसी लज्जरियस चीज के लिये हमारे यहाँ अभी कोई जगह नहीं होनी चाहिये? यदि हाँ तो क्या जो ग्राउन्ड वेस सिस्टम है और जिस पर कुल 112 करोड़ का खर्चा है, उसी में अभी काम चलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would like to clarify one thing for the benefit of my hon. friend. When we are thinking of expanding the TV system, we are not thinking of expanding it for entertainment purposes; we are thinking, it as a limb of development as an easier means for development of education, agriculture and of family planning. Therefore, Kindly keep it in mind that it is not a question of entertainment but developmental activity. On the question whether we should do it v/z. earth station for viasatellite the comparative merits are under examination. It is not a question of this or that but getting the maximum benefit out of both the systems.

Rise in Price of Rice in West Bengal

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*95. SHRI J. M. BISWAS:

DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

SHRI K. HALDER:

SHRI B. K. MODAK:

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

(a) whether rice prices in West Bengal, especially in the country side, have recorded a steady rise in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to curb

the rise in rice prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There has been a rise in the prices of rice in West Bengal during April-June 1970. However, in July the prices have either declined or remained steady.

(b) The increase in price is mainly due to the shortfall in the production of Aman crop owing to a long spell of drought and lesser market arrivals.

(c) Arrangements have been made to increase the supply of foodgrains for distribution in the State. Imports of wheat and coarse grains on trade account, into the non-rationed areas are being encouraged by the State Government.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : What the hon. Minister has stated is correct. Due to the shortfall in production the price of rice has gone high and my area is the worst victim of this drought. When Prime Minister visited Purulea district, people came for food but they were *lathi charged* by the CRP and, so far as our information goes, about 100 people have died because of starvation in Purulea and Bankura districts. The requirement of that district is 4 lakhs maunds of rice per annum.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to his question. It is the making of speeches that deprives other members of their questions.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I am coming to the question. For the information of the hon. Members of this House, it is necessary to submit that already 100 people have died because of starvation. Our requirement is 4 lakhs maunds of rice and every year there is shortage of rice. The hon. Minister has rightly stated that it is due to shortfall in production that the price of rice is going up. So, I would like to know whether there was any demand from the State Government to the Centre for rice and, if so, how much supply has been made to the State Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Before

I go into the details may I assure the hon. House that the food situation in West Bengal is well under control? We have assured the West Bengal authorities that all reasonable supplies of rice, wheat and other foodgrains would be made. In the case of wheat we have told them that we are prepared to supply as much as they want. Because of some rise in the prices during the last few months the State Government is attending to the various aspects of this problem. Calcutta, Asansol and some other areas are under rationing and there is no problem so far as those areas are concerned. In other areas there are fair price shops about 15,000. The hon. Member wanted to know the precise figure of the requirement indicated by the State Government. These figures have been indicated from time to time. At the last Chief Ministers' Conference, the representative of West Bengal—at that time it was the Chief Minister himself—indicated a figure of 22 lakhs tonnes of rice and wheat put together. As far as the reasonable requirements are concerned, there should not be any fear in this House. We shall be able to supply all the reasonable requirements of West Bengal.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Just now I spoke about some drought-affected areas, particularly, purulia and Bankura Districts. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is considering to remedy the worse situation in these two districts of West Bengal. Are they going to take some special measures, particularly after the visit of the Prime Minister to these areas?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Already the matter is being attended to by the State administration. As far as supplies and the local stock position are concerned, they are quite satisfactory. As to relief measures for a particular district, it is for the State administration to take the necessary steps but if there are any specific suggestions that the hon. Member has to give, I am prepared to welcome and look into them.

SHRI K. HALDER : We saw during the administration of the United Front Government that when the prices of foodgrains were rising higher and higher, the then Government supplied food to rural

areas and also took gratuitous relief measures. But after the present rule came, all those facilities have stopped. May I ask the Government whether the present Government will give those facilities which were given at the time of the United Front Ministry?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like to find out the position from the State Government.

SHRI B. K. MODAK : The hon. Minister has admitted that there has been a rise in the price of rice in the rural areas of Bengal. I want the Minister to state the actual increase in the quota of ration to the rural areas of Bengal during the period April to July 1970.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have got the figures of the statutory rationing areas. As far as the quantum of distribution being followed in rural areas is concerned, I will require notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from the rising prices in West Bengal, a news item came from the Finance Ministry saying that there had been a rise in foodgrain prices throughout the country in the last six months and that the rise was of 8 points. I want to know from the hon. Minister, apart from supply of rice to West Bengal, what positive steps have been taken to see that prices do not rise and that blackmarketing in rice and essential commodities stopped.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that there was a general price rise during the months of January, April and May but the hon. Member would be happy to know that recently the trend of prices is very satisfactory and in the month of July the price level of foodgrains is lower than in last July. If I may mention the precise figure, the All India index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains on 18th July last year was 207.6 while this year it is 205.7; so, it is lower than last year.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the shortfall in production of rice was also due to the fact that last year there had been a lot of law and

order problem in West Bengal and that the quantum of the share of the *Bargadars* was usurped by political parties for enriching their political coffers? Has the Government agreed to give the necessary supply to West Bengal as regards rice and wheat? As an immediate measure are they going to open modified rationing shops in all the rural areas where there is a short fall? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is going to help the West Bengal Government to implement its plan for attaining self-sufficiency in rice production by 1971, that is, the plan that was prepared at the time of the first Presidential rule.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The West Bengal Government has specifically reported to us with reference to the general problem of law and order that it did affect the administration of Food laws to some extent. Because of law and order position not being satisfactory, the enforcement of Food laws and the administration was adversely affected. That has been the report of the West Bengal Government.

As far as the opening of additional fair price shops is concerned, the West Bengal Government can take a decision and if any assistance from us is required, we shall be glad to extend it.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question, Shri Deven Sen.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about implementing the plan to attain self-sufficiency by 1971? That depends on the Central aid.

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone to the next Question. Shri Deven Sen.

Application of Scheme of Gratuity to Coal Mine Workers

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision as to the date from which the scheme of gratuity recommended by the Coal Wage Board and accepted by Govern-

ment will be made applicable to the mine workers of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Employers have been terminating the services of the workers in various places without paying them any retrenchment benefits as the workmen are not technically retrenched; and

(c) whether it is a fact that as a result, the number of coal mine workers is registering a fall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWANATH ROY) : (a) No, Sir. The matter is still being processed in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या यह सच है कि कोल वेज बोर्ड ने 1967 में सर्वसम्मति से ग्रेट्टुइटी स्कीम पास कर दी थी और सरकार ने भी उस को मान प्रिंसिपल मंजूर कर लिया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि कि तीन वर्ष के बाद भी उस स्कीम को लागू नहीं किया गया है—इस सम्बन्ध में बिलम्ब का क्या कारण है।

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत आजाद) : यह सही है कि 1967 में वेज बोर्ड ने इस की सिफारिश की थी और नवम्बर, 1969 में इण्डस्ट्रियल कमिटी में सरकार ने इस की सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार कर लिया था। जैसा कि आप को मालूम है, वेज बोर्ड ने कहा है कि कोल के डेस्पैच पर सेंस लगा कर ग्रेट्टुइटी दी जाये, अर्थात् वह उपभोक्ताओं को देनी पड़गी। इस लिये सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि जो ग्रेट्टुइटी साधारणतः एम्प्लायर्स को देनी चाहिये, क्या उपभोक्ताओं को वह सेंस के रूप में देने के लिए मंजूर

किया जाये। नेशनल लेबर कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है कि प्राविडेंट फंड के रेट को 8 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 10 परसेंट कर दिया जाये। हम इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि क्या हम प्राविडेंट फंड के रेट को बढ़ा कर ग्रेट्टुइटी दें या उपभोक्ताओं पर सैस लगा कर दें। इस विषय से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विभागों की राय मांगी गई है।

श्री वेबेन सेन: क्या लेबर की तरफ से इस बात का विरोध किया गया है कि प्राविडेंट फंड का रेट बढ़ा कर ग्रेट्टुइटी दी जाये? किस की तरफ से इस का विरोध किया गया है? आखिर प्राविडेंट फंड के रेट को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया गया है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस बीच में मालिकों ने बहुत आदमियों को बिना किसी कारण और बिना रिटेंचमेंट का लाभ दिये डिसमिस कर दिया है, यहां तक कि कोल-फील्डज में मजदूरों की तादाद पहले से घट गई है?

श्री मागबत भा आजाद: मजदूरों ने प्राविडेंट फंड के रेट को बढ़ाने का विरोध नहीं किया है, बल्कि वे उस के समर्थन में हैं। उन को ग्रेट्टुइटी मिलनी चाहिए, चाहे वह सैस लगा कर मिले या प्राविडेंट फंड बढ़ा कर मिले। हम दोनों आउटरनेटिज पर विचार कर रहे हैं और स्टील प्लांट्स, रेलवेज, माइन्ज एंड मेटलज आदि बड़े बड़े उपभोक्ता विभागों से विचार कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक रिटेंचमेंट का सवाल है, मैंने जवाब दिया है कि हम को इस की कोई खबर नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न घाने के बाद हम माइन्ज एंड मेटलज तथा अन्य विभागों से पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या उन की नजर में ऐसी कोई बात आई है कि बिना किसी बेंनिफिट के रिटेंचमेंट किया गया है। यदि माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में कोई जानकारी देंगे, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions.

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*97. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether the National Commission on Labour has recommended the setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions at the Central and state levels; and

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

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

(b) The Commission's recommendations in this regard were placed before the tripartite Standing Labour Committee, which met on July 23-24, 1970. The Committee accepted them with certain modifications. Further action will be taken in the light of the Committee's conclusions.

पंजाब में सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों को समाप्त करना

*98. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड समाप्त कर दिये हैं ; और

(ख) समाप्त किये गये अथवा किये जा रहे उपयुक्त खण्डों के सम्बन्ध में केंद्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री स० च० जमीर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Landless Labour

*99. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9715 on the 14th May, 1970 and state :

(a) to whom the subject of landless labour and self-employed workers is assigned and what is the strength of the staff employed and what percentage it is of the total staff;

(b) what measures the Ministry have taken in 1969 in favour of landless labour and self-employed workers when the last Sample Survey was made of their conditions of employment; and

(c) what is the experience so far gained of the Pilot Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra and when this experience will be considered sufficient to generalise the scheme of Standing offer of Employment, mentioned in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Subjects "welfare of labour—industrial commercial and agriculture conditions in labour etc." have been assigned to the Department of Labour and Employment; Schemes received from States and Union Territories for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers have been assigned to the Department of Agriculture.

In the Department of Labour and Employment, there is an Assistant Director exclusively incharge of the subject relating to agricultural labour.

The Labour Bureau, Simla, has conducted intensive type studies on rural labour during 1967-68 and 1968-69 in three villages in each of the 20 regions in the country as a whole. Final reports in respect of six regions are expected shortly.

(c) The Pilot Scheme of the Maharashtra Government has been sanctioned only recently and evaluation has not been undertaken so far. The extension of such a scheme can be considered only after an

experience is gained on the basis of results to of such pilot experiment over a wide area

Workers' Participation in share-holding and Management of Public undertakings

*100. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

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

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government for workers share-holding in appropriate Public Sector Undertakings, apart from associating them with the management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by what time it is likely to be introduced;

(d) the names of Undertaking in which this scheme will be introduced;

(e) whether employees representatives will be nominated on the Board of Directors of these Public Sector companies;

(f) whether it will be extended to Private Sector also as has been done in West Germany; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (g). The details of the Scheme are being worked out.

Alleged Political Considerations in Distribution of Advertisements to Newspapers

*101. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been alleged recently that Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and the Delhi Municipal Corporation have stopped giving advertisements to certain news papers on political grounds;

(b) if so, whether the allegations are true; and

(c) whether the Centre has issued any guidelines to the States and local bodies for proper distributions of advertisements to newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). State Governments and Union Territory Administration are free to decide their own policy in regard to release of advertisements to newspapers.

(c) The criteria recommended by the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers for selection of advertisement media were commended to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in November, 1966. Attention in this connection is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, on 26th June 1967, in reply to Starred Question No. 726, on the action taken by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting *inter alia* in respect of Recommendation No. 126 of the Committee.

Unsatisfactory Progress in Land Reforms

*102. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no satisfactory progress has been made in regard to the implementation of land Reforms in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up the implementation of land reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Considerable progress has been made in regard to the implementation of land reforms. There have, however, been defects in legislation and shortcomings in implementation in a number of States.

The progress of land reforms has been reviewed from time to time. In November, 1969, a Conference of the Chief Ministers was convened to review the progress of the Land reforms and impress upon them the urgency of implementation of land reforms. Recommendations of the Chief Ministers Conference were laid on the Table of the House.

(c) It has been decided to reconstitute the Central Committee for land reforms under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to keep a constant watch on the progress of land reforms in each State and to assist them in formulating proposals, enacting suitable legislation and expeditiously implementing land reforms. Similar high powered committees have been recommended to be set up at State level.

Wider Coverage by A.I.R. of P.M.'s
Meeting at Chandni Chowk,
Delhi in June, 1970

*103. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio covered the public meeting of the Prime Minister held in Chandni Chowk, Delhi in June, 1970 much more widely in its news bulletins than the much largely attended Public meeting addressed by Shri A. B. Vajpayee at Ram Lila Ground, Delhi and Shri Morarji Desai and others at

Gandhi Ground, Delhi in the same month ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government would lay on the Table of the House copies of texts of news bulletins in which all these three meetings or any of the three meetings were covered by A.I.R. ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that speech of the Prime Minister was being received simultaneously by the Radio station and this arrangement was not made in the cases of other two meetings ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that some senior officials and Ministers had asked the editorial staff to cover the P. M.'s meeting extensively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) AIR gave a gist of Prime Minister's speech in Chandni Chowk in its news bulletins.

(b) The coverage was based on its news value.

(c) Copies of the parts of the main news bulletins in Hindi and English pertaining to these three meetings will be placed in the Parliament library.

(d) Reports of the speech were being received by the radio station, but these were not being relayed simultaneously.

(e) No, Sir.

Reports on Achievement of Agricultural Targets by States Under Fourth Plan

*104. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that teams of officers of Union Agricultural Ministry have

been visiting the States to secure firm plans of operations to achieve the agricultural targets of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any reports after their visits ;

(c) whether the reports were placed before the Chief Ministers and Agricultural Minister's Conference held in first week of July ; and

(d) whether his Ministry has coordinated the reports of the several export panels and seminars into working paper for the consideration of the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The main purpose of the visits of the Teams is to help draw up, jointly with the State Govt., officers, detailed programme of action for the implementation of the Agricultural Development Programmes during the year.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) These State-wise reports as such are not to be discussed at the Agriculture Minister's Conference. However, as usual, reports which had been finalised have been sent to the State Governments concerned for necessary action.

(d) While preparing working papers for the Conference, the recommendations made in the reports of expert panels, seminars etc. available in the Ministry were taken into consideration in so far as these relate to the items of agenda for the Conference.

Retrenchment in Farakka Barrage Project

*105. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of workers are being threatened with re-

trenchment in the Farakka Barrage Project in the name of surplus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to provide alternative jobs immediately;

(d) whether Government had talks with the workers' Union leaders with regard to this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAY-YA) : (a) There is no likelihood of any reduction in the present strength of employees of the Farakka Barrage Project for some time. Thereafter such of the employees as are not required for the maintenance stage would be rendered surplus in a phased manner. The total number of such employees will ultimately be about 2,300.

(b) and (c). All possible efforts continue to be made to explore avenues, of employment for the employees of the Farakka Project who will be rendered surplus on the completion of the Project. An officer on special Duty has been appointed with headquarters at Calcutta. He is incharge of the Special Cell under the Directorate General of Employment and Training to deal with the employment of personnel who will be rendered surplus.

(d) and (e). A meeting in which representatives of employees also participated, was held at Calcutta on 29-5-1970. The steps being taken for finding alternative employment for the staff to be rendered surplus were explained in detail at the meeting. As decided at the meeting, a Review Committee comprising *inter alia* two representatives of the employees of the Project has been set up to review from time to time the steps taken to find alternative employment for the employees of the Project who will be rendered surplus.

खुर्जा—हापुड़—दिल्ली के बीच टेलीफोन लाइनों में सुधार के लिए कार्यवाही

*106. श्री सूरज भान : क्या सूचना तथा

प्रसारण और संचार यह बाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष, माहवार, खुर्जा—हापुड़ की टेलीफोन लाइन में कितनी बार खराबी आई तथा उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) इसी अवधि में, माहवार, टेलीफोन लाइन कितनी बार बारह घण्टे से अधिक देर तक खराब रही ;

(ग) इसी सम्बन्ध में उससे पहले वर्ष की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या थी ;

(घ) खुर्जा से हापुड़ और दिल्ली की टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार करने के लिये अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है, उनके क्या परिणाम निकले तथा भावी योजनायें क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण—पत्र में दी गई है कि 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान खुर्जा-हापुड़ लाइन कुल कितनी बार खराब रही और कितनी बार 12 घण्टे से अधिक समय तक के लिये खराब रही ।

नवम्बर 1969 तक तांबे के तार का प्रयोग किया जा रहा था और इसकी चोरी के कारण लाइन अधिक खराब रही । उसके बाद इसे बदल कर ए० सी० एस० आर० तार लगा दिया गया था । नवम्बर के बाद की खराबियाँ प्राकृतिक कारण से हुई ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) नवम्बर 1969 में खुर्जा-हापुड़ ट्रंक लाइन पर तांबे के तार की जगह ए० सी० एस० आर० तार लगा दिया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप खुर्जा-हापुड़ ट्रंक सेवा में काफी सुधार हुआ है ।

खुर्जा नई दिल्ली ट्रंक सर्किटों की व्यवस्था दो माँगों पर है—

(1) खुर्जा से हापुड़ तक खुली तार (ए० सी० एस० आर०) द्वारा और उससे आगे दिल्ली तक सहस्रुरीय प्रणाली द्वारा।

(2) खुरजा से नई दिल्ली तक सीधी वाहक प्रणाली से खुली तार द्वारा। इस ट्रंक लाइन की भी ए० सी०एस० आर० तार से बदला जा

रहा है। आशा है कि यह काम एक महीने के अंदर पूरा हो जाएगा। इन उपायों की बजह से खुर्जा से हापुड़ और नई दिल्ली के लिए ट्रंक सेवा में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

दीर्घकालिक उपाय के तौर पर आगरा भलीगढ़, खुरजा, हापुड़ और मेरठ का परस्पर संपर्क स्थापित करने के लिये एक छोटी द्यूब सहस्रुरीय प्रणाली लगाई जा रही है। आशा है कि यह काम 1972 में पूरा हो जायेगा।

बिबरण

महीना	1968-69		1969-70	
	कुल कितनी बार लाइन खराब रही	12 घण्टे से अधिक समय के लिये कितनी बार खराब रही	कुल कितनी बार लाइन खराब रही	12 घण्टे से अधिक समय के लिए कितनी बार खराब रही
अप्रैल	15	9	9	2
मई	11	2	15	6
जून	17	5	21	9
जुलाई	8	5	16	10
अगस्त	10	5	11	4
सितम्बर	12	5	23	10
अक्टूबर	10	4	20	8
नवम्बर	8	5	4	1
दिसम्बर	14	8	1	कोई नहीं
जनवरी	11	6	2	कोई नहीं
फरवरी	9	4	1	1
मार्च	16	9	3	2

Non-availability of Monitored Reports of Broadcasts of Radio Peace and Progress, Moscow to M.Ps. and Journalists

*107. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI PARKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued recently to the A.I.R. not

to make available monitored reports of broadcasts of Moscow's Peace and Progress Radio to MPs. and journalists ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the contents of these broadcasts are to all intent and purposes an interference in the internal affairs of the country ;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken up the issue with Russia ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Soviet authorities thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Copies of these reports were not being supplied to MPs as such Supply of copies to some non-officials, and journalists has been discontinued.

(b) The reports are meant for official use only.

(c) (d) and (e). No, Sir ; Many foreign broadcasting organisations comment on internal affairs of this country and we have no means of stopping them. All India Radio tries to counter the effect of their broadcasts through its home and external services.

Failure of Land Distribution Policy

*108. SHBI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments' land distribution policy has failed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry's recent study has revealed all those points;

(c) if so, the gist of the study made; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir. During the three Plan Periods 10.7 million acres of land are reported to have been distributed by the State Governments to landless agriculturists. In addition, on imposition of ceiling on land holdings 2.36 million acres have been declared surplus, out of which 1.58 million acres have been taken possession of by the State and 1.14 million acres have been distributed to landless agriculturists.

(b) and (c). The programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission had conducted case studies of selected settlement colonies for re-settlement of landless agricultural labourers. The studies have been published by P. E. O. as Publication No. 61. Certain suggestions have been made in the Report for improvement of colonization schemes which are summarised below :

(i) A minimum limit should be prescribed in respect of the number of settlers as well as the area for settlement to be covered as a colonisation scheme.

(ii) Appropriate measures should be devised to ensure selection of genuine allottees who really settle on land and cultivate it personally.

(iii) Where colonisation means new habitation, it is necessary to provide minimum basic amenities to all such settlers.

(iv) One single agency should be made responsible for coordination of the various aspects of the Settlement Programme.

(v) The Agency responsible for the execution of the scheme, should be located near the settlement.

- (vi) There should be proper planning and programming at the initial stage.

(d) The finding and suggestions of the Report of case studies of selected colonies have been forwarded to State Governments for consideration and necessary action.

Exemption of certain Films from Entertainment Tax

*109. DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have given any understanding or instructions to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration for exempting certain films from entertainment tax, if the films contain attempt on national unity communal amity or family planning; and

(b) if so, which of the States and Union Territory Administrations have given exemption from entertainment tax and to how many films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Central Government, from time to time, recommend, on merit, suitable films on subject of National Integration to the State Governments and the Union Territories, for grant of exemption from entertainment tax.

(b) The information is being collected from various State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Scheme for Development of A Fishing Harbour at Mattancherry, Cochin

*110. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government

have submitted a scheme for developing a fishing harbour at Mattancherry, Cochin;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(d) whether the Central Government have approved the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Project report prepared by the Cochin Port Trust was received in the Ministry in January, 1970. The Project envisages provision of a wharf wall, jetty, slipway, workshop and auction hall to meet the requirements of about sixty medium and large fishing vessels, together with loading and unloading, maintenance and other related shore facilities.

(c) The Project is estimated to cost about Rs. 300 lakhs.

(d) The Project report is under examination. Clarification of certain points has been obtained from the State Government. Technical aspects of the designs and estimates are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Shipping. Discussions have also been held recently with the authorities of Cochin Port Trust and the State Government. The question of sanctioning the Project will be considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance as soon as the examination of details of the Project is completed.

Policy allowed in regard to Contract Staff of AIR

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

(a) the total strength of Contract Staff in all the Stations of All India Radio, including the Artists and other categories who work on casual and temporary basis;

(b) the number of each category of contract staff who have been working continuously for the last ten years are still temporary and work on contract basis;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the assurance given by him in the Lok Sabha last year that the question of appointing such staff on regular basis was being examined; if so, the number of them made regular and the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of times such staff staged agitations and went on strikes during the past one year and the reasons for such an occasion; and

(e) the policy in the matter after taking into consideration all the aspects of the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Except for staff artistes, no other category of staff is engaged in A. I. R. on contract basis. The total strength of staff artistes in A. I. R., (excluding artistes engaged on casual basis for participation in programmes) was 2,554 on 10.1.1970. Information relating to casual artistes engaged for short duration is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

(b) Staff artistes are generally given contracts upto the age of 55 years. They are not, therefore, permanent or temporary like other Government servants. There is no artiste who is working on casual basis continuously for the last ten years.

(c) The matter was considered and it was decided not to end the contract system in A. I. R. for the present.

(d) Some of the A. I. R. employees staged demonstrations and held meetings during the months of February-April, 1970. The agitation was withdrawn with effect from 1.5.1970. The reasons were to secure higher scales of pay, better prospects for promotion and improvements in other service conditions.

(e) Government always consider demands of its employees sympathetically and on merits.

Enquiry into Malpractice in Distribution of Fertiliser in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken the aid of C.B.I. to investigate into the serious mismanagement and shady deals in the fertiliser distribution of Andhra Pradesh in view of the findings of the Public Accounts Committee of Andhra Pradesh Assembly;

(b) if so, when it was referred to C.B.I. and the progress made in the inquiry thereof; and

(c) when it will be concluded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The C.B.I. have been asked to make a thorough investigation into the claims for re-imbursement of transport charges preferred by the State Govt. consignees during the period 1965-1969.

(b) A complaint was formally filed with the C.B.I. on 23.6.70. The C.B.I. have reported that relevant records have been seized and investigation is in progress.

(c) It would not be possible to indicate, at present, the likely date of conclusion of the enquiry.

Youth Radio Station for Goa

*113. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Youth Radio Station in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time it will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c) Yuva Vani service is proposed to be introduced from Panaji station of All India Radio.

Revival of Akashvani at Mysore

*114. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation either from individuals, institutions or from Government of Mysore to revive the Akashvani at Mysore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present All India Radio Broadcasting station at Bangalore is not audible at Mysore and nearby places; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any plans to revive the Mysore Akashvani in the near future ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, a scheme for setting up auxiliary studios at Mysore to be connected to the Bangalore Station is under implementation.

T.V. Station for Educational purposes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two Technological Institutes in the country had applied to Govt. for permission for setting up T.V. Stations for educational purposes;

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The applications are under Government's consideration.

Conversion of Indian Council of Agricultural Research into a National Institute.

*116 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to convert the Indian Council of Agricultural Research into a national institute; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the further details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce shortly a Bill in Parliament for declaring the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as an institution of national importance.

(b) The Council is at present a non-statutory organisation, being only a Society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The grant of statutory status to the Council is a necessary step in the re-organisation of the Council, which has been decided upon. The proposed legislation will provide also for transfer of the employees of the erstwhile Government Research Institutes and others to this statutory body and for taking such incidental or ancillary steps as may be necessary.

Complaints against wrong telephone calls In Delhi

*117 SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA-
SHAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the frequency of wrong number calls at various telephones installed in Delhi and New Delhi as well as other towns has increased overwhelmingly and the subscribers are to pay

for such calls which turn to be wrong numbers even after correct dialling; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remedy these serious defects in the telephone system and the time by which any improvement is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The frequency of wrong calls has not increased. All calls are metered automatically. If, a complaint about persistent wrong numbers is received, suitable rebate is given, if any defect is noticed in the meter or equipment.

(b) There is no serious defect in the system. The average number of wrong calls is less than 1 in 2000. Continuous efforts are always made to further reduce such failures.

States' Representations in regard to Films containing Kissing Scenes

*118. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have made representations to Government regarding exhibition of films containing kissing scenes; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the reactions of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). While communicating their views on the Report of Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have opposed scenes depicting kissing in films.

The entire question of censorship of films has been examined by the Enquiry

Committee on Film Censorship. The Report of the Committee is under active consideration of the Central Government.

U. N. Aid for T. V. Production

*119. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme has decided to assist India in setting up a Television production and Studio Technical Operations Training Centre in Poona;

(b) if so, the total amount of aid to be received; and

(c) contribution of the Government towards this project?

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) \$ 1,147,000.

(c) Rs. ₹5,95,000.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

*120. SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has studied all the aspect of nationalisation of sugar industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether a Bill to this effect is likely to be introduced in Parliament in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Government has decided to set up a Committee to study the working of the sugar industry in the country in

the context of the demand for its nationalisation. Further action will be taken after receipt of the report of the Committee.

Reduction in subsidy to Punjab Government for Aerial Spray of Insecticides on Cotton crop

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reduced the subsidy for aerial spraying of insecticides on the cotton crop from 50 to 25 per cent to Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Central subsidy on operational charges for aerial spraying of cotton in all the States was 50 per cent till 1968-69. It was reduced to 25 per cent in all the States, including Punjab during 1969-70. The same rate of 25 per cent subsidy has been continued during 1970-71 also.

(b) The general policy of the Government of India is to dispense with subsidy gradually. When the farmer sees the economic advantage of aerial spraying of insecticides, he will pay for the charges. Higher production pays off for the cost on account of this input.

Request from Ceylon Government for Supply of Sugar

602. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government has requested the Government of India for immediate supply of about 10,000 tons of sugar to tide over its economic crisis;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether this deal would be in the form of deferred credit or barter ?

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

(b) and (c). Government have agreed to supply 10,000 tonnes of white sugar to Ceylon Government on one year's deferred payment basis.

Complaints against Doctors of E. S. I.C. Dispensary, Paharganj, New Delhi

603. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received during the last four months against Doctors in the E.S.I.C. Dispensary, Paharganj, New Delhi, regarding their refusal to visit the patients at home;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA) : Medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Delhi is administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which has furnished the following information:

(a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) The matter has been enquired into and it has been found that it was neither possible nor necessary to visit the patient at home.

Accumulated stocks of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to an increase in sugar production during the

current season, the sugar industry is facing the problem of accumulated stocks;

(b) if so, to what extent in quantity and value and whether necessary steps have been taken to avoid accumulation;

(c) the number of private sugger mills proposed to be nationalised, State-wise, as a result of the recommendations of the three-man committee report; and

(d) salient features of the nationalisation scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As sugar is a seasonal industry, accumulation of stocks during and at the end of the crushing season is a normal feature of its operation. However, due to the very high production this year, the stocks with the industry are also larger than last year. As on 15th July, 1970 the physical stocks with the factories were 28.71 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 360 crores. Of this, 7.85 lakh tonnes have been released to the factories for sale and the unreleased stocks are 20.86 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 260 crores.

The State Governments have been asked to increase the scales of distribution of sugar wherever necessary and they are being allotted quotas of sugar to the extent required by them. Restrictions on inter-State movement of free-sale sugar have been removed. Efforts are being made to export sugar to the extent possible.

(c) and (d). The reference is presumably to the Committee set up by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The report of the Committee has not so far been received by the Central Government and is still under consideration of the State Government.

Snail Control Project under Fourth Plan for Andaman Islands

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

(a) whether it is a fact that giant East

African snails are decastating papaya, banana, rubber and arecanut plantations in the Andaman Islands for the last few years;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of damage suffered by the growers during 1968-70;

(c) the amount allocated to the snail-control project under the Fourth Plan;

(d) the number of scientists working at the Entomological Sub-station at Port Blair on biological control operations; and

(e) whether Government have any schemes for the export of snails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. They also cause damage to vegetables and flowering plants.

(b) The pest is widely distributed in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The snails are present in all the inhabited Islands. However, no scientific survey has been done in any of the Islands about the extent of damage done by this pest; extensive damage due to this pest has been reported especially during rainy season.

(c) There is no separate financial allocation for the snail control project. A provision of Rs. 4.29 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan to cover an area of 5,000 acres by plant protection measures and also to eradicate the menace of giant African land snails in the area.

(d) At the moment one Senior Technical Assistant is working at the Research Sub-station at Haddo Horticulture Garden. Provision exists for the appointment of one junior Entomologist and one Senior Technical Assistant. These posts are expected to be filled up shortly.

(e) The Government is exploring the possibility of exporting the snails but so far no concrete proposals have been finalised.

Scheme for catching Wild Cattle

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

(a) whether any scheme for catching wild cattle is in force ;

(b) if so, the number of such cattle procured from Northern areas and sent to Southern States ; and

(c) the response of the States for the scheme ?

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

(b) Since the inception of the scheme and upto 31st March, 1970, a total of 23,962 unclaimed stray productive cattle were procured from Northern States and distributed to various States. Out of this, 6,843 were distributed among the breeders in the Southern States.

(c) The States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, U. P. and Maharashtra have taken up similar programmes, as a State sector activity. Assistance has been provided by Central teams to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in rounding up wild cattle in difficult areas of these States.

Jobs for Physically Handicapped provided by Employment Exchanges

607. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of handicapped/disabled applicants provided with jobs by the Employment Exchanges for the handicapped; and

(b) the additional Rehabilitation training centres Special Employment Exchanges proposed for the handicapped in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV

VAYYA) : (a) the number of Physically Handicapped persons (belonging to the categories of the blind, the deaf, and the orthopaedics) placed in employment till 31st March, 1970 by the Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped is 7024.

(b) Government of India propose to set up one Comprehensive National Centre for Orthopaedics during the Fourth Plan. The institutions already set up by the Government of India, for the blind, the deaf and the retarded are also being developed as National Centres. The setting up of Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped during the Fourth Plan falls within the State Sector.

डाक तथा तार विभाग, बरोनी, बेगूसराय,
मोहाना तथा हाथीडाह के कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ते का बिया जाना

608. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरोनी उबरक निगम में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों तथा मजदूरों को 11 अप्रैल, 1967 से परियोजना भत्ता मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बरोनी, बेगूसराय, मोहाना तथा हाथीडाह में कार्य कर रहे डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को उक्त भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है जबकि ये बरोनी के 20 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र के भीतर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा नियमों के अन्तर्गत जो देय है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाथीडाह घाटि में कार्य कर रहे डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने इस बारे में 18 अप्रैल, 1969 को एक अध्यावेदन किया था, परन्तु उस पर

कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार का उपरोक्त स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे ढाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को किस तिथि से परियोजना भत्ते का भुगतान आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) हाथीडाह में काम कर रहे ढाक तथा कर्मचारियों ने इस बारे में एक अभ्यावेदन किया है और यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) इस प्रश्न की भी जाँच की जा रही है ।

Nationalisation of Sugar Mills, Plantation etc. by State Governments

609. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have informed the State Governments that they can not independently take up nationalisation of Sugar Mills, Plantations etc. ; and

(b) what is the Constitutional position in this matter and whether there is any legal bar prohibiting State Governments to proceed in this direction ?

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

(b) Government are advised that Parliament as well as a State Legislature is competent to make laws with respect to acquisition of sugar undertakings provided

that such a law meets the requirements of the relevant articles of the Constitutions and, in the case of the law passed by the State Legislature, it is reserved for and receives the assent of the President. In view of the all-India nature and implications of the problem, the Central Government have decided to set up a Committee to study in depth the working of the sugar industry in the context of the demand for its nationalisation.

Inquiry into Affairs of M/s. Bashumati (P) Limited, Calcutta

610. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Central Bureau of Investigation started inquiry into the affairs of Bashumati (P) Ltd. Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the reasons for which completion of the inquiry is being delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRKL) : (a) On May 7, 1968.

(b) Field investigation into the case has been completed. The opinion of two experts is still awaited.

(c) This is an intricate and difficult case and involves examination of a very large number of documents and witnesses.

Production of Sugar

611. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of sugar from the current season and how much of it will remain unconsumed;

(b) what will be the interest on such carry over stocks and whether it will not be added to the prices of next year which will be paid by the consumers;

(c) what Government have done to increase the production and exports of confectionary using sugar;

(d) what is the current average price for levy and for free market sugar and how the higher tax on the free market sugar is justified in the circumstances; and

(e) whether Government would give a small concession in tax on sugar sold to schools which wish to use it with their midday meal programme and whether similar concession would be available to expectant mothers and patients in hospitals, coupons being issued by medical practitioners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The production of sugar during 1969-70 season upto 22nd July 1970 was 42.16 lakh tonnes. The total production during the whole season may be around 43.00 lakh tonnes. The carryover stocks at the end of the season may be about 19 lakh tonnes.

(b) Carrying over of stocks is a normal feature in the sugar industry. Interest charges on normal carryover are already provided in the price of levy sugar. There is a proposal to build buffer stocks of sugar in view of the larger carryover and the details of the scheme are being worked out.

(c) Government have reduced the excise duty on confectionary from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 300/- per tonne from 1st March, 1969. It also allots levy sugar at fixed prices to manufacturers of confectionery for products for export besides giving cash assistance at 17 percent of F. O. B. value of such exports.

(d) The current average wholesale price of free market sugar at important markets varies between Rs. 170.00 to Rs. 183.00 per quintal as against the average wholesale levy price of Rs. 154.50 to Rs. 177.00 per quintal. A lower rate of excise duty has been imposed on levy sugar in the interest of the domestic consumer. The incidence of higher duty on free sale sugar is a revenue measure.

(e) The question of supply of sugar at subsidised rates to schools and hospitals is primarily for consideration of the State

Governments. No request has been received by the Central Government for reduction of tax on sugar utilised for these purposes. However, exemption from or reduction in duty in such cases would be difficult as suggested.

लाख उद्योग सम्बन्धी उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति की सिफारिशें

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

(क) लाख के उत्पादकों तथा कारखाने द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति की कौन सी सिफारिशों को जोकि सरकार के विचाराधीन थी, अब तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है तथा शेष सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) लाख का अधिकाधिक उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार किन-किन स्थानों पर लाख के कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ग) लाख अनुसन्धान संस्थान ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं तथा इस समय भारत में लाख के कितने फ़ारम हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार लाख उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है और यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्डे): (क) उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति ने, जो खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं बल्कि विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त की गई थी, 7-11-69 को हुई अपनी बैठक में सिफारिश की थी कि लाख के उचित एक-

त्रण तथा विपणन के लिये एक सरकारी संगठन होना चाहिये और इस संगठन को विचौलियों तथा व्यापारियों से मुकाबला करने के लिए काफी मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिये। यह सिफारिश सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) लाख अनुसंधान द्वारा कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई है। लाख फार्मों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पंजाब सरकार द्वारा निर्यात किया गया गेहूँ

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने 17 मई, 1970 के प्रताप भ्रूलवार में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की जांच की है कि 1968 में पंजाब ने रेलवे माल डिब्बों से विभिन्न देशों को 4 करोड़ रुपये की कीमत का गेहूँ बुक किया था ; जो उन स्थानों पर अभी तक नहीं पहुँचा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गेहूँ बंगाल महाराष्ट्र और अन्य राज्यों की सीमाओं से नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, तिब्बत और अन्य देशों को भेजा गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुकायव विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना-साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) 'प्रताप' के दिनांक 17 मई 1970 में उल्लिखित समाचार नहीं मिला है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Repatriation of Indians from Ceylon

614. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the Ceylon Government's move to expedite the repatriation of the people of Indian Origin in Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether Government have made sufficient arrangements to receive these repatriated Indians; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVIA) : (a) The official view of the Government of Ceylon is that they will implement the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, regarding persons of Indian origin, in letter and spirit. The Government of India also hold similar views in regard to its implementation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3769-1703]

Rise in number of Educated Unemployed

615. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SARI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of educated unemployed has been steadily rising during the last four years;

(b) what are the comparative figures of the educated unemployed between 1965 and 1970;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the reasons thereof; and

(d) if so, whether Government have any constructive plans for remedying this rising unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Precise information is not available. The only information available relates to the number of educated work-seekers (matriculates and above) on the live register of Employment Exchanges which was 15.26 lakhs as on 31.12.1969 as against 8.42 lakhs on 31.12.1965.

(d) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and communication, and social services such as education, health and family planning and social welfare included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of West Bengal and the Centre are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities for unemployed persons (including the educated). For certain categories of highly educated persons like engineers and technicians etc., special measures for meeting the situation have already been initiated.

Distribution of surplus Land to Harijans and Scheduled Tribes

616. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have enquired into the progress made by the States in the distribution of surplus land to Harijans and Scheduled Tribes; 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 Commis-

sioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been making enquiries into the progress made by the States in the distribution of land to members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the 18th Report submitted by the Commissioner on December 31, 1969, it has been mentioned that the Scheduled Castes were given 30.21 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes 12.86 per cent of the total land allotted. Separate break up was not available for surplus lands which became available on imposition of ceiling on land holdings.

Medical and Educational Facilities for Plantation Workers

**617. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. RAMANI
SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :**

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

(a) whether the Industrial Committee on Plantation which is meeting in Delhi shortly is likely to consider the problem of very poor medical and educational facilities now available for workers in plantations;

(b) if so, how far the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act are implemented in this regard; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to see that plantation owners fully implement the provisions of the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The 13th Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations, which was held in Delhi on the 10th July, 1970, considered *inter alia* the recommendations made by the National Commission on Labour about plantation workers including those relating to provision of medical facilities and educational facilities in plantations.

(b) This has been indicated by the Commission in para 11.11 of their report.

(c) The Plantations Labour Act is

administered by the State Government and it is hoped that they will take suitable action in the matter in the light of the Commissioner's recommendations as accepted by the Industrial Committee on Pantations.

बेरोजगारी तथा अल्प-रोजगार सम्बन्धी समिति

619. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री रामगोपाल शाल बाले :
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री के० रमानी :
 श्री जगन्नाथराज जोशी
 डॉ० सुशीला नैयर :
 श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री शारदा मन्ध :
 श्री एस. एम. कृष्ण :
 श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
 श्री हेम बरुआ :
 श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :
 श्री रा. कृ. बिड़ला :
 श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

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

(क) भारत में इस समय बेरोजगारी तथा अल्प रोजगार कितना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वास्तविक स्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का एक समिति नियुक्त करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो समिति का कार्य क्षेत्र क्या होगा इसकी रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुत किए जाने की समय-सीमा क्या होगी ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी. संजी-बेया) : (क) यथातथ्य जानकारी उपलब्ध

नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है जिसमें कुछ संसद सदस्य भी शामिल होंगे । समिति, बेरोजगारी की मात्रा का उसके हर पहलू से अनुमान लगायेगी और उपयुक्त उप-चारों उपाय सुझायेगी ।

समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट एक वर्ष की अवधि में प्रस्तुत करनी होगी ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के पुरुलिया तथा बाकुरा जिलों में भूख के कारण मृत्यु

620. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री जि. मो. बिस्वास :
 श्री जं. मुहम्मद इमाम :
 डॉ० रानेन सेन :
 श्री अट्टाकर सूपकार :
 श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :
 श्री शारदानन्द :
 श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :
 श्री क. हाल्बर :
 श्री रा. रा. सिंह देव :
 श्री क. प्र. सिंह देव :
 श्री कृ. भा. कौशिक :
 श्री रा. की. अमीन :
 श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल के खाद्य तथा कृषि मलाह-कार श्री किदवाई के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जो कि 22 मई के हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित हुआ था और जिसमें कहा गया था कि पश्चिम बंगाल में दस व्यक्ति भूख के कारण मर गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पश्चिम

बंगाल के पुरुलिया तथा बाँकुरा जिलों में बड़ी संख्या में लोगों पर सूखे का प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) सरकार ने विचाराधीन प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है। पता चला है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल के खाद्य तथा कृषि सलाहकार ने कुछ संवादकाताओं के प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो उस समय उन से मिले थे, केवल यही कहा था कि पुरुलिया में मुलमरी से 10 व्यक्तियों के मरने के बारे में आरोप प्राप्त हुआ था लेकिन इसकी जाँच की जानी थी।

(ख) और (ग) पश्चिमी बंगाल के कुल जिलों में गत वर्ष भार्याप्य तथा असामयिक वर्षों से सूखे की स्थिति, फसल के खराब और फसल बीमारी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी। बाँकुरा और पुरुलिया जिले सब से अधिक प्रभावित क्षेत्र थे। राज्य सरकार ने राहत कार्य खोलने, मुफ्त सहायता देने, राशन की दुकानों से खाद्यान्नों की दी जाने वाली मात्रा में वृद्धि करने, मुफ्त फीडिंग कार्यक्रम: कुएं खोदने तथा कुओं को साफ करने और ऋण देने जैसे आवश्यक राहत उपाय किए हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार (मई 1970 में) ने 50 लाख रुपये मंजूर किए हैं ताकि राशन उपायों को चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकार की निधि में खपया पड़ा रहे।

शाहजहानपुर के एक व्यक्ति से 40 मन तावे की तार का पकड़ा जाना

621. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री शारदा मन्ध :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई और जून, 1970 के दौरान शाहजहानपुर के एक व्यक्ति से लगभग 40 मन तावे की तारें पकड़ी गयी थी ;

(ख) क्या वे तारें डाक तथा तार विभाग की थी और उनका मूल्य कितना था ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विषय क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संसार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 27 मई, 1970 को शाहजहानपुर में 400 किलोग्राम (10 मन 30 सेर) तावे का तार बरामद किया गया था।

(ख) इसकी जाँच की जा रही है। इसका मूल्य लगभग 5000 रुपये है।

(ग) पांच। अभी मामले की तफ़्तीश हो रही है।

Amount of Food subsidy given to Jammu and Kashmir

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

(a) the amount of food subsidy given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years; and

(b) the basis and purpose of the same ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No food subsidy as such is given to any State Government. However the issue prices fixed for foodgrains released from the Central stocks, which apply to all the States, involve an element of subsidy in respect of some grains.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Pay Scales of A.I.R. Staff Artists by Pay Commission

623. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :

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

(a) whether the Pay Scales etc. of staff artistes will be included within the scope of review by the Pay Commission appointed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Construction of a new building for Post Office at Banka, Bhagalpur

624. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to construct a new building for Post Office at Banka in the district of Bhagalpur in view of the expansion of its activities several times;

(b) if so, when such a decision was taken and why the construction is being delayed; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to reconstruct the existing post office building at Banka and necessary action is being taken in the matter. The work will be sanctioned and taken up for execution as soon as the plans and estimates are ready.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Troubles due to Administrative Failures

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the industrial troubles these days, are due to administrative failures;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

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

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

Development of a Deep-sea Fishing Harbour at Roy Chowk, West Bengal

626. **SHRI J. M. BISWAS :**
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 758 on the 2nd April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the plan for developing a deep-sea fishing harbour at Roy Chowk in West Bengal has been finalised;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The project report for a fishing harbour at Roy Chowk was received in April, 1970. The report is under consideration.

(b) The Project envisages provision of a river jetty with five moorings which can cater to the requirements of fifteen trawlers of upto 120 ft. length, together with loading and unloading, maintenance and related shore facilities.

(c) Rs. 180.00 lakhs for the 1st stage development of the harbour.

Proposals for amendment of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

627. SHRI J.M. BISWAS :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether Government have formulated a number of proposals for the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and circulated them to employers' and workers' organisations and state Governments for their comments; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The statement, contains the proposals for amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act which have been circulated for comments, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3770/70*]

Survey of Bay of Bengal for Location of Deep-Sea Fishing Area

628. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. HALDER :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to survey the Bay of Bengal to locate deep-sea fishing areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in developing deep-sea fishing in the Eastern region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Exploratory fishing in the Bay of Bengal has already been conducted to a limited extent from bases at Vishakapatnam and Tuticorn. It is proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan to set up additional bases at Madras, Paradip, Calcutta and Port Blair.

(b) The survey fleet of the Government of India is being strengthened by the addition of twenty 57 ft. vessel which are being constructed indigenously. One 105 ft. vessel has recently been imported from the German Democratic Republic. It is also proposed to construct one 73 ft. vessel and a 160 ft. vessel. A part of this fleet will be stationed along the east coast and at Port Blair for intensive exploratory survey of deep sea resources. The 105 ft. vessel will be used for survey of resources in the northern portion of the Bay of Bengal. The exploratory survey fleet will be further strengthened by deployment of four vessels of 57 ft. length being constructed indigenously for the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) With the help of the available vessels, the offshore waters upto the 25 fathom line along the East Coast have been surveyed from bases at Vishakapatnam and Tuticorn. Potentially rich fishery resources have been located near Cuddalore, Ennore, Kakinada, Puri and Chandbali. Mechanized boats upto 36 ft. length are in operation along the coastal waters of the East-Coast. Import licence for two fishing trawlers of 65 ft. length has been recently issued to a private firm for fishing in deep sea areas off the Tamil Nadu Coast. Freezing and cold-storage facilities have been set up in Madras and a freezing plant is under construction

in Tuticorn with a view to developing an export trade in shrimp.

In order to provide incentive to entrepreneurs to take up deep sea fishing, the Government of India have introduced a scheme to provide subsidy for indigenously constructed vessels upto 27 % of the cost of corresponding imported vessels. In context of increased exploratory survey of resources off the East Coast, this scheme is expected to stimulate deep sea fishing from the East as well as the West Coast.

Demand for Additional Quota of rice by West Bengal

629. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Administration has asked for additional allocation of rice to the State in view of wastage of food-grains due to the recent drought;

(b) if so, the quantum of additional allocation asked for; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In view of the reported low Aman production and continued drought in the State, the Government of West Bengal requested for an increase in their quota of rice from the Central pool from 1.5 lakh tonnes to 2.76 lakh tonnes for 1970. In addition, they wanted 43,000 tonnes rice for open market releases.

(c) The Government of India have increased the State's quota of rice to 2.0 lakh tonnes and have agreed to consider a further increase later. Government of India have not agreed to any release of Government rice in the open market.

Suggestion by Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work

630. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI K. HALDER :

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

(a) whether the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal has suggested that Government should spend Rs. 79.41 lakhs to rehabilitate the displaced persons from East Pakistan now squatting on Government and requisitioned property in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have accepted the suggestion ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal submitted its 4th Report on 29th May, 1970, recommending financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 79.41 lakhs for providing home-stead plots and house building loans to about 1700 displaced families from East Pakistan squatting on Government and requisitioned properties in West Bengal.

The report is under consideration of the Government.

Memorandum by National Federation of Railway Porters and Vendors

631. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the National Federation of Railway Porters and Vendors has sub-

mitted a memorandum demanding immediate implementation of Committee's recommendations on Railway porters; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYA): (a) and (b). A letter of 25th April, 1970 from Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee, Working President, National Federation of Railway Porters and Vendors was received and a reply thereto was sent on 7th May, 1970. In the letter, a specific reference was made in respect of three recommendations, viz., (i) recognition of licensed Porters and Vendors Union, (ii) appointment of Bipartite Committee and (iii) formation of grievance procedure, made by the Study Group on Railway Licensed Porters and Commission Vendors. Out of these three recommendations, two (one relating to the appointment of Bipartite Committee and the other about the formulation of grievance procedure) have been accepted by the Railway Ministry. Necessary instructions in the matter have also been issued by them to their General Managers.

2. The Study Group made 89 recommendations. Out of these 43 recommendations have already been accepted fully. The other recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Influx of East Pakistan Refugees

62. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI J. B. SINGH :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
 SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
 DHURI :
 SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

- SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI HEM BARUA :
 SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
 SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI E.K.NAYANAR :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
 SHRI K. HALDER :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI JAI SINGH :
 SHRI HIMATSINGHKA :
 SHRI SURENDERANATH
 DWIVEDY :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :
 SHRI HEM RAJ :
 SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
 SHAH :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
 SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH
 GARCHA :

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

(a) whether there has been a sudden influx of East Pakistan refugees to West Bengal and neighbouring Indian territories in recent months;

(b) if so, the number of refugees who crossed over to West Bengal and other neighbour territories in the last three months; and

(c) what steps have been taken to rehabilitate them, the allocation made for the purpose and the reaction of State Govern-

ments thereto ?

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

(b) 1,05,125 persons crossed over to West Bengal and other neighbouring territories during the last three months *i. e.* from April, 1970 to June, 1970, as detailed in the statement attached.

(c) As the saturation point has already been reached in the border State of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, it has been decided to move the new migrants of fresh influx from East Pakistan to places outside these border States either to the rehabilita-

tion sites direct or to relief camps pending their rehabilitation.

As most of the migrants are agriculturists, they will be resettled in agriculture to the extent land is made available for them by the different State Governments, who have already been approached in this regard. Their final reaction is awaited. In view however, of the fact that land is scarce, it may not be possible to rehabilitate all the agriculturists families on land and as such the State Governments have also been requested to formulate proposals for their resettlement in small scale and medium industries, along with other non-agriculturist migrant families. Necessary facilities for training will also be provided which will assist them in their rehabilitation.

Statement

Recent Influx of new migrants from East Pakistan to West Bengal and other neighbouring Indian territories—from April, 1970 to June, 1970

<i>Month</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>Assam</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>Total</i>
April, 1970	17,896	1,263	402	19,561
May, 1970	28,929	1,510	556	30,995
June, 1970	53,207	783	579	54,569
(Upto 18.6.70)				
Total	1,00,032	3,556	1,537	1,05,125

Strike by bargemen in Calcutta Port for Implementation of Wage Board Recommendations

633. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :**
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

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

(a) whether 15,000 bargemen working in Calcutta Port have struck work demanding payment of wages according to the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock workers; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to settle the strike ?

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

(b) As a result of discussions held in New Delhi on the 25th July, 1970 a settlement was reached between the parties under which the bargemen are to resume work on the 27th July, 1970.

Scheme of help by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in setting up Agricultural Universities in States and to their Students

634. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has drawn up schemes to encourage talented students in Agricultural Universities;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also drawn up plans to help State Governments in setting up Agricultural Universities in each State; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up by the Council ?

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

(c) The Council had been operating the following two schemes to encourage talented students to prosecute higher studies in Agriculture and animal Science subjects :

- (1) Scheme to award fellowship for study/research to Post-Graduate students.
- (2) Scheme to award Merit-cum-Means scholarships to the Under-Graduate Students.

The scheme for award of fellowships has been revised during the Fourth Plan to provide for increased number of fellowships to Post-Graduate students and also to include fellowships for Post-Doctoral Research. The number of fellowships to be awarded annually is as follows :—

- (i) Junior fellowships 335 fellowships for M. Sc./M.V. Sc.
@ Rs. 200/- p.m.
- (ii) Senior fellowships for Ph. D. @ 155 fellowships
Rs. 300 p.m.
- (iii) Senior fellowships 25 fellowships for Ph. D. @
Rs. 400/- p.m.

- (iv) Senior fellowships 24 fellowships for Post-Doctoral research only @
Rs. 500/- p.m.

The scheme for the award of Merit-cum-Means scholarships has been revised during the Fourth Plan to provide for award of scholarships @ Rs. 100/- p.m. on the basis of 6% of the total admission in various Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges as against 5% awarded hitherto.

In addition, a sub-scheme entitled "Scheme for the award of Science Talent Search Scholarship in Agriculture/Veterinary Agricultural Engineering/Home Science" has been included under this scheme under the Fourth Plan. This Scheme has been conceived on the pattern of the National Science Talent Search Scholarships in basic Sciences awarded by the N.C.E.R.T. (Ministry of Education and Youth Services) and has been put into operation from the current financial year. It provides for award of scholarships to selected candidates upto Doctoral level. Initially, the scheme provides for award of 25 such scholarships annually.

According to the National Policy on Education, atleast one Agricultural University may be established in each State. The Council has formulated a Model Act for setting up Agricultural Universities and circulated it to the State Governments for their guidance. The Scheme for "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" in the country has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan at a total allocation of Rs. 21.25 crores. Under this scheme the Agricultural Universities are eligible to claim assistance on 100% basis on selected items subject to a ceiling on each item and an overall maximum of Rs. 2.00 crores for a State during the Fourth Plan period.

Conference of Agricultural Ministers

635. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

SHRI HEM RAJ :

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

(a) whether a Conference of the Agricultural Ministers of the States was held in the first week of July, 1970; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereon ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3771/70]

पंचायत समितियों को बनाये रखने का श्रीचित्य

636. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में पंचायत समितियों की संस्थाओं को बनाये रखने का क्या श्रीचित्य है जब कि ऋण जो पहले उन के माध्यम से दिये जाते थे अब सहकारी बैंकों अथवा वाणिज्य बैंकों के माध्यम से किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या ये पंचायत समितियां राज्य सरकारों पर बोझ नहीं बन गई हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री स. भु. जमीर) . (क) और (ख) सभी राज्यों में पंचायत समितियों को विकास सम्बन्धी कार्य सौंपे जाते हैं। उनको सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सीधे हो जिम्मेदार बनाया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्हें स्वच्छ।

तात्कालिक की विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को तैयार करने तथा उनको कार्य रूप देने का कार्य भी सौंपा गया है। समितियों को प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा सफाई और संचार जैसे क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट कार्यकारी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। वे पंचायतों की देखभाल भी करती हैं तथा उन्हें पंचायतों के बजटों का निरीक्षण करने का अधिकार भी है। कुछ राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों के बजट पंचायत समितियों द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाते हैं।

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को ऋण संस्थाओं के रूप में स्थापित नहीं किया गया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण की सुविधा में वृद्धि पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रभावशाली कार्यकरण के रास्ते में बाधक नहीं है। वस्तुतः यह उनके विकास कार्यों खासकर उत्पादन विषयक कार्यक्रमों में सुभीता देगी।

जर्मन लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य से प्रार. एस.

पी. 9/2 को बजाय प्रार. एस. ओ.

पी 14 ट्रेक्टरों का आयात

637. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जर्मन लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य से प्रार. एस. ओ. 9/2 ट्रेक्टरों की बजाय प्रार. एस. ओ. पी.-14 ट्रेक्टरों का आयात किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है : और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मन लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य ने प्रार. एस. ओ. 1 पी-14 ट्रेक्टरों को अप्रचलित घोषित कर के उन्हें भारत भेज दिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब सिन्हे) : (क) जी नहीं। जर्मन

लोकतन्त्रमक गणराज्य से 2000 आर. एस.ओ. 9/124 ट्रेक्टर आयात किये गये हैं। ट्रेक्टर प्रशिक्षण तथा परीक्षण केन्द्र, बुदनी में परीक्षित ट्रेक्टर में वायु-शीतित 2 सिलिन्डर वाले इंजन को लगाया गया था जो कि लगभग 18 अश्व शक्ति तक का है और इसका नाम आर. एस. ओ. 9-2 रखा गया है और एक प्रायातिन ट्रेक्टर में वायु शीतित 4 सिलिन्डर वाले इंजन को लगाया गया है जो कि कुछ अधिक अश्व शक्ति का है तथा उसमें कुछ तत्सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन किये गये हैं। इसका नाम आर. एस. ओ. 9/124 रखा गया है।

(ख) हमारे पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

रोजगार कार्यालय में वर्ज लोगों की संख्या

638. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च 1970 तक रोजगार-कार्यालयों में कुल कितने लोगों ने अपने नाम लिखाये ;

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि नये अवसरों के अभाव के कारण बेरोजगारों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी सेवा में भर्ती के लिये आयु-सीमा से 25 से बढ़ा कर 30 वर्ष करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री श्री० संजीवैया) : (क) दिनांक 31. 3. 1970 को नियोजन कार्यालयों चालू रजिस्टर में वर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या 34, 53, 927 थी।

(ख) और (ग) . इंजीनियरों की भर्ती के

लिए आयु सीमा बढ़ाने का एक सुझाव विचारा-धीन है।

Films Censored by Board of Film Censors

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

(a) the number of films censored by the Board of Film Censors during the financial year 1969-70;

(b) the number of films awarded 'U' certificate; and

(c) the number of films awarded 'A' Certificate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) 2,898

(b) 2,779

(c) 119

Difference in Cost of Production and Factory Price of Sugarcane

640. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8041 on the 30th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the justification for a minimum price of Rs. 7.37 for sugarcane when the cost of production is Rs. 3.04 per Quintal.

(b) whether Government have considered whether the gap has not induced over-production of cane, which has now created the problem of excessive stocks of unsold sugar ;

(c) what is the cost of production (All India) for wheat and rice and what are the minimum statutory prices what are the corresponding prices for pulses in States where Statutory prices have been fixed ; and

(d) whether the Foodgrains Policy Committee have related the ratios of different foodgrains in respect of the cost of production and statutory selling price, if so, what are they and whether the Committee has explained the difference in ratios and related it to variations in production, if so, what are its conclusion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHB SHINDE) : (a) The cost of production in Harayana, as given in reply to the question referred to was 5.04 and not 3.04 per quintal. The minimum price of sugarcane is fixed having regard to (a) the cost of production of sugarcane ; (b) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities ; (c) availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price ; (d) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar ; and (e) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane. The minimum price of sugarcane has, therefore, to be fixed with a view to ensure that the price of sugarcane is remunerative enough compared to other alternative crops to ensure that adequate area is brought under sugarcane to meet the requirements of sugar, gur and khandsari.

(b) It would not be correct to attribute the larger production of sugarcane this year to the minimum statutory price of Rs. 7.37 per quintal. It is largely due to prices of sugarcane higher than the statutory minimum which were paid during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 under the policy of partial decontrol adopted to arrest the falling trend in the production of sugarcane.

(c) Government of India have fixed the minimum support price of paddy at Rs. 46.00 per quintal for all States for 1970-71 season on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Commission also recommended the minimum support prices of wheat for 1970-71 marketing season between Rs. 52 to Rs. 60 for the major wheat producing States and Rs. 55 to Rs. 63 for other States. Government, however, did not fix the support prices of wheat as support purchases are being made

at procurement prices. The support price covers cost of production and include an element of incentive. Minimum support prices of foodgrains are not statutorily fixed. No minimum support prices are announced for pulses.

(d). No, Sir.

Application of Bonus Act to Beedi-Industry in South Kanara District

641. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7332 on the 23rd April, 1970 and state :

(a) granting that State Governments are appropriate Governments in relation to the *beedi* industry, whether it is not possible to obtain the information from them ;

(b) whether the Centre has no responsibility to see that its legislation is not flouted by State Governments ; and

(c) the reasons for which the Bonus Act is not applied in the South Kanara district to a population of 50,000 engaged in the *beedi* industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). As mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7332 on the 23rd April, 1970, the State Governments are the 'appropriate Governments' in relation to the *beedi* industry, under Section 2 (5) (ii) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. However, a request has been made to the Government of Mysore to furnish information regarding application of the Act to the *beedi* industry in the South Kanara District. A reply is awaited.

Miserable Condition of East Pakistan Refugees in Basirhat-Hasnabad Border

642. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :
SHRI B. K. MODAK
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the thousands of refugees living in abject misery and exposed to vagaries of whether along the Basirhat-Hasnabad border ;

(b) whether Government propose to or have taken any steps to improve their conditions and to rehabilitate them in any way ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Due to sudden spurt in the influx of migrants from East Pakistan since the beginning of this year, which influx reached its peak in the last week of May 1970 when as many as 2,000 persons started migrating, on an average, per day, it was not initially possible to provide all essential facilities to the migrants who assembled in large numbers in the border towns Hasnabad and Basirhat. The influx still continues, although at a slightly reduced rate of about 1,200 persons a day.

After the initial very brief period of difficulty, arrangements have now been completed for the accommodation of the migrants. Sanitary facilities, arrangements for supply of drinking water, medical facilities etc. have been provided. Distribution of food and other relief items has also been arranged with the help of philanthropic organisations, like Rama Krishna Mission, Bharat Sevasram Sangh, Indian Red Cross Society etc.

As the saturation point has already been reached in West Bengal and there is no further scope for rehabilitation of migrants in that State, these migrant families are being dispersed outside the State for accommodation in relief camps run by the Government of India at Mana and by other State Governments like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra. Defunct camps are being reactivated and new camps

are also being established in various States for providing them with shelter and necessary relief assistance.

As regards their rehabilitation, it may be stated that, as most of the migrants are agriculturists, they will be settled in agriculture to the extent land is made available for them by the different State Governments, who have already been approached in this regard. Their final reaction is awaited. In view, however, of the fact that land is scarce it may not be possible to rehabilitate all the agriculturist families on land and as such the State Governments have also been requested to formulate proposals for their resettlement in small scale and medium industries, along with other non-agriculturist migrant families. Necessary facilities for training will also be provided which will assist them in their rehabilitation.

Appointment at Second Press Commission

643. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it is under the active consideration of Government to appoint a second Press Commission soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by what time it is likely to be appointed;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps to see that news agencies should be independent and free from direct or indirect Government interference; and

(e) 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) to (c). The recommendations of the Press Commission are being re-examin-

ed with a view to deciding whether any of the recommendations which have not yet been implemented, should be implemented now and, if so, what steps can be taken to that end. The advisability or otherwise of appointment of a Second Press Commission is also under consideration simultaneously.

(d) and (e). News agencies are in the private sector and enjoy complete freedom without any interference from Government. Government have, however, been according all possible financial and other assistance to news agencies to improve their financial position and the quality of the services rendered by them.

Retrenchment in Foreign Oil Companies

644. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the foreign oil companies operating in India continue to retrench their employees;

(b) whether these companies have already retrenched two-thirds of their employees recently;

(c) whether the ESSO has threatened to retrench 50 per cent of the remaining employees;

(d) whether the action taken by Government to ensure job security in foreign oil companies has proved ineffective; and

(e) if so, what further action Government propose to take to prevent the retrenchment of workers in these companies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) There is no continuing retrenchment as such.

(b) No.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) and (e). The foreign oil companies have been reducing their workers force for some years past by non recruitment of fresh personnel, following normal superannuations etc., and premature separations under Early Voluntary Retirement Schemes operated by them under bipartite settlements between the managements and the unions. Following representations from the workers against the insecure jobs conditions, Government appointed a One-man Commission (Gokhale Commission) of Inquiry on job Security in Oil Companies (including Refineries). The recommendations of the Commission were discussed in a tripartite meeting and subsequently were the subject of bipartite talks between the employers and workers. As the parties could not come to any agreement, Government is considering the question of effecting needed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in consultation with the various interests concerned, to ensure some measure of job security for similarly placed workers in all industries, including the oil companies.

Damage of wheat due to Rain in Moga (Punjab)

645. SHRI JAGESHWER YADAV :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand bags of wheat procured by Government agencies were lying in Moga grain market and Nehru Park and were damaged by rain in May, 1970; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss and the action taken against those who were responsible for this ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 22,000 bags of wheat procured by Government agencies were lying in Moga Market on 22-5-1970. Tarpaulins were spread on the bags. Even so on account of rain a few bags at the bottom were affected. Subsequent examination revealed that grain inside the bags was not damaged. Gunny bags which were affected by rain water were replaced.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Directives to States for providing House Sites to Landless Labourers

646. **SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :**
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether the Centre has given any directive to the States for providing landless labourers, especially Harijans with house sites; and

(b) if so, whether any State Governments have implemented the said directive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and therefore the Government of India is not in a position to issue any directive on this matter to the State Governments. However, Government have been particularly concerned with the difficulties experienced by landless labourers and Harijans with regard to securing house sites in villages. There is a programme for the provision of free house sites to landless agricultural workers under the Village Housing Project Scheme. This scheme is administered by the Department of works, Housing and Urban Development. Although persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes are able to benefit under this Programme no separate data is available about the number of beneficiaries belonging to these two communities, under this Scheme. The names of the States implementing the programme

and the number of house sites allotted so far are as follows :

	No. of house sites allotted
Andhra Pradesh	136
Gujarat	766
Kerala	101
Mysore	500
West Bengal	68
	1571

In the State of Bihar, 9.92 acres of land have been acquired for this purpose by the State Government. The problem of house sites for landless agricultural workers was also discussed at the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at New Delhi in January 1970 and the meeting of the State Ministers in-charge of Rural Housing held at Jaipur on the 20th July 1970. The Members of the Consultative Committee of the Parliament attached to the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development also discussed this problem with State Ministers at New Delhi and Jaipur as also at a meeting of the Committee at Bangalore in June 1970. As a result of these discussions the State Governments have been asked to assess the size of the problem for the provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers, the availability of Government land for the purpose, an estimate of the cost of providing suitable accommodation built with locally available building materials to these workers. The information is still awaited from almost all the States who have been asked to furnish this information urgently at the recent meeting held at Jaipur.

Foodgrains Procurement Programme for Rabi Season

647. **SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :**
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

(c) if so, the finding thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Foodgrains procurement programme for the Rabi season is lagging behind the targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains so far procured by the Food Corporation of India in the current season; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the deficiency, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No specific targets were fixed by Government for procurement for Rabi foodgrains as Government had announced their intention to purchase all quantities offered to them at the procurement price fixed by Government. The actual procurement so far by the Food Corporation of India and other Government agencies has been about 30 lakh tonnes. It is better than last season's procurement.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign substance found in a bottle of milk of D. M. S. in Dev Nagar, New Delhi

648. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether a foreign substance was found floating in a bottle of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme to a resident of Dev Nagar, New Delhi recently;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by the Delhi Milk Scheme in this connection;

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

(b) Yes.

(c) On examining the Milk bottle in the Quality Control Laboratory of Delhi Milk Scheme, it was observed that the Bottle contained a flexible plastic ring measuring $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$. The ring was too large for the neck of the bottle and could not have found its way into the bottle unless it was deliberately pushed in by someone. It has not been possible to determine, at what stage this might have been done. In the D.M.S. the milk is filled in closed equipments without being touched by hand and elaborate filters have been provided in the Milk lines to prevent foreign bodies getting inside milk bottles.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortfall in Utilisation of Grants Allotted to States for Agricultural Plans

649. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
 SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
 SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of the money allotted for agricultural plans was surrendered by the States last year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of the States to utilise the allotted money in full; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the allotted money by the States ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). According to the revised procedure for release of funds for State Plan Schemes from 1969-70, Central assistance to State Governments is released in block loans and grants for the Annual Plan as a whole and is not relatable to any programme or scheme. Therefore, the question of short-fall in the utilisation of or surrender of grants allotted for Agricultural Plans will not arise.

Assistance by way of loans and grants is also sanctioned to the State Governments for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Every year, amounts, as admissible on the basis of actual expenditure for the first nine months and anticipated expenditure for the remaining three months, are sanctioned. The audited figures of expenditure become available after about 3 years on the basis of which final adjustments are made.

Installation of meters at residence of Telephone Subscribers

650. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal meters at the residence of the subscribers to avoid excess billing ;

(b) the totale amount which has been paid by Delhi subscribers but has not been adjusted so far in their accounts ; and

(c) when Government will adjust this amount ?

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

(b) Rs. 3.97 lakhs.

(c) For want of full particulars some payments remain un adjusted. Adjustments are made as soon as these particulars become known.

Quarter for Labourers in Delhi and other States

651. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that most of the labourers live in slums particularly in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have taken this problem of constructing industrial quarters with the State Governments and Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development;

(c) if so, what is their reaction;

(d) how many labourers are provided quarters in Delhi and how many not been provided;

(e) what steps Government propose to take to solve this problem; and

(f) the total Industrial quarters constructed in each State by Centre in the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Government are aware that housing for labour requires a lot of improvement. A census in regard to Delhi is being undertaken by the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). A number of Schemes of subsidised housing have been sanctioned by Government, namely, the Intergrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and the Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, the Plantation Housing Scheme, Housing Scheme for Dock Workers, Housing Scheme for Mine Workers and Slum Clearance/Improvement Schemes. The last mentioned Scheme does not make any distinction on the basis of profession etc. of slum-dwellers.

(d) There are 6586 houses constructed for labourers in Delhi at present, out of which 6557 houses have been allotted to the industrial workers as detailed below :

(i) House constructed by Delhi Administration under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.....2808

(ii) Constructed with aid of subsidy from the Govt.	
By Employers	446
By Employees	58
(iii) Constructed without the aid of Government subsidy by	
by employees.	3274
Total :	6586

Out of 80,000 (approximately) industrial workers, 73443 are yet to be provided with quarters.

(e) Houses under the various Schemes would be constructed from year to year during the Fourth Plan.

(f) The Schemes of housing are schemes for giving financial assistance in the construction of houses by State Governments, industrialists, etc. The Central Government do not themselves undertake construction of houses under the Schemes.

Special concert arranged by A. I. R. for Congress (R) in New Delhi

652. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that A. I. R. organised a Special Programme of concert of Shrimati Gangu Bai Hangal at Mavalankar Hall, New Delhi on the 13th June 1970 for the delegates of the All India Conference of Congress led by Shri Jagjivan Ram ; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to extend this facility to the Conferences of other political parties recognised by the Election Commissioner ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Contract by National Seeds Corporation with a Private Firm for Sale of Seeds in Bihar

653. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Seeds Corporation has entered into a contract with a private firm for sale of seeds in Bihar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the contract already in existence with the Bihar Cooperative Marketing Union has been cancelled ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the reasons of entering into contract with a private firm ?

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

(b) The National Seeds Corporation appointed the Bihar Cooperative Marketing Union as their sole distributor and entered into contract for one year from the 1st June 1969 to 31st May, 1970. The contract with the Union has not been renewed for the current year.

(c) The performance of the Union as a sales agency was not found satisfactory.

(d) The firm has guaranteed a minimum sale of Rs. 20 lakhs for one year which is double the amount guaranteed by the Bihar State Cooperative Marketing Union.

Entrusting changes in timings of clearance of Air Mail Letters to Indian Airlines

654. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the setting up of timings and changes in clearance

timings of mail has been entrusted to the Indian Airlines ; and

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(b) if so, 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. This is done by the local postal administration taking into account the plane, train, road and transport timings.

(b) Question does not arise.

T. V. for Punjab

655. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government has asked the Union Government to set up T. V. Stations in Amritsar and Jullundur to meet the challenge of Pakistan T.V. programme which have become popular in these towns ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the suggestion ?

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

मई में वर्षा के कारण घनाज तथा चारे की हानि

656. श्री रामगोपाल शाल वाले :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर भारत में भयानक सू के तुरन्त बाद इस वर्ष मई महीने के प्रारम्भ में वर्षा प्रारम्भ हो गई;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष के मौसम के अनुसार अधिकांश किसान अपने घनाज का केवल एक तिहाई भाग ही बेच पाये थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्षा के कारण बड़ी मात्रा में घनाज तथा चारा सड़ाव हो गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कारण हुई हानि के अनुमान का ब्योरा क्या है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के कुछ भागों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ में मई और जून के महीनों में होने वाली असामयिक तथा निरंतर थोड़े-थोड़े समय पर होने वाली भारी वर्षा के कारण गेहूं को विशेषकर कटी हुई फसल को जिसकी अभी गहवाई की जानी थी पर्याप्त हानि पहुँचने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है।

समस्त प्रभावित राज्यों में, कृषकों द्वारा बेची गई फसलों के ठीक ठीक प्रािकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु हरियाणा में कृषक अपने उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत बेच सके थे और उस

राज्य में लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये की हानि का अनुमान है।

पंचायतों द्वारा राज्यों में भूमि का वितरण

657. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा अपनी कितने एकड़ भूमि का भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में वितरण किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त भूमि भूमिहीन, हरिजनों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को देने की बजाये ग्राम पंचायतों ने यह भूमि लोगों को दे दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने यह निश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि भूमि का भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में वितरण किया जाये ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स. चु. जमोर) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पिछड़े राज्यों के किसानों को खेती के विकसित तरीकों की जानकारी देने की योजना

658. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब, आंध्र

प्रदेश, पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश आदि राज्यों के किसानों ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रगतिशील किसानों द्वारा प्राप्त क्रांतिकारी परिणामों की जानकारी कृषि क्षेत्र में पिछड़े राज्यों के किसानों को देने के लिए सरकारी धन पर कोई योजना तैयार करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ। पंजाब, आंध्र प्रदेश, और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों के कृषकों ने भी, जिन्हें सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध है और नई तकनीकों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, अधिक उपज प्राप्त की है।

(ख) और (ग). नई नीति के अन्तर्गत अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों की कृषि के लिए निर्धारित पैकेज पद्धतियों का सिंचित तथा सुनिश्चित वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में विस्तार किया जा रहा है। इनके अन्तर्गत उर्वरकों का संतुलित उपयोग, सिंचाई के पानी का उचित उपयोग, बनस्पति रक्षा उपाय, कृषक प्रशिक्षण आदि सम्मिलित है। समेकित बारानी भूमि कृषि विकास की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना कृषि की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में (जहाँ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अनिश्चित है तथा वर्षा का कोई भरोसा नहीं) कृषकों के लिए प्रदर्शन एवं प्रशिक्षण परियोजना के रूप में प्रारम्भ की जा रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Effect of ban on Milk Products on the Supply of Milk by D. M. S.

659. SHRI C. M. KEDARIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ban, in Delhi and the adjoining Districts of other States round about Delhi, on milk products, is imposed at the instance of Delhi Milk Scheme ;

(b) if so, what per cent of the required quantities of milk are obtainable during scarcity periods ;

(c) how the demand is fulfilled out of the partial supplies ; and

(d) whether Delhi Milk Scheme sells adulterated milk after mixing milk and powder milk ?

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

(b) The procurement of milk during the scarcity periods in Summer is about 50% to 60% of milk procured during the peak winter season.

(c) The demand is met by reconstituted or recombined milk, by using Skimmed milk powder and fat.

(d) No. Delhi Milk Scheme sells Standardised cow, Tonned and Double Tonned Milk as per the standard prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1955.

Repetitive nature of Vividh Bharati Programmes

660. SHRI C. M. KEDARIA :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) the reasons for which the same features are being repeated off and on in the Vividh Bharti programmes of Hawa Mahal ;

(b) whether it is due to economic reasons or due to the fact that sufficient number of features are not available from writers ; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that the reputation of the AIR is going down on account of such repetitions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The repetition of selected programmes, is very often at the request of listeners and is thus unavoidable. In fact, all the features included in Hawa Mahal are those already broadcast from one or other Station of All India Radio.

(c). No, Sir.

Study into the working of Super Bazars of Delhi/New Delhi

661. SHRI C. M. KEDARIA :
DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :
DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD :

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

(a) whether any study has been undertaken into the working of the Super Bazars in Delhi and new Delhi; and if so, what are the results thereof; and

(b) what amounts of subsidy, loans or other monetary help, have been given by the Central Government since inception ?

THE DEPUT MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The study reveals that, while the Super Bazar improved its rate of gross profit and other income and reduced its expenditure in the year 1968-69 as compared to the preceding year, its sales declined with the result that the Store incurred losses during the first three years of its working.

(b) The total amount of financial assistance given to the Super Bazar by the Central Government upto 1969-70 is Rs. 80.58 lakhs, which includes Rs. 41.76 lakhs as share capital, Rs. 32.97 lakhs as loan (out of which a sum of Rs. 9.40 lakhs has been repaid), and Rs. 5.85 lakhs as subsidy. Besides Government of India have guaranteed a cash credit limit of Rs. 80 lakhs obtained by the society from the Syndicate Bank against pledge or hypothecation of goods, involving a risk of 25 % to Government subject to certain conditions.

Setting up soil testing laboratories

662. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation proposes to Launch a new scheme to assist selected Cooperation Apex and District Marketing Societies in setting up soil testing laboratories;

(b) if so, the broad out-lines of the scheme; and

(c) the financial implication of the same ?

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 fertilizers 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) Financial implications of the scheme for each soil testing laboratory are stated below. During 1970-71 it is intended to establish 10 such laboratories.

		LOAN	SUBSIDY	REMARKS
		Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Share capital	Towards non-recurring	1,00,000	...	To be provided by N. C. D. C. outside state plan ceiling
(b) Long-term loan)	expenditure	70,000		
(c) Subsidy	Towards recurring expenditure on staff.			
Spread over a period of 5 years as under				
1st year	40,000		1,40,000	To be provided (over 5 years) by State Government under plan schemes of agriculture co-operation departments.
2nd year	40,000			
3rd year	30,000			
4th year	20,000			
5th year	10,000			
		1,70,000	1,40,000	
(d) Society's share of recurring expenditure on chemicals, maintenance, etc.			40,000 per annum.	

फिल्म 'प्रेम पुजारी' का प्रदर्शन

663. श्री चन्निक्का प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 मई, 1970 को कुछ पाकिस्तानी तत्वों ने 'प्रेम पुजारी' फिल्म के दृश्यों के प्रदर्शित करने पर आपत्ति करके भ्रमरोहा में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्म के उन दृश्यों को प्रदर्शित करने पर आपत्ति की गई थी जिनमें खेलकरन में भारत-पाक युद्ध का प्रदर्शन किया गया था, जो पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध था ;

(ग) क्या अमरोहा में उक्त फिल्म का प्रदर्शन रोक दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक व्यूरों, शिमला में कदाचार

664. श्री चन्निक्का प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय श्रमिक व्यूरों, शिमला के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा वित्तीय मामलों में किये जा रहे कुछ कदाचारों और अनियमितताओं का हाल ही में पता लगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मामलों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-बेया) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण-

व्यूरों को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और इस समय व्यूरों द्वारा उनकी जांच की जा रही है ।

आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि देना

665. श्री चन्निक्का प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 7 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8891 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सफल हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को अग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफरों की भांति, 28 फरवरी, 1967 से चार अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि दी जायेंगी ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में निर्णय में देरी किये जाने के कारण हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को हुई हानि को किस प्रकार पूरा किया जायेगा ?

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

(क) से (ख). आकाशवाणी के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में नियुक्त हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के जूनियर स्टेनोग्राफर अग्रिम वेतन-वृद्धियों के निर्धारित गति से डिक्टेसन टेस्ट पास करने की तिथि से हकदार होंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी आदेश 30 अप्रैल, 1970 को जारी हुए थे । सामान्यतः आदेश उस तारीख से लागू होते हैं जिसको वे जारी होते हैं, किन्तु यदि किसी विशिष्ट मामले में, किसी स्टेनोग्राफर ने निर्धारित टैक्स पहले पास किया हो और इन आदेशों के पालन से उस पर बिपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता हो, तो उसके मामले पर गुणावगुण आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Starvation deaths in the Country

666. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL:

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

(a) the total number of starvation deaths in the country during 1968 and 1969, State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the role of Government in averting them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Allegations about starvation deaths in drought affected areas that come to the notice of the Central Govt. are referred to State Governments concerned for investigation. No State Govt. has confirmed occurrence of any deaths due to starvation during 1968 or 1969.

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

Complaint by Labour Leader of Satna Stone Lime Company

668. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported complaint of Shri Chandra Sekhar Tewari, Labour leader of Satna Stone Lime Company at Satna (Madhya Pradesh) that he was forced to sign at gunpoint an agreement with regard to labour dispute ;

(b) if so, the action taken, by Government with regard to this; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Since the complaint related to an offence under the Criminal law, it is for the State Government to take appropriate action.

कांगड़ा घाटी में रेलवे लाइन मोड़ पर काम कर रहे डाक-तार कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता का भुगतान

669. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा :
श्री शारदा नन्ड :
श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में पोंग बांध के निर्माण के कारण जिस क्षेत्र में कांगड़ा घाटी रेलवे लाइन को मोड़ा जा रहा है वहां स्थित डाक तथा तार कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे डाक कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की प्रत्येक क्षेणी को भत्ते के प्रस्तावित भुगतान की राशि कितनी है तथा इस बारे में व्योरा क्या है और किस तारीख से इसका भुगतान किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं विशेषकर जबकि ऐसा भत्ता ऐसी ही दूसरी परियोजनाओं में कार्य कर रहे डाक कर्मचारियों को दिया जा रहा है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को मदनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Demand for more Telephone connections from villages of Khaira district of Gujarat

671. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand of opening of new telephone connections from various villages of Khaira District of Gujarat due to the expansion of Amul Dairy Centres and Village Panchayat offices ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Demands for 124 telephone connections in Matar, Bochasan and other adjoining villages have been received from the Dudh Utpada Sahkari Mandal.

(c) 11 demands have been met so far. The remaining connections will be provided from the proposed telephone exchanges at Matar and Bochasan, which are expected to be commissioned in about four months.

Decentralisation of A. I. R. Administration

672. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under

consideration of Government to decentralise administration of All India Radio and create a new radio authority to take over the responsibility for policy from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A Proposal to set up regional officers under the Directorate General for administration and supervision of AIR stations in different parts of the country is under Government's consideration. But there is no proposal for setting up an Authority to take over responsibility for policy from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) Details have not been finally decided yet.

Opening of a Milk Booth by D. M. S. in Sector V of R. K. Puram, New Delhi

673. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the far side of Sector V (facing Munirka) R.K. Puram, New Delhi there is no Milk Booth and the nearest Booth No. 881 and 882 has no evening shift ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the residents of that area have to draw their evening requirements of milk from Booth No. 595-596 situated across the main road in Sector IV at a considerably long distance ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will open a new Milk Booth in the middle of the far side (facing Munirka) of Sector V with both morning and evening shifts with a view to relieving the children of their daily has-

ards of crossing the main road at peak hours and till such time a new booth is opened, commence the evening shift at Booth No. 881-882 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Depot No. 881-882 which is being operated in mornings shift only so far, is located within Sector V of R.K. Puram (facing village Munirka) only a short distance from the extreme end.

(b) Yes. Pending the commissioning of Depot No- 881-882 in the evenings, token holders draw their evening milk requirements from Depot Nos. 596 and 818 in the neighbourhood.

(c) Depot No. 881-882 has been commissioned for distribution of milk in the evenings from 27.7.1970. A new milk booth to relieve the load from Depot Nos. 881-882 and 817-818 has also been constructed in Sector V and will be commissioned shortly. This Booth, however, is not located in the middle of the far side of Sector, V. R. K. Ruram, facing village Munirka.

Complaints against Telephone System in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are too many complaints against Delhi Telephones authorities and if so, whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Telephones are working most carelessly and no action is taken on the complaints made for two days even;

(b) whether inspite of heavy increase in the rental and other charges of the Telephones the service has deteriorated and the Officials even do not pay attention seriously; and

(c) whether the Department is serving notices on the parties for making payments of the old bills of 4 to 8 years past and

consequently a large amount has become bad-debt, the genuine parties on the other hand are being harassed, if so, what steps the Government are taking to set things right ?

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

(c) It is a fact that notices are being issued to subscribers who have not yet paid dues of old bills. Issue of such notices will thus prevent the dues from becoming bad debt. Mistakes in billings or accounting pointed out in response to these notices, if any, are promptly investigated and rectified. This does not mean harassment to anybody.

Survey of Labour Problems

675. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey during the last one year of the labour problems both in the private and Public Sectors;

(b) if so, its details; if not, why not;

(c) whether Government have estimated as to how much approximately the production has decreased owing to labour problems during the past one year; what is the total estimated amount of loss; and

(d) what effective steps have been taken by the Government to cut down labour problems as far as possible and to prevent the political people to use the labour to serve their ends ?

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

(b) A statement giving the details of the surveys carried out during 1969 is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Out of a total 2,270 work-stop-pages (strikes and lockouts) reported during

the year 1969, the value of production loss is reported as Rs. 42.16 crores in 874 cases for which the relevant information is available. The information is provisional and subject to revision as further information/clarifications are still awaited from a number of agencies.

(d) Review of labour problems as also action taken to deal with them is a continuous process. Labour being a concurrent subject, both Central and State Governments are responsible for the same. There are various machineries envisaged under the several statutes and other voluntary arrangements such as Code of Discipline which are available to the Governments and the parties tackling them as far as practicable.

Statement

Surveys carried out during 1969 by Director Labour Bureau and Central and Regional Labour Industries—

1. Survey of Labour Conditions in Mica Factories and Coir Factories was conducted by Director Labour Bureau.
2. A study of labour conditions in public sector undertakings in these two industries was also done simultaneously.
3. Contract Labour Surveys in two industries viz., Edible Oils (other than hydrogenated oil) and sugar were completed by Director Labour Bureau.
4. Large number of surveys into safety and Hygiene in factories and also some short Productivity and Psychological surveys were conducted by Central and Regional Labour Institutes.
5. Case studies of selected Public-Sector and Private Sector Undertakings were carried out during 1969-70 for evaluating industrial relations and implementation of labour laws in those establishments.

Loss to Super Bazar New Delhi for the Year 1969-70 and Non-Payment of Rent

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

(a) the total loss of the Connaught Place Branch of Super Bazar, New Delhi upto the 31st March, 1969 and how much has it gone upto the 31st March, 1970;

(b) whether this Super Bazar has not yet paid the rent of the building to the Municipal Committee; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the position of Balance Sheets of other Super Bazars in Delhi/New Delhi as on the 31st March, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (c). The accounts of the Cooperative Store Ltd., which runs all the units of Super Bazar in Delhi, are prepared in a consolidated form for the Society as a whole and not separately for each branch. Besides, the accounts are prepared for the Cooperative year from the 1st July to 30th June, and not for the financial year.

The figures of losses for the first three years are as follows :—

1966-67	Rs. 7.08 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 22.70 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 19.41 lakhs

The account for the Cooperative Year ending 30th June, 1970, have not yet been audited.

(b) The Super Bazar has already paid rent to the New Delhi Municipal Committee upto April, 1970, and commission on sales upto March, 1970.

Allegations against Board of Directors of Food Corporation of India

677. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether there are serious allegations of waste of public funds made against the Board of Directors of Food Corporation of India by the Food Corporation Employees' Union;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No communication has been received by the Management of the Food Corporation of India from the Food Corporation Employees Union to this effect. However, Government have seen a news item in this connection in the '*Patriot*' dated 29.5.1970.

(b) The allegations were (1) that heavy expenditure was incurred in arranging an air conditioned bus for the visit of the directors and other officials of the Corporation to Chandigarh to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on 22.5.1970; (2) that the bus was hired from a private company and not from the India Tourism Development Corporation and (3) that in spite of the fact that a bus has been arranged, some of the directors opted to travel by air involving the Corporation in additional expenditure.

(c) An air-conditioned bus was arranged as it was felt that the directors, while attending the meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors at Chandigarh, could also avail of the opportunity to visit some of the mandis during the peak wheat harvesting season. As the India Tourism Development Corporation which was approached by the F.C.I. in this connection regretted their inability to place an air-conditioned bus at their disposal due to their other commitments, a bus had to be

hired from a private operator suggested by the Tourism Corporation at comparable rates. The total expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation in this regard actually worked out a little cheaper than if all the directors and senior officials of the Corporation accompanying them had travelled by air according to their entitlement. By this arrangement the Corporation could also save expenditure on account of rail-fares on two junior officials also required to be present at Chandigarh with all relevant records and files for the meeting. Two of the directors had perforce to travel by air as they had to attend a meeting with the officials of the Punjab Government a day earlier but they performed the return journey by the bus. One director, however, who had to come from Patna could not reach Delhi in time to catch the bus and had therefore to travel by air.

In view of the position explained the question of Government taking any action in the matter does not arise.

Demonstration by Coal Workers before R. L. C. (C) Asansol

678. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether there was any demonstration of several thousands of Coal workers under the leadership of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Raniganj before the Regional Labour Commissioner, (C), Asansol, on the 29th June, 1970;

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

(c) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Asansol;

(d) if so, the details of the memorandum; and

(e) the action taken on each point of the memorandum ?

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

(b) To ventilate their grievances.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3772/70]

Fall in consumption of Fertilizers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is steep decline in the targeted consumption of fertilisers in the first year of Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, what was the original consumption target for 1969-70 for nitrogen fertiliser and phosphatic fertiliser and what is the amount of shortfall in relation to the target ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have probed into the reasons for this and if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The target of consumption of fertilisers (N, P and K) fixed for the first year of the Fourth Plan period was 26 lakh tonnes, but the actual consumption was 20.09 lakh tonnes. This works out to 14% increase over the consumption of fertilisers (N, P and K) in 1968-69, as against an annual compound growth rate of 25% envisaged for the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The operational targets of consumption for 1969-70 for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers were 17.0 and 6.0 lakh tonnes respectively and the shortfall was 3.02 and 1.65 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) According to the assessment made by the Government, the main reasons for

low level of consumption in comparison to the targets are lack of timely and sufficient rainfall in certain areas, lack of adequate credit to the farmers, rigidity in distribution system and gaps in extension work.

The Government are considering a scheme to guarantee re-payment of credit extended by bankers to farmers and fertiliser dealers. The commercial banks are encouraged to provide greater credit facilities to farmers and dealers of fertilisers. The system of licensing of fertiliser dealers has been replaced by a system of registration so as to increase the number of sale points in the country. The national demonstration and farmer training schemes have been strengthened to bring to the farmer the latest technology on agriculture, including optimum and balanced use of fertilisers. The Government are also actively considering establishment of Fertiliser Promotion Council for stepping up balanced use of fertiliser.

Land Reforms in West Bengal

680. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) the concrete steps taken by the Government of West Bengal so as to bring speedy land reforms in the State ; and

(b) the definite measures taken by Government to protect the rights of the share croppers in the State and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) All intermediary interests in the State have been acquired by the operation on the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the tenants have been brought in direct contact with the State. In respect of agricultural lands which an intermediary is permitted to retain, a ceiling of 25 acres has been imposed. The total area of 22.4 lakh acres of land has vested in the State as a result of this measure, including 6.81 lakh

acres of agricultural land and 8.42 lakh acres of forest lands. It is reported that 4.66 lakh acres of agricultural land has been taken possession of and 2.64 lakh acres have been distributed out of it. Instructions have been issued for expediting taking possession of vested lands and their distribution in consultation with block-level advisory committees and members of Gram Sabha, local members of Anchal Panchyats and representatives of local peasant organisations. Instructions have also been issued for expediting permanent *raiyyati* settlement to licensees and other occupants who belong to eligible categories.

Government attaches great importance to the settling of homestead plots to homeless persons in the rural area. Instructions have been issued for settlement of plots out of *khas* lands at the disposal of Government or by acquisition of land if necessary for each homeless family free of rent and premium.

Proposals are under consideration for imposition of ceiling on the extent of land which the members of a family in the aggregate may be permitted to hold and for State acquisition of land held in excess of the limit at the commencement of the proposed legislation. The level of ceiling and provisions for exemptions are also proposed to be revised.

(b) The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955 has been amended by a President's enactment on 13th July, 1970, for safeguarding the interests of *bargadars*. The President's Act provides for :—

- (i) complete security of tenure to every *bargadar* in respect of at least a minimum area of land and conferment of heritable rights on the *bargadar*. The cultivation of land by a *bargadar* cannot be terminated if he holds less than 2 acres of land or holds land from a landowner who has more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land under his personal cultivation. Cultivation by a *bargadar* is liable to be terminated on failure of delivery of the owner's share of the produce but no such termination

would be permitted if the *bargadar* pays owner's share within such time and in such instalments as may be fixed by the Bhagchas Officers ;

- (ii) The owner's share of the produce has been reduced from 40 per cent of the produce at present to 25 per cent in cases where the owner does not supply plough, cattle and other inputs for cultivation ;
- (iii) The *bargadar* has been given the option to select the place where the produce shall be threshed. The owner will, however, be given reasonable access to inspect threshing ;
- (iv) Where the owner refuses to receive share of the produce tendered by a *bargadar* or refuses to give a receipt to the *bargadar* for the same, the *bargadar* shall be competent to deposit such share with the prescribed officer or authority ; and
- (v) Appeals against orders of the Bhagchas Officers will now lie to the Sub-Divisional Officer who may either hear such appeals himself or transfer them to some other officers not below the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector for disposal.

Repairs to Delhi Milk Scheme Milk Booths

681. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a nine years old girl was crushed to death when the upper portion of a milk booth collapsed near Mandir Marg in New Delhi on the 17th June, 1970 and if so, the full details of this incident ;

(b) who is responsible for looking after the condition of milk-booths in the Capital and what compensation if any, has been paid to the parents of the girl ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the condition of structures of a large number of D. M. S. Booths needs immediate repairs all round ; and if so, whether these booths have been repaired ; and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) when will they be repaired ; and

(e) the total approximate money spent or likely to be spent on these repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Delhi Milk Scheme Van No. 77 collided with Depot No. 251-252 near Mandir Marg, New Delhi at 6.30 P. M. on 17.6.70, while push starting the Engine. The vehicle was parked closed to the depot on the ground sloping towards the depot and when pushed, lost control. The left side of the van hit the facial and roof of the depot and as a result of this accident the roof slab fell on a child standing on the back side of the depot. The child was killed on the spot. The father of the child was met on the spot by Chairman, D. M. S. The driver has been challaned by the Police under Section 279 and 304 (IPC) *vide* FIR No. 254 dated 17.6.1970.

(b) The maintenance of milk booth is looked after by the Engineering Cell of D. M. S. The compensation for the accident is payable by the Insurance Company as the milk vans are insured for third party risk.

(c) and (d). Repairs of milk-booths are carried out by Engineering Cell of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(e) Annual expenditure on repairs and maintenance of milk booths amounts to about Rs. 35,000/-.

Agricultural Equipment for protecting vegetables and Rabi Foodgrains Crop from damage by Frost

682. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(i) whether it is a fact that a young agricultural Engineer of the Indian Grass Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi has designed an Agricultural equipment for protecting Vegetables and Rabi foodgrains crops from damage by frost during winter ;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed its usefulness ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Jai Singh, Assistant Agricultural Engineer of the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi in collaboration with Dr. Muktar Singh, previous Director of the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi has designed a "IGHRI SMOKE SCREEN FORMER" for protecting crops from the frost.

(b) The usefulness of this equipment has been assessed at the Central Research Farm of the Institute at Jhansi for two winter seasons during 1968-69 and 1970. It was found to effectively protect the potato crop from frost damage. A prototype was also sent to Central Potato Research Institute, Simla and also to its sub-station at Jullundur, in respect of potato crop, which suffers badly in these areas because of frost. Two more prototypes are under fabrication for trial at other places during the coming Rabi Season.

(c) The equipment consists of a combustion drum of one cubic foot capacity, provided with holes and shutters to regulate the quantity of incoming air in the drum. The drum is connected to a hand operated blower. A supporting frame with belts has been provided to enable the operator to easily carry the entire equipment weighing 12 kg. on his shoulder.

Adequate protection has been provided in the equipment to save the operator from any heat hazards during operation. Crop residues and farm rubbish is used as combustible material. A thick smoke screen is formed at a height of about 2-3 meters from the ground level. This forms a protection layer against frost to the crop.

The cultivator's method consists creating a smoke screen by lighting small heaps of rubbish placed on the border of the fields. This method is not as effective in practice as is considered to be, because on a calm and frosty night the smoke does not get spread over the crop. The smoke screen former developed at Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute forces the smoke over the field by a blower action and this smoke because of calm frosty night hangs over the crop and protects it completely from frost.

Increase in Price of Vanaspati Ghee

683. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
 SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA:
 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
 MANDAL:
 SHRI D. AMAT:
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that prices of

Vanaspati Ghee have been increased again during the month of June, 1970;

- (b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the prices of Vanaspati during the years 1966-67; 1967-68; 1968-69 as compared to the prices as on the 30th June, 1970 ?

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

(b) The increase was partly due to an increase in raw oil prices since March, 1970 when Vanaspati prices were last revised, and partly for reducing the level of usage of soyabean oil in the light of the prevailing stock position.

(c) Retail prices of Vanaspati, exclusive of sales tax and other local taxes, as on 30th June of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are compared below with the prices as on 30th June, 1970 :—

(Rupees per Kg.)

Date	North Zone	South Zone	East Zone	West Zone
30th June of—				
1966-67	5.50	5.13	5.44	5.40
1967-68	5.21	5.12	5.37	5.18
1968-69	3.18	3.57	3.77	3.66
1970	5.86	5.84	5.88	5.89

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees in U. P., Mysore and Madhya Pradesh

684. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the arrangements agreed upon between the Central Government on one hand and the Governments of U. P., Mysore and Madhya Pradesh on the other hand for providing immediate relief and shelter to about 5,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA): The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have tentatively agreed as follows to provide immediate relief and shelter to about 36,828 persons out of the migrants of the recent influx who have entered West Bengal since 1.1. 1970 in large number :—

Uttar Pradesh ...	15,000	persons
Mysore ...	3,500	"
Madhya Pradesh...	18,328	"

Upto 17. 7. 1970, 4, 578 persons had been moved to Madhya Pradesh and 5112 persons had been moved to Uttar Pradesh direct from West Bengal, and about 1250 persons (250 families) are being moved to Mysore from among the migrants of this fresh influx given shelter at Mana.

These persons will be accommodated in the existing camps and/or new camps to be set up. All expenditure in connection with their relief and accommodation will be borne by the Government of India.

Shifting of Central Seed Farm Hirakud Area in Orissa

685. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Seed Farm located in the Hirakud periphery area in Orissa is to be shifted to some other place in Orissa; and

(b) the reasons for the shifting and the total expenditure involved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Land Acquisition Enquiry Report

686. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) the date when Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. N. Mulla, M. P. to enquire into the Land Acquisition Law in India submitted report;

(b) how many recommendations of the report have been accepted for implementation; and

(c) whether any amendment of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 will be introduced in the Parliament in the near future for implementation of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Land Acquisition Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. N. Mulla, M. P. submitted its Report to the Government of India on the 18th March, 1970.

(b) and (c). The report of the Land Acquisition Review Committee has now been circulated amongst all the State and Union Territory Governments for their comments. Necessary amendments on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, if any, can only be considered after the receipt of detailed comments from all the State Governments and Union Territories, with a view to implement the Report.

Land Reserved in Lamphelpet, Manipur for Agricultural Development

687. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area reserved for Agricultural Department, Manipur in the Lamphelpet for their agricultural work;

(b) the total area given on lease to agriculturists for agricultural work at Lamphelpet;

(c) whether the whole area reserved for the Agricultural Department was put to cultivation last year;

(d) if not, the total average under cultivation and the total production therefrom; and

(e) whether the Manipur Government are extending the lease period of the lease grant of the land at Lamphelpet?

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

Position of Staff Working in Departments of Community Development in different States

688. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Department of Community Development after the abolition of the Ministry for Community Development, to inform the condition in Blocks ;

(b) by what per cent the staff in the C. D. blocks has been reduced in each of the States ;

(c) what are the functions of the Staff now in employment and whether their services are commensurate with the annual expenditures incurred in various blocks; and

(d) what category of officers are looking after the work of Block Officers in States where the Block Officers have been done away with ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) :

(a) Yes Sir. The activities under the Community Development Programme have been continuously under review and the progress of activities under the programme have already been reported to the Sabha in the Annual Report of the Department of Community Development for 1969-70.

(b) The information is given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3773/70]

(c) Careful thought has been given to the Question of utilising Community Development staff. It was suggested to the State Governments that concerted efforts should be made to improve the competence and scale of extension agents at all levels ; endeavour should be to meet the needs of particular areas for extension services with higher expertise than the minimum universal standard. The Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj which met in madras in June, 1968 recommended that

the changes in the organisational pattern of the blocks should be brought about taking into account the actual programme potential and work-load from area to area. It was also suggested that functionaries who were not likely to have enough work in a given area may be redeployed. Improving extension services is a challenging task and taking into account the magnitude of the work involved the number of extension staff made available to a block is limited. Figures of annual expenditure alone are not a good guide to the requirement of extension services.

(d) The work of Block Officers in the States is looked after by the Block Development Officers except in Madhya Pradesh where it is looked after by Development Assistants.

दिल्ली में अलाभप्रद जोतों से भू-राजस्व का समाप्त किया जाना

689. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने छोटे किसानों की अलाभप्रद जोतों पर से कर को समाप्त करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये हैं ;

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

(ग) उक्त प्रस्ताव कब प्राप्त हुए थे और उन के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की की गई है ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भन्नासाहेब शिन्हे) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने प्रयाप्त समय पूर्व सन् 1967 में 8 मानकित एकड़ से कम वाली समस्त कृषि जोतों पर भूमि राजस्व समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव इस आधार पर भेजा था कि ऐसी जोतें हैं। उन्होंने ऐसी अलाभकर जोतों की संख्या 52,772 तथा इनसे एकत्रित होने वाले भूमि

राजस्व की राशि मोटे तौर पर 2,61,000 रुपये बतायी थी। इस पर सन् 1967 में इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन से यह पूछा गया था कि राजस्व में 8 मानकित एकड़ से कम वाली कृषि जोतों पर भूमि राजस्व की प्रस्तावित समाप्ति से होने वाली कमी की पूर्ति करने के सम्बन्ध में उनके क्या प्रस्ताव हैं। जनवरी, 1970 में दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ और उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि इस हानि की पूर्ति वे उत्पादन शुल्क, विक्रय कर तथा बचत योजनाओं आदि से प्राप्त होने वाले अधिक राजस्व से कर लेंगे। इस मामले की इस मन्त्रालय में जांच की गई और जुलाई, 1970 में दिल्ली प्रशासन को सूचित किया गया कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में तथा उसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों में, कृषि भूमि के लिए सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की उपलब्धि में सुधार तथा फसलों की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के प्रचलन तथा बहु फसली कार्यक्रमों के कारण, दिल्ली भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1954, के खंड 3 (22), में दिये गये "अलाभकर जोतें" शब्द की परिभाषा के पुनरीक्षण की आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन को यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि 8 मानकित एकड़ से कम की जोत को अलाभकर नहीं समझा जा सकता है क्योंकि अब सव्जी-उत्पादन, बहु फसली कार्यक्रम, अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों तथा मिश्रित कृषि कार्यक्रमों के फलस्वरूप ऐसी भूमियों से अब काफी लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। अतः दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस मामले पर पुनः विचार करने की सलाह दी गई थी। उनका उत्तर प्राप्त होने पर आगे कार्यवाही को जायेगी।

ग्राम पंचायतों की भूमि का अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों में वितरण

690. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) वर्ष 1969 के अन्त तक विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों की कितनी भूमि भूमिहीन लोगों में वितरित की गई है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ; और

(ग) उनको इस प्रकार की कुल कितनी भूमि दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री स० पु० जमीर) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर खाद्य पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Disappearance of Wheat from Food and Supply Department, Punjab

691. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two lakh bags of wheat had disappeared from the Food and Supply Department in Punjab ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire Food and Supply Department in Punjab was involved in this affair ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to bring to book the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The matter concerns the Punjab Government and its officials, and

thus falls within the jurisdiction of that State Government and not of Government of India. A report is however being called for from Punjab Government.

**Memorandum from Hind Mazdoor Sabha,
Delhi Regarding Minimum Wage**

692. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received memoranda from Hind Mazdoor Sabha Delhi demanding a minimum wage of Rs. 150 for workers in the Union territory ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the demand ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) It is understood from the Delhi Administration that a representation was received by them from the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat, Delhi requesting for a minimum wage of Rs. 5/- per day for Pottery workers.

(b) The Delhi Administration have constituted a Committee under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to make enquiries and advise the Government regarding revision of minimum rates of wages in the employment in Pottery industry.

(c) Does not arise.

**Strike by Employees of Regional Provident
Fund Commissioner, Bombay**

693. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the 750 employees of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's office, Maharashtra Region, Bombay, were on strike on the 24th June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the demands of the employees were accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :-

The employees of the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bombay went on a day's strike on the 24th June, 1970 for pressing their demands in regard to (i) Revision of pay scales, (ii) Enhancement of House Rent Allowance and (iii) Better medical facilities. These issues are under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees.

**Expenditure on Import of Sheep from
U. S. A. by Air**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government imported some sheep from USA in March/April, 1968 and these sheep were brought to India by air ;

(b) if so, the number of sheep imported by air ;

(c) amount spent on transportation ;

(d) why were those sheep not imported through ships ; and

(e) what would have been the saving had these sheep been transported by ships ?

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

(b) 1465

(c) Rs. 19,46,293.50

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

India Supply Mission did consider the question of transporting the sheep by sea and in fact received an offer from M/s. Stages Marine, which quoted a freight rate of \$177, 550.60. This figure did not include additional cost for the stalls or pens estimated at \$32,000, feed during journey which should have cost an Additional \$25,000, bedding for sheep estimated at \$8,000, lodging for attendants estimated at \$6,000 and miscellaneous items like feeding wats etc. costing \$1,000. The total of all these miscellaneous expenditure comes to \$72,000. Additionally there would be further expenditure on account of :

- (i) Pay and allowances of attendants.
- (ii) Pay of accompanying veterinarians.
- (iii) Cost of repatriation of the attendants and veterinarians.

It was estimated by shipping circles that the total expense on these items would be anything between \$15,000 to, 20,000. The total sea freight would, therefore, have come to an amount between \$2,64,000 to \$2,69,000 as compared to the actual air freight of \$2,59,505.80.

It is to be borne in mind that sheep are reported to have become sick and weak owing to journey by air lasting from less than 2 days to 4 days. The stress on account of the sea journey would have been of greater magnitude.

On account of the fact that transport by sea was not going to cost less, journey by ship would have been of longer duration, and caused great stress and exposed sheep to many hazards, the idea of bringing the sheep by sea was dropped.

The Department of Agriculture had advised that the sheep should reach India before the end of March to avoid stress due to summer heat. Further, the Department of Agriculture had advised that of the ewes to be purchased, there should be as many mated ewes as possible, which means that we would get the lambs born to

these ewes without having to pay for the new born lambs. In the consignment there were a large number of mated ewes. Pregnant ewes run much less of health hazard if they are air-lifted rather than taken by ships which take a longer period to travel, and pass through many temperature zones.

Scheme for land Distribution in West Bengal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Land Distribution Scheme has been introduced by the Administration of West Bengal ;

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

(c) in what way the present scheme makes a departure from the Land Policy of the United Front Government ?

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

Assessment of land forcibly acquired by small Farmers in West Bengal

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

(a) whether following Government's decision not to evict small farmers, who had forcibly acquired 2 acres of Government land in West Bengal, Government have made any assessment of the total quantum of such land;

(b) whether the owners of such land are actually farmers; and

(c) if not, how many of them belong to other groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The State Government has instructed the District Officers to make enquiries into cases of forcible occupation of land and to furnish requisite information. Such enquiries may take some time.

Food Protein Contents

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Food Congress at their seminar held in New Delhi on the 13th May, 1970 suggested various steps to fill the gap of protein needs in the country ;

(b) what is according to the Government the deficiency existing at present in the quantum of food consumption and the protein contents ; and

(c) what are the specific suggestions made by the seminar and how they are proposed to be implemented ?

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

(b) According to information available, the average availability of calories in Indian diet is about 1960, as against the requirement of 2100 to 2300 calories. The availability of vegetable proteins per day is 45 gms. and animal proteins 5.25 gms. per day against the recommended nutritional target of about 55 gms. and 10 gms. respectively.

(c) Copy of the conclusions and recommendations of the congress is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—3783-A/70] It is proposed to send copies of the final Report to all Government agencies at the Central and State level and concerned voluntary and non-official institutions to take appropriate and concerted action.

Accreditation Facilities for Press Correspondents

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while permission has been denied by the Press Information Bureau for accreditation, privileges and facilities available to the accredited Correspondents have been made available to the representative of "National Solidarity" ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the weekly is following a pro-India Policy ;

(c) if so, the reasons why an exception has been made in the case of the weekly referred to above ; and

(d) whether before granting the facilities Government had taken the advice of the Press Advisory Body and if so, the details of the advice given by them in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The editor of 'National Solidarity', New Delhi, was granted accreditation as a correspondent of the weekly in October, 1969. Normally editors of newspapers are not accredited, but the Central Press Accreditation Committee has made an exception in regard to six periodicals only, namely, "Shankar's Weekly", New Delhi, "Sevagram", Delhi, "Asian Recorder", New Delhi, "Africa Diary", New Delhi, "National Solidarity" New Delhi, and "National Investment and Finance" Delhi. The main consideration which weighed with the Committee in making this recommendation was that the journals were of a specialised nature and in each case the editor himself also functioned as a correspondent. Before granting accreditation to National Solidarity, the case was referred to the Press Accreditation Committee for their recommendation. The policy of a newspaper is not taken into consideration for purposes of accreditation,

Having been granted accreditation, the representative of 'National Solidarity' like all others enjoys all facilities which are normally extended to correspondents.

Gross Income out of Broadcast of advertisements over A. I. R.

699. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :

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

(a) the steps being taken to expand the broadcasts advertisements in various units of A. I. R. and television ; and

(b) the amount of gross income earned by various units of A. I. R. for 1969-70 and 1970-71, till the 30th June by broadcasts and advertisements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Commercial advertisements will be introduced from the following eleven Vividh Bharati centres during the period upto March, 1971 :

Chandigarh-Jullundur,
Bangalore-Dharwar,
Kanpur-Lucknow-Allahabad,
Ahmedabad-Rajkot and
Hyderabad-Vijayawada.

There is no proposal for introducing commercial advertisements on television.

(b) The gross income earned from Commercial service during 1969-70 was Rs. 2,30,44,373 and during 1970-71 (upto June) was Rs. 62,21,336.

F. A. O. Meeting at Rome

700. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he recently attended the F. A. O. meeting in Rome;

(b) if so, whether he talked to the other Governments' representatives; and

(c) if so, the nature of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). There was no FAO meeting in Rome.

However FAO had organised the World Food Congress in the Hague in the Netherlands which was attended by the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture along with others.

There was no occasion for any bilateral talks with other Governments, representatives at that Conference.

Recording of Statements of East Pakistan Refugees to ascertain Causes of Migration

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

(a) whether Government have made any arrangement for recording statements by the refugees to ascertain causes for their migration from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). As the refugees from East Pakistan are coming in thousands, it is not possible to make arrangements for recording of statements by each and every individual refugee crossing the border.

It has, however, been found from interrogating a number of refugees, who have come to West Bengal, that the exodus is taking place on account of a number of reasons including insecure conditions of living, economic distress and discriminatory treatment meted out to the minority community in East Pakistan. The situation has been worsened by the propaganda carried out by communal parties during the current election campaign.

Increase in beef production during Fourth Plan

702. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific steps that Government are planning to take to increase beef production in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government are taking no steps to increase beef production.

(b) In the field of cattle husbandry the main emphasis in the Fourth Plan is on increasing milk production to meet the acute shortage of milk.

In pursuance of article 48 of the Constitution a number of States have prohibited cow slaughter. We have urged all States and Union Territories to give full effect to Article 48 of the Constitution. We have not adopted the policy common in many countries of developing cattle for milk as well as beef.

Direct Dialling System between Ahmedabad-Bombay and Baroda-Bombay

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

(a) whether Ahmedabad is connected with Bombay by direct dialling;

(b) whether Baroda falls in between Bombay and Ahmedabad; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to connect Baroda with Bombay ?

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

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. A master plan for provision of Nation-wide Subscriber Trunk Dialling has been drawn up. This plan envisages connection of Baroda to Bombay. For this purpose trunk circuits have to be augmented on the Ahmedabad-Baroda-Bombay sections, a Trunk Automatic Exchange has to be installed at Ahmedabad and the capacity of the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Bombay has to be expanded. The present indications are that it will be possible to connect Baroda to Bombay by 1975-76.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention that in the matter of provision of STD a higher priority is being accorded to inter-connection of State Capitals with each other and with Delhi.

Telephone Facilities at Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat and Direct Telephone Connection Between Gandhi Nagar and Ahmedabad and Delhi.

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

(a) the telephone facilities available at Gandhi Nagar; the new capital of Gujarat ;

(b) whether Government have any plans to connect Gandhi Nagar directly with Ahmedabad and Delhi under direct dial system ;

(c) if so, the time it will take to complete the connection ; and

(d) if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A 600 line Auto exchange with a 3-position trunk exchange is functioning at Gandhi Nagar.

(b) Yes, please.

(c) About 3 years.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff Working in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Community-wise

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

(a) the number of staff of each community working in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry up to the 30th June, 1970 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Castes are not getting even 10 per cent representation in this Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Information about communities to which Government servants belong is not maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

Allotment of Land to Refugees from Bhawalpur State and N. W. F. P. in Punjab

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 4,000 standard acres were reserved in Punjab for accommodating the refugees from Bhawalpur State and North West Frontier Province; and

(b) if so, whether the refugees were allotted this area; if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). About 7,000 standard acres were reserved in the composite Punjab for allotment of land to Non Punjabi land claimants. Out of this, about 4,500 standard acres have already been allotted to Non-claimants. As regards the remaining area, the matter is being pursued with the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana.

Sale of Tractors by Allottees in some States to purchasers in Punjab and Haryana

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that tractors meant for particular States have been constantly sold by allottees to purchaser in Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether complaints regarding such practices have been made by any State Government; and

(c) the measures being taken to prevent such practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) It has come to the notice of the Government that in certain cases tractors sold to farmers in some States are being resold by them to purchasers in Punjab and Haryana, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has under consideration the promulgation of a Control Order on Sale and Distribution of Tractors to check such practices.

Prospects of the Food Production for 1970-71

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

(a) the prospects of food production in the country during 1970-71 ; and

(b) whether higher production is expected this year also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The agricultural year 1970-71 has commenced only recently and the Kharif sowings are still in progress in many parts of the country. It is too early

to give an estimate of prospects of food-grains production (including crops of Rabi season) during 1970-71.

(b) Yes, Sir. Development programmes envisage an increase in production potential of foodgrains during the year.

चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना बेरी से लिये जाने के कारण किसानों को हुई वित्तीय हानि

709. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा इस वर्ष समय पर समस्त गन्ना न लिए जाने के फलस्वरूप बहुत सा गन्ना बेकार हो गया तथा किसानों को अत्याधिक वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों को जानने का प्रयत्न किया है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार मिल मालिकों को किसानों को मुआवजा देने के लिये कहने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ; और

(ङ.) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है कि ऐसी स्थिति भविष्य में फिर पैदा न हो ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) गुड़ और खण्डसारी के कम मूल्य होने के कारण गन्ना, गुड़ तथा खण्डसारी के बनाने में प्रयुक्त न होकर चीनी बनाने में प्रयुक्त होने के कारण इस वर्ष कुछ क्षेत्रों में चीनी कारखानों के लिए गन्ने की उपलब्धि बहुत अधिक रही है। केन्द्रीय तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

उगय किए हैं कि चीनी कारखाने अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में सारा उपलब्ध गन्ना पेर दें। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से चीनी कारखानों ने जुलाई में कार्य किया है और कुछेक अगस्त में भी कार्य करेंगे। उन्होंने इस वर्ष सबसे अधिक गन्ना पेर दिया है। गन्ने को चीनी बनाने में प्रयुक्त करने सहित सभी प्रयास अभी भी किए जा रहे हैं ताकि सारा उपलब्ध गन्ना चीनी बनाने में प्रयुक्त किया जा सके।

(ख) और (ग). इस स्थिति के मुख्य कारण ये हैं (1) गन्ने की अभूतपूर्व अधिक फसल और (2) इस वर्ष गुड़ और खण्डसारी के उत्पादन के लिए गन्ने के उपयोग में अत्यधिक गिरावट।

(घ) चीनी कारखानों द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना (सम्भरण तथा खरीद का विनियमन) आदेश 1954 और उस आदेश के उपबन्धों के अधीन चीनी मिलों और गन्ना सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं के बीच हुए करारों से शासित होता है।

(ङ.) सरकार ने देश में चीनी उद्योग के कार्यकरण और समस्याओं का जिसमें गन्ना और चीनी के उत्पादन की दीर्घकाल के लिए स्थिरीकरण करने का प्रश्न शामिल है, गहराई से अध्ययन करने के लिए एक समिति स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है।

Review of Collaboration Agreement with G. D. R. for setting up Tractor Plant due to Defective Tractors Supplied by them

710. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that defective tractors have been supplied by the German De-

mocratic Republic through the Agro-Industries Corporation ;

(b) if so, keeping in view the defects detected in the tractors the difficulties being experienced to utilise their services ; and

(c) whether there is any move to revise the decision for setting up the tractor plant with German Democratic Republic collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). There are certain complaints about the performance of tractors (RS09) imported from the German Democratic Republic. The matter is currently being examined by the Technical Experts of the Government of India and of the German suppliers. Certain improvements and modifications have been suggested as a result of this joint examination. after trials, these will be incorporated in the tractors already received.

It is premature to consider the question of revising the decision already taken to allow establishment of a tractor plant in India.

Factories, Establishments and Offices closed in West Bengal during President's Rule

711. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) the number of factories closed down ; the names of such factories and establishments and offices and the number of workers as a result thrown out of employment, since the President's Rule came into force in West Bengal ;

(b) the reasons of closure of these factories ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reopen them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-APPY): (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.

मध्य प्रदेश में मण्डियों की स्थिति के सुधार के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता

712. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार उन कुछ मण्डियों की, जहाँ कृषक अपने उत्पाद बेचते हैं। स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता लेने को सहमत हो गई है ; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा कपड़ा मिलों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना

713. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ कपड़ा मिलों को अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन मिलों में मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उन सिफारिशों को तत्काल क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी. संजीव्या) : (क) से (ग). स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

Central Assistance for effective Management of Wild life in Madhya Pradesh

714. SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

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

(a) whether the present system of wild life management in Madhya Pradesh is satisfactory ;

(b) whether the present system of management and preservation of wild life is effective ;

(c) if not, what steps are under consideration with the Government for more effective management ; and

(d) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government to render technical and financial assistance to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d) . The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Central Assistance to States for Exploitation of Sea Food Resources

715. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) the details of the schemes submitted this year by each State Government for exploitation of sea food resources in the coun-

try, including deep-sea fishing and the extent and nature of central assistance sought for implementation of these schemes ;

(b) whether these schemes have been sanctioned ; if so, with what modifications if any, and the Central Assistance granted to each State for the purpose, in cash and kind ; and

(c) the extent of sea-food produced during 1968 and 1969 and to what extent it is likely to increase during 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The schemes proposed by the State Governments for exploitation of marine resources, together with amounts proposed for each scheme and budgeted for by the States for the year 1970-71 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT—3774/70*]. The Government of India have generally approved the schemes with certain suggestions and indications of priority. Under extant procedure funds are not specifically sanctioned by the Central Government for individual schemes in State Plans. Financial assistance is also not given by the Central Government with reference to individual schemes. The outlay for the annual plans of the States together with break-up by heads of development is determined by the Planning Commission with reference to the resources available in the States and other factors. Central assistance is given in the shape of block grants and loans on the total outlay. Sanctions are, however, issued by the Central Government in respect of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes undertaken in the various States. Some of these schemes do not relate to particular States, although the benefits of the schemes are derived by several States. Under one such scheme, several vessels are being deployed on the West and East Coast for Survey of deep sea resources. Under another scheme, provision of Rs. 5.2 crores has been earmarked in the Fourth Plan for subsidising the cost of indigenously constructed steel fishing vessels above 57 ft. in length. The construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports in the

various maritime States is fully financed by the Central Government. The minor harbour works for which provision has been made in each State are indicated in the Statement. In addition the Central Government have sanctioned large fishing harbours at major ports of Madras and Bombay, and plans for harbours at several other major ports are under consideration.

(c) The sea fish landed during 1968 and 1969 is estimated to be 9.04 lakhs tonnes and 9.12 lakhs tonnes respectively and in 1970 it is likely to reach 9.52 lakh tonnes.

Labour unrest in Tamil Nadu

716. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a mounting labour unrest in the State of Tamil Nadu ;

(b) the number of cases wherein the Tamil Nadu Government sought the help of the Centre to end the strikes ; and

(c) the proposals sent by the Centre to the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) According to the available information, it would not be correct to say that there has been mounting labour unrest in Tamil Nadu.

(b) There has been no such case in recent times.

(c) Does not arise.

चीनी मिलों द्वारा चीनी का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात

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

(क) इस वर्ष देश में चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और इसके राज्यवार आँकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के पश्चात कितनी चीनी फालतू है ; और

(ग) क्या चीनी मिल मालिकों ने, हमारी आवश्यकता से फालतू चीनी का निर्यात करने के लिए कुछ सुविधाएं माँगी हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1969-70 मौसम में 15 जुलाई, 1970 तक कुल 42.04 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ है। राज्यवार ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया जाता है।

(ख) 1969-70 मौसम के अन्त में आंतरिक खपत और निर्यात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के बाद 20 लाख मीटरी टन के आस-पास चीनी बच जाने का अनुमान है जिस में पिछले मौसम का बचा हुआ स्टॉक भी शामिल है।

(ग) जी नहीं। चीनी उद्योग ने सरकार से कहा है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार, 1968 के उपबन्धों के अधीन यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक चीनी का निर्यात किया जाय। ऐसा किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

1969-70 मौसम में 15 जुलाई, 1970 तक राज्यवार चीनी का उत्पादन बताने वाला विवरण

राज्य	चीनी का उत्पादन (अस्थायी) (हजार मीटरी टन में)
उत्तर प्रदेश	1613
बिहार	332

पश्चिमी बंगाल	14
असम	10
हरियाणा	97
पंजाब	70
राजस्थान	20
मध्य प्रदेश	37
उड़ीसा	17
महाराष्ट्र	1042
गुजरात	99
मैसूर	217
केरल	18
आन्ध्र	337
तमिल नाडु	266
पोंडिचेरी	15
अखिल भारत	4204

Cine & T.V. Films on exodus of Minorities from East Pakistan to Rouse World Opinion

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

(a) whether Government have arranged for taking films and T. V. films of the massive exodus of East Pakistan minorities for showing in countries outside India so that the world opinion could be roused against the inhuman treatment meted out to the minorities in East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the details about the steps taken and if not, the reason 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). There is no proposal at present for producing films for the cinema and the T. V. of the exodus of East Pakistan minorities for exhibition in the countries outside India.

अखिल भारतीय अन्ध सहायता समिति,
लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को
आवंटित की गई भूमि

719. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या अम तथा

पुनर्वास मंत्री अखिल भारतीय अंध सहायता समिति, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को आवंटित की गई भूमि के बारे में 14 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9716 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मांगी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजो-बेया) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है और सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3775/70]

अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

720. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में 26 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4257 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) निम्न दो अधिकारी अतिरिक्त लाभ-वाले पदों पर 3 वर्षों से अधिक की अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं :—

- (1) सहायक निदेशक (संचलन)
- (2) विशेष अधिकारी (जानकारी)

ये व्यक्ति भर्ती नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

संचार विभाग में अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों से अधिकारियों की स्थानान्तरण

721. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों के अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में 26 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4256 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां। अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की गई थी और उसे 26 मार्च, 1970 के लिखित प्रश्न संख्या 4256 के उत्तर में दिये गए आश्वासन को पूरा करते हुए संसदीय कार्य विभाग को भेज दिया गया था। अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाले विवरण पत्र की प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [प्रधान्य में रख दी गयी/वेलिये संख्या LT—3776/70]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

माडन बेकरीज की दिल्ली शाखा के शीता-गार में बन्द हो गये कर्मचारी

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माडन बेकरीज लिमिटेड की दिल्ली शाखा के कुछ कर्मचारी 15 सितम्बर, 1969 की लगभग आधी रात के समय उस के शीतागार में बन्द हो गये थे तथा बेहोश हो गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह घटना प्रकृतात् ही हुई थी या कि कुप्रबन्ध या देखरेख की कमी अथवा किसी शरारत के कारण हुई थी ;

(ग) क्या इस घटना की सूचना महा-प्रबन्धक को दी गई थी तथा क्या वह घटना-स्थल पर गये थे और उन्होंने उन कर्मचारियों के उपचार का प्रबन्ध किया था और इस घटना की जांच के आदेश दिये थे ; और

(घ) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). 15 दिसम्बर, 1969 की रात्रि को, रात्री की पारी में काम कर रहे दो कर्मचारी माडन बेकरीज की दिल्ली शाखा के शीतसंग्रहगार में दरवाजों के ताले के बन्द हो जाने के कारण अचानक फंस गए थे। ये कर्मचारी शीतसंग्रहगार में केवल लगभग दस मिनट तक रहे और उनमें से कोई भी बेहोश नहीं हुआ था।

(ग) बाद में महाप्रबन्धक वारदात के स्थान पर गए और जांच की। चिबित्सा सम्बन्धी सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी।

(घ) शीतसंग्रहणार में घन्टी के रूप में सुरक्षा साधन का पहले से ही प्रबन्ध किया गया था ताकि जो भी व्यक्ति अन्दर फंस जाए वह उसको बचा सके। इस घटना के उपरान्त, शीत-संग्रहणार में एक छोटी खिड़की बनाकर अन्य सुरक्षा उपाय का प्रबन्ध किया गया है जिसके अनुसार खिड़की को केवल अन्दर से खोला जा सकता है और जिसमें से एक व्यक्ति बाहर आ सकता है।

**Advertisement of Public Undertakings
and Statutory Undertakings through
D. A. V. P.**

723. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9736 on the 14th May, 1970 and state the progress achieved by Government in persuading the public undertakings and statutory undertakings to route their advertisements through the D. A. V. P. and other recognized fully-Indian agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Indian Airlines Corporation have served the requisite notice of 3 months on M/s Clarion Mc-Cann Advertising Services Ltd., terminating their existing arrangements with them with effect from 1st October, 1970. There has been no further progress in the matter in regard to the other public undertakings because of an order issued by the Bombay High Court on a writ petition filed by the agency concerned.

**Complaints against Film Finance
Corporation**

724. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

recently any complaints regarding the functioning of the Film Finance Corporation.

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

(c) the steps taken by Government 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) to (c). Suggestions to improve the working of the Film Finance Corporation have been received from members of the film industry from time to time. These suggestions have received due consideration from the Corporation and also from Government.

**Export of Commemorative Stamps
brought out During Last Three
Years**

725. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of commemorative stamps brought out during the last three years, stamp-wise, and exported to each country during the last three years, yearwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The number of commemorative stamp brought out during the last three years, stamp-wise is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3777/70]. Information regarding the number of commemorative stamps exported to each country, by the Philatelic Bureau during the last three years, year-wise, is being collected and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha. No information is available regarding exports by stamp dealers direct.

Legislation for Crop Sharing by Agricultural Labourers in States

726. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

enact a law by which agricultural labourers may get a share of agricultural production; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the rights of agricultural labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal to enact a law by which agricultural labourers may get a share of agricultural production.

(b) The National Commission on Labour which went into the details of the agricultural labour problems, in its Report 1969, has made certain recommendations to safeguard the rights of agricultural labourers which are enumerated below :-

- (i) Effective implementation of minimum wage legislation and a periodic revision of minimum wages in agriculture.
- (ii) Provision of house sites for landless agricultural labourers.
- (iii) Changes in the agrarian structure including conferment of security of tenure, redistribution of land, development of cooperative farming and land re-settlement programmes.
- (iv) Rights in homestead lands.
- (v) Creation of a special cell within the Government for watching closely the progress of development programmes which have a particular bearing on the welfare and development of agricultural workers and study of special problems which concern them in different parts of the country.

Direct Telephone link between Charkhi-Dadri—Delhi and Charkhi-Dadri—Rohtak

727. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 8896 on the 3th May, 1969 and Unstarred Question No. 700 on the 26th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given that direct trunk circuits from Charkhi Dadri to Delhi and Rohtak will be provided by March, 1970, if so, reasons for the delay; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early providing the above direct circuits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) It had been stated that installation works were expected to be completed by the end of March, 70 and these trunk circuits provided thereafter. Provision of the circuits from Charkhi Dadri to Delhi and Rohtak depend on completion of installation of more than one new carrier system. Due to development of intricate faults in equipments, rectification work became necessary, consequently causing hold ups in installation work. The delay inevitably caused is regretted.

(b) P and T Technicians have since rectified the defects and are progressing with installation work. They expect to complete the work by the end of August, 1970. The circuits will be provided thereafter.

Terms of Reference of Expert Committee on Crop Insurance Scheme

728. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1633 on the 14th May, 1970 and state:

(a) whether an expert Committee to study in detail the economic, administrative and actuarial implication of the scheme for compulsory crop insurance has been appointed; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- (i) The Committee shall be called the Expert Committee on Crop Insurance; and will :
- (ii) Examine the economic, administrative, Financial actuarial and related implication of the draft legislation on crop Insurance as well as the model scheme for crop insurance prepared by the Department of Agriculture;
- (iii) Examine the technical and organisational aspects of the scheme as well as the commodities which may be covered under it;
- (iv) Make specific recommendations to the Government of India in respect of both the above documents suggesting any modifications or alternatives which may be considered necessary or desirable.

Scheme for Integrated dry Land Agricultural Development

729. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 885 on the 7th May, 1970 and state :

(a) at what stage the centrally sponsored scheme is for integrated dry land Agricultural development; and

(b) the details of areas selected for this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development has been finalised. To begin with during 1970-71, 9 Pilot Projects

covering an area of 2,000 acres each will be undertaken in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. A statement showing the areas selected in consultation with the State Government is enclosed.

Statement

List of the Districts Selected for Dry Farming projects during 1970-71

Sl.No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Gujarat	Rajkot
3.	Haryana	Hissar
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
5.	Maharashtra	Sholapur
6.	Mysore	Bellary
7.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
8.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi

Committee to Study Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

730. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 99 on the 26th February, 1970 and state whether the constitution of the committee to study the working of the sugar industry and finalisation of its terms of reference has since been processed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The constitution and terms of reference of the Committee are expected to be announced shortly.

Cut in the outlay for development of Telecommunications during Fourth Plan and consequent increase in waiting period of telephone subscribers

731. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the average waiting period of new telephone subscribers has increased from four years to more than five as a result of the cut imposed by the Planning Commission in the outlay for the development of tele-comm-

unications during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The average waiting period for the provision of a telephone connection had progressively increased from about 1 year in 1956 to about 4 years at the beginning of the Fourth plan. At the end of 1 st year of the Fourth Plan it is now about 4.7 years.

While drawing up proposals for Fourth Plan the P and T department had proposed action to reverse this trend and reduce the average waiting period gradually to 1 year in about 10 years. A perspective plan proposing an outlay of about Rs. 846 crores for Telecommunications during the IV Plan period had accordingly been drawn up. However, due to limited availability of financial and material resources and needs of other priority sectors the investment had to be scaled down to Rs. 467 crores. This investment even though considerably lower than what was proposed by the Department originally is substantially higher than the investments of Rs. 74 crores and 179 crores respectively during the second and third plan periods respectively.

Apart from the limitations of financial resources the limitations of material resources like supplies of exchange equipment, underground cables and telephone instruments from indigenous manufacture have been hampering the telephone development. The Government is actively planning to increase the manufacturing capacity of these items within the country to permit a larger Fifth Plan. With this investment it is now hoped that it will be possible to hold the average waiting period to between 4 and 5 years as per present indications.

Export of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

732. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Seeds Corporation will be exporting this year some quality seeds to some foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the details of varieties thereof and to what countries ;

(c) the total quantity of seeds available for sales ; and

(d) the approximate foreign exchange to be earned by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) <i>Details of varieties of seeds</i>	<i>Countries</i>
Wheat (Kalyan Sona)	Ethiopia
Composite maize (Vijay)	Iraq
Hybrid bajra	Jordan
Hybrid maize	
Vegetable seeds	Iraq

(c) An export quota of 2,000 tons of foodgrain seeds was fixed for one year from July, 1969 to June, 1970. The same quota is likely to be fixed for the next year. A quota of 1000 tons of Potato seeds (Kufri Sindhuri) has also been fixed for export purposes.

(d) Orders for export of seeds amounting to about Rs. 35,000 are in hand, and more are expected.

Interference in the Working of Press

733. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in June, 1970, some M.Ps. expressed to Prime Minister the concern at the increasing attempt on the part of the State Governments and others to interfere in the working of the press and urged the Prime Minister to take early steps to check such tendencies ; and

(b) if so, the details therefore and the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A letter was received by the Prime Minister from an M. P. in June, 1970 in the matter.

(b) The State Governments are free to decide their advertisement policy in regard to newspapers and Government of India have no control over them in the matter. If any newspaper feels aggrieved with any action of a State Government which is calculated to impair the freedom of the Press, the newspaper can lodge a complaint with the Press Council of India, a high-powered self-regulatory body, which is the appropriate authority to look into such complaints. Government of India attach the greatest sanctity to pronouncements by the Press Council and can only hope that State Governments will do the same in the interest of freedom of the Press and a free democracy.

Insurance Covers for Journalist Employees

734. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Journalist employees will be provided with insurance covers against the loss of life or limb ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 provides for benefits to workers and their families in cases of employment injury including death due to such injury. As the working journalists are working in connection with the work of the manufacture of Newspapers, they stand covered under Section 2(9) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, provided their monthly remunerations do not exceed Rs. 500/-.

Demand for Enquiry into Breakdown of Tele-Communications Services to South India and Gujarat

735. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that A. I. C. C. (O) delegates strongly demanded a thorough inquiry into the causes that led to the complete breakdown of tele-communications services to South India and Gujarat on the 27th/28th June, 1970; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No such demand has been received by the Department.

(b) Does not therefore arise. I may however, add that the interruptions of circuits were due to causes normal to the season from time to time.

Reconstitution of Press Council

736. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the President of the Federation of working Journalists gave some

suggestions to Government in the matter of strict adherence to the procedure laid down in the amended Press Council Act for reconstitution of the Press Council; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: (a) and (b). Representations from the various press associations including the Federation of working Journalists were received by Government in the matter of composition of the Press Council. But, according to the amended Press Council Act, it is the Press Council which is empowered to notify the associations from whom panel of names for nomination as members of the Press Council are to be invited. Selection of members of the Press Council is done by the Nominating Committee consisting of the chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Chief Justice of India and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Government have, therefore, no hand in the reconstitution of the Press Council. This provision has been incorporated in the Act so as to ensure the independence of the Press Council.

Rise in Unemployment in Delhi

737. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether the unemployment figure for Delhi Union Territory has risen by 20 per cent ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration itself does not accept candidates through and from Employment Exchanges in Delhi and makes recruitment from the open market ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will see that all Government and other institutions and offices accept candidates only through Employment Exchanges, so that the registe-

red candidates are no more deprived of the chances and further demoralised ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Available information relates to the number of jobseekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi which has gone up from 1,16,000 as on 31-12-1968 to 1,39,000 as on 31-12-1969 i. e. by 20 per cent.

(b) No. Recruitment from open market is normally resorted to only when suitable candidates are not available with the Employment Exchanges.

(c) According to the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, all post except those which are to be filled through U.P.S.C. or by promotion/transfer, are to be notified to the Employment Exchanges. Direct recruitment is resorted to only when suitable candidates are not available with the Exchanges. Instructions to this effect have also been issued by the Delhi Administration to all its Departments.

Expenditure on Community Development Programmes during Fourth Five Year Plan

738. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state that told Government funds spent so far on Community Development programmes and how much have been earmarked for the benefit of the poor and small farmers during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): The total Government funds spent on the Community Development Programme upto 31st March, 1969 has been of the order of Rs. 592.5 crores. Details of actual expenditure incurred during 1969-70 are not available. In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, Central assistance to States is being made available in the Fourth Plan in the shape of block grants and block loans, and is not related to any

particular schematic pattern. The outlays for Community Development programme are to be provided in the State Plan Sector. No funds has been earmarked for the community Development Programme during the Fourth Plan or for the poor and small farmers. The Amount that they may be spent by the State Governments on Community Development Programme in the Fourth Plan would depend upon the priority accorded by them to this Programme.

Share of Losses by Sugar Industry

739. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the sugar industry to share the losses with it, which it, suffers on account of additional exports of sugar ;

(b) the total amount of losses born by Government so far ; and

(c) the reaction of the industry to the Government's proposal ?

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

(b) Most of the sales on Government account have been made on the basis of prices linked to the London Daily Price (LDP) during specified periods. The amount of loss will be known after the expiry of the pricing periods.

(c) In addition to bearing the loss on exports to preferential markets of U. S. A. and U. K. where the realisation is much better and the loss involved is comparatively less, the sugar industry has agreed to meet a part of the loss on the quantity being exported on Government account in the form of handling expenses which are estimated at about Rs. 30/32 per tonne,

Submission of Annual Reports by Trade Unions in West Bengal

740. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Trade Unions in West Bengal have not submitted their annual reports as required under the law;

(b) the number of trade unions in West Bengal and the number of those which have not filed their reports within the stipulated period this year;

(c) the number of those against whom action has since been taken as provided in the law; and

(d) the reasons for not taking action against defaulting unions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Central Directive Regarding Eviction of Large Number of Punjabi Peasants of Pehowa and Gulha Tehsil of Haryana and their Allotment to local Peasant

741. SHRI DINKAR DESAI :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the proposal of Haryana Government to hand over nearly 17,500 acres of land of Pehowa and Gulha tehsils to lessees who come from Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ludhiana to its original owners ;

(b) whether the Haryana Government had referred this issue to the Government for opinion ; and

(c) if so, what advice was tendered by the Central Government to Haryana Government ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act to Bring Hospitals and Medical Industry under its Purview

742. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court, Government are considering a proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act so as to bring hospitals and medical industry within its purview ;

(b) if so, whether the proposed bill will be introduced in this Session of Parliament ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The issue was discussed at the recent meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held on the 23rd and 24th July, 1970. The matter is being processed further in the light of these discussions.

Strike by E. S. I. S. Doctors

743. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that E.S.I.S. doctors went on a token strike during June, 1970;

(b) if so, what were the reasons; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to meet the demands of these E.S.I.S. doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir. But one day's token strike was observed by Insurance Medical Practitioners in Greater Bombay on the 1st July, 1970.

(b) Primarily in pursuance of their demand for increase in capitation fee.

(c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation appointed a 'One Man Committee' consisting of the Director General, Health Services to study all aspects of the working of the panel system including the rate of capitation fee payable to the Insurance Medical Practitioners. The Committee has recently submitted its report which is under the consideration of the Corporation and the State Governments.

कांग्रेस-इंडिकेट गैट्स अवे विद राइस स्कैन्डल

744. श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 13 जून, 1970 के 'मार्च आफ दि नेशन' (पृष्ठ 15) में 'कांग्रेस-इंडिकेट गैट्स अवे विद राइस स्कैन्डल' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने 'मार्च आफ दि नेशन' में दिनांक 13-6-70 के प्रकाशित समाचार को अब देखा है। वस्तुतः बात यह है कि मार्च, 1970 में कुछ शिकायतें मिली थी जिनमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों ने मध्य प्रदेश में चाबल मिलों के साथ मिलकर सलेंडर ग्रुप में बढ़िया चाबल पर लागू होने वाले मूल्यों पर मोटा

चावल खरीदा था। किस्म की जांच का कार्य अधिप्राप्ति के समय तथा गंतव्य स्टेशनों पर किया जाता है और जब गंतव्य स्टेशनों पर साक्ष्यान्नों की किस्म निदिष्टियों के अनुरूप नहीं पायी जाती है तब प्राप्तकर्ता द्वारा शिकायत दर्ज कराई जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर से भेजे गए चावल के बारे में केरल से कुछ शिकायतें दर्ज कराई गयी थीं लेकिन तमिल नाडू और पश्चिमी बंगाल में प्राप्तकर्ताओं द्वारा कोई शिकायत दर्ज नहीं कराई गयी थी। केरल की शिकायतों की जांच की गयी थी और चावल विहित निदिष्टियों में ही पाया गया था। निगम ने इस मामले की पूरी जांच का आदेश दिया है जोकि अभी हो रही है। तथापि, राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा इस मामले को दबाने, जैसा कि समाचार में दिया गया था, के बारे में सरकार को कुछ पता नहीं है।

बिल्ली टेलीविजन का प्रसारण क्षेत्र

745. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रत्येक टेलीविजन केन्द्र का प्रसारण क्षेत्र कितना होगा ;

(ख) पंजाब के उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जो दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र अथवा देश के अन्य केन्द्रों के प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आते हैं ;

(ग) इस समाचार में कितनी सच्चाई है कि टेलीविजन सैटों के लाइसेंस और परमिट उन क्षेत्रों में दिए गए हैं जो किसी भी भारतीय टेलीविजन केन्द्र के प्रसारण क्षेत्र में नहीं आते हैं तथा इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इनका अन्यथा वहां पर कोई उपयोग नहीं है, क्या ये परमिट पाकिस्तानी टेलीविजन के प्रसारणों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिए गए हैं ; और

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों के उन नगरों के नाम

क्या है जिन्हें टेलीविजन सैटों के परमिट दिए गए हैं पर जो भारतीय टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के प्रसारण क्षेत्र से बाहर है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अधि के दौरान स्थापित किए जाने वाले टेलीविजन केन्द्रों का प्रसारण क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार होगा :—

श्रीनगर	3,900 वर्ग किलोमीटर
बम्बई/पूना	16,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर
कलकत्ता	11,400 वर्ग किलोमीटर
मद्रास	10,400 वर्ग किलोमीटर
सखनऊ/कानपुर	27,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर

(ख) शून्य।

(ग) टेलीविजन सैटों के लाइसेंस कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्रों में भी दिए गए हैं जो किसी भी भारतीय टेलीविजन केन्द्र की परिधि के अन्दर नहीं आते। कानून के अन्तर्गत टेलीविजन सैटों के लाइसेंसों को देने के लिए अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता चाहे वह स्थान, जहां टेलीविजन लगाया जाना हो, किसी भी भारतीय टेलीविजन केन्द्र की परिधि के अन्दर आता हो या नहीं।

(घ) कलकत्ता, बम्बई, अमृतसर, जालंधर, गुरदासपुर, फिरोजपुर, कपूरथला, पटियाला, होशियारपुर, लुधियाना, अम्बाला, करनाल तथा शिमला।

प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता

746. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

श्री पी० विश्वम्भरन :

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

(क) क्या प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों तथा रोजगार ढूँढ़ रहे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी

भत्ता देने की कोई योजना-विचाराधीन है और क्या भत्ता कुछ लोगों को कहीं पहले ही दिया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या आश्रयहीन वृद्ध व्यक्तियों को वृद्धावस्था भत्ता देने की भा कोई योजना विचाराधीन है तथा क्या यह भत्ता ऐसे व्यक्तियों को देश में कहीं दिया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन

747. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों, सरकारी कार्यालयों, स्कूलों आदि के नाम क्या हैं जहां भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 39 (घ) में उल्लिखित 'समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन' के निर्देशन सिद्धान्त को लागू किया गया है ;

(ख) ऊपर लिखित सिद्धान्त की क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया जाता है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि इस प्रकार की जांच करने की अभी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया): (क) ऐसी कोई सूची नहीं रखी जाती है। समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन के संबंध में पुरुष तथा महिला श्रमिकों में सामान्यतः कोई भेद-भाव नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) से (घ). सामान्य मूल्य के कार्य के लिये पुरुष तथा महिला श्रमिकों के लिये समान पारिश्रमिक संबंधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अभिसमय (संख्या 100) का भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुसमर्थन किया जा चुका है। इस अभिसमय के उपबन्धों को सभी राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय नियोजक मंत्रालयों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, मजूरी निर्धारित करने वाले निकायों तथा श्रमिकों व नियोजकों के केन्द्रीय संगठनों के ध्यान में क्रियान्विति के लिये लाया गया है। इस अभिसमय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये, संबंधित अभिकरणों ने क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की अथवा वे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखते हैं, इस संबंध में सामयिक रिपोर्ट भी मांगी जाती है। यदि कहीं भेद-भाव बरता जाता हो, तो उसके दूर करने के लिये संबंधित सरकारें प्रत्येक प्रयास करती हैं।

Consumption of Fertiliser and Pesticides in Bihar During last three Years

748. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total consumption of Fertilisers and Pesticides each year during the last 3 years and the estimated production of foodgrains and other crops in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The total consumption of fertilisers (in terms of nutrients) in Bihar During 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is as follows :

	N	P	K
	Nitrogen	Phosphates	Potash
1967-68	57,520	26,080*	6,698*
1968-69†	60,000	6,000	4,020
1969-70	64,865	25,000	12,526

* These are figures of despatches to Bihar.

The consumption of various pesticides (formulated) which were distributed sold by the Agriculture Department in the State of

Bihar for the last three years is as given below :

Year	Total quantities of formulated pesticides	
	Dist	Liquid
	(in tonnes)	(in litres)
1967-68	3,579	90,592
1968-69	2,122	53,340
1969-70	1,032	61,503

These figures do not include the pesticides sold by the private agencies including cooperatives to cultivators in the State of Bihar for which details are not readily available.

The estimates of production of foodgrains and other important crops of Bihar for 1967-68 to 1969-70, as available, are given below:

(Thousand tonnes)

Crops	1967-68	1968-69*	1969-70*
Rice	4,731.6	5197.4	*
Maize	1,129.8	1019.0	*
Wheat	913.5	1259.0	*
Gram	247.0	158.8	*
Total Food grains	627.0	8849.9	*
Jute @	832.6	400.2 +	620.9
Mesta @	195.2	880.3 +	131.2
Potato	784.6	1117.1	*
Sugarcane (Gur)	403.1	591.4	*

+ Partially revised estimates.

*Final Estimates.

@ Production in thousand bales. of 180 kgs.

**Final estimates for foodgrain crops for 1969-70 are under finalization. Information available is, however, shown above.

बिहार में अकाल तथा सूखे की स्थिति

749. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के दो करोड़ लोग अकाल तथा सूखे की स्थिति से पीड़ित हैं और ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन लोगों को भुखमरी से बचाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं। बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1969 के दौरान

15,705 गांवों के 119.87 लाख जनसंख्या हथिया की असामयिक वर्षा से उत्पन्न संकट से प्रभावित हुई थी जिससे धान की फसल को फूल आने की अवस्था में और खरीफ की धान फसल को कीट आक्रमण से नुकसान पहुंचा।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के खोलने, मुफ्त सहायता प्रदान करने, सहायता कार्य खोलने और ऋण वितरित करने जैसे आवश्यक सहायता कार्य किए हैं ?

पटना में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्र

750. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में टेलीफोन के कनेक्शनों के लिए व्यक्तियों की कोई प्रतीक्षा सूची नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की अनुमति टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति ने गत बैठक में दे दी थी उनको भी अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति द्वारा गत बैठक में कितने व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने की अनुमति दी गई थी तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) शेष व्यक्तियों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मिलने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ). राजेन्द्र नगर, पटना तथा

सिटी टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में कुल 1082 अवेदकों के नाम प्रतीक्षा-सूची में थे। 2-4-1970 को हुई टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की बैठक के बाद इन सबको टेलीफोन देने के लिए मांग-पत्र जारी कर दिये गये थे। पर 829 व्यक्तियों ने मांग-पत्रों के अनुसार पैसे जमा किए। इनमें 695 व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं। शेष 134 कनेक्शन अगस्त, 1970 के अंत तक दे दिए जायेंगे। केबिलों तथा अन्य आवश्यक समानों की कमी के कारण देलंब हुआ है जिससे बचा नहीं जा सकता था।

विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारियों के लिए कामिक संघ संबन्धी अधिकार

751. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को कामिक संघ का अधिकार नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय भ्रम आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की है कि उनको ये अधिकार न दिये जायें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-बंया) : (क) से (ग). उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया था कि जैसे कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में परिभाषित है, विश्वविद्यालय 'उद्योग' नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय भ्रम आयोग ने अगस्त, 1969 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जिसमें यह सिफारिश की गई कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उद्योग की परिभाषा के क्षेत्र को इस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाय कि विश्वविद्यालयों को उसके अधीन धीरे-धीरे और एक उपयुक्त प्रतिक्रिया के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके। स्थायी भ्रम समिति ने अपनी 23 तथा 24

जुलाई, 1970 की बैठक में, अन्य बातों के साथ, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में निहित 'उद्योग' की परिभाषा में संशोधन करने के सामान्य प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श किया। इस विचार-विमर्श के प्रकाश में, इस मामले पर आगे विधिवत कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Assistance *Re* : Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in U. P.

752. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) Whether Government have taken note of the recommendation of the panel appointed by the Chief Minister of U. P., Mr. Charn Singh, to study the problems of U P's sugar industry;

(b) Whether the U. P. Government have sought the assistance of Central Government in taking over the sugar industry and managing it through a controlled corporation and

(c) Whether Government have availed of this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The report of the Three Man Committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to study the problems of the sugar industry in their state has not yet been made available to the Central Government and is still under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have made certain proposals which are under the consideration of the Central Government.

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act to Cover Education as in Industry

753. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have taken note of the recent decision of the Bombay High Court that the Head Master of a School was entitled to become a member of a labour union and contest election as he was a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(b) Whether in view of the decision, Government propose to move the Supreme Court and change the Industrial Disputes Act to cover the education activity as an industry?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). Further action on the judgement in question of the Bombay High Court is to be taken by the Railway Administration. The wider question of amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to cover educational activity also, was discussed at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held on the 23rd and 24th July, 1970. The matter will be processed further in the light of these discussions.

**Fluctuations in sugar-cane price paid to
Kisans**

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

(a) what was the total production of sugar during the last crushing season ;

(b) what were the actual prices paid to the cane-growers in the various regions ;

(c) whether any complaints have been received that the Kisans were not paid the prices fixed by the Government and that the sugar mill owners forced them in various ways to accept less;

(d) whether this will have an adverse impact on the sugar-cane crop during the current year ; and

(e) if so, the permanent steps which the Government propose to take to protect the Kisans from fluctuations in actual prices paid and not national prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 42.16 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 upto the 22nd of July, 1970.

(b) The actual price generally paid for sugarcane by sugar factories is the minimum sugarcane price fixed by Government.

(c) The State Governments of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Assam were permitted at their request to allow a reduction in the minimum price for unregistered sugarcane crushed by factories towards the end of their crushing season at the rate of 5.36 paise per quintal for every 0.1 per cent fall in recovery below 9.4 per cent. The State Governments had intimated that the growers of unregistered cane were desirous of having their cane utilized by sugar factories at the reduced prices.

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

Scheme for Export of Sugar and reduction in stock

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the export of sugar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this will in any way substantially reduce the stocks that are with the mills and the Government today ; and

(d) what other scheme Government propose to take up to reduce the stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to export the total quota of about 3.20 lakh tonnes permissible under the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, 1968. About 95,000 tonnes of this quantity representing the U. S. quota to the U. S. A. and N. P. Q. to the U. K.

is being exported under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958 and the loss will be met by the sugar industry. Another 50,000 tonnes is being exported by the State Trading Corporation of India against permission to import some scarce items. The balance quantity is being exported on Government account and the loss will be met from the Central Revenues. The Industry has, however, agreed to bear the handling expenses on this quantity.

(c) The stocks of sugar with the factories will be reduced somewhat to the extent of the quantity exported. There are no stocks of sugar with Government.

(d) Other measures taken to reduce the stocks are as under:—

(i) The State Governments have been asked to increase the scales of distribution of sugar both in urban as well as rural areas where these are low.

(ii) The monthly quotas of levy sugar to States for domestic consumption have been increased and are now being allotted to the extent required by them. The quotas allotted between the months of February and June 1970 varied between 2.33 and 2.49 lakh tonnes as against 1.59 lakh tonnes in 1968-69.

(iii) Registrations on inter-State movement of free sale sugar have been removed.

(iv) The question of constituting a buffer stock of sugar to relieve the pressure on the mills is under active consideration.

Memorandum for Amendment of Industrial disputes Act to include Medical and Pharmaceutical Salesmen and Employees as Workmen

756. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum about the inclusion of 15,000 medical and pharmaceutical salesmen

and employees (Federation of M.R.A. and I) in the category of "workmen" by amending the definition of Section 2 (S) of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government to the suggestion in this memorandum ?

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

(b) The much wider question whether the definition of 'workman', as contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, calls for any amendment was discussed at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held on the 23rd and 24th July, 1970. The matter is being processed in the light of these discussions.

मध्य प्रदेश में भिण्ड जिले में लाहर, गोहाड़,
आलमपुर और मेहगांव की टेलीफोन
लाइनों में खराबी

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड जिले में स्थित टेलीफोन केन्द्र द्वारा लाहर, गोहाड़, आलमपुर और मेहगांव की टेलीफोन लाइनों में की जा रही चिरकालिक खराबियों के संबंध में जिनसे टेलीफोनों का प्रयोग करने वालों की बड़ी कठिनाई होती है, शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त खराबियों को कब तक दूर किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

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

I. (i) लाहर सावजनिक टेलीफोन घर से भिंड तक तांबे के तार की ट्रंक लाइन को, जिसमें तांबे के तार की चोरी की संभावना रहती है, ए० सी० एस० आर० (अल्यूमीनियम) तार से बदलने

का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा लाइन को भी मजबूत बनाया जाएगा।

(ii) लाहर में 25 लाइनों का छोटा आटो एक्सचेंज लगाने की मंजूरी दी गई है।

II. (i) तांबे के तार की चोरी रोकने के लिए गोहाड़ से भिंड तक तांबे के तार की ट्रंक लाइन को ए० सी० एस० आर० तार से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ii) गोहाड़ में छोटे आटो एक्सचेंज के कार्य में सुधार किया जा रहा है।

III. आलमपुर से स्योंधा तक के फोनोकम सर्किट की अभी हाल ही में मरम्मत करके खराबियां दूर की गई हैं।

IV. तांबे के तार की चोरी के लिए मेहगांव से भिंड तक तांबे के तार की ट्रंक लाइन को ए० सी० एस० आर० तार से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) मार्च, 1972 तक।

दतिया तथा ग्वालियर के बीच सीधी
ट्रंक-काल लाइन

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले मध्य प्रदेश में दतिया नगर से ग्वालियर तक सीधी ट्रंक काल लाइन की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी और अब दतिया के लोगों की ग्वालियर ट्रंक-काल लाइन द्वारा झांसी के लिए काल बुक करनी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यह असुविधा पैदा करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और विभाग द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार

विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इस समय दतिया और ग्वालियर के मध्य सीधा ट्रंक मार्ग है तथा इसी सीधी ट्रंक लाइन से कालें भेजी जाती हैं न कि भाँसी के रास्ते ।

(ग) दूर संचार लाइनों पर कुछ बहुत जरूरी पुनर्निर्माण-कार्य चालू होने की वजह से 1969 में लगभग 5 महीने (24-7-1969) से 18-12-1969 तक) की अवधि के लिए इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच सीधा ट्रंक मार्ग बंद करना पड़ा । इस कार्य के पूर्ण हो जाने के बाद सीधा ट्रंक मार्ग पुनः चालू कर दिया था ।

**Small Farming Development Agencies
in Dhenkanal, Orissa**

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

(a) the number of districts in Orissa selected under Small Farming Development Scheme; and

(b) whether Dhenkanal District in Orissa has been selected for the purpose and if so, the financial outlay which would be incurred as a result of the scheme ?

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

(b) Yes Sir. The State Government have selected and proposed this district for such a project. The final project report is expected to be submitted by the State Government shortly. The financial outlay on the project will be subject to a transit of Rs. 150 lakhs for the remaining four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Evaluation of the Impact of Various
Media on Riot-hit Areas**

760. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had recently launched a campaign for evaluating the impact of the performance of various media like AIR and publicity organisation of national integration in collaboration with the Institute of Mass Communication in the riot-hit areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Such evaluation studies are a normal part of the functioning of various media. A proposal for a research project on the subject is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Consultation of Fertiliser Promotion
Council Jointly with Fertiliser
Industry**

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

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Fertilizer Promotion Council jointly with the Fertilizer industry in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Such a proposal is under consideration of Government.

(c) The details are being worked out.

Industry-wise Employment in States

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

(a) the State-wise and industry-wise factory employment in India during the last three years; and

(b) the share of public sector in the total employment, State-wise and industry-wise during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Information for the calendar years 1967 and 1968 only is available and is contained in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 (pages 19 to 26) of the Indian Labour Statistics, 1970 published by Labour Bureau, Department of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

Agricultural Soil Survey

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

(a) The State-wise figures of (1) total geographical area, (2) area under forest, (3) land put to non-agricultural use, (4) cultivable land, (5) net cropped area (6), cultivable waste, (7) net irrigated area, (8) area sown more than once and (9) total cropped area in acres, year-wise from 1967 to 1969; and

(b) The share of (1) net cropped area, (2) net irrigated area, and (3) area sown more than once in percent, State wise and year-wise from 1967 to 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Statistics of area under various land use classifications and irrigation are collected as part of land utilisation statistics and become available with some time lag. The latest year for which all India and state-wise data are available relate to the year 1966-67. Two statements (I and II) giving the requisite information, based on Land Utilisation statistics for 1966-67, are laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3778/70*]

For 1967-68, so far land utilisation data have been received from ten States. A statement (III) giving information in respect of these States for 1967-68 is attached.

**Alleged one-side Broadcast by A. I. R.
Re: closure of Birla Head Offices
in Calcutta**

764. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 27th March, 1970 All India Radio, New Delhi made broadcasts regarding closure of Birla Head Offices in Calcutta in Bengali, Hindi and English ;

(b) if so, a full text of the said broadcast ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the A. I. R. broadcasts contained one sided version of Birlas only ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the version of Birla Brothers and its allied concerns' Employees Union was totally blacked out by the A. I. R. ; and

(e) the names of officers who prepare the text of the broadcast ?

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) Copies of the news item as broadcast are laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3779/70*].

(c) No, Sir. All India Radio broadcast the announcement by Birla Brothers as well as the reaction of the West Bengal Government.

(d) No, Sir. The statement issued by the Co-ordination Committee of the Birla Employees and Workers Union was broadcast in the Regional News bulletin in Bengali put out at 19.50 hrs. on the same evening. Other statements when received in this regard were used on the basis of their news value.

(e) All India Radio's Editorial Staff working in shifts prepares voice-casts for broadcast as and when the news is received. It will not be in public interest to disclose the names of the officers concerned.

Government Control over Newspapers

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

(a) whether the urgent need to impose control on the price of newspapers and on the amount of space devoted by them to advertisements is felt by Government ;

(b) whether the Newspaper (Price and Pages) Act 1956 and the Daily Newspaper (Price and Pages) Order, 1960 were declared void and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the 25th September, 1961;

(c) if answers to Parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether amendment of Article 19 (2) of the Constitution to facilitate the enactment of necessary legislations in this regard is being considered by Government; 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). Government felt the need to impose control on the price of newspapers as also on the space to be devoted for advertisements in newspapers and that is why it, in acceptance of the recommendations of the Press Commission, enacted the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956 and followed it up with the daily Newspaper (Price and Page), Order 1960. But the Supreme Court declared them as unconstitutional and void.

(c) and (d). Amendment of Article 19 (2) of the Constitution is at present not feasible in because of the Supreme Court's judgment in Golak Nath's case.

**Cultivation of Cotton in Sundarbans
(West Bengal)**

766. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cotton is being cultivated in Sundarbans, West Bengal, on an increasing scale;

(b) whether cotton cultivation in South 24 Parganas in general and Sundarbans in particular may play a major role in west Bengal's agricultural economy;

(c) if so, the steps taken and the result achieved so far in statistical terms;

(d) whether any programme for large-scale cultivation of cotton in these areas has been drawn up; and

(e) 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. This is not a traditional cotton growing area; but in 1969-70 the State Government have taken up demonstration covering about 30 acres.

(b) The demonstration plots on cotton conducted during 1969-70 has been encouraging. Further trials are necessary before we can be sure that cotton cultivation may play a major role in the agricultural economy of West Bengal.

(c) During 1969-70, cotton was grown in Sundarbans on an area of 30 acres (12 hectares) spread over 300 demonstration plots of 1-10th acre (1-25th hectares) each. An yield of 2 to 4 quintals of KAPAS per acre (5 to 10 quintals of kapas per hectare) is expected from these plots.

(d) The State Government is contemplating to cover 10,000 acres (4,000 hectares) under cotton during 1970-71 for which the necessary programmes are being drawn up.

(e) The details are still being worked out by the State Government.

**Persons Registered with Employment
Exchanges in West Bengal**

767. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state

loyed since 1967; and

(a) the actual number of persons registered in the different employment exchange centres in West Bengal;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to enact legislation compelling employers to employ labours from such registered persons ?

(b) the yearly details for the last three years;

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA) (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(c) how many of them have been emp-

Statement

Number of applicants registered and placed during 1967-69 and the number remaining on Live Register at the end of each year in West Bengal.

Year	Number of registrations during the year.	Number of placements effected during the year.	Number remaining on live register at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4
1967	3,26,677	30,014	4,36,481
1968	3,18,840	28,201	4,34,423
1969	3,34,663	23,270	4,96,475

(d) No.

VAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal has been requested to furnish the necessary information.

Explosive Job Situation in West Bengal

768. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Administration of West Bengal has explained job situation in the state as explosive ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Administration could not suggest any measures to solve the problem; and

(c) whether the Union Government have any project or plan to deal with the problem satisfactorily at an early time ?

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

(c) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans of Centre and the State Government in the field of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and communication and social services such as education, health and family planning and social welfare are expected to create a large volume of employment opportunities in the country including West Bengal. In addition, special programmes such as those for small but potentially viable farmers having sub-marginal holdings, dry farming and rural works are also proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve unemployment. Moreover, the development of Calcutta Metropolitan area would also provide a very large volume of employment.

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री का वक्तव्य

राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श के साथ बनायी जा रही है।

769. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों के लिए लाइसेंस

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कम से कम 17 जिले हैं जो प्रायः सूखाग्रस्त रहते हैं किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केवल एक जिले के लिए विशेष राहत कार्यक्रम का अनुमोदन किया है ;

770. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सात चीनी मिलों को लाइसेंस देने के बारे में केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्र ने केवल तीन चीनी मिलों के लिए लाइसेंस मंजूर किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य के अन्य सूखाग्रस्त जिलों के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

(ग) सरकार द्वारा देश भर में कितने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए राहत कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नये सहकारी चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने हेतु 5 आवेदन-पत्रों के लिए सिफारिश की है और इन में से तीन सहकारी चीनी कारखाने निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर स्थापित करने के लिए अगस्त, 1969 में आशय पत्र जारी किये जा चुके हैं —

1. कायम गंज, जिला फर्रुखाबाद।

2. रसड़ा, जिला बलिया।

3. हरदुआ गंज, जिला अलीगढ़।

उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे कृषकों के लिए कृषि विकास परियोजनाओं में शुद्धि

771. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर इन जिलों में से एक है। अतिरिक्त जिलों के इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रश्न इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

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

(ग) 23 जून की जिलों के लिये, योजनायें

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री ने लिखित अथवा मौखिक रूप से सरकार से

शिकायत की है कि कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने छोटे कृषकों की संख्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिक होने की बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे कृषकों के लिए कृषि विकास सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है ?

स्वा. कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वा. और कृषि मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन और छोटे कृषकों के अधिक होने की बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह अभ्यावेदन दिया था कि 46 छोटे कृषकों के विकास अभिकरण परियोजनाओं में से 11 तथा 40 उपान्त कृषक तथा भूमिहीन कृषकों के अभिकरण सम्बन्धी परियोजनाओं में से 10 उत्तर प्रदेश को आवंटित की जायें। इन परियोजनाओं के देश के विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आवंटित करने के प्रश्न पर योजना आयोग और संघीय कृषि विभाग, दोनों में बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक विचार विमर्श किया गया। यह निर्णय किया गया था कि छोटे कृषकों और उपान्त कृषकों का अधिक संख्या होने के कारण, उत्तर प्रदेश को छोटे कृषकों के विकास अभिकरण के अन्तर्गत 4 परियोजनाएँ और उपान्त कृषक तथा भूमिहीन कृषकों के अन्तर्गत 2 परियोजनाएँ आवंटित की जायें, जबकि अन्य किसी भी राज्य को अधिक से अधिक छोटे कृषक विकास अभिकरण के अन्तर्गत 3 परियोजनाएँ और उपान्त कृषक तथा भूमिहीन कृषकों के अन्तर्गत 2 परियोजनाएँ आवंटित की जा सकती है। इस समिति ने विषय के समस्त पहलुओं पर, और विशेष कर इस बात को

ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ये दोनों योजनाएँ मार्गदर्शी प्रगति की हैं और देश के विभिन्न भागों में इनके परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है, विचार किया था।

सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए इस नियतन में वृद्धि करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

छोटे कृषकों और उपान्त कृषकों की परियोजनाओं के मौजूदा आवंटनों के विषय में आगामी वर्ष किसी समय विभिन्न राज्यों में परियोजनाओं के कार्यों के आधार पर पुनर्विचार किया जाएगा।

Losses by Super Bazaars in India

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

(a) whether it is a fact all the 101 Super Bazaars in the country are running under loss ;

(b) if so, what is the subsidy paid to these 101 Super Bazaars since their inauguration till June, 1970 ;

(c) whether Government have any plans to close down these losing Super Bazaars ; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to take to recover its advances given to these 101 Super Bazaars ?

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

(b) The amount sanctioned by the central Government as subsidy, for release to these Cooperative Department Stores through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned, is Rs. 67.39 lakhs.

(c) and (d). It is not contemplated that Cooperative Department Stores which have incurred losses should necessarily be closed

down, as efforts have to be made, in the first instance, to improve their working. Recovery of advances is effected in accordance with the terms and conditions of sanction and provisions of Cooperative law. It is, however, for the concerned State Governments and for Union Territory Administrations in consultation with the Central Government where necessary, to decide what action should be taken in the case of Cooperative Department stores incurring losses.

Increased Power of All India Radio, Trivandrum

773. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to increase the power of the Trivandrum Station of the All India Radio;

(b) whether there is any other Station in any State Capital having such low power as the Trivandrum Station; and

(c) whether Trivandrum Station is proposed to be linked with the 100 K.W. Transmitting Station at Alleppey and if so, the manner in which it is going to be linked ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. There are State Capitals having Stations of similar power as The Trivandrum Station.

(c) Yes, Sir; by telephone lines.

P. and T. Employees kept out of Jobs due to their participation in September 1968 Strike

774. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total numbers of persons still kept out of employment in the P and T Department, State-wise, in the whole of

India for participating in the 1968 September 19 token strike;

(b) the number of P and T employees in Kerala Circle against whom departmental disciplinary action viz. reduction in increment, degradation, reversion and postponement of promotions have been taken for participating in the 1968 September 19 Strike; and

(c) the number of Class III and Class IV P and T employees in Kerala Circle who have been transferred to places outside their respective divisions since September 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) : 12 in all.

Kerala (9)

4 Extra Departmental employees—orders have been issued for their appointment in the next available vacancies;

1 Dismissed from service;

2 Removed from service;

1 Temporary official for whom orders have been issued but who has not yet joined;

1 Temporary official who is not willing to re-join since he wants an unconditional reinstatement.

Delhi (3)

Three temporary officials were involved in other fraud cases which are still in the courts.

(b) The details of punishment and the number of officials on whom they were awarded is indicated below :-

(i) withholding of promotion :	2
(ii) withholding of increment :	246
(iii) Reduction to a lower stage in the time scale of pay :	93
(iv) Reversion to lower post :	

(c) 27 Class III and 7 Class IV officials.

**Dispute Between Workers and Management
Sapanhi Mica Mines**

775. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a dispute between the workers of Sapanhi Mica Mines led by Mica Labour Union (HMS) and the management is pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal over the illegal lock-out by the management; and

(b) if so, at what stage the adjudication proceedings are at present ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJI-VAYYA) : (a) A dispute between the management of Sapanhi Mica Mine and their workers, represented by Mica Labour Union, over denial by the management to pay 10% increase in wages to monthly and daily rated employees from 1st January, 1968 and refusal for payment of Profit Sharing Bonus as per payment of Bonus Act to all the employees for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 is pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad.

(b) Reference is partly heard by the Tribunal and is pending for further enquiry.

**Support Price for Paddy, Cotton and
Coarse Cereals**

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

(a) whether Government have fixed the support prices for paddy, cotton and coarse cereals ; if so, the prices fixed ;

(b) whether they are in accordance with the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission ; and

(c) whether Government have also fixed the procurement prices ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Minimum support prices for paddy and kharif coarse grains for 1970-71 season have been fixed at Rs. 46.00 and Rs. 45.00 per quintal respectively throughout the country. A statement indicating the minimum support prices for various varieties of cotton for 1969-70 cotton year is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT—3780/70]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Procurement prices for cotton are not announced by the Government of India. For paddy and kharif coars grains for 1970-71 season procurement prices will be fixed before the harvesting season (*i. e.* by October, 1970).

Report of Committee on Cow Slaughter

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government in connection with the banning of cow slaughter has submitted its report ;

(b) if not, the stage of progress of the work of the Committee ;

(c) the date of appointment of the Committee ; and

(d) the reasons of delay in the work and submission of report ?

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

(b) The Committee on Cow Protection has held 12 meetings, recorded evidence of a number of persons, received written memoranda from more than 100 persons and has also received replies to the questionnaire from all States and Union Territories. The work of the Committee is however at a stand-still, at present.

(c) 29-6-1967.

(d) The Committee could make progress towards the completion of its report owing to the withdrawal of the representatives of the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti from its work. The representative,

of the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti have been requested repeatedly to participate in the deliberations of the Committee. They have not yet done so.

Procurement of Wheat in Punjab and Haryana

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

(a) whether the procurement targets of wheat have been reached in the States of Punjab and Haryana ;

(b) the profit made by the Food Corporation of India in the year 1969-70 ; and

(c) the maximum difference in the prices of procurement and the prices of supply to various regions by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Quantities of wheat procured in Punjab and Haryana so far are 21.6 and 4.5 lakh tonnes against the targets of 25.0 and 3.5 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The accounts of the Food Corporation of India for 1969-70 have not yet been closed. The procurement and distribution of wheat by the Food Corporation for the Government of India is on a no profit, no loss basis.

(c) The procurement and Central issue prices of wheat are uniform throughout the country. For 1970-71 the procurement price is Rs. 76/- per quintal for all varieties and the issue prices are Rs. 84/- per quintal for amber coloured Mexican and other superior indigenous varieties and Rs. 78/- per quintal for red Mexican and indigenous red varieties.

Representations from All India Small and Medium Newspapers' Federation

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

(a) whether he has received any representations from All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation ;

(b) if so, the principal demands contained in the representations ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3781/70*].

Survey of Under-Ground Water Resources in West Bengal

780. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether Geological Survey of India and a special cell set up by the West Bengal Government had recently completed a survey of the underground water resources in different districts of that State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India has been carrying out systematic geo-hydrological studies in West Bengal. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of the Department of Agriculture has been carrying out deep exploratory drilling in the areas established as ground water worthy as a result of survey of Geological Survey of India. A special cell set up in West Bengal Government has been working in close collaboration with the Geological survey of India and Exploratory Tubewells Organisation.

(b) As a result of survey hitherto carried out it has been possible to demarcate areas suitable for various scales of development of groundwater resources for irrigation and other uses. Regional characteristics of the chemical quality of the water, depth zoner regarding occurrences of aquifer bodies of

water bearing formation etc. have been delimited. Areas suitable for development of large yield (heavy duty) tubewells and small yield wells have been demarcated and suitable advice has been rendered to the State Government particularly for the development of shallow and deep tubewell? development programme to be taken up by the State Government.

Strike by Textile Workers in West Bengal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile workers of West Bengal had a day's token strike in the month of June, 1970; and

(b) if so, what was the demand of the workers and the steps taken by Government to meet the same ?

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

Concession to A. I. R. Staff Artistes

782. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) whether the staff artistes of All India Radio has discussed some of their outstanding demands regarding service conditions with the Minister of State recently;

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances; and

(c) whether some more concessions have been or are being given to the staff artistes and if so, the nature of those concessions ?

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) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Demands are put forward from time to time by various sections of employees and are always considered sympathetically and on their merits.

Statement

Statement showing further Concession to Staff Artistes

1. Marger of a portion of Dearness Allowance of Staff Artistes in their fee on the analogy of Central Government servant.
2. Disbursement of monthly fee to Staff Artistes drawing fee upto Rs. 500/-p.m. on the last working day of the month.
3. Grant of extraordinary leave as admissible to temporary Government Servants.
4. Grant of 'leave not due' as admissible to contract Officers in Government of India.
5. Grant of 'leave fee' equal to the last fee drawn immediately before proceeding on earned leave in the case of a Staff Artiste who is on the scale of fee the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 300/-p.m.
6. Laying down of rules for fixation of fee of Staff Artistes on promotion/appointment from one fee scale to another at the next higher stage.
7. Release of increments to certain Staff Artistes who were struck up at a particular rate of fee for some years.

Conversion of PTI into a Corporation

783. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to convert Press Trust of India into a Corporation as recommended by the Press Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a final decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Press Trust of India is an independent news agency and the Government has no control over its working.

As stated earlier the recommendation of Press Commission in this context is under consideration of the Government.

Rehabilitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe West Pakistan Refugees in Gujarat

784. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe refugees who have come to India from West Pakistan and migrated in different parts of Gujarat State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that till now they are not rehabilitated properly ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of them are settled at Kandla Port and adjoining industrial areas ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) how many of them are properly settled in pucca house and what sort of benefits and financial help were given to them, giving full details thereof ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate these refugees who settled at Kandla Port and other parts of Gujarat State ; if so, the details thereof ; and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Offer of Chambal Tracts by Madhya Pradesh for Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

785. SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :
SHRI D. V. SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has offered the Chambal tracts for rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees ;

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

(c) Central Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). The detailed scheme, is awaited from the State Government.

Abolition of Food Zones and its Effects

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

(a) whether Government have studied the food position in the country after the abolition of the food zones ;

(b) if so, to what extent the food position has been eased as a result of abolition of the food zones ;

(c) whether there has been a rise in wheat prices in the wheat growing States like Punjab and Haryana after the abolition of food zones ; if so, to what extent there has been a rise ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab is opposing the abolition of food zones ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government have not abolished all food zones. Restrictions on the movement of rice still continue. Wheat zones have been abolished with effect from 4th April, 1970 except for the statutorily rationed areas in Maharashtra and West Bengal. It is too early to make a complete assessment of the effect of abolition of wheat zones on the food situation. However, it is observed that during the past few months following the abolition of wheat zones, the supply position of wheat and wheat products has improved.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Damage to Crops collected from Suratgarh Agricultural Farm due to fire

788. SHRI R.D. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crops collected from 300 acre land of the Suratgarh Agricultural Farm of the Central Government have been destroyed in fire in May, 1970;

(b) if so, the total quantity and value of foodgrains destroyed by fire;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into the reasons for the fire; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There were three incidents of fire at the Central State Farm, Suratgarh during May, 1970. The total damage from these fires was 115 quintals of gram and 15 quintals of bhoosa. The value of the total quantity destroyed was Rs. 11,075.00. This gram and bhoosa belonged to certain contractors and not to the Central State Farm, Suratgarh.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The enquiry revealed that the fires were caused in two cases by sparks from tractors and in the third case due to negligence of a labourer who had lighted a fire for cooking food at some distance from stocks of harvested crop. On account of a storm, a spark from this fire reached the stocks.

संचार-उपग्रह के निर्माण में आरम्भित

789. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रसारण व्यवस्था पर विदेशी तत्वों का नियंत्रण बढ़ता जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने का है कि भारत संचार उपग्रह के मामले में दूसरों पर निर्भर न रहे ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

धान की संकर किस्म

790. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संकर धान की कौन-कौन सी किस्मों का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ किया गया ; और

(ख) केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा चलाये गये अनुसंधान संस्थाओं द्वारा विकसित की गई धान की किस्मों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश में प्रारम्भ की गई संकर धान की किस्में पं० ज (आई-आर-5-114-3-1) और आई-आर-20 है ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चावल सुधार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत जो केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों के अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में चल रही है विकसित किस्मों का व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

1. जमा यह ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 टी 141 के संकरण से प्राप्त की गई है और छोटे

- आकार (115 सी० एम०) की है और माध्यम अवधि (135 दिनों) में पक जाती है। उस में अधिक उपज की क्षमता है। (6-7 टन प्रति हैक्टर) यह मोटा अन्न है और पकने के गुण-मान्य है। यथा आई० आर० 8 से 3-4 दिन पूर्व पक जाती है। इस किस्म का आविष्कार अखिल भारतीय चावल सुधार परियोजना के हैदराबाद केन्द्र में किया गया है।
2. पदमा : यह शीघ्र पकने वाली (115 दिनों में) लघु आकार (70 सी० एम) किस्म है जो टी-141 और ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 के संकरण से प्राप्त की गई है। यह किस्म ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 से एक सप्ताह पहले पकती है और इस वर्ग में इसकी अधिक उपज क्षमता (5-6 टन प्रति हैक्टर) है। इस का अन्न ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 से अच्छा होता है और इस के गुण मान्य हैं। इस किस्म का आविष्कार केन्द्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान, कटक में हुआ।
3. जगन्नाथ : टी 141 की बोनी म्यूटेंट यह एक बोनी फोटो सैलस्टिब किस्म है जो 140-170 दिनों में पक जाती है, बुवाई समय पर निर्भर करती है। यह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में, मध्य प्रदेश के दक्षिण-पूर्वी भागों में, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल में बुवाई में योग्य हैं, जहाँ विचित्र मौसमी स्थितियाँ और पानी निकास में रुकावट की स्थितियाँ मुख्य फसल मौसम में आई-आर 8 और जया की खेती के उपयोगी नहीं होती है। इसका माध्यम आकार का पतला दाना होता है और पकने के अच्छे गुणों वाला है। इस की लगभग औसत उपज 4 मेट्रिक टन प्रति हैक्टर होती है।
4. साबरमति : ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 और बासमति 370-4 के संकरण से सन्तति के रूप में यह प्राप्त हुई है। यह एक बोनी किस्म और 4 मीटरी टन प्रति हैक्टर की अधिक उत्पादन शील क्षमता रखती है। यह 110 से 120 दिन में पकती है जो बीज बीज पर निर्भर करती है और यह माध्यम आकार का पतला दाना होता है। और इसका स्वाद अच्छा होता है। कम समय में पकने के कारण यह गेहूँ, आलू और रबी की सज्जियों के साथ बहु फसली कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस की दिल्ली, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में काश्त की सिफारिश की गई है।
5. जमुना : ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 और बासमती 370 के संकरण से यह सन्तति प्राप्त हुई है। इसका लम्बा पतला दाना होता है और 106 से 110 दिनों में पक जाती है। यह बहु फसली पद्धति के लिये भी उपयोगी है। इस किस्म की दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश में काश्त करने की सिफारिश की गई है।
6. कृष्णा : यह आई० आर० 8 और ए० डी० 27 के संकरण से प्राप्त हुई है। इस की तमिलनाडु के धंजावर जिले में काश्त की सिफारिश की गई है। यह ए. डी० टी० 27 से 10 या 15 प्रतिशत अधिक उपज देती है और इस में ए० डी० टी० 27 के दाने के मान्य सब गुण हैं।
- राज्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा विशेष क्षेत्रों। परिस्थितियों के लिये विकसित चावल की सुधरी किस्मों के बारे में धीरे एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं और यथा शीघ्र भेजे जायेंगे।

राज्यों में ट्रैक्टरों की किराया-खरीद योजना

791. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या साहब, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन राज्यों में ट्रैक्टरों की किराया-खरीद योजना पहले ही आरम्भ की जा चुकी है और किन राज्यों में आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को इस योजना के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामूदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) असम, बिहार, हरियाणा, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल के राजकीय कृषि-उद्योग निगमों ने ट्रैक्टरों और अन्य कृषि औजारों की भाड़ा-त्रय योजना लागू की है। शेष राज्यों के कृषि उद्योग निगम भी योजना को यथा सम्भव शीघ्र लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार, योजना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान नहीं कर रही है। कृषि उद्योग निगमों अपनी अथवा पूँजी के अंशदान या बैंक आदि से ऋण प्राप्त करके अपने पास उपलब्ध निधि से इस योजना के लिए वित्त प्रदान करते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के इन निगमों में 49 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक हिस्से हैं।

Assistance by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Development of Assam Agriculture University during Fourth Plan

792. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has advanced money to the Assam Agricultural University for its development during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, how much money has been allocated ; and

(c) the purpose for which the money will be spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has given financial assistance to the Assam Agricultural University in accordance with the general procedure.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research paid to the Assam Agricultural University Rs. 5,45,283/- during 1969-70 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the first quarter of 1970-71 for its development. The University will be eligible for 100% assistance on selected item as per pattern of assistance applicable to Agricultural Universities subject to a ceiling on each item and an overall maximum of Rs. 2.00 crores for any State during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) A list of items on which the University is expected to spend money is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3782/70]

Survey of under-ground water Resources in States

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

(a) whether any final survey has been made of the under-ground water resources of the country, State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) how much it is available by medium irrigation and how much of it by minor irrigation State and Union territory-wise ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Precise quantitative estimates of groundwater resources available, State and Union territory-wise, have not been made. However, the Geological Survey of India and the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of the Union Department of Agriculture have been carrying out investigations to explore and locate areas suitable for large, moderate or small scale development of groundwater for irrigation. While the G.S.I. is mainly responsible for groundwater prospecting through geophysical techniques, the E. T. O. has been carrying out deep exploration through test drilling in alluvial and sedimentary formations.

Two projects for comprehensive quantitative studies have also been taken up through UNDP assistance in two limited regions covering parts of Western Rajasthan and the Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu. The project in Western Rajasthan includes three representative areas, namely, Jalore Barunda and Lathi. The assessment work in the Jalore area has been completed and is in progress in the other two areas. The assessment work in Cauvery Delta is in progress. Besides these comprehensive projects for assessment studies, rapid assessment surveys have also been carried out by the E. T. O., the G. S. I. and the private consultants of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in the areas covered the 171 groundwater development schemes so far finance by the A. R. C.

(b) All groundwater resources are capable of development through minor irrigation schemes because they are tapped by works like wells, tubewells, pumpsets etc. which individually cost less than Rs. 25 lakhs, which is the ceiling for minor irrigation (medium schemes are those which cost more than Rs. 25 lakhs but less than 5 crores each).

Difference in purchase and sale prices of Seeds By National Seeds Corporation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the seeds of foodgrains are purchased by the Seeds Corporation from the approved farmer at 90 paise per kilogram, while they are being sold to the farmers at Rs. 19.60 per bag of 6½ kilograms; and

(b) if so, the reasons for charging this huge profit ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Extra Department Branch Post Offices With Savings Bank And Payment Of Pension Facilities

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

(a) the number of Extra Department Branch Post Offices and Extra Department Sub-Post Offices which have facilities of Savings Bank and Pension payments in the country;

(b) how many of them are permanent and how many temporary; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make them permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH.) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Telephone Directory for Gujarat

796. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMARSHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1967, several new connections have been given at different places in Gujarat but no telephone Directory has been published for Gujarat Circle after 1967 except for Ahmedabad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of the Telephone Directory, people

have to perforce ask numbers from the 'Enquiry' incurring an expense of 15 paise; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in the publication of a new directory and the steps taken to expedite its publication now and the probable time by which it will be made available to the public.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The last directory was published in January, 1968 and several connections have been given since then.

(b) The new subscribers were supplied with the 1968 issue of the directory. There is, however, doubt that for any new numbers or changed numbers not listed in the directory, subscribers have to ring up the directory inquiry service incurring an expense of 0.15p. per call at places where measured rate system is in force. As the regular directory was getting delayed, supplementary directories corrected up to Feb. 1970 were brought out for Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Telegraph Divisions. Steps have been taken to print supplementary directories for the remaining three divisions viz. Rajkot, Baroda and Surat and these will be available for distribution within the next few days.

(c) The reasons for the delay in the publication of the new directory are as under.

- (i) Telephone Directory in Gujarati Language :—This directory is normally printed by the State Government Press. The publication is being badly delayed as the State Government Presses are occupied with urgent State Govt. work. The new directory is however expected to be made available by the Press within the next three months.
- (ii) Telephone directory in English :—Formerly this directory was also being printed by the State Government Press. As the Government Press is not able to take

up the work, the PMG has appointed a private printer after following the required formalities. To select a suitable printer however, it took considerable time. It is expected that the next issue will be available to the subscribers by the end of this year.

Exports Of Skins And Leather

797. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 924 on the 9th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3783/70*]

Assessment of Food Situation

798. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether Government have made a fresh assessment of food situation in the country *vis-a-vis* its import requirements of foodgrains in the wake of better crop in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to further improve the production of foodgrains in the country during the current year ?

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

been made since the last session of the Parliament. The assisment made earlier had already taken into account the expected increases in production in 1969-70 over that of 1968-69. For the year 1970, the import requirements have been worked out at about 4 million tonnes, both for meeting current consumption needs and for adding to the buffer stock.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to achieve higher and higher production of foodgrains in the country. Some of those measures are introduction of high yielding varieties ; multi-cropping programme; increased use of fertilisers ; large-scale and integrated pest control measures ; improvement of irrigation facilities supply of better seeds, agricultural implements and credit to the farmers ; grant of incentives for better production and schemes of soil conservation and land reclamation.

Anti Indian Propaganda on Radio Pakistan

799. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased so state ;

(a) whether it is fact that Pakistan has recently intensified their anti-Indian propaganda on the Radio Pakistan on the recent communal disturbances in India and certain other issues; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter such propaganda released by Pakistan ?

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) Such propaganda is countered by giving true facts in news bulletins and in special commentaries broadcast in the Home and the External Services.

Submission of Return of Land Holdings In West Bengal

800. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a General order has been issued by the Government of West Bengal requiring all landholders to submit a return of their landholdings in a prescribed form No. 10 by the 31st July, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-submission of such return is a punitive offence;

(c) if so, the object of such order; and

(d) whether the State Administration have been informed by any source that such order devolves much hardships on the people at large and corruption in the Administrative circle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Section 23 B of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act 1955 as amended in 1969 provides for re-assessment of land revenue, giving complete exemption to very small holders, concessional rate of revenue for other small holders and a higher rate of land revenue for medium and substantial land holders. The land holders were required to submit returns regarding the extent of land held by them within a specified date with a view to imposing the revised rates of land revenue.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The provision for a penalty for non-submission of the return within the specified period was necessary because it was apprehended that in absence of such provision the middle and substantial land holders who would be required to pay land revenue at a higher rate, may fail or omit to submit the return with a view to avoiding payment of enhanced rate of land revenue.

(d) The scheme for a progressive rate of land revenue depending upon the extent of land held by a person and therefore the capacity to pay is intended to remove hardships on the people at large by relieving burden on the small landholders, although it may mean a slightly higher rate of land revenue for large holders.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

KILLING OF FOUR HARIJANS IN TAMDI VILLAGE IN SAMBALPUR DISTRICT ORISSA

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up the Call Attention Notice. Shri S. M. Joshi.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : On a point of order, Sir. Before you admitted this Call Attention Notice, may I know whether you ascertained that these Harijans were killed simply because they were Harijans or they were sub-humans or animals. Otherwise, this Call Attention Notice should not be discussed at all. (Interruption) Were these people killed simply because they were Harijans or they were a class of sub-human beings and animals ? Otherwise this calling attention motion should not be discussed. That is my point.

MR. SPEAKER : At my best discretion I thought it should come. 16 members have written about it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह है ही नहीं इस में जो वह कह रहे हैं। इस में तो यह है कि जो मारे गए हैं वह हरिजन हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : In such cases we refer it to the Government first and know their views.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Unless it is ascertained, it should not be discussed because from time to time this sort of questions come up in Parliament.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : This is a very important question. The whole country is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : I quite agree. I appreciate your point. There are a number of news items which turn out to be wrong later on. In this case I made it sure.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

How can we ascertain from the State Government ? It is for the Government of India to tell us and the truth will come out. Such matters should be discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : We ascertain it from the various sources. In spite of that sometimes such news turns out to be wrong. A number of persons have given the call attention. It is only proper that the whole position is cleared in the House.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :

“उड़ीसा के सम्बलपुर जिले के तमदी गांव में चार हरिजनों की हत्या का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : According to information received from the State Government, on July 18, 1970 a group of about of 40 to 50 fishermen raided a house in village Tandi in district Sambalpur, Orissa. They brutally assaulted four of the inmates and after putting them in the house, set fire to it. There had been some dispute between the assailants and the deceased persons over fishing rights in the village and on the day preceeding the incidents one of the assailants had been assaulted by some of the deceased persons. The deceased persons were Harijans and the assailants are also reported to be members of a scheduled caste. The police have registered a case against the assailants and nine of the thirteen persons named as accused in the first information report have been arrested. The S.P. visited the village and additional police has been stationed in the village to prevent any recurrence of violence. Investigations are in progress and are being supervised by the Addl. S-P.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मेरे कालिग अटेंशन पर आक्षेप किया गया तो मुझे तो आश्चर्य हुआ क्यों कि हरिजनों के बारे में हमारे देश में महात्मा गांधी ने तकरीबन 100 साल पहले से हम लोगों को अटेंशन देने के लिए कहा था, इसलिए मैं काल अटेंशन दे रहा हूं। अब पूरे अपने देश में हरिजनों के साथ जो व्यवहार होता है उस को लेकर लोग नाराज हैं, हरिजन लोग नाराज है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर गलत है तो उस की यहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए। चर्चा क्यों बन्द करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिए, वह तो बात हो गई। वह तो मैं ने कह दिया।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : वही मैं बता रहा हूं। सदियों से लोगों के ऊपर जो जुल्म होता है और एक जाति के खिलाफ होता है तो उस को अगर हम ठीक नहीं करेंगे और मादनारिटी को मेजरटी बनने का मौका कभी मिलेगा नहीं, फिर हमारी यह डेमांडेसी, हमारा यह लोकतंत्र कैसा है? कम से कम यहां चर्चा हो। इस में दिया है कि दे आर रिपोर्टेंड टु बी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट। गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि यह रिपोर्ट है। गवर्नमेंट को कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ... यहां जो प्रेस रिपोर्ट आई उस को पढ़ कर मैं ने यह दिया था। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने 28 तारीख को यह दिया है.....

"Over 200 caste Hindus armed with guns, spears and other weapons came in trucks and looted the property of Harijans. They poured petrol on their hutements and set them on fire. Even goats, sheep, bullocks and cows were roasted alive".

(SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame).

उस के बाद यह लिखते हैं कि

"Harijans alleged that the Police was giving protection to caste Hindus who

were supporters of the MLA of that area.

The Police moved into action only after Mr. Das visited the village yesterday seven days after the incident."

जो कि मिनिस्टर है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के—

"8 persons have been arrested".

यह हरिजन मिनिस्टर हैं यह वहां गए और यहां कहा जाता है कि जो एस० पी० है वह अब वहां जा कर उस को तहकीकात कर रहे हैं। मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि चाहे वह हरिजन हो कोई भी हों, चार घादमियों को जिस तरह से जलाया जाता है वहां उस की जांच करने के लिए पुलिस वाले क्या सात दिन के बाद पहुंचे हैं और वह भी तब जब एक हरिजन मिनिस्टर को वहां हप ले गए और बताया कि हमारे ऊपर यह अन्याय होता है, तब वहां जा कर यह जांच वह करते हैं तो यह ऐसी स्थिति है।

हम लोग यहां बोलते हैं और हम लोगों की खुशनसीबी से वहां तो स्वतंत्र पार्टी की हुकूमत है जो कि लोकतंत्र के लिए चिल्लाते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... यानी हम सब लोक तंत्र वालों की है तो लोक तंत्र की हुकूमत और वहां ला एंड आर्डर का यह हाल है कि सात दिन के बाद पुलिस वहां पहुंचती है और वह भी जब मिनिस्टर को ले जाएंगे तब वहां पुलिस जायगी। तो यह अगर लोक तंत्र है तो यह लोकतंत्र किस काम का? वह यदि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का भी होता है तो क्या इस को हम लोक तंत्र कह दें? मैं आप के द्वारा सदन और सदन के द्वारा पूरे देश को यह बताना चाहता हूं, यह काल अटेंशन नोटिस केवल गृह मंत्री के लिए नहीं है, यह काल अटेंशन नोटिस पूरे देश के लिए है और हम बार बार कहते हैं कि लोग वायलेंस कर रहे हैं, मगर किसी जमीन पर जा कर बग्ड़ा किया तो बड़ा वायलेंस हो जाता है और

[श्री एस० एम जोशी]

हमारा घर जलाया जाता है, हमें जलाया जाता है तो वह कोई वायलेंस नहीं है ?

कुछ दिन पीछे मैं ने एक ऐसा ही कालिग अटेंशन दिया था गृह मंत्री को, दिल्ली के नजदीक ही एक जगह है वहां पर हरिजनों को काटेदार तार से घेर लिया गया और किस ने किया ? ग्राम पंचायत जो है उस ने किया । किस की है मुझे पता नहीं मगर लोकतांत्रिक है । उस ने उन को गिरफ्तार किया । मैं और हमारे मित्र डांगे साहब गृह मंत्री के पास गए और कहा कि यह कैसे हो रहा है । तो बाद में उन का पत्र आया है चीफ मिनिस्टर दस्तखत कर के क्या लिखते हैं :.....(व्यवधान)..... मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अगर इस तरह से लोगों के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार होता है और लोगों को इस तरह से सताया जाता है, मारा जाता है तो हिंसा हिंसा की बात करने का कोई अधिकार आप लोगों को नहीं है । लोग करेंगे । देखिये यहां लिखा है :

"I had requested the Chief Minister of Punjab to initiate enquiries and to take suitable action. He has written to me saying that enquires revealed that entry into the house of one Shri Ujagar Singh was blocked by barbed wire fencing under the orders of the gram panchayat with a view to stopping further encroachment on the panchayat land.

यानी इन का कहना है कि पंचायत लैंड के ऊपर यह एन्क्रोचमेंट कर रहे थे इसलिए उन को घर में हम ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया और उस के बाद लिखा है :

The barred wire fencing has since been removed.

यह क्या है ? यह कोई ला एंड आर्डर है ? हमारी मालूमात यह है कि पंचायत वालों ने कहा कि ढाई रुपये रोज में काम करो, उन्होंने कहा कि बाजार में चार रुपये रोज मिलता है

इसलिए हम नहीं करेंगे तो उन को यह सजा दी है । यह अगर लोकतंत्र है तो ऐसे लोकतंत्र के ऊपर हम लानत भेजते हैं इस इंसान को इंसान नहीं समझा जाता है । यहां लोकतंत्र की बात चलती है और वहां आदमियों को जलाया जाता है । यह सवाल उठाते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है । प्रेस वाले कहते हैं कि कास्ट हिन्दुज ने किया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां के फ्यूडल लार्ड्स जो हैं, जमींदार लोगों ने यह काम किया है और यह कास्ट हिन्दुज है, यह रिपोर्ट है । यदि यह सही नहीं है तो यह कौन लोग हैं इसका आप को पता है जिस से आप कह सकें कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों ने हरिजनों को जलाया है ?

मेरा एक सवाल यह है कि वहां पुलिस कब पट्टंची, कितने दिनों के बाद पट्टंची ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर के वहां जाने के बाद पुलिस पट्टंची ? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह रिपोर्ट सही है, सही स्थिति क्या है ? हमें प्रश्नों का जवाब मिलना चाहिये, वरना हम यह मानेंगे कि जिन लोगों ने इस संविधान को बनाया बाबासाहेब डा. अम्बेदकर जैसे लोगों ने—उस के बाद भी यदि इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं, तो हम माइनोरिटी के लोगों को इस लोकतंत्र से क्या सरोकार रह जाता है, इस तरह से लोक तंत्र नहीं चल सकता है, यह गिर जायगा ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : The facts that the hon. Member wants have already been furnished in the statement. He wants to know what led to this particular attack. The attack was brutal and it is most condemnable, and there can be no difference of opinion on that. But it was a difference between to groups of persons over fishing rights. I have said 'reported to be Scheduled Caste' because that is the report which we have got from the State Government. It is not a report from a newspaper, but it is the State Government's report. One cannot fight facts. These are facts. These are the facts that the State Government have

reported to us and I have placed all the facts that I have before the House.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : पुलिस सात दिन के बाद वहाँ पहुँची, क्या इस का कोई जवाब आप के पास है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That fact is not with me. I shall ascertain it from the State Government.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : That State Government has no business to exist. That Chief Minister has no business to function.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अगर पुलिस 7 दिन के बाद गई है—यदि यह साबित होता है कि मंत्री के वहाँ जाने के बाद गई है, तो क्या आप उन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लेने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : What action would he suggest ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Suspend him and dismiss him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I am very thankful to you for having thought it fit to admit this calling-attention-notice, because this is not an isolated incident. If it were simply an isolated incident, I am sure you would not have given your consent. The matter is of serious public concern only for this reason that this is just one of the incidents in a whole chain of such incidents which have been taking place in the last year or two. That is why everybody is alarmed and worried over it. You will remember those incidents. I do not want to go into them now. There was one which took place in Madhya Pradesh, another in U. P. where one boy went to draw water from a well and another incident took place in Tanjor district in Tamil Nadu, where a whole lot of Harijans or agriculture labourers were burnt alive. Then there was another incident in Andhra Pradesh also. Now, we have got this incident coming on the top of all that.

I may just quote from *The Statesman*

of the 27th July regarding this present incident. The report is as follows :

"Mr. Das is also understood to have submitted a report to the Chief Minister yesterday about an incident which took place on July 13 and 14 in Bahabundh village....."

—this is a different incident—

".....of Dhenkanal district in which about 20 people were injured in a clash, five of them sustaining gunshot injuries over Harijan entry into a village temple."

Over the question of temple entry, we can understand that it cannot be a case of Harijans. Fighting Harijans. Somebody else is interested. And this is in an area which we know is dominated of very strongly by old feudal interests. So, we know the people who must be doing this kind of thing. I am not prepared to believe the report that the State Government send here in order to save their skin and their responsibility in this matter.

In the same report from *The Statesman* there is a reference to the State from which you, Sir, come, where it is mentioned,—and to which I believe Shri S. M. Joshi also made a reference just now :—

"In Bhari and Jahangir villages they had been socially boycotted for the last five days in order to compel them to work on village farms at low wages. Compared to Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 a day which was the prevailing rate in the neighbouring villages, the Harijans of this village where being asked to work at Rs. 3 a day."

This is the kind of thing going on. This continuous chain of incidents certainly constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of the Harijans to which they are entitled under the Constitution. I am afraid certain State Governments which are not discharging their obligations in these matters are being allowed to go their own way. I want to warn the Minister about one thing. When this question of land reform

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

and land distribution has now come so much to the forefront, when agricultural labourers and poor peasants are trying to assert their rights there is every likelihood in the coming months of more incidents occurring—under cover of disputes over land, while really it will be a question of the cast Hindus, belonging to the upper castes, taking revenge upon poor agricultural labourers. This is an age-old social oppression and cast discrimination will get linked up with this question of economic interests, the conflict over land. So unless the Government are very careful and instruct the State Governments to take necessary action, and also take action against those State Governments which default in carrying out their obligations, these assaults of various kinds and of a barbarous nature against the Harijans are probably likely to increase now rather than diminish.

I would like to know whether in the light of all these incidents which have been brought to the notice of this house also over the last year or two, any fresh instructions have been issued by the Central Government to State Governments to see that deterrent action is taken in all such cases against those responsible. What kind of punishment is being given to them, is any punishment being given at all or is this whole matter being left entirely to the sweet will of the State Governments? Particularly those State Governments which are dominated by strong landlord and feudal interests or the interest of ex-Maharajas cannot be depended upon to make out justice to the Harijans who happen to be poor agricultural labourers and poor peasants in these areas.

Therefore, I would like to know what they are going to do to discharge the obligation of the Central Government in this matter of upholding the constitution instead of talking here about certain reports sent to them by the State Governments? Will they ask the Orissa Government to resign over this issue?

SHRI RANGA: Oh!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not? They should be dismissed.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend has referred to another incident on this ques-

tion. That came to our notice and we have asked the State Government to give us information thereon.

He raised the general question of many such incident having taken place in the last two years and the action the Central Government are specifically taking with regard to them. We are certainly as concerned as he is, perhaps even more. We have been taking various steps.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are they?

SHRI PILOO MODY: (Godhra) Forward or backward?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Part of this relates to the Department of Social Welfare who can reply to their part. Part of it relates also to the home Ministry.

Last year and the year before last, there were certain discussions in the House. Then a committee was also set up under the chairman ship of Shri Elaya Perumal. They made many suggestions. One was about strengthening the pannel provisions. That is now being processed in Government here. Apart from that, the Home Secretary has written to all the Chief Secretaries on the basis of the suggestions made by the Elaya Perumal Committee. One of the important suggestions their—it is a long note; I do not want to go into details—is that a Committee should be set up at the State level which would be a kind of co-ordination committee in which the IGP, the Harijan Welfare Department etc. would be represented.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: One committee recommends on other Committee.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So there would be proper co-ordination between the police and the Harijan Welfare authorities. Very often the complaint was that cases were not being properly proceeded with, that prosecutions were not being conducted quickly enough. Proper coordination has to be established between law and order authorities and Harijan Welfare Authorities. This was the object of this suggestion and this suggestion was passed on to the State Governments. Another suggestion was that the specific provisions of this Untouchability Act should be made a part of the syllabi of the training institutions for police officers

and other officers who have to deal with these matters. All these suggestions have been passed on, there are a number of other suggestions, and I am glad to tell the House that such Co-ordination Committees have been set up in a number of States—in Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not in Kerala and Bengal ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We have not received replies from some States. These Committees will review the action taken and review the prosecutions to see whether there have been delays, whether the Courts have taken too long etc., and the police will also try to cognizance of such acts and officers will go into the districts and themselves see what the situation is like on the spot. All these suggestions have been passed on to the State Governments.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : This is not an isolated question. I think it is more serious than we think. A few days before, in Orissa itself another incident happened as was narrated just now, and in that connection the Harijan Minister in the Orissa Cabinet issued a statement and that very statement was denied by the Government by a press note. What does this show ? This clearly shows that the Harijan Minister in the Orissa Cabinet was isolated by the other Ministers and proper action was not taken. Though 15 or 16 houses were burnt, no proper action was taken, and even relief was not given adequately. So, it clearly shows that the Orissa Ministry is not sympathetic to the grievances of the Harijans.

It is not only a question of Orissa. It is an all-India question. If you read the latest annual report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner, he has given many instances of this kind. There are nine pages in this section, and he has stated that the total number of murders and rapes were eight. In one case a girl was raped and murdered. It is a shame to all of us. Eight murders during one year, this is what is happening. And that report also mentions that the attitude of the police was objection-

able. The police were not sympathetic to the Harijans. It is clearly stated in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is submitted every year to the President through the Ministry of Social Welfare, and nothing is happening.

Even in the report in this section the title is "Cases of Harassment". When there are rapes and murders, the Scheduled Castes Commissioner gives the heading "Cases of Harassment". This is much more serious than ordinary harassment. When there are murders, houses are burnt, men are burnt alive, the Commissioner himself gives them under the heading of harassment. Untouchability is quite different from this question. This is a question of oppression, brutal murders. Such a thing did not happen on a large scale even in medieval times.

Just now the Minister told us that there was a committee recently ; they have made certain suggestions to the States and there the matter has ended. We cannot leave this matter only to the States. It is the responsibility of the Central Government also, more so under the Untouchability Act. That is why the Scheduled Castes Commissioner has to submit a report to the President every year. It is very important. That is why I suggest that the Government should immediately appoint a high power commission to go into this question only, not the general question of Harijans. There are so many questions relating to them, economic questions. For the time being, let us concentrate on this. My hon friend has said that the question of land reforms is also involved in this. It is a fact, but let us now go into the cases of murders and things like that. I should like to tell the Minister that many of them are afraid to come and say the truth in public because the attitude towards the Harijans is known. That is why they are afraid. The only way to get the truth is to appoint a high power judicial enquiry commission and that commission should go from place to place asking Harijans about their grievances.

MR. SPEAKER : For every hon. Member I have to remind that this is not an occasion for a speech. He should put only a question.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : My question is simple. In view of what I have stated and what the Scheduled Castes Commissioner himself has said, will the Government consider the appointment of a high power commission to go into this question so that the Harijans may be encouraged and the truth will be found by the commission ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think the matter is being investigated. There are various committees and there is also the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Commissioner. With reference to the suggestion of one of my hon friends, I may tell him that among the suggestions that had been forwarded to the States there is one which says that the members of the Scheduled Castes who volunteer to give information about the incidents described or offences according to the law should be afforded necessary protection. He referred to some persons who may be afraid to give information. This aspect has been touched upon. The larger question of the implementation of the untouchability Act—that is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I am grateful to you for having admitted this call attention notice. All sections of the House should condemn these inhuman atrocities which has been committed. When the hon. Minister was reading the statement received by him from the State Government he should have exercised at least some discretion in reading in between the lines. He could have taken some interest and should have told the States Government this statement will not satisfy the Members of the House ; it is serious question you will have to give full details. I am sorry that he has not taken that much of trouble. The Statement clearly says that there was some dispute between the assailants and the deceased persons over fishing rights in the village and on the day preceding the incident one of the assailants had been assaulted by some of the deceased persons. That shows that there was continuing tension due to the dispute in the village. The preceding day one of the assailants had been attacked. There should be some police station nearby and these things must have been reported to them and they should have enquired into this incident and taken action. So, he should come forward to

House with a more detailed statement. This is not one incident ; there are a number of incidents in Orissa. As one of the Ministers, Mr. Santhana Kumar Das had submitted a report, they must give fuller details. There is a controversy within the State Government itself on this issue. Mr. Santhana Kumar Das has threatened to resign on that issue. The Central Government should take these matters more seriously. Will the hon. Minister contact the State Government again and come forward with another statement giving fuller details or will the matter be investigated by the Central Government's agencies themselves ? Also, about the Co-ordinating committee which the Minister referred to, what happened to that committee in Orissa and what it is doing ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend was less than fair to me when he suggested or that the Government were not interested in the matter. As a matter of fact, after receiving this Calling Attention Notice, we tried to contact the Orissa Government yesterday; we failed to do so. We got a written report at night. We telephoned them yesterday, and in order to submit the information we tried to contact them again this morning. Unfortunately the telephone lines are out of order and we could not get them. (*Interruption*) Therefore, it is quite unfair to suggest that efforts have been lacking on our part.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : This only shows that you are treating this in a casual manner. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The answers given by the Minister show the interest shown by the Minister and the Government in this matter. But our opinion is that this kind of interest is not enough to solve such a big problem. He said that telephonic communication was out of order this morning. Oftentimes, when Harijans are burnt, and their lives and property are in danger by the action of caste Hindus, when their women are outraged, when their *cheris* are invaded and the huts with people are burnt, the communication lines go out of order; the prosecution goes out of order; the courts go out of order; the police also goes out of order. Merely keeping a statute in the book, namely, Untouchability (Removal of Disabilities) Act of 1955, is not going to solve the

problem. I am happy that he mentioned the Elayaperumal Committee report. I am having that report. I can remind the Minister that in many a case brought before the court, the prosecution has miserably failed. Mr. Elayaperumal was a Congressman; and he still continues to be a Congress man; probably he is now on the opposition side. But when he wrote this report, he was a fullfledged Congressman belonging to the ruling party. This is what his Committee has to say in para 32 of his report :

"While going through some of the judgments delivered by the various courts, the Committee discovered that some of the cases failed *inter alia* on account of the procedural lacunae and lack of interest on the part of police officials."

The Report refers to many instances. Why this incident has been brought to your notice and to the notice of the House is this. We know that the law and order problem is a State subject, but as Mr. Gupta has said, these instances repeat themselves in an unending manner, and the atrocious and inhuman treatment is being meted out day in and day out to Harijans. Only a few cases are reported in the newspapers, and many go down, because people are busy with their own problems and the affected are also very much afraid to report to the police and come to the court and give evidence against the caste Hindus. Therefore, I feel that the present incident is only symptomatic of deeper malaise and disease.

In the report referred to by the Minister there is a specific recommendation where they are not only for strengthening the Act but they themselves have said that a mere statute is not going to help it—but they have insisted on the need for a separate machinery which will have all the authority of investigation and even some semi-judicial power should be given to them. They have said that "it is in this background that the Committee is of the opinion that for the removal of social disability, there should be both social action and criminal prosecution, and hence a machinery different from the usual police *cum* court machinery for the removal of social disability should be established."

Therefore, mere reliance on the present laws and courts and such procedures will not help the Harijans. The Minister cannot say that it is only a law and order problem for the States. Under the directive principle of the Constitution, it is very much the responsibility and duty of the Central Government itself to give protection to the weaker sections, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to remove these disabilities. We celebrated the Gandhi Centenary Year, but still reports of such atrocities come. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Communication that went out of order will be restored, not only in this particular case but in all other cases and whether justice will be meted out by establishing a separate machinery as suggested by the Committee.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I said, this particular incident refers to a quarrel between two groups of persons over fishing rights. But I do not object to the wider question being raised here for this reason that this would help strength an the resistance against discrimination against Harijans and we stand for strengthening that resistance. We certainly believe that all punitive measures should be taken, but this House can help in the educative process which must supplement punitive measures if this problem is to be tackled adequately.

He referred to certain specific suggestions by the Elayaperumal Committee. Perhaps he was referring to the taluk level committees and tribunals.

SHRI SONAVANE : That report has not been discussed in this House at all.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This particular matter was taken up at meeting of the States Ministers dealing with social welfare and some of them expressed some reservations. They have been asked to give their final opinion of this particular suggestion.

On the other question he raised, in answers to Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I tried to explain some of the suggestions. I would briefly refer to one or two of them. For instances, the committee to which I referred earlier—the coordination committee should review from time to time the working

[Shri K. C. Pant]

of Untouchability Act and recommend to the State Governments, action to be taken for better enforcement of the Act. It is essential that the magistracy and the police at the district, sub-divisional and thana levels have a thorough understanding of the provisions of the Act. Also officers should try to gain first hand information about conditions in their areas. Supervisory officers should make it a point to ensure that no avoidable delay is caused in the disposal of such cases on account of any deficiencies on the part of the prosecuting staff. The State Governments may make an annual review of the prosecutions launched under the Act. Regarding the training of policemen and police officers, as I said, we should include in their syllabi special instructions on the sociological and legal aspects of untouchability. Knowledge of the provisions of the Act should be compulsory for trainees who should be tested for it. Finally, voluntary organisations working in the field should receive due encouragement and assistance from the administration in their efforts to make available to the Harijans legal and administrative remedies to remove discriminatory practices.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Before that, I want to make submission. I have written to you drawing your attention to the earthquake that has rocked Assam and certain parts of eastern India. The confidence of the people is being shattered in Assam firstly by the latest floods, secondly by the earthquake thirdly by the information of the people from East Pakistan, and fourthly by the strike of locoshed workers in Siliguri and which is spreading to Rangia. We are interested in knowing about the damages caused by the earthquake. I request you to ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will be sending it to them.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, और वह यह कि 27, 28, 29 और आज 30 तारीख को भी चार स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिये गये। पिछले

सत्र में दो अनुसूचित जातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्टों पर और वेरूमल कमेटी पर चर्चा श्रद्धा रही गई थी। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि उस को फिर शुरू किया जाये। लेकिन जो कार्य सूची हम को मिली है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : हम ने इस पर कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिये हैं। आज देश भर में तो हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो ही रहा है, लेकिन आप के सचिवालय और सरकार की तरफ से भी उन पर अत्याचार किया जाता है। आज बाखिर उस के लिये आ का क्या उत्तर होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर ही हर चीज की दवा नहीं है। इस के लिये आप मुझ से अलग से कह सकते थे। मैं विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस लिये टाइम मुकर्रर करवाने की कोशिश करूंगा, लेकिन आप इस को इस तरह से प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर के जरिये रोज मत कीजिये।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : हम ने इस के लिये स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था।

SHRI S. KUNDU : For the last two or three days we have been submitting that about 50,000 workers belonging to the All India Railwaymen's Federation have staged a demonstration and they have submitted a memorandum about the payment of interim relief. Though we have been requesting Shri Nanda to make a statement; he is not paying heed to it. You can imagine what effect it will have on thousands of workers. So, I would request you, Sir, to direct the Railway Minister to make a statement on the memorandum submitted by the railway employees belonging to the All India Railwaymen's Federation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, a calling attention notice on interim relief is pending with you. I would request you to kindly ask

Finance Minister to make a statement on the question of interim relief. It concerns lakhs of Government employees.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.41 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CODE FOR AIR BROADCASTS AND REPORT ON FILM CENSORSHIP

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Code for broadcasts on All India Radio by individuals. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3740/70.*]
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3741/70.*]

NOTIFICATION RE. PYRITES MINING INDUSTRY AND METALLIFEROUS MINES (SECOND AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2061 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1970, adding Pyrites Mining Industry to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3742/70.*]
- (2) A copy of the Metalliferous Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations,

1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 949 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1970, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—3743/70.*]

EXPORT POLICY RESOLUTION, 1970

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Export Policy Resolution 1970' (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3744/70.*]

NOTIFICATION AND RULES RE. RICE MILLING INDUSTRY, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BIHAR STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., PATNA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 553 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1970 under sub-section (4) of section 27 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3745/70.*]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 554 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1970 issued under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3746/70.*]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna for the year ended the 31st March, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3747/70].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885

SHRI SHER SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 774 in Gazette of India, dated the 8th May, 1970.
- (2) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 775 in Gazette of India, dated the 11th May, 1970.
- (3) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 903 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th June, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3748/70].

12. 43 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE MINUTES

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakihada) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to—

- (1) Hundred and twenty-third Report on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Employees' State Insurance Corporation.
- (2) Hundred and twenty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES— SUMMARY OF WORK

SECRETARY : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 1st June, 1969 to 31st May, 1970.

STATEMENT RE : SECOND STEEL PLANT IN ORISSA

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhagat.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Sir, there has been concern...

श्री शिव चंद्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया गया है। आप उस को मंजूर करें ताकि हमें प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिले और हम क्रास एग्जामिन कर सकें। इस तरह से तो एक तरफा बात हो जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हालांकि आप फैसला कर के आये हैं कि आप को कुछ कहना ही है, लेकिन इस के पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लें। इस के बारे में डिस्कशन आ रहा है। यह जो स्टेटमेंट है उस के बारे में भी आप को मौका मिलेगा। जो कुछ आप को कहना हो वह आप उस वक्त कह लें।

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : मंत्री महोदय को काल अटेंशन के जवाब में कुछ तो कहना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिग अटेंशन के बजाय डिस्कशन रख दिया गया है।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There has been concern.....

MR. SPEAKER : He can lay it on the Table.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Let it be circulated.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, it will be circulated. Laying on the Table means that it will go to every Member.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement relating to the location of second Steel Plant in Orissa.

Statement regarding Second Steel Plant in Orissa

There has been concern in the House and agitation outside in regard to the setting up of a second steel plant in Orissa. In this connection, reference has been made to certain reports prepared by consultants like Dasturco and Kuljians. The facts are that as early as 1948-49, three foreign consultants, at the instance of the Government of India, had studied possible locations for setting up steel plants. Some of the sites recommended by them in Orissa were Barekote, Sambalpur, Hirakud and Bonaigarh. On the basis of these studies, Government at that time decided to set up a steel plant at Rourkela.

2. Since then, further studies have been made and on the basis of these studies, and on careful consideration of the locational and other advantages as indicated therein, Government came to the conclusion that during the Fourth Plan steps should be taken to set up steel plants at the three sites mentioned by the Prime Minister in her statement on the 17th April, 1970, namely, in the regions of Hospot, Visakhapatnam and Salem. This does not, however, preclude either expansion of existing plants or erection of new plants at other sites. With the growing demand for steel, it will, in fact, be necessary to consider both these measures to add to the steel capacity of the country.

3. The agitation today is to set up a steel plant in Bonaigarh. This place is only about 25 miles away from Rourkela. The installed capacity of Rourkela is 1.8 million tonnes and when this is reached there will be scope to develop the plant to a capacity of nearly 4 million tonnes. The time that

will be taken to expand Rourkela, and the cost of such expansion will be less than if a new plant of similar capacity were to be set up elsewhere, even in its neighbourhood.

4. In the Rourkela steel plant itself there is a proposal to produce cold rolled grain oriented sheets which would involve an investment of Rs. 45 crores. Many proposals in the field of iron and steel put forward by the Government of Orissa have been encouraged and approved. These include further expansion of Barbil Pig Iron Works setting up of a ferro-vanadium project, setting up of a sponge iron/billet plant and an industrial complex, including production of foundry grade pig iron at Talcher.

5. A suggestion has been made that at least a feasibility study on a second steel plant in Orissa should be undertaken. I would like to make it clear that the procedure which Government have been following is, in the first instance, to study the advantages of a particular location from various points of view, such as transport facilities, proximity to raw materials, availability of water and power and the cost of development of the infra-structure in the area. It is on the basis of such preliminary studies that a decision has to be taken about a plant location. Only after such a decision is taken that a techno-economic feasibility study is undertaken for a plant.

6. Facilities available in Orissa as well as in other parts of the country for locating new steel plants are fully known to Government. In view of the constraints on our resources, both financial and technical, and in view of our decision to depend entirely on indigenous know-how, it is not possible to take up more than a limited number of steel plants at a time. In subsequent Plan periods, however, more steel plants will undoubtedly have to be set up and new locations taken into account. The Hon'ble Members and the people of Orissa may rest assured that full consideration will be given to the facilities in Orissa and in other States in the future programme of development of steel industry in the country.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANISATION LIAISON COMMITTEE**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHIN-
DE) :** Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation Resolution No. F. 10-1/65-FAIT, dated the 9th September, 1966, as subsequently amended, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said resolution".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation Resolution No. F. 10-1/65-FAIT, dated the 9th September, 1966, as subsequently amended, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.46 hrs.

**INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMEND-
MENT) BILL**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPART-
MENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
SHER SINGH) :** Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration".¹

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
How much time has been allotted for it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Two hours have been allotted but if you like we can dispose of it in 1½ hours.

SHRI SHER SINGH : It is a very innocent and simple Bill. Sir, this Bill seeks to amend section 45 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. Under this Act the Central Government can provide facilities for remitting small sums of money through the post office either by means of money orders or by postal orders. The main difference between these two forms of remittances is that while money orders can be sent for any amount not exceeding the maximum of Rs. 1,000 and they are paid at the door of the addressee, postal orders are for small fixed amounts which have to be encashed at the post office or through a bank.

In the case of money orders the Central Government has been vested with authority under the Act to fix the limit of the amount for which money orders may be issued. This limit has been fixed by the Central Government at present at Rs. 1,000. In the case of postal orders, however, it has been expressly provided in section 45 of the Act that no such order shall be issued for an amount in excess of Rs. 10.

It is felt that the existing limit up to which a postal order may be issued is very low. It has been in existence since 1935. The introduction of postal orders of higher denominations will result in some reduction in the work in the post offices without any reduction in the revenue on account of commission accruing on the service.

Secondly, with the fall in the value of the rupee and increase in the money order and postal order traffic the public are now remitting large amount and it would be in the interest of the department and also that of public convenience to issue postal orders of higher denominations. This will not in any way affect the commercial banking service as the amounts concerned are very small.

With these remarks, Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the

* Moved with the recommendations of the President.

Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-balpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that this Bill is a very simple Bill. The hon. Minister has been a little bolder and has increased the maximum amount of a Postal Order from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. As the hon. Minister observed, in 1935, the maximum value of the Postal Order was fixed at Rs. 10. Since then, the value of the rupee has gone down considerably. The value of Rs. 10 of those days will be much higher than the amount of Rs. 50 of today. Therefore, I think the maximum amount should have been higher than Rs. 50. It should have been Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 even or Rs. 500. That could have been easily provided in the Bill.

After all, what is a Postal Order? A Postal Order is equivalent to a bank draft. The banks take money and, for a certain commission, they issue bank drafts for very high amounts. The same thing can be done so far as the postal banking system is concerned. I think, there is no difference whatsoever between a bank draft of an ordinary bank and a postal order issued by the Post Office except for the fact that the Postal Orders are much more colourful than an ordinary bank draft. Although the hon. Minister has been very cautious in fixing the maximum amount at Rs 50, I think, he will lose no time in raising the maximum from Rs 50 to Rs 100 or Rs 200 or even Rs 500. We have not tabled any amendment on this apprehending that there may be some administrative difficulty and that the hon. Minister might think that an amount of Rs. 200 or so would be too much burden for him so far as the Postal Orders are concerned.

With these words, while supporting the Bill, I hope that the hon. Minister will become a little more bolder and raise the maximum at a very short future date.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर (प्रसवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है कि दो सौ रुपये तक के पोस्टल आर्डर छपने चाहियें। इसी तरह का एक एमंडमेंट श्रीलोबो प्रभु ने दिया है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि पचास

रुपये के बजाय सौ रुपये कर दिये जाने चाहिये। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने रुपये की वैल्यू जो कम हुई है, उसका जिक्र किया है। यह पता नहीं है और न ही इसका अनुमान अभी लगाया जा सकता है कि आगे रुपये की वैल्यू क्या होगी। इस वास्ते इस तरह की कोई भी सीमा इस बिल में रखना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैंने भी एक एमंडमेंट दी है जिस को समय आने पर मैं मूव करूंगा। इस एमंडमेंट में मैंने कहा है कि कोई लिमिट न रखी जाए। समय के मुताबिक सरकार रूल बना सकती है और उन में प्रेसक्राइब कर सकती है कि किस मैक्सिमम लिमिट की राशि तक पोस्टल आर्डर इशू किये जाएं। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि पचास रुपये की लिमिट आज लगा दी जाए। आप बीस, तीस, चालीस, एकास आदि तक के पोस्टल आर्डर इसके तहत छापेंगे। फिर एक एमंडमेंट है कि सौ तक के एमाउंट के छापे जायें। यह जो सीमा है, इस के बारे में आज निश्चित रूप से हम तय नहीं कर सकते हैं। जैसा समय होगा, इस सीमा को बदला जा सकता है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि गवर्नमेंट के पास पावर हों इसका फैसला करने की। समय आने पर मैं एमंडमेंट मूव करूंगा। उसके मुताबिक प्रगर कर दिया जाता है और इस क्लॉज को और प्राविसो को डिलीट कर दिया जाता है तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बिल को पेश करते वक़्त कहा है कि यह बड़ा इन्नोवेट सा बिल है। मैं मानता हूं कि वाकई में यह इन्नोवेट बिल है। लेकिन हकीकत में इतना इन्नोवेट नहीं है, जितना बताया जाता है। मैं इसका विरोध तो करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन यह दिखाना चाहता हूं और यह बताना चाहता हूं इस हाउस के जरिये मुल्क को कि बिल के पीछे डाक तार विभाग का जो नजरिया है, वह क्या है।

एक मनी आर्डर का सिस्टम भी चलता है

[श्री सूरज भान]

जिस का गरीब आदमी फायदा उठाता है। जहां तक पोस्टल आर्डर और इनशोर्ड लैटर का सम्बन्ध है, इन से अमीर आदमी और बड़ी फर्म ही फायदा उठाती हैं, बड़े आदमी ही फायदा उठाते हैं। मनी आर्डर फी को पिछली बार बढ़ा दिया गया था। मैं आपको जो सारे रेट्स हैं उनको कम्पेअर करके दिखाना चाहता हूँ। इस आपको पता चल जाएगा कि जो अमीर लोग हैं उनको ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जा रही है और गरीब आदमी जो मनी आर्डर ज्यादा तर भेजते हैं, भुगुगी भोपड़ी वाले भी भेजते हैं, उसका भार उन पर ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है और उनकी जेब ज्यादा काटी जा रही है।

इनशोर्ड लैटर में बड़े लोग सौ-सौ रुपये के नोट भेजते हैं। गरीब आदमी सौ-सौ के नोट इनशोअर करवा कर और उनकी रजिस्ट्री करवा कर नहीं भेजता है। पहले सौ रुपये का इनशोर्ड लैटर सिर्फ पचास पैसे में जा सकता है और उसके बाद हर सौ रुपये पर तीस पैसे लगते हैं। इस तरह से पांच हजार तक की लिमिट है। अब जहां तक पोस्टल आर्डर का सम्बन्ध है, आप कहते हैं कि दस रुपये के अलावा आप पचास रुपये तक के भी पोस्टल आर्डर इशू करेंगे। मुझे इस में कोई एतराज नहीं है। अब पोस्टल आर्डर भेजना सस्ता रहेगा। इसका फायदा बड़े आदमी, अमीर आदमी ही उठायेंगे और अगर उनको मनी आर्डर भेजना हुआ तो उसके बजाय ये पोस्टल आर्डर के जरिये रुपये भेजेंगे। मैं कम्पेरिजन करता हूँ। इसमें मैं गरीब को भी शामिल कर लेता हूँ। मान लें कि दो सौ रुपये इनशोर्ड लैटर के जरिये भेजे जाते हैं। अब इस पर 1 रुपया 85 पैसे खर्च होंगे जिसमें एक रुपया पांच पैसे रजिस्ट्री फी भी शामिल है। इनशोर्स की कास्ट जो है वह सिर्फ अस्सी पैसे है। अब अगर वह इसी राशि को पोस्टल आर्डर के जरिये

भेजेगा तो एक रुपया 45 पैसे खर्च होंगे जिस में रजिस्ट्री फी भी शामिल है। चालीस पैसे तो पोस्टल आर्डर की कमिशन के और एक रुपया पांच पैसे रजिस्ट्री के। लेकिन अगर इसी राशि को मनी आर्डर के जरिये भेजा जाता है तो चार रुपये में भेजा जा सकेगा। अब गरीब आदमी को पता ही नहीं है कि पोस्टल आर्डर क्या है और इनशोर्ड लैटर क्या है। अब अगर एक हजार रुपया भेजना हुआ तो इन-शोर्ड कवर में भेजने से 4 रुपये 25 पैसे लगेंगे, पोस्टल आर्डर के द्वारा भेजा जाएगा तो 3 रुपये पांच पैसे लगेंगे और अगर मनी आर्डर के जरिये यह रकम भेजी जाती है तो बीस रुपये लगेंगे।

अब जो गरीब आदमी हैं वह दो सौ रुपये से अधिक का मनी आर्डर नहीं भेजता है। पोस्टल आर्डर आप पचास रुपये तक के जारी करें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन गरीब आदमी जो दो सौ रुपये का मनी आर्डर भेजता है, उससे आप जो एम० ओ० कमिशन लेते हैं, उसको भी आप घटा दें। उसको आप पोस्टल आर्डर के रेट के बराबर कर दें। गरीब आदमी भी पोस्टल आर्डर भेज सकेगा। इसके अलावा पोस्टल आर्डर का आप गांव-गांव में प्रचार करें, वहां इसको पापुलराइज करें ताकि गांव वाले भी इसको इस्तेमाल कर सकें और फायदा उठा सकें।

आप एम्प्लायीज के जरिये यह सब काम करवाते हैं। जिन के जरिये यह सब Postal order बेचेंगे, उनकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। उनको इटेरिम रिलीफ देने की बात भी होनी चाहिये।

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT)

BILL—contd.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : When the Postal rates were raised in the 1968-69 budget, I had occasion to say that the greatest mail robbery of all times had taken place and that by an increase of 50 per cent for post-cards, 33 per cent for inlands and 25 per cent for letters, the public was made to pay too much and made to pay almost till it was bled white, and I had predicted then that this would lead to a fall in the number of letters posted. My prediction has come true, because the figures which I have obtained show that the number of letters has fallen from 92 crores to 80 crores, a fall of 13 per cent, and inland from 58 crores to 51 crores, a fall of 12 per cent.

I would like Government to consider what they are doing, how they are offending the people at a time when they should please them. The postal service is the oldest State service in the country or State enterprise in the country, and is becoming the enemy of socialism. Between Statism and socialism now there is anti-thesis when the common people are compelled to give up their right to communicate with each other. I know that Government will not be disposed to reduce the rates which they have once enhanced. But may I suggest to them that as recommended by one of their own committees, they should think in terms of surface mail for those who wish to keep in touch with each other and who have no necessity for speed? I had asked for figures from the Ministry in my question last session as to what it would mean if the surface mail was introduced at the old rates, that is, at the rates which were prevalent before they were enhanced. On that the assumption that the figures of the letters posted were the same, and only half were carried by air it was reported that the loss would be only Rs. 8 crores. I am not sure that Rs. 8 crores loss would even arise, because there would be an increase in the number of letters which will be posted, in the number of inlands which will be posted

at the lower rates, which would make up for this. There has been no computation of the gain from using surface mail, that is, the trains instead of the planes for which there is a very heavy charge of Rs. 7 crores and more. For the trains, there will be no additional charge because the vans are the same. So, I would press very strongly on Government that in view of the postal service being a service which touches the people at all times, in all places, and on all persons, they should think of this surface mail at the old rates so that the people may be able to return to their older habits of communicating with each other.

Some people think that it is rather strange that the Swatantra party should take up the cause of the common man. But I would again take up another case of the common man. We have the extra-departmental staff of the post office, namely the village postmaster and the village postman. I am glad that the village postmaster who is a part-time government employee has his allowance restored. Last year, it was reduced on the ground that he had dearness allowance paid to him by the State Governments. I had taken the matter up, and I am glad that I have a letter from the hon. Minister that they are giving Rs. 15 as a special allowance to Central Government employees and are reducing the old rate for the State employees. That is considerable relief for the postmaster. But the postman gets a very niggardly amount of something between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 in different States. This has not been increased for a number of years. I ask my hon. friends opposite to think what it means for a man to have to deliver posts daily to three or four villages at distances of five miles, sometimes at this meagre sum of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. It is not by any means only an act of socialism; it is an act of removing the injustice if you raise the salary of the extra-departmental postman to something which is inkeeping with the recent rise in prices.

There is no reason why we should differentiate only in respect of this one small service on the ground that because they are 1·8 lakhs, the total amount that will become payable will be very large.

Another act of socialism which Government could show would be as regards housing for the postal staff. In my home town, a proposal for housing started in 1962,

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Acquisition proceedings started in that year and land was acquired in 1967. But till now no proposal has been sanctioned for construction, not even for 5 per cent of the staff. Now the loss of time is a serious matter. I do hope the Minister will enquire into it as to why it was not done more expeditiously.

I would make a further suggestion. The land available is ample. You can have multi-storey construction to accommodate more than 5 per cent of the staff because they are too small a proportion and they have to pay something like 20 per cent of their salaries in rent in private houses.

These are matters of general interest, none-the-less of very important, concern to the general public. I know in the Ministry there is a Minister and Minister of State who are very keen to do their best by the department and the staff. In the Railway Ministry, an electric change took place when Shri Nanda took over, I am conscious of the improvements which have resulted in one way or another. I do hope a similar change will be evident in the P and T also. I would add that the sooner this is done the better it is for the large number of the postal staff, for the whole of the public which is in some way or other having to use the post offices and lastly, for the Government which has such strong claims to socialism.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I have got no quarrel with the amendment moved by the Minister. But I wish to take this opportunity to ventilate certain grievance of the Assam Circle. This Circle comprises Tripura, NEFA, Manipur, Nagaland and Assam. It is one of the biggest Circles. But it is most neglected by the Ministry. Up till now in this Circle, there is no construction division. It was there, but in 1967 it was abolished. I learn it has been shifted to somewhere else. In such a large area, if there is no construction division, how will the building and other works be done? Up till now it is done from Calcutta. As a result, the money sanctioned for construction in this Circle gets delayed and no work is done. I know the Minister visited Gauhati, but I did not get intimation of it. I would have said something there, but the

Minister went to Gauhati and Shillong and then flew back to Delhi.

In Gauhati alone the P and T Department spends more than Rs. 30,000 on house rent every month, when there is enough land with the P and T Department to construct a house in the very heart of the town. The Telegraph Office which is in the heart of the town is being used as a dumping ground for telegraph and telephone posts.

The PMG'S Office is in Shillong. In 1962, when there was war with China, the PMG'S Office came down to Gauhati. In times of crisis Gauhati is used as headquarters, but in times of peace they always go to Shillong. Why has not this PMG'S Office been brought down to Gauhati when that is the main centre of Assam, from where everything is controlled? This is very necessary.

The RMS Office is now in Silchar, but the railway headquarters are in Gauhati. Railway mails have to run from railway headquarters. In the last conference of Mail Guards of Assam Circle held in Dibrugarh, the employees have passed a resolution unanimously that the RMS service should be shifted from Silchar to Gauhati. I have also written to him and the PMG, Assam Circle, but no reply has come.

These are certain difficulties regarding the main communication centre of Assam, Gauhati. If you want to develop it, you have to attend to these things, and change the position that you are now taking.

Then I wish to say something about the staff position. I think Prof. Sher Singh is in the know of things because I had put some questions and he replied. In the P and T Department it takes eight or ten years for confirmation, and in some cases confirmation comes after death. The DPC does not sit and even if it sits, it does not take any decision. So, the whole of Assam Circle is in a mess. So, I want to hear from the Minister about confirmation and staff position.

As I have said, the Assam Circle comprises NEFA, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Assam. Generally people expect that for the Class IV services like peons, packers,

telephone operators etc., the local people would be employed, the Manipuris in Manipur the Assamese in Assam etc. But the practice now is to take them on an all-India basis. This practice should be abolished at least in this service and persons who belong to that circle should be appointed in the fourth category service.

Lastly, regarding corruption.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are all these things relevant to the Bill ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : This is the only opportunity. This is called a thread tag. Wheat is the price of this ? I do not know. Cannot this be procured in Assam itself ? Then again take this ordinary paper. Could they not get it in Assam ? No, they have to get it from Delhi, from Bombay. Why ? Who manages all these things ? This is not done by open tender. Even for small things like this they do like this. I request him to look into these things. How have they managed the purchase of such items as I mentioned during all these years ? How many rupees had been spent on them ? Why could not they be purchased in the Assam circle itself ? I request him to please look into these matters.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में बोलने का मौका मिला है, यह डिपार्टमेंट देहातों के लिये बहुत जरूरी है और खुशकिस्मतों से देहात का ही मेरा एक भाई इस महकमे का वजीर है, इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी कुछ दिक्कतें उन की नोटिस में लाई जायें।

पहली बात तो मैं पोस्टल आर्डर्स के बारे में ही भ्रज करना चाहता हूं। जैसा मेरे भाई सूरज भान ने कहा है—प्राय 10 रु० के बजाय उस को 50 रुपये करने जा रहे हैं, उस से सरमायेदार लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचेगा। एक भाई ने तो यह भी कहा कि यह 100 रु० होना चाहिये—उन के माथ तो एग्री करने का सबाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर

चाहता हूं कि जब आपने इस की लिमिट 10 रु० के बाजाय 50 रु० की है तो मनिआर्डर का रेट घटाने के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये। कहीं ऐसा न हो इस से हमारे पोस्टल महकमे का भट्टा ही बैठ जायें, लोग मनीआर्डर के बजाय अपना कारोबार पोस्टल आर्डर से ही करना शुरू कर दें, इस से महकमे को नुकसान होगा—इस लिये आप को इस नजरिये से भी इस पर गौर करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि आप कुछ स्टेटिस्टिक्स तैयार करायें, क्योंकि यह कोई लक्जरी की चीज नहीं है—टेलीफोन, टेलीग्राफ, टेलीविजन—ये सब चीजें देहातों के लिये उतनी जरूरी हैं जितने बड़े बड़े शहरों के लिये जरूरी हैं। आज ये चीजें एक्जेशन का मीडियम बन गई हैं। आज देहातों में पोस्टमैन का इस तरह से इन्तजार किया जाता है, जैसे एक दूल्हा दूल्हन का इन्तजार करता है, पोस्टमैन का उसी तरह से वहां बेताबी से इन्तजार किया जाता है और देहात के लिये वह एक जरूरी इन्स्टीचूशन बन गया है। पोस्टमैन को आप अच्छी तनखाहें दीजिये, जिससे उस के भ्रन्दर सविस के बारे में एफिशियेन्सी पैदा हो। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एम० पीज के दरवाजे तो रात के बजे तक उस के लिये खुले रहते हैं, राक की फर्स्ट-क्लास क्लियरेंस होती है लेकिन देहात में बँठे हुए हरिजन भाई को एक हफ्ते में एक बार चिट्ठी मिलती है। हमारे देहात का भाई नाथूला और चूला में बँठा हुआ है देश की हिराजत कर रहा है, अगर वह चिट्ठी भेजता है तो उस के घर वालों को हफ्ता इन्तजार करना पड़ता है, जब कि यहां दिल्ली या बड़े बड़े शहरों में 10-10 मिनट पर टेलीफोन या तार मिल जाते हैं, जब कि गाँव में तार को पहुंचने में हफ्ता लग जाता है। पंसा भी खर्च हुआ और वक्त पर नहीं पहुंचा। देहातों में तार को पहुंचने में दस गुना देर लग जाती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

से आपकी मारफत यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज अब नहीं चलनी चाहिये, सब कुछ दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या बड़े बड़े शहरों के लिये ही नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के बारे में हमें स्टैटिस्टिक्स दीजिये। आज यह बात नहीं है कि यहां राजकुमार रहते हैं या खुदा की कोई नई मखलूक रहती है। देहातों में भी आदमी बसते हैं, ऊत नहीं बसते हैं। जो सिलसिला आप शहरों के लिये बनाने जा रहे है, उस को देहात के लिये भी मखसूस करें।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आप को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—आप पी० सी० ओज० खोलने जा रहे हैं और आपने फंसला किया है कि 5 हजार की आबादी वाले देहातों में पी० सी० ओज० खोलेंगे। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि बिहार में पाँच हजार की आबादी के कितने गांव हैं या यू० पी० में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जिनकी आबादी पाँच हजार है, दूसरे सूबों में कितने हैं? इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पाँच हजार की आबादी के जितने भी गांव मिलकर पी० सी० ओ० खोलना चाहें, आप उन को दें। अगर रणधीर सिंह के इलाके के 10 गांव की आबादी 5 हजार बनती है और वे पी० सी० ओ० चाहते हैं तो आप उन को दें और शेर सिंह जी के इलाके के पाँच गांव मिल कर चाहते हैं तो आप उन को भी दें।

तीसरी बात—डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय—गांव में टेलीफोन के चार्ज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में अगर गाजियाबाद टेलीफोन करना है या फरीदाबाद टेलीफोन करना जो 20 मील दूर हैं तो भी 20 पैसे लगते हैं और उन को लोकल काल में गिना जाता है। जब कि गांव में अगर कोई गोहाना से बरोद टेलीफोन करना चाहे, जो डेढ़-दो मील है, वहां उस को लोकल-काल नहीं माना जाता है और उस को उसी हिसाब से देना पड़ता है। यहां पर बंठा हुआ डालमिया बिरला या टाटा बो

रुपये केका म के 20 पैसे देता है और वहां उस को पास के गांव में टेलीफोन करने का 2 रुपया देना पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि गोहाना से बरोद या रोहतक से बाहर अगर कोई टेलीफोन करना चाहे तो उस को लोकल-काल में शामिल किया जाय।

देहातों में आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेविंग बैंक खोलना चाहिये। एक गरीब हरिजन जो शराब पर अपना पैसा खर्च कर देता है, आज जब कि देहातों में थोड़ी-थोड़ी आमदनी बढ़ने लगी है, आपको चाहिये सेविंग बैंक खोल कर उसकी आमदनी को मोबिलाइज करें, जिससे उसकी स्माल सेविंग आप को मिल सके। वहां से रोहतक जा कर वह अपना खाता नहीं खोलेगा, अगर आप उस की सेविंग को लेना चाहते हैं तो आप को यह सुविधा उस को गांव में देनी होगी। पोस्टल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट्स वगैरह के लिये आप वहाँ के स्कूल टीचरों को इस काम में लगा सकते हैं और इस तरह से आप वहां अपनी बान्ध खोल सकते हैं।

क्वियरेंस के बारे में मैंने अभी अर्ज किया है—देहातों में डाक की क्वियरेंस जल्दी होनी चाहिये। मेरे इलाके के बहादुर जवान इन्तजार करते रहते हैं, महीनों में उन की चिट्ठी मिलती है, मैं इस को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। वे लोग देश के लिये मरें और उन की बीवियों को उन की चिट्ठियां महीनों में पहुंचें—यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

कुछ तनख्वाहों के पेन्डिंग केस हैं। सितम्बर-अक्टूबर में जो हड़ताल हुई थी और उस में जो लोग गिरफ्तार हुए थे—यह तो ठीक है कि उन को आपने वापस ले लिया है, लेकिन अभी भी कुछ केस पेन्डिंग हैं। अगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं उन को आप की नोटिस में ला सकता हूँ। आखिर उन लोगों ने ऐसा क्या गुनाह किया है जो उन के केस को लटका कर रखा जा रहा है।

टेलीविज़न का गांव में भी शौक हो गया है, वे लोग भी अपने यहाँ टेलीविज़न लगवाना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप टेलीविज़न को गांव में भी पहुँचाइये।

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main object of the Bill is to give more facilities and convenience to the public as well as to the department. At present we are having denomination upto Rs. 10. By this Bill they want to have it for Rs. 20, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50. At most of the post offices, especially branch post offices numbering about 1½ lakhs, even the existing denominations are not available. Therefore, firstly the existing denominations should be made available in all the post offices. If you want to increase it up to Rs. 50, why not increase it upto Rs. 100 ? It would be more convenient to the public and also to the department.

Coming to the convenience of the department, of course printing, packing, colouring, sending etc. are all there, but the people expect more efficient service from the postal department even about the existing facilities. If that is so, the satisfaction of the postal employees is a main ingredient. The post-master of a branch post office—there are more one lakh branch post offices—gets a total emolument of Rs. 53.50. It is a hard case. He has no holiday, no medical facilities, no security of service, etc. This position must be rectified.

The regular employees of the postal department have asked for enhanced wages. It is long overdue. Government has conveniently shelved it by appointing a Pay Commission. Even an ordinary employer doing some business is bound to give interim relief to the employees. The postal employees have asked for interim relief. They have demonstrated and made representations through their unions also. They must be provided interim relief immediately.

I want to give some instances to show how the telephone department is working. I have dialled from my house in South Avenue here to my home in Trivandrum, the capital of my State. I tried frantically for four days and the reply I got every day

was “line karab hai”. I am afraid the postal department is absolutely *karab*. Some weeks back I sent a telegram from Bombay airport to my office saying “Reaching evening Attending meeting”. It was a phonogram. I went there by 5 o'clock, attended the meeting and came back. But my phonogram did not reach the other end. Next day I came to Delhi. Fortunately on that day I could talk to my office and they said they did not receive the telegram I sent from Bombay airport to Trivandrum. So, the entire system should be either re-oriented or scrapped and rebuilt. There should be more efficient people with better emoluments and there should be efficient machinery. We should have postal orders of denominations up to Rs. 100 in almost all post offices, including branch offices. The employees of the postal department, including those working in the branch offices, should be given enhanced salaries and interim relief. When we contact the postal or telephone authorities they speak in a language which I cannot understand ; it is Greek or Latin to me. Since people from different parts of the country are living here, you must make arrangements to give replies in a language which is known to people all over the country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill, which is coming after so many years. It will take another 20 years for another amending Bill to come. So, it is better that they accept some of the amendments which have been given notice of by some of the hon. Members here. For instance, government can take authority to increase the value of the postal order up to any amount they may think fit.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to refer to one thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing ; Members are snatching it from me.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Recently, PMG's office has been shifted from Cuttak to Bhubaneswar. So, the staff working there are facing difficulties about staff quarters. Already there are about 400 employees working in Bhubaneswar postal

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

establishments and now with the shifting of the PMG's office the number of postal employees has increased to about 1,500. So, immediate steps should be taken to see that they are properly accommodated.

Then I share the view of Shri Lobo Prabhu that the salary of the extra departmental employees should be raised. The last time it was raised was during the Second Lok Sabha, and that too on a motion moved by me when I was in the opposition. I hope the government would take earliest opportunity to increase the emoluments of these employees as well as the village postmasters.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक के जरिये, सन् 1898 का जो ऐक्ट है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को दस रुपये तक पोस्टल आर्डर इश्यु करने की ताकत दी गई थी उसको पचास रुपये करना चाहते हैं यानी डिनामिनेशन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं जो स्कीम 1935 में चालू हुई उसके मातहत। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ किस आधार पर 50 रुपये का फैसला किया गया है? क्या 1898 के दस रुपये सन् 1970 में पचास रुपये के ही बराबर हैं? तो किस आधार पर आपने पचास रुपये का फैसला किया है? इसकी जगह पर सौ रुपये भी हो सकते हैं, दो सौ रुपये भी हो सकते हैं। मोटे तौर पर आपने क्या क्राइटेरियन अस्तित्वार किया है? रुपये की वल्यू बहुत नीचे गई है। सन् 1898 का एक रुपया आज दस रुपये के बराबर है। तो दस रुपये जो उस वक्त ये बहु मोटे तौर पर सौ रुपये के बराबर होने चाहियें। इससे आपको मनी आर्डर भेजने में, पैसा भेजने में आसानी भी होगी। छोटे डिनामिनेशन सब के सब हटा दिये जायेंगे तो आसानी होगी। लेकिन पहली बात तो यह है कि लोग पोस्टल आर्डर से कितना भेजने हैं। दस रुपये पोस्टल आर्डर से भेजेंगे तो दस पैसे तो आपका कमीशन है, फी है और उसके बाद लिफाफा लेकर उसमें बन्द करेंगे तो बीस पैसे,

और लगेंगे। इस तरह से तीस पैसे हो गए। इसलिए एक साधारण आदमी अगर दस रुपये भेजना चाहेगा तो बीस पैसे में मनी आर्डर से क्यों नहीं भेजेगा? यदि आप चाहते हैं कि पोस्टल आर्डर का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा हो और आम लोगों के लिए सुविधा हो, तो जो कमीशन है 10 पैसे का उस को आप क्यों कम नहीं करते हैं? आप उस को 2 पैसे का कर दीजिये, 5 पैसे का कर दीजिये। तब लोगों की समझ में आयेगा कि उस से उन को आसानी होगी और मनी आर्डर के मुकाबले में बचत होगी। लेकिन आप इस तह की बात कर नहीं रहे हैं।

जो लोग मनी आर्डर ज्यादा भेजते हैं उन को उस के लिये फुसंत नहीं है। महीने में एक दफा पोस्टल आर्डर खरीद लिया और लिफाफे में भर कर भेज दिया। इस से उन को तो जरूर फायदा होगा लेकिन साथ साथ साधारण लोगों को भी फायदा होना चाहिये। यह फायदा तभी हो सकता है जब आप उस का शुल्क कम करें। आज पोस्ट ऑफिस के जरिये लोगों को, आम जनता को, जो फायदा होना चाहिए उस के मुताबिक हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकार ईमानदारी से काम नहीं कर रही है। आज कदम कदम पर ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं जिन के बारे में यहां कहना शायद इर्रैलेंट मालूम हो, लेकिन लाजिमी हो जाता है कि उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान हम दिलाये।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनी आर्डर का फार्म आप ने बनाया है। पहले जो मनी आर्डर फार्म था उस को आप आँख खोल कर देखें और नये फार्म से मुकाबला करें कि कौन सा आसान है जनता के लिए। जो नया फार्म बना है उस में जिस के नाम भेजना होता है, अर्थात् पेयि का नाम नहीं रहता है नीचे। इस से कंप्यूजन होता है कि मैं ने किस को मनी आर्डर भेजा या। पहले वाले में जगह

ज्यादा रहती थी, लेकिन नये वाले में उतनी जगह नहीं होती है कम्प्यूनिकेशन के लिए ताकि साधारण जनता दो लाइन ज्यादा लिख सके। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पहले वफ्ला फार्म ज्यादा आसान था जनता के लिए।

इसी तरह से आप इंटरनेशनल लेटर को ले लीजिए। जो 'इनलैंड' लेटर बनता है वह ज्यादा आसान है जनता के इस्तेमाल के लिए वनिस्वत इंटरनेशनल लेटर के। वह बड़ा कम्बरसम हो जाता है, इनलैंड लेटर ज्यादा आसान है, मगर इस के लिए सरकार कुछ कर नहीं रही है।

आप रजिस्ट्रेशन की बात को लीजिये। अगर आप को रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना है तो एक जगह आप को तौलाना होगा कि वजन कितना है, फिर स्टेम्प लेने के लिए दूसरे काउंटर पर जाना होगा और रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए तीसरे काउंटर पर जाना होगा कलकत्ता के बड़ा बाजार पोस्ट आफिस जाने के लिए तान बड़ी बड़ी लाइनों को पार करना होगा तब जा कर कहीं दो घंटे में रजिस्ट्रेशन करा पायेंगे। लेकिन यह सरकार न जाने कैसी अन्धी है कि कहती है कि जनता की सुख सुविधा के लिये काम कर रही है, मगर आंख खोल कर देखती नहीं है कि तीन काउंटर पर जाने में जनता को कितनी तकलीफ होती है। इस तरफ उस को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से इंटरनेशनल कूपन की बात है। मैंने इंटरनेशनल कूपन्स का इस्तेमाल किया है, पोस्टल आर्डर्स का भी इस्तेमाल किया है। अक्सर हम देखते कि इंटरनेशनल कूपन्स उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। पार्लियामेंट पोस्ट आफिस में जा कर मैंने पूछा कि इंटरनेशनल कूपन्स हैं या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि हैं तो नहीं, लेकिन मंगवा देंगे। क्या इसी तरह से पोस्टल हैविट क्लोमों में ज्यादा बढ़ेगी? बहुत से प्रोफेसर लोग होते हैं जो जिला लेवेल पर और सब डिवी-

जनल लेवेल पर इंटरनेशनल कूपन्स का इस्तेमाल करते हैं मगर वह उन को ले सकें तो जरूर इस्तेमाल करेंगे, लेकिन आप की तरफ से इस के लिए उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पोस्टमैनों को यूनिफार्म वगैरह मिलती थी, बेकिन आज उन का कुछ ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है। जो यूनिफार्म का स्टेन्डर्ड पहले था, जूतों का स्टेन्डर्ड पहले था वह भी नहीं है, आज कल तो यूनिफार्म और जूने कायदे से मिलते ही नहीं हैं। आज अपने काम को करने के लिए उन को जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें वह मिलती ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि अगर देखा जाय तो हालत और भी खराब होती जा रही है।

और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। मधुबनी पोस्ट आफिस की बिल्डिंग बनने की बात थी। वहाँ पर जमीन है, और सब कुछ भी है, लेकिन मकान नहीं बन रहा है। 300-350 रु० महीने किराये पर उस के लिए मकान लिया गया है और इस तरह से बेमतलब पैसा सरकार खर्च कर रही है। लोहनारोड, अन्धरागढ़ी और लोखा हमारे क्षेत्र में हैं जहाँ के लिए टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राम की व्यवस्था संकशन हो गई है, लेकिन सरकार ने बनाया नहीं है। क्या यह सरकार जनता की सुख सुविधा के लिए काम कर रही है। अगर सरकार जनता की सुख सुविधा पर ठीक से गौर करे तो जनता को लाभ हो सकता है, लेकिन वह इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है। बिल्कुल स्टेरियोटाइप्ड, रूटीन तरीके से वह चलती है।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस विधेयक के जरिये से आम जनता को कुछ सुख पहुँचे तो जो मेरा संशोधन है कि 50 की जगह 100 कर दें उस की स्वीकार करें जैसा और सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, और जो पोस्टल आर्डर का कमीशन 10 पैसे है उस को बढ़ायें ऐसा करने पर ही उन को राहत पहुंच सकती है। आज जो भी पोस्ट आफिस खोले जाते हैं उन पर आप सिम्योरिटी

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा.]

मनी मागते हैं। मधुबनी में एक सब डिबीजन में पोस्ट आफिस की हालत बड़ी खराब है। वहाँ जो नया पोस्ट मास्टर होगा उस के लिये आप घूस का सिलसिला रखते हैं। घूस का दौर चलेगा और ब्राह्म के जरिये लोग पोस्ट मास्टर बनेंगे। आप को सी बी आई के जरिये इस की जांच करानी चाहिये कि वहाँ कितनी घूस ली जाती है। यह सब कुछ आप बन्द कीजिये और जो हमारी रोजमरा की दिक्कतें हैं उन को आँख खोल कर देखिये, तभी जनता का फायदा हो सकता है।

श्री प्र. सि. सहगल (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन पोस्ट आफिस अधिनियम, 1898 का जो था उस में सरकार ने पोस्ट आफिस के लिए यह लिमिट लगाई थी कि 10 रुपये तक का पोस्टल आर्डर ही वह बेच सकेगा। लेकिन आज हम इस विधेयक के जरिये उस को बदलना चाहते हैं और बदलना चाहिए। जो वेरियस डिनामिनेशंस के पोस्टल आर्डर बनेंगे उन में हम को देखना चाहिए कि जनता को किस से सब से ज्यादा सुख सुविधा हो सकती है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि 20 रु., 30 रु., 40 रु., 50 रु. करने से उन का फायदा होता है, तो उस को बढ़ाये और दुबारा मैं शर्ज करूंगा कि अगर आप इस को बढ़ा कर 100 रु. तक कर सकते हैं, तो जरूर बढ़ाना चाहिए। क्योंकि मेरी राय है कि इस से जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होगा। प्रिंटिंग के बारे में भी मेरा खयाल है कि जितने बड़े डिनामिनेशंस के पोस्टल आर्डर बनेंगे उतने कम पैसे उस के छापने में लगेंगे। यदि आप को ऐसा लगे कि 100 रु. डिनामिनेशन के पोस्टल आर्डर छापने से आप के खर्च में कमी होगी तो आप को जरूर उन को छापना चाहिए।

इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए तो बहुत सी बातें

हैं, लेकिन मैं इस वक्त ज्यादा न कहूंगा। यदि पोस्टल सर्विसेज पर बोलने के लिए कोई हम से कहे, यहाँ कोई डिएक्शन हो तो उस पर मैं बराबर बोल सकता हूँ क्योंकि इस में बहुत खामियाँ हैं, लेकिन जिस सीमित उद्देश्य के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में इस समय इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate that we hardly get an opportunity to discuss the affairs of the Postal Department and, therefore, you will pardon me if I do not directly go to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully agree that there is a lot to be said about the Postal Department. But let us seek another opportunity for that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to touch two or three points while speaking on the Bill. I agree with many of the hon. Members who have said that postal order should not be restricted to Rs. 50 and that it should be enhanced. I hope, the hon. Minister will examine it. As my hon. friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi said, let us not take another 20 years to enhance the limit to Rs. 200 or Rs. 500. I think, in the course of the debate on this Bill, he will accept some of the amendments.

Sir, this Act was enacted during the British times in 1898 and also the Indian Telegraph Act. When the British people enacted these statutes, they put in so many provisions which were meant to see that during the freedom struggle, all our activities were curbed. Now, the time has come to amend the statutes in a comprehensive way and not by piece-meal.

Last year, when a group of primary teachers of Lucknow sent a congratulatory message to some of the teachers here, the telegram was withheld. I raised the matter in the form of a Short Notice Question

and the matter was debated in this House. We were given a promise that this obnoxious Section 5 which gives power to a Collector or an officer to withhold a telegram on any flimsy ground will be reviewed. And we are given to understand that Government is going to bring forward a Bill. But nothing has come. According to me that Bill should have come first instead of some other Bill coming here. Sir, if you look into the various provisions of this Posts and Telegraphs Act it gives enormous power to the Government to do whatever they like. They are not at all responsible for the delay of letters and telegrams. They are not at all responsible for the misdelivery. They are not at all responsible for the wrong delivery. This Bill is completely silent on this.

How can we get a telegram within three hours which was promised here for a number of years? It is shocking to find express telegrams being delivered even after three to four days. I have filed a lot of complaints. I got sick about it. Mr. Lakhan Lal Kapoor sent three telegrams to Kishanganj. They reached after four days. Some of them were Express telegrams. Is this a Government or a chattering club? This Department should be abolished lock, stock and barrel and the people must express their anger. I want an assurance from the Government the telegram reaches the addressee within three hours, the Government must compensate—the Government must not only refund the money which may come after six months—but should give a fine for not delivering the telegram in time. You go to the Indian Airlines and you ask whether your passage from Calcutta to Bagdogra is Pucca. Don't get the confirmatory news even after three days. If you have some job somewhere and if you do not get confirmation of passage, your money is wasted by going half way to Calcutta. Sir, these people cannot help us even though we pay a lot of money for this. The Minister takes everything easy. I wish he were a little more active and dynamic.

Another thing I find particularly in Orissa. Even M. Ps. letters are just kept in the cupboard. It takes months and years to find out whether one post office is viable or not. They have made rules for backward areas. These norms are not applied. They are just kept. I have brought it to the

notice of the Minister several times but nothing is done.

One man was wrongly taken out of his job. Certain decision was taken. I brought it to the notice of the Minister, but nothing was done. All sorts of things are going on the Postal Department. I told the Minister that so far as the Bhubaneswar staff are concerned, you are doing a wrong thing. I said the strength is more than 400. But the officers said that it is 300. He did not take any action in that. Now the matter is in the Orissa Court. Who is going to pay for it? Would you take any action on it? You went there and glibly addressed on the opening function of the new building. You did not bother to invite any Member of Parliament there. This is what happens. This is something which has become unbearable.

There must be a well-defined objective that if any village has a population of 300 or 400 persons, at a distance of say one kilometres, there should be one post office.

There is the long pending demand of postal employees for quarters and not even 3 to 5 per cent of the employees have got quarters. In some places. They are in a very miserable condition, particularly the Class IV employees.

The difficulties of the extra-departmental post masters are increasing and their cases are being neglected and nothing is being done. When Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was there we raised this matter one or two times. After that it has been put completely in cold-storage. Nothing happened...

MR. DEPT-Y-SPEAKER : I know, there are many things to be said ; but let us confine ourselves to the Bill now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : All right. Thank you.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : This is a very simple Bill. But this occasion has been taken to discuss the whole thing relating to the Postal Department. And the pace has been set by one of the Members coming from the Heaven-born service, Mr. Lobo Prabhu. He set the pace and everybody else followed it. I should say that he should have set a better example in not dealing with the whole postal department while speaking on this Bill.

[Shri D. N. Tiwari]

This is a very simple amendment of a section for allowing postal order for more than Rs. 10 denomination. I know there are so many shortcomings in the Postal Department. If you begin to enumerate them, it will take not days, but weeks. I know that. The Department is suffering from many ills. But I am not going to enumerate them here.

There is one thing about the Bill which I wish to point out. Whether the denomination is Rs. 10 or Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, the department should see to it that the payments of these postal orders are made immediately and without any delay whatsoever, in each and every post office, whether it is extra-departmental post office or branch office or sub office or any office. It so happens that when some money order goes to an extra departmental office, the payment is not made for 3 or 4 or 5 days even and the poor man who has to receive the money order has to suffer because there is no money in that post office. This is what happens. If we take a postal order of Rs. 50 or Rs. 40 and send it to a village having an extra-departmental post office and if the payment is delayed then there will be more of dissatisfaction than of any benefit accruing to the person.

I have also found that this thing will replace some of the pressure on the money orders. When a money order is sent, it takes sometimes months to reach the addressee. Through this process money can be sent to the addressee within 3 or 4 days. You can take out a postal order. You can put it in a Registered cover and send it to the addressee and he will get the money there. Even if it is an extra-departmental post office he should be able to get the money. Such arrangement should be made. If you do not ensure about this, the whole benefit will go and the people will suffer more because they will have to go to the central post office to get the money there. He will have to spend more money for getting Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 and he will not be able to get the benefit through the postal order. So, I would request that steps should be taken from the date this Bill comes into force, to make arrangements for payment of these postal orders just like promissory notes on presentation, and there should be

no delay on that account. If delay is caused, then there will be more dissatisfaction than satisfaction among the people.

15.00 hrs.

The other point that I would like to mention is that even if the postal orders are sent by registered post, sometimes, it does happen that even registered letters are lost. How are we to ensure that the postal order which is sent through registered post reaches the addressee in time? We have seen that several registered letters sent from here through the Parliament House post-office got lost. Months are taken to replace those registered letters; often, they are not replaced and they are lost for ever, and the rule regarding payments for loss of registered articles is not adhered to. Nobody bothers to pay either the addressee or the sender. This loophole should be plugged so that the benefit which the hon. Minister wants to give to the people would really go to them.

Since the money order fee has gone up, the introduction of these postal orders would bring some benefit to the people who want to send only Rs. 5 or 10 or 15 by paying less. This Bill will be a boon to them. But I would request that delay should be avoided and arrangements should be made for payment of these postal orders at whichever post office they are presented, just on presentation.

श्री बी० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि पोस्टल ऑर्डर की वैल्यू की लिमिट को दस रुपये से पचस रुपये तक बढ़ाने के लिए यह एमेंडमेंट करने की कोई आवश्यकता है। आज स्थिति यह है कि पोस्ट आफिसिज का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बहुत स्लॉक और इन्डिसिप्लिन्ड है, वहाँ बराबर दिन-रात एम्बेजलमेंट और चोरी बगैरह बढ़ती जा रही है। कोई उस को देखने वाला नहीं है। मैं इस बारे में एक दो उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार के 22 जुलाई के सर्वासाइट के पेज 5 की हेडलाइन है : "मधेपुरा पोस्टल सर्विसिज

इन ए मैस"। सहरसा जिले में एक साल से दो तीन दिन तक डाक नहीं आती है, क्योंकि वहाँ के लिए मान्सी में डाक उतारी जाती है। इस का कारण शायद यह है कि रेडवे एयरिटीज और पोस्टल एयरिटीज में डिफरेंस चल रहा है। शायद वह डाक सीधे आसाम तक, आपकी स्टेट तक चली जाती है। इस को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

मैं पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में एक व्यक्तिगत उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। यह निर्णय किया गया है कि संसद के हर एक सदस्य को उस की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में टेलीफोन उपलब्ध किया जाये। मैं चाहे किसी पार्टी में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मैं एक संसद-सदस्य हूँ। लेकिन अभी तक मुझे अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में टेलीफोन नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने लिख कर दिया है कि मेरा घर एक्सचेंज आफिस से पांच मील पर है। डिपार्टमेंट के एक अफसर ने लिखा है कि वह पंद्रह मील पर है। मैं ने लिखा है कि वह गलत कहते हैं और अगर उन की बात सही हो, तो मैं संसद से रेजाइन कर सकता हूँ; मंत्री महोदय इस मामले की जांच करायें। लेकिन कोई इस को देखने वाला नहीं है।

फिर मैं ने सोचा कि इन लोगों से माया-पच्ची करना बेकार है। इस लिए मैं ने लिखा कि मुझे माधोपुर में ही टेलीफोन दिया जाये, जहाँ एक्सचेंज है और जहाँ एक दूसरे संसद-सदस्य को भी टेलीफोन दिया गया है। तीन महीने से मुझे जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं बड़ी मुश्किल में हूँ और बहुत हैरान हूँ। एक संसद-सदस्य का यह अधिकार है कि उस को अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में टेलीफोन दिया जाये। लेकिन विभाग के अफसर नहीं देते हैं और इस बारे में घाघली करते हैं। इस विभाग में इतना इन-डिसिप्लिन है। यह नहीं समझा जा सकता है कि पोस्टल आर्डर की वैल्यू दस पैसे से बढ़ा कर पचास रुपये तक करने से यह विभाग ज्यादा

एफिशेंट हो गया है। मंत्री महोदय के विभाग के अफसरों में दुनिया भर का जो करप्शन, इन-डिसिप्लिन और हार्ड-ड्रिडनेस है, उस की तरफ उन का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में एक टेलीफोन का एनटाइल्ड हूँ, लेकिन वह मुझे नहीं मिला है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद यह एक मेम्बर के प्रिविलेज का भी सवाल है। मैं आप के चेम्बर में आप से इस बारे में बात करूँगा। शायद यह मुझे अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में टेलीफोन इस लिए नहीं देते हैं कि मैं इन की पार्टी में नहीं हूँ और इन को वोट नहीं देता हूँ। इस बात का सीरियस नोट लेना चाहिये। आप मुझे इस बात की इजाजत दें कि मैं आपके सामने इस प्रश्न को उठाऊँ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद बंडल (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इंडियन पोस्ट आफिस एक्ट, 1898 की धारा 45 में संशोधन करने के लिए जा विधेयक सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। इन 72 वर्षों में देश में कितनी ही क्रान्तियाँ आई हैं और कितनी ही नई नई बातें हुई हैं। हाल ही में यहाँ पर ग्रीन-रेवोल्यूशन (हरि क्रान्ति) का सूत्रपात हुआ है और क्रान्ति के फलस्वरूप तरह तरह की सुविधायें कुछ किसानों तक पहुँच रही हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि पोस्ट आफिस की सुविधा पाँच हजार की आबादी वाले गांव तक ही सीमित न रख कर पाँच सौ तक की आबादी वाले गांव तक बढ़ानी चाहिए और दो किलोमीटर तक (रेडियस) की दूरी के भीतर यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

संचार विभाग ने देश में काफी काम किया है। उस ने दूर दूर तक गांवों में पोस्ट आफिस, छोटे छोटे डाकघर, ई० डी० पी० ओ० और पी० सी० ओ० आदि खोले हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े कामों में एक-प्राध कमी या गलती हो सकती है।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

इस विधेयक द्वारा यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि दस रुपये के पोस्टल आर्डर के साथ बीस, तीस, चालीस और पचास रुपये की डीनामिनेशन के पोस्टल आर्डर भी जारी किये जायें। जैसा कि श्री पाणिग्रही ने सुझाव दिया है, डीनामिनेशन के बारे में कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि सरकार को अधिक रकम के पोस्टल आर्डर जारी करने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए, ताकि आगे चल कर उस को कोई दूसरा संशोधन न लाना पड़े।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का बहुत आदर करता हूँ। वे बड़े विद्वान हैं। वे संसद्-सदस्यों के विचारों और सुझावों पर विचार करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन डी० जी० के कुछ स्टाफ यह नहीं चाहते कि संसद्-सदस्यों के द्वारा दिये गये छोटे छोटे सुझावों पर भी अमल किया जाये और उन के मुताबिक आम जनता को सुविधायें दी जायें। मैं केवल एक छोटे E. D. P. O. (सरायगढ़) के लिए छः साल तक लिखता रहा हूँ, लेकिन हमारे मामलों को कुछ ऐसे छोटे अफसरों के पास भेज दिया जाता है, जो संसद्-सदस्यों के सुझावों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में कोई 'लिमिटेशन' न रखा जाये तो और सरकार को पूरा अधिकार दिया जाये।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two hours had been allotted to this and we are coming to the end of it. The Bill is simple one, but many members which have spoken have gone very wide into the field. If we go on in this way, we will not be able to keep the time schedule. If you agree, we can have one minute to each member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then they should seek another opportunity of discus-

sing the working of the P. and T. department as a whole. If you agree, I will now call the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Instead of our seeking another opportunity let the Minister give us an opportunity.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाइये कि आप इस विषय पर अलग डिसकशन करवायेंगे। पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट की समस्यायें बहुत हैं और हम भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The wishes of the Members are noted. Let a proper notice come, it will be considered.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं जो पिछड़े इलाके से आते हैं और जिस पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट की पीछे बड़ी तारीफ थी और बड़ा अच्छा फक्शनिंग था पता नहीं पिछले दिनों से क्या उसमें इतनी इनएफिशियेंसी बढ़ गई है, इस लिए हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि आप हम लोगों को इस के ऊपर अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिलाएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On that you should take another opportunity to speak. You wish that this should be discussed separately has been noted.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : We quite agree with your suggestion that some opportunity should be given to the Members to discuss this Department because Members have got many things to say about the mismanagement and bad working of this Department. So far as this Bill is concerned, as there is not much to discuss, the Minister may reply.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप ने पोस्टल आर्डर का डीनामिनेशन बढ़ा दिया, जहां तक शहर का सवाल है किसी भी बड़े पोस्ट आफिस

में जाएंगे पैसा तुरन्त मिल जायगा लेकिन देहात में किसी छोटे पोस्ट आफिस में, ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस में जायें तो वहां इतना पैसा नहीं होता। वहां तो जो मनी आर्डर की लिस्ट होती है उस लिस्ट के अनुसार उस ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस को रुपया भेजा जाता है। उस के पास और ज्यादा रुपया नहीं होता। तो जब इतने रुपये के पोस्टल आर्डर अगर देहात में जाते हैं तो ब्रांच पोस्ट मास्टर उस आदमी को उस का पैसा नहीं दे सकता। ऐसी सूरत में क्या इंतजाम होगा उस को पैसा दिलाने का? मेरे नाम मान लीजिए 100 रुपये का पोस्टल आर्डर आया, मैं ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस में पहुँचा तो वह कह देगा कि मेरे पास पैसा नहीं है। फिर तो पैसा लेने वाले को, उस बेचारे को शहर भागना पड़ेगा और उस का आधा पैसा उसी में खर्च हो जायगा इधर उधर भागने में। आप के यहाँ जितने भी ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिसेज होते हैं वहाँ पर एक बैलेंस रजिस्टर होता है कि इतने रुपये बैलेंस रह सकता है। उस में स्टेशनरी भी होती है, पोस्टेज स्टैम्प, पोस्टकार्ड वगैरह भी होता है। तो जहाँ मान लीजिए 50 रुपये का बैलेंस रह सकता है वहाँ अगर वह एक पोस्टल आर्डर रख दे तो वह 50 रुपये का हो गया। फिर बाकी चीजें लोगों को पोस्टकार्ड, लिफाफे, टिकट वगैरह नहीं मिलेंगे। इसलिए पोस्ट आफिसेज जो इस प्रकार के हैं उन के बैलेंस को बढ़ाने के लिए भी आप को सोचना पड़ेगा। और देहात में जो पोस्टल आर्डर भेजेंगे उन के लिए क्या व्यवस्था होगी जिस से उन को पैसा तुरन्त मिल सके, इस के लिए आप विचार कीजिए।

श्री शेर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार इस विधेयक के संबंध में रखे हैं और मैं आप के द्वारा उन सब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सब से पहले में जो उस बिल से संबंधित बातें हैं उन के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा। श्री सूरज भान जी ने एक बात

उठाई कि मनी आर्डर्स की फीस ज्यादा है और पोस्टल आर्डर्स का कमीशन थोड़ा है, इस से गरीब आदमी को राहत नहीं मिलती। साहूकार आदमियों को फायदा पहुंचता है। इधर श्री शिव चंद्र झा ने कहा कि पोस्टल आर्डर खरीदते हैं और उसे भेजते हैं तो चिट्ठी में डालकर भेजते हैं, उस में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है क्यों कि फिर उस को लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है तो पोस्टल आर्डर महंगा पड़ता है और मनी आर्डर सस्ता पड़ता है। यह दो कांटेडिक्टरी बातें कही गईं।

श्री सूरज भान : मैं ने कैंलकुलेशन कर के दिया है।

श्री शेर सिंह : जहाँ तक मनी आर्डर का संबंध है मनी आर्डर को तो जिस के पास भेजा जाता है उस के घर जाकर पैसा देना होता है। पोस्टल आर्डर चिट्ठी से जाता है तो उस को डाकखाने से जा कर पैसा लेना पड़ता है। तो मनी आर्डर की डिलीवरी उस के घर में देनी पड़ती है और वहीं पर जा कर पैसा देना पड़ता है तो महकमे का ज्यादा खर्च उस में होता है और इस लिए उस की फीस थोड़ी ज्यादा है। वह फीस बढ़ाई भी है। लेकिन बहुत कम बढ़ाई है। सो रुपये से ऊपर कुछ फीस बढ़ाई है लेकिन सो से कम पर वही पुरानी फीस है। पोस्टल आर्डर की बात कुछ भाइयों ने कही कि पोस्टल आर्डर की 50 रुपये की हद न रखे, इसके बजाय आप इस की हद 100 रुपये कर दें। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इस विधेयक में क्यों इस बात को लाते हैं कि दस रुपये के जारी करें या 50 रुपये के जारी करें? यह इस में क्यों लिखते हैं? यह पावर आप को ले लेनी चाहिए ताकि जिस समय जैसा भी चाहें कर सकें। उस के लिए बार बार आपको यहां न आना पड़े अमेंडिंग बिल ले कर। यह संशोधन भी कुछ आया है। मैं समझता हूँ इस बात में तथ्य है। यह ठीक है, बजाय इस के कि हम बार

[श्री शेर सिंह]

बार बिल ले कर आएँ आज दस रुपये के लिए फिर पचास रुपये के लिए, फिर मांग हो और अधिक के लिये तो और बढ़ायें, सौ रुपये के लिए ले आयें, दो सौ के लिए ले आयें, इस के बजाय इसी बिल में यह शक्ति ले लें कि जिस से कभी भी डिनामिनेशन बढ़ाना चाहें तो बढ़ा सकें, ह्वासा के बजाय सौ कर सकें; दो सौ कर सकें। तो यह जो संशोधन है वह जिस समय खर्चों पर विचार होगा उस समय आएगा तो हम उस को स्वीकार करेंगे क्यों कि यह बहुत आवश्यक है और इस को मानने से लाभ है।

कुछ और प्रश्न उठाए गए जो इस से संबंधित सीधे तो नहीं थे लेकिन फिर भी वह उठाए गए। एक और बात जिस के ऊपर तिवारी जी ने कहा वह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। हम चाहते हैं कि पोस्टल आर्डर का लाभ गरीब आदमी भी उठाए और मनी आर्डर भेज कर पोस्टल आर्डर से अगर पैसा भेज सके और गांवों में वह जल्दी चहुँच सके तो उस के लिए सुविधा रहनी चाहिये गांवों के पोस्ट आफिसेज में भी कि जैसे ही वह उस को वहां पेश करे तो पैसा मिल जाय। यह प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए यह बात इन की बिल्कुल ठीक है। अभी तक यह ठीक बात है कि बड़े पोस्ट आफिसेज में इस की सुविधा है। लेकिन छोटे पोस्ट आफिसेज में, ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिसेज में हम यह सुविधा दे नहीं पाए हैं क्योंकि उन को थोड़ा पैसा रखने का अधिकार है। तो यह बात विचार करने लायक है और जरूर इस के ऊपर विचार कर के हम देखेंगे कि हम लिमिट बढ़ा सकें
...(व्यवधान).....

अब कुछ बातें जो इस बिल से संबंधित नहीं हैं लेकिन वह उठाई गई उन में एक बात जैसे एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल ब्रांच पोस्ट मास्टर्स के बारे में लोबो प्रभु ने कहा और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी उधर ध्यान दिलाया तो जैसे श्री

लोबो प्रभु ने कहा ऐडवाक इन्कीज हमने कर दी है एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल ब्रांच पोस्ट मास्टर्स के संबंध में 15 रुपये मासिक, जिस समय उन के लिए की उस समय एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल जो पोस्टमैन हैं उन के लिए भी यह इन्कीज की गई। और अब हम सोच रहे हैं कि इस के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त करें क्योंकि जो एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल लोगों के एलावेसेज वगैरह का मामला है, इस में कई दिक्कतें उन को होती है, पांच पांच, दस दस मील जाना पड़ता है, कई कई गांवों में जाना पड़ता है, उन को पैसा कम मिलता है, तो सरकार इस बात को सोच रही है और हमारा विचार है बहुत जल्दी इस पर हम एक समिति बिठाएं जो इस मामले पर विचार करे।

कुछ और बातें भी कही गई हैं। गांवों के गांवों के लिए चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जी ने विशेष रूप से कहा कि शहर के लोगों को सुविधायें ज्यादा हैं, गांवों के लोगों को सुविधायें कम हैं। हम भी सुविधायें देना चाहते हैं और ज्यादा देना चाहते हैं। जितना घाटा यह मुह-कमा पोस्टल ब्रांच में खास तौर से उठा रहा है उस से ज्यादा थोड़ा बहुत हो जाय तो भी हम महसूस करते हैं कि गांवों के अंदर कुछ सुविधायें हम और बढ़ायें। लेकिन हमारी भी कुछ सीमायें हैं जिन से हम बंधे हुए हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के लिए इजाजत दें तो हम जरूर चाहेंगे कि गांवों के लोगों को हम टेलीफोन भी ज्यादा दे सकें, ज्यादा डाकखाने भी खोल सकें, ज्यादा नुकसान हो तो नुकसान होने पर भी हम पोस्ट आफिसेज खोल सकें, इस के लिए सदन की इजाजत हो और ज्यादा पैसा हमें मिल जाय तो हम जरूर इस पर अमल करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारी इच्छा है कि हम अधिक सुविधाएँ वहां पहुँचा सकें।

स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स के सम्बन्ध में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। हाउसिंग की समस्या केवल इसी विभाग में नहीं है, सभी विभागों में है।

यह ठीक बात है कि 5 प्रतिशत लोगों को ही मकान मिल पाते हैं, बाकी लोगों को नहीं मिल पाते हैं। लेकिन इस में भी यही बात आ जाती है कि अधिक पैसा मिले तो और ज्यादा मकान बनाये जा सकते हैं। इस में हमारी कुछ सीमायें हैं, जितना पैसा हमें मिलता है उतने में ही बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा पैसा मिले तो ज्यादा क्वार्टर्स बनायें और अधिक से अधिक लोगों को यह सुविधा दे सकें।

श्री सूरज भान : अफसरों के लिए बन जाते हैं, लेकिन क्लास 3 या 4 के लिए नहीं बनते हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : जहां तक मनी आर्डरों के जाने में देर होती है या टेलीफोन समय पर नहीं मिलता है, लाइनें खराब हो जाती हैं, दूसरी गड़बड़ियां हो जाती हैं इस के लिए जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि कोई समय निश्चित किया जाय और इस सदन में इस के ऊपर विचार हो, हम इस का स्वागत करेंगे। इस के लिए कोई समय रख दीजिए और हम सब लोग इस के बारे में विचार कर लें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महकम की प्रयिष्ठा पहले काफी अच्छी थी, आज भी काफी अच्छी है, लेकिन यह ठीक है कि इस में कुछ कमियां आ रही हैं। जगह जगह से ऐसी खबरें आती हैं कि एम्बेजलमेंट हो गया है, पोस्ट मास्टर पैसा लेकर घाग जाते हैं, टेलीफोन की लाइनें खराब हो जाती हैं, कोपरवायर की चोरी होती है इन सारी कमियों के बारे में हमारे महकमें की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, अगर उन सब के बारे में हम सदन को अवगत करा सकें तो हम इस का स्वागत करेंगे।

मंडल साहब ने जो बात कही है—मुझे दुख है कि मंडल साहब को टेलीफोन क्यों नहीं मिल सका, 5 मील और 15 मील का भुगड़ा

इस में कैसे आ गया, मैं इस की जांच करवाऊंगा। ससद सदस्यों की टेलीफोन के बारे में जो जो मांगें आई हैं, हम ने उन को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन इस में एक कठिनाई जरूर रही है। जो कानून यहाँ पर पास हुआ और पार्लियामेन्टी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो लिखा है, उस में एक बात है—एरिया आफ आपरेशन किसी टेलीफोन एक्चेंज का हो तो उस के अन्दर आप टेलीफोन दे सकते हैं। इस लिए जो गांव एरिया आफ आपरेशन से बाहर होते हैं उस में कठिनाई होती है। जब तक यह फैसला न हो जाय कि एरिया आफ आपरेशन से बाहर भी टेलीफोन दे सकते हैं और उस पर जो ज्यादा खर्च आयेगा, उस को पार्लियामेन्टी अफेयर्स का महकमा या सरकार देने को तैयार हो, तब यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : जब गांव में नहीं दिया तो मैंने आप के यहां चिट्ठी दिया कि मधेपुरा एक्चेंज है, वहाँ भी मेरा घर है और दूसरे एम० पी० को वहाँ मिला हुआ है, वहाँ दे दिया जाय, लेकिन उस का भी जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कोई भी एरिया हो, जब एम० पी० मांगें तो उस को जरूर देना चाहिए।

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं इस की जांच करवाऊंगा। अगर एक्चेंज है तो जरूर मिलेगा।

एक शिकायत यह की गई कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से हमारे महकमे के अफसर रिश्वत मांगते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी अफसर में इतनी हिम्मत होगी कि वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर से रिश्वत मांगता हो।

श्री शिव चडिका प्रसाद (जमशेदपुर) : मेम्बरों से नहीं मांगते हैं, वहाँ गांव-बालों से मांगते हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : यह बड़ी सीरियस बात है। अगर आप इस का थोड़ा सा भी सुवृत्त दे सकें तो हम उस अफसर के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे। जिस ने ऐसा कहा है, किसी भी मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट से ऐसा कहा है, अगर कोई भनक या आवाज भी ऐसी आती है कि कोई अफसर किसी मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट से ऐसी उम्मीद रखता है या किसी की मारफत ऐसी कोशिश करता है, आप उस अफसर का नाम हम तक पहुँचा दें तो हम उस के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त एक्शन लेंगे।

असम के सम्बन्ध में कालिता जी ने कहा— यह ठीक है कि वह बहुत बड़ा सर्कल है, उस में तीन-चार यूनियन टैरिटरिज—नेफा, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा भी हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर पिछले दिनों हम ने काफी काम किया है। जैसे नागालैंड में पहले पोस्टल डिवीजन नहीं था, पिछले साल हम ने पोस्टल डिवीजन वहाँ चालू किया है, टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ का सब-डिवीजन खोला है। नेफा में 30-40 जगहों पर, जो बहुत दूर-दराज जगहें थीं, जंगलों और पहाड़ों में, वहाँ भी तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधा देने का प्रयत्न किया है। मेघालय में भी जहाँ बाडर लगता है, जहाँ से कंटल-लिफ्टिंग की बारदानों की खबरें नहीं पहुँच पाती थी, उन स्थानों के लिए हम योजना बना रहे हैं और ऐसा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जल्द से जल्द वहाँ पर ये सुविधायें दे सकें। इसलिए असम के लिए हम को पूरी चिन्ता है और जो कुछ भी सम्भव है, वह करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

एक शिकायत उन्होंने यह की कि छोटे मुलाजिमों की भरती वहाँ से नहीं की जाती है। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि क्लास 4 की भरती वहाँ के लोकल एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज की मारफत ही की जाती है, लेकिन यह ठीक है कि उस में बाहर के लोग भी आ सकते हैं। पिछले दिनों

में गोहाटी और शिलांग गया था, वहाँ मुझ से यह शिकायत की गई कि आप लोकल एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज से तो भरती करते हैं, लेकिन उन में बाहर के लोग भी आ जाते हैं, बिहार के लोग आ जाते हैं, बंगाल के लोग आ जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे भी उस में कम्पीट करते हैं। इस के लिए हम ने उस में एक शर्त रखी है कि जिस व्यक्ति को जिस इलाके में काम करना है। उस जगह की भाषा उस को अवश्य आनी चाहिए। जैसे किसी को मणिपुर में काम करना है, तो उसे मणिपुर की भाषा आनी चाहिए। जिस को भाषा नहीं आयेगी उस को रिक्रूट नहीं किया जायगा।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is not being followed.

SHRI SHER SINNH : It is being followed.

लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो दूसरे प्रान्तों के हैं, वहाँ कुछ दिनों से रहने लगे हैं, वहाँ की भाषा को सीख लिया है, जब वे लोग कम्पीट करते हैं तो हम उन को यह नहीं कह सकते कि आप का जन्म दूसरे राज्य में हुआ है, आप को यदि वह भाषा आती भी है, तो भी आप ने नहीं लिया जायगा, ऐसा हम नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन जिसको नागालैंड में रिक्रूट करेंगे उस को वहाँ की भाषा आनी चाहिये, उस का जन्म चाहे कहीं भी हुआ हो। वहाँ की भाषा को जानना इस लिए जरूरी है कि वहाँ के लोगों से बात करने के लिए, उन में आने जाने के लिए जब तक उन की भाषा नहीं जानेंगे, तब तक उन की ठीक प्रकार से सेवा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फ़ूलपुर) : मंत्री महोदय बार बार कह रहे हैं कि असम के पोस्ट आफिसों में जब लोग भरती होने जाते हैं तो उन में बिहार के भी चले जाते हैं, बंगाल के भी चले जाते हैं—क्या वे हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर से आते हैं? क्या हमारे संविधान में ऐसा लिखा

है कि एक हिस्से का आदमी दूसरे हिस्से में नौकरी नहीं कर सकता ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने तो ऐसा नहीं कहा है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने शिकायत की है कि असम के लोगों को नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता है, उस इलाके के लोगों को नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता है, मैंने खुद इस बात का समर्थन नहीं किया है। मैंने कहा है कि हम ने एक शर्त रखी है कि वहाँ की भाषा का जानना जरूरी है। वहाँ की भाषा को जानना इस लिये जरूरी है कि उन को वहाँ के लोगों की सेवा करनी है। जो वहाँ के लोगों की बात को समझ सकें, उस को ही वहाँ रखा जाय, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों की ठीक प्रकार से सेवा हो सके। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह आदमी वहीं पैदा हुआ हो। जो आदमी वहाँ की भाषा जानता हो, कहीं भी पैदा हुआ हो, उस पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What about the construction division in Assam division ?

श्री शेर सिंह : इस के सम्बन्ध में मालूम कर के बतलाऊंगा।

श्री भोलाह प्रसाद (बाँसगाँव) : इन के विभाग की यह नीति है कि जिस नगर में एक हजार से अधिक टेलीफोन के उपभोक्ता हैं, वहाँ पर आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन प्रणाली कायम होगी। आप गोरखपुर के टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की सूची देखिये, उन की संख्या एक हजार से ज्यादा है, लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ पर आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। पांच छः वर्षों से जमीन भी एकवार की हुई है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में तीन-चार दफा प्रश्न भी भेज चुका हूँ।

श्री शेर सिंह : वहाँ आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बन रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2—(Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are some amendments.

SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for clause 2, substitute—

'Amendment 2. Section 45 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 shall

be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section and—

(a) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the proviso shall be omitted;

(b) after sub-section (1) as re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2) The Central Government may also make rules prescribing the maximum limit of amount up to which postal orders may be issued from time to time". (6)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 6,—

for "fifty rupees" substitute "one hundred rupees". (4)

My amendment seeks to substitute "one hundred rupees" for "fifty rupees" and this has received unanimous support from all hon. Members of this House. I have three or four reasons for moving it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The amendment of Shri Bhola Nath Master goes one step ahead of this amendment in the sense that it does not prescribe any limit

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and the Minister in his reply has indicated that he is willing to accept that amendment. So, if that is put to the vote and accepted by the House, this amendment would not be necessary.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : No, We do not support that amendment. My amendment seeks to raise the amount to one hundred rupees. The value of the rupee has gone down so much that Rs. 10 of that time is equivalent to Rs. 100 of the present day. The postal orders are made use of by the students to pay their fees. In the Rehabilitation Department they accept deposits only through postal orders. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 itself says in section 45 that postal orders can be treated as equal to money orders. This is a very convenient method of making remittance of money. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Governments say that this figure is being raised because :

".....a member of the public who intends to send a remittance above Rs. 10, has to make the remittance either by money order or by purchasing more than one postal order of various denominations. It would, therefore, be convenient both to the public and also to the department if Postal Orders are issued in higher denominations."

I do not know on what basis or criterion this figure of Rs. 50 has been worked out. In fact, the figure ought to have been Rs. 100 because even the poor people now have to deal with an amount of Rs. 100. Therefore, it will be convenient both to the department as well as to the public if this amount is raised to Rs. 100.

Since you are giving another opportunity, we will avail of that for highlighting other things. At the moment I am only pleading that this amendment has already got the support of the entire House. My objection to the other amendment, which has been moved by Shri Bhola Nath Master, is that we do not want to give unlimited powers to Government for issuing these postal orders. The very section 45 contemplates that Govern-

ment can frame rules. We do not believe in uncanalised and unguided delegation of legislation which will invest the Government with powers to issue these postal orders of any denomination or amount. That is what that amendment would lead to. Therefore it is better that the matter comes up before parliament and parliament is taken into confidence whenever the Government wants to amend section 45 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have got to add one more reason. Shri Master's amendment runs to about 12 lines whereas our amendment is a simple change of Rs. 50 into Rs. 100. I do not know why Government should burden the statutes book with such a long amendment. I would, therefore, urge that they accept this amendment for Rs. 100.

I will also take this opportunity to request the Minister—I did not wish to interrupt him when he was replying—that he may, when he replies to this amendment, meet my proposal for a surface mail at the old rates in order to relieve the very strong grievance of the people that the postal rates raised in 1969 have been a great hardship to them. I do hope that he will make up for that deficiency and I will not have to stay for the third reading to repeat my request for an answer.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा भी संशोधन यही है कि जो पचास रुपए की बात रखी गई है उसकी जगह पर सौ रुपए के डिनामिनेशन की बात रखी जाये। पचास की जगह सौ रखने की क्या वजह है उसको मैं अभी बता चुका हूँ कि 1898 के एक रुपए की कीमत भी आज कम से कम दस रुपए के बराबर है यह मेरा बहुत कंजर्वेटिव असेसमेंट है इसलिए सौ रुपए रखना लाजिमी होगा। लेकिन अब जैसा कि इनके भाषण से मालूम हुआ, ये अनलिमिटेड को मान रहे हैं तो मेरा यह कहना है कि जब यहां पर अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद और तानशाही की हुकूमत थी, उसने भी अपने ऊपर लोक लगाई थी कि दस रुपए तक हम छापेंगे लेकिन

इनकी इतनी गुस्ताखी और इतनी हिम्मत कि उसको अनलिमिटेड करना चाहते हैं। डेफिसिट कंन्ट्रोल में नोट छापने का काम होता है लेकिन योजना बनाने वाले उस पर भी एक सीमा लगाते हैं, प्रोडक्शन के साथ उसका एक सम्बन्ध रखते हैं कि इतने ही नोट छापे जायेंगे क्योंकि लिमिट न होने से फिर इन्फ्लेसेज आ जायेगा, सारा इक्विलिब्रियम खत्म हो जायेगा और तमाम दूसरी खराबियाँ आ जायेंगी। इस तरह से नोट छापने का जो सरकार का हक है उसकी भी लिमिट होती है और प्रोडक्शन के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध रहता है। उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी 50 की जगह पर सौ कर दिया जाय लेकिन इनको इस तरह का लाइसेंस नहीं मिलना चाहिए कि जितने डिनामिनेशंस के चाहें उतने छापें। क्या ये समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की 50 करोड़ जनता की पोस्टल आर्डर की हैबिट ओवरनाइट बढ़ जायेगी? नहीं बढ़ेगी। अगर जनता की हैबिट बढ़ती है तो इसकी भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा इसमें पचास पैसे, एक रुपए, डेढ़ रुपये, दो रुपए इस तरह के डिनामिनेशंस को हटा दें और एक रुपया, पांच रुपए, दस रुपए, पचास रुपए, सौ रुपए—इस तरह के डिनामिनेशंस रखें क्योंकि इससे प्रिंटिंग का जो एक्सपेंडीचर है वह भी कम हो जायेगा। साथ साथ आम जनता को भी सहूलियत होगी। आप ऐवरेज निकालिये कि 50 पैसे के कितने पोस्टल आर्डर दिये गये, 1 रु० के डिनामिनेशन के कितने दिये गये, 2 रु० के कितने दिये गये और समाज को कितने डिनामिनेशन के पोस्टल आर्डरों की जरूरत है। आज आप एक लाइसेंस ले रहे हैं और नियम बना रहे हैं तब जनता को जो तकलीफ है, उस के बारे में मैं जरूर बतलाऊंगा और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप मेरे संशोधन को अवश्य मान लेंगे।

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : आप ने देखा होगा कि जो बिल बिचारणीय है उस का बरस

बदल गया और महीना बदल गया। इस को राम सुभग सिंह ने 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 को पेश किया था और आज दो साल के बाद हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस में सिर्फ इतनी ही बात है कि डिनामिनेशन कितना होना चाहिये ऐसे छोटे छोटे डिसेजन लेने में इतना समय लग जाता है। इस लिये जो मेरा सुझाव है वह इतना ही है कि आगे के लिये रूल बना कर यह प्रेस्क्राइव कर दिया जाय कि जब हाउस में शिकायत उठे या बाहर से मांग आये अथवा मिनिस्टर साहब के पास कोई पहुँचे कि हम को बड़े डिनामिनेशन के पोस्टल आर्डरों की जरूरत है तो उस समय सरकार उस को छान सके। यहाँ पर कहा गया है कि 200 रु० तक कर दिया जाये, एक संशोधन है कि 100 रु० कर दिया जाये, दूसरा सरकार का अमेंडमेंट है जो कहता है कि 50 रु० तक रखा जाये। आखिर इसका फैसला कौन करे? इस लिये ज्यादा बेहतर होगा कि रूल बना दिया जाय और उन के मुताबिक जब जैसी जैसी जरूरत पड़े उस तरह से किया जाये।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को मान लेंगे।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता आप चाहे हम को 50 रु० का करें या 100 रु० का करें, लेकिन इस के बारे में एक दूसरा सेशन यह है कि जिस तरह से सेविंग बैंक में अकाउंट रखने से दिक्कत पैदा होती है उस तरह से इस में न हो। अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि पोस्टल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट्स ले कर आदमी पोस्ट आफिस जाता है तब पोस्ट मास्टर इस की गवाही लेता है कि दस्तखत उसी आदमी के हैं। गवाही उसी की मानी जाती है जो पोस्ट मास्टर को जानता हो। इस मामले को ले कर काफी झगड़ा होता है और काफी घूस चलती है। हर पोस्ट

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

आफिस में जो देहात में होता है पोस्ट मास्टर का आदमी रहता है और पोस्ट मास्टर और गवाह दोनों मिल कर आदमियों से पैसा ऐंठते हैं। आप को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये कि सिग्नेचर को ले कर कोई भी किसी का पैसा न ले सके। जिस तरह से बैंक पैसा देते हैं उसी तरह से डाकखाने को भी देना चाहिये। कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि किसी को भी इस मामले में हैरानी न हो।

श्री शेर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर ने ठीक बात कही। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 200 रु० किया जाये, एक ने संशोधन दिया कि 100 रु० रक्खा जाये। श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर ने कहा कि आप बार बार इस सदन को क्यों तंग करते हैं। आज 50 रु० किया जा रहा है, कल 100 रु० किया जायेगा और परसों 200 रु० की माँग प्रायेगी और हम बार बार इस सदन में इस चीज के लिये आयेंगे और झगड़ा करेंगे। अगर आप स्वीकार कर लें तो ऐसे रूल्स बनाये जा सकते हैं और सरकार को अधिकार दिया जा सकता है। हां रूल्स बदलने के लिये हम फिर सदन के सामने आ सकते हैं।

श्री भ्मा बहुत दूर की सोचते हैं कि शायद कोई प्रनाधिकार चेष्टा करे। ऐसी प्रनाधिकार चेष्टा कोन करेगा कि 100 रुपये की जगह कोई उस से ज्यादा के पोस्टल आर्डर छाप लें। ऐसा कोई भी करने नहीं जा रहा है। इस मामले में सरकार की कोई बुरी नियत नहीं है। यह बात यहां केवल इस लिये रखी जा रही है कि दुबारा यहां न आना पड़े यानी 10 रुपये से 50 रुपये करने के लिये या 100 रुपये करने के लिए फिर संसद का समय हम को न लेना पड़े। इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि अधिकार दिये जायें, जैसे मनी आर्डर के लिए दिया गया है। इस ऐक्ट में उस के लिए अधिकार दे रखे गए हैं। यह कोई नया अधिकार हम नहीं माँग रहे हैं।

मनी आर्डर के बारे में 43 (2) सेक्शन है जिस में यह अधिकार दिया गया है। उसी अधिकार के नीचे सीमा बढ़ाई गई है और 1,000 रुपये तक का मनी आर्डर जा सकता है। इसी ढंग से हम को पोस्टल आर्डर के लिए भी अधिकार दिया जाय, तो कोई खराब बात नहीं है। इसमें 100 रुपये वाली बात भी कवर हो जायेगी और जो भी संशोधन डिनामिनेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए रखे गये हैं उनका उद्देश्य पूरा हो जाता है (इस लिए प्रस्तावकों को तो खुशी ही होनी चाहिए। इस लिए श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर के सुझाव का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और उनके संशोधन को स्वीकार करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

Page 1, line 6,—

for "fifty rupees" substitute "one hundred rupees"

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 2

AYES

15.51 hrs.

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Dass, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Dipa, Shri A.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Majhi, Shri Mahendra

Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mayavan, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Ashoka
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Rajaram, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Umanath, Shri
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhary, Shri J. K.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavitt, Shri Tukaram

Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Halder, Shri K.
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Lalit Seh, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Meghachandra, Shri M
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Parmar, Shri, D. R.
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sankta Prasad, Dr.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

also make rules prescribing the maximum limit of amount up to which postal orders may be issued from time to time". (6)

Let the lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 3

15.57 hrs.

AYES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is Ayes 60; Noes : 94

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am now putting the amendment of Shri Bhola Nath Master. Amendment No. 6 to the vote of the House. The question is :

Page 1,

for clause 2, substitute-

'Amendment of section 45

2. Section 45 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, shall be re-numbered as 6 of 1898, sub-section, (1) of that section, and

- (a) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the proviso shall be omitted;
- (b) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following 'sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2) The Central Government may

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Avedya Nath, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhuri, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 **Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Gurcharan Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamma Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Kamble, Shri
 Hamala Kumari, Shri
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.

* The following members also recorded their votes for AYES : Shri Avedya Nath and Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

* Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri, D. R.
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 *Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan

Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

NOES

Amat, Shri D.
 Amiu, Shri R. K.
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 **Chandrakar, Shri Chandoolal
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Mehta, Shri Ashoka
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.

* Wrongly Voted for Ayes.

* Wrongly voted for Noes.

Ranga, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
Shoo Narain, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup

Enacting Formula Amendment made :-

Page 1, line 1,

*for 'Nineteenth' substitute 'Twenty
first'. (1)*

(Shri Sher Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as
amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be pas-
sed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be pas-
sed."

The motion was adopted.

15.59 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. MIGRATION OF HINDU MINORITIES FROM EAST PAKISTAN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall
now take up discussion under rule 193 on
the large-scale migration of Hindu minori-
ties from East Pakistan and the steps taken
by the Government to check it.

The following members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shri Chandoolal Chandrakar.

NOES : Sarvshri Yajna Datt Sharma, J. Mohamed Imam, Kanwar Lal Gupta and
V. Narasimha Rao.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result*
of the division is Ayes : 114; Noes : 43

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 2, as amended, was added
to the Bill.*

Clause 1—(Short Title, extent commence-
ment and application)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,

*for '1968' substitute '1970'. (2)
(Shri Sher Singh)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, as amended, was added
to the Bill.*

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप आज पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से लाखों की संख्या में हिन्दू रोजाना भारत आ रहे हैं। यह एक गम्भीर समस्या बन कर हमारे सामने खड़ी हो गई है। यह समस्या केवल बंगाल की समस्या नहीं है। सारे देश की यह समस्या है। फिर यह समस्या कोई नई नहीं है। यह कंटिन्युइंग प्रासेस है और पिछले 22 साल से लगातार चलती आ रही है।

16 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह एक हिस्सा है पाकिस्तान की प्लान्ड कंस्पिरेसी का। उस कांस्पिरेसी के जरिये से पाकिस्तान अपने यहां रहने वाले हर एक हिन्दू और माइनारिटी के आदमी को एक प्लान्ड बे में निकालना चाहता है और उन लोगों की प्रापर्टी को जब्त करना चाहता है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, आज पूर्वी बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह उस कांस्पिरेसी का एक हिस्सा है।

पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं को 1947 में निकाला गया और उस के बाद 1948, 1950 1954, 1960 और 1965 में निकाला गया। हर एक घबके में कभी पांच लाख लोगों को निकाल दिया गया, कभी पचास लाख लोगों को और कभी दस लोगों को निकाल दिया गया। इस के अलावा हर बार कुछ लोगों को मार दिया गया और कुछ का धर्म परिवर्तन कर दिया गया। इस तरह से एक प्लान्ड बे में यह काम चल रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी का एक हिस्सा है। उस देश का चाहे कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री या राष्ट्रपति हो, इस मामले में सब की नीति एक प्रकार की रही है। पाकिस्तान की तरफ से एक और तो अपने यहाँ की माइनारिटीज को निकाला जाता है और दूसरी ओर काश्मीर और आसाम में इनफिल्ट्रेशन किया जाता है।

इतनी बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दुओं के पाकिस्तान से आने के मंत्री महोदय ने जो कारण बताए हैं, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। वहाँ पर माइनारिटीज की कोई सिक्युरिटी नहीं है। उन की बहु-बेटियों की इज्जत आबरू सुरक्षित नहीं है। वहाँ पर सरकार की मदद से जान-बूझ कर इस तरह की योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं कि हिन्दू पाकिस्तान को छोड़ कर चले जायें।

सवाल यह है कि पिछले बाइस साल से जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस का इलाज क्या है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कानून के लिहाज से दोनों देशों की माइनारिटीज की जिम्मेदारी उन देशों की सरकारों की है। टेक्निकल दृष्टि से यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे देश में जो माइनारिटीज हैं, उन की जिम्मेदारी हम पर है और जो माइनारिटीज पाकिस्तान में हैं, उन की जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान सरकार पर है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कल कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान सरकार को रिमाइंडर्ज भेज सकते हैं, उस को याद दिला सकते हैं, उस को पर्सवेड कर सकते हैं, उस को अपील कर सकते हैं, उस से ज्यादा हम क्या कर सकते हैं? उस से ज्यादा हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे यह बात सुन कर बहुत दुख हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ हर एक देशवासी को यह बात सुन कर दुख होगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम कुछ पग उठा रहे हैं। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो, तीन, चार साल में, या पिछले छः महीने में, उन्होंने कौन से पग उठाये हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से वहाँ के मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी है और उस ने यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे।

इस बारे में मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने जो पत्र पाकिस्तान को लिखे हैं और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो जवाब आया है, उन को वह इस सदन

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

के टेबल पर रखे ताकि हमें मालूम हो कि वास्तव में कितनी ईमानदारी, कितनी चुस्ती और कितनी मजबूती के साथ मंत्री महोदय पाकिस्तान को लिख रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान का इस बारे में क्या रीएक्शन है। इस समय तो पाकिस्तान का रीएक्शन यही है कि लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में नहीं आ रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान ने कहा है कि आप बाडर सील कर दीजिये, इस में हमारी जिम्मेदारी या गलती नहीं है। उस ने हमारे किसी भी आरोप को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इस लिए यह देश मंत्री महोदय से यह मांग करता है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो कारेसपांडेस हुई है, वह उस को सदन के टेबल पर रखें। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि हम दूसरे देशों को भी इस स्थिति से अवगत कराते रहते हैं। वह यह भी बताये कि उन्होंने इस बारे में किन किन दूसरे देशों को लिखा है, ताकि हमें इस समस्या पर विचार करने में आसानी हो।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम और क्या कर सकते हैं। क्या यह उन की हैल्पलेसनेस का अट्टर कनफेशन नहीं है? वह अपनी मजबूरी बाहिर करते हैं कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह यह भी कहते हैं कि इस में हमारी क्या जिम्मेदारी है, जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान सरकार की है। यह बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दू रहते हैं, उन के प्रति हमारी विशेष जिम्मेदारी है। आप को याद होगा कि जब पाकिस्तान बना था, तो देश के सामने दो सवाल थे। एक तो यह था कि पापुलेशन का एक्सचेंज हो जाये। उस वक़्त के हमारे ब्रेथ के नेताओं ने इस को ठीक नहीं समझा। उन्होंने कहा कि हम जिन्ना की इन्वेंशन थ्यरी को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने यह रास्ता बताया कि दोनों देशों में रहने वाली माइनारिटीज की जिम्मेदारी उन देशों की सरकारों पर होगी और इस बात का

ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि दोनों देशों में माइनारिटीज ठीक प्रकार से रहें। दोनों देशों की सरकारों के बीच में इसी टेंसिट अंडरस्टैंडिंग पर पार्टिशन का समझौता हुआ। भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान से कहा कि वह अपने यहां के हिन्दुओं को ठीक तरह से रखे और हम ने अपने यहां की माइनारिटीज, मुसलमानों, की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी ली। यह पार्टिशन का आधार था, कारालोरी थी। हम ने इस आधार को माना है। थोड़ी बहुत इधर उधर कुछ गड़बड़ हो सकती है, लेकिन मोटे तौर पर हम ने इस को माना है।

इस सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ जितने भी एग्रीमेंट किये हैं नेहरू लियाक़त एग्रीमेंट, नेहरू नून एग्रीमेंट, पन्त मिर्जा एग्रीमेंट और आखिर में ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट, उस में सरकार ने क्यों बार बार माइनारिटीज की रक्षा की बात को शामिल किया है? इस का साफ मतलब यह है कि सरकार भी यह समझती है कि पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुओं के प्रति उस की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है।

हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि आखिर उन लोगों को पाकिस्तान से क्यों निकाला जा रहा है इस लिए कि वे हिन्दू हैं। उन का और कोई कुसूर नहीं है। हमें यह बात मान लेनी चाहिए।

मैं देश के एक बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति को बबोट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है :

"We agreed to the constitution of Pakistan by the partition of India because of a variety of things that had happened previously. We did not accept it at any time on the basis of a two nation theory. It was clearly understood that those communities which became the minority communities on this side or that must have the fullest protection and fullest

security for their lives. Otherwise, the whole structure which we have built up collapses, loses its basis."

यह किस का कहना है ? किसी जनसंघी का नहीं। यह बात हमारे देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर माइनारिटीज को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दी जाती है, तो पार्टीशन का आधार खत्म हो जाएगा। चूंकि पाकिस्तान ने अपने वहाँ की माइनारिटीज को प्राटेक्शन नहीं दी है, इस लिए पार्टीशन का यह आधार खत्म हो गया है। लेकिन हमारे मंत्री अपनी मजबूरी जाहिर कर के देश का अपमान कर रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि हम सिवाये रिमाइंडर्ज भेजने के कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह की इम्पोटेंट सरकार बने रहने लायक है, जो देश, जाति और समाज का अपमान करती है ? हमारे देश के नेताओं ने पार्टीशन के समय जो कुछ कहा था, उन की तरफ से आखें मूंद कर वह अपने ढंग की कहानियां कहने लगती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि पाकिस्तान में रहने वाली माइनारिटीज का आप वाकी और इंडियन मीनोरिजिन के जो दूसरे देशों में लोग रहते हैं उन के साथ मुकाबिला नहीं कर सकते। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे नेताओं ने, जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने, सरदार पटेल ने उस समय जो हिन्दू वहाँ रह रहे थे पाकिस्तान में या ईस्ट बंगाल में उन के लिए कहा कि वह वहाँ बैठे रहें हम उन की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं जिम्मेदारी लेता हूँ। मैं फिर कोट कर रहा हूँ पंडित जवाहरलाल जी को :

"Therefore, it comes to this. We owe it to these people in East Bengal who may be endangered to give them protection in their territory, if there is no other alternative in their own territory, if circumstance demand it."

जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा कि अगर उन की प्रोटेक्शन नहीं होगी तो हम वहाँ जा कर के

उन की प्रोटेक्शन करेंगे। यह जवाहर लाल जी का कहना है। आज वह लोग, वह माताएं, वह बहनें जिन की वेइज्जती हो रही है, जो आज नंगे बगैर कपड़े के लाखों की तादाद में वहाँ से आ रहे हैं, वह मांग कर रहे हैं कि जवाहर लाल जी ने यह कहा था 20 वर्ष पहले। क्या यह सरकार, उन की बेटी की सरकार धाज सी रही है और उस के मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि सिवाय इस के कि हम रिमिडाइर दे दें और क्या कर सकते हैं ? क्या आप ने जो वादे किये थे उस से विपरीत काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ? मेरा कहना यह है कि धाज जो पार्टीशन का आधार है वह खत्म हो गया है और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, उसे कुछ कदम उठाना चाहिये। क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए, मैं यह कहता नहीं हूँ। मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह तो जंगी लोग हैं, लड़ाकू लोग हैं.....

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
आप कहिये, खुलकर जो कहना है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हाँ, मैं खुलकर कहूंगा। मैं आपको याद दिला रहा हूँ जवाहर लाल जी की बात कि जिस समय यह भगड़ा पहले भी हुआ 1950 में तो जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा था कि हमें दूसरे रास्ते भी अख्तियार करने पड़ेंगे और जब उन्होंने कहा कि दूसरे रास्ते अख्तियार करने पड़ेंगे तो तब लियाकत अली खाँ वहाँ से दौड़ कर आया, सात दिन यहाँ रहा और फिर उसने पंक्श किया। आपके अन्दर कुछ दम होना चाहिए। आपकी पालिसी की जो इन्कासिस्टेंसी है, सेल्फ-कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन है, क्या 22 साल में आपने उन्हें पहचाना नहीं ? क्या आप नई असेसमेंट करने चले हैं ? क्या आपकी इंटेलिजेंस, वैसे तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सब ले ली, लेकिन जो कुछ भी बची है, क्या उसके द्वारा आप दोबारा असेसमेंट करना चाहते हैं ? आज तक 22 साल में तीन प्रधान मंत्रियों में असेसमेंट कर लिया। क्या एक

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

ऐग्रीमेंट को भी पाकिस्तान ने माना है पूरी तरह से ? 22 साल में कोई ऐग्रीमेंट भी उसने पूरे तौर से नहीं माना और आज आप कहते हैं कि हम देख रहे हैं कि वह मानेंगे या नहीं मानेंगे। वह तो मानने वाले नहीं हैं। अब हम यह देखना चाहते हैं कि वह नहीं मानते तो आप क्या करते हैं ? जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा कि दूसरे रास्ते अख्यार करने पड़ेंगे। आप पूछेंगे वह दूसरे रास्ते कौन हैं तो मैं तो उनकी बात कहूंगा। लेकिन वह रास्ते कब आयेंगे ? क्या आप कोई एकोनामिक ऐक्शन करेंगे ? क्या कोई डिप्लोमेटिक ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं यह मानता हूँ कि लड़ाई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आपस की बातचीत से कोई रास्ता निकल सकता हो तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। कोई भी शांति प्रिय व्यक्ति इसका स्वागत करेगा कि कान्फ्रेंस टेबल पर बैठ कर बातचीत होनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह एकतरफा बात नहीं हो सकती। जब तक दोनों पार्टियाँ इसके लिए तैयार नहीं होगी आप तब तक बातचीत नहीं कर सकते। पाकिस्तान आपके साथ बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और पाकिस्तान ने तो कहा कि हमारी तो गलती ही नहीं है। पाकिस्तान सरकार से आप बात कर रहे हैं फरक्का पर। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप पीस-मील टाक मत करिए। जो पाकिस्तान को ठीक लगे वहाँ तो वह कान्फ्रेंस टेबल पर आ कर बैठे और जो उसके विपरीत पड़ने की मांग का हो वहाँ वह बात न करे और आप यह कह कर के जितने भगड़े निपटते हैं वह अच्छी बात है, जो उनको देना है वह देते चले जायें और जहाँ आपको लेने की बात आए वहाँ वह बात करने को तैयार नहीं है तो पहले तो यह स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए कि आप एक पैकेज डील करेंगे। मेरा पहला कहना यह है कि आप पीसमील ऐग्रीमेंट मत करिए। एक पैकेज डील होना चाहिए और सारी जो

समस्याएँ हैं उन समस्याओं पर या तो पाकिस्तान बात करना चाहता है तो करे और नहीं करना चाहता है तो आप कहिए कि हम भी बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह नहीं कि आप परक्का पर तो बात करेंगे और जो हमारे भाई शरणार्थी आए हैं उनके बारे में बात नहीं करेंगे। यह बात नहीं चल सकती।

एक इन्कान्सिस्टेंसी ग्रीर है। मैं प्रछना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान हमारा दोस्त है या दुश्मन है ? आप कहेंगे कि दोस्त तो नहीं है लेकिन दुश्मन भी नहीं कह सकते ? क्यों नहीं जब वह इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करता है, हमारी अरबों रुपये की जायदाद जब्त कर के उस ने नीलाम कर दिया हमारे जितने ऐग्रीमेंट है, किसी चीज को माना नहीं, वहाँ के लोगो को वह घकेल रहा है और इस के बाद भी यह सरकार कहती है कि हम उनसे बात करने के लिय तैयार हैं, वह हमारे दोस्त हैं या दुश्मन हैं यह हमें मालूम नहीं, आखिर इस बेश को मालूम होना चाहिए कि हमारा दोस्त कौन है, दुश्मन कौन है। तो यह आप उन कोबता दीजिए कि अगर वह हम से बात करना चाहते हैं तो हम उन का स्वागत करने के लिय तैयार हैं। यह आप के लेवल पर बात नहीं हो सकती। यह इतनी बड़ी राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, प्रधान मंत्री को सोना नहीं चाहिए। सुबह और शाम बेकार की कहानियाँ कहीं चांदनी चौक में, कहीं बंगाल में, कहीं दुसरी जगह तोता मँना की तरह रटती रहती हैं और जो समस्या सामने है उस की तरफ उन का ध्यान ही नहीं है। उन के पास कैम्प में जाने के लिय समय नहीं है और कहती है कि मैं नहीं जा सकती। मेरा कहना यह है कि सारी बातों को छोड़ कर इस बात को प्रायोरिटी देना चाहिए। यह नेशनल प्रबलम है। प्रधान मंत्री को लिखना चाहिए कि आप आइए बात करने के लिए या मैं जाती हूँ बात करने के लिए। अगर यह बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है

विदिन ए वीक तो उन से कहिए कि हम आप से बात नहीं करेंगे, न फरक्का पर बात करेंगे, न और किसी चीज पर बात करेंगे और यह बता देना चाहिए कि यह हमारा फ्रैंडली कंट्री नहीं है, यह होस्टाइल कंट्री है ताकि देश को यह पता लगे कि यह होस्टाइल कंट्री है, दुनिया को पता लगे कि हिन्दुस्तान का यह मत है। लेकिन कहीं दोस्त है, कहीं दुश्मन है, यह जो गरम सरद चीज चलती रहती है इस से न देश में कोई महारत पैदा होती है और न आप में कोई जान पड़ती है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई एक कांस्टिस्टेंसी पैदा कीजिए। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप यह करिए कि आप प्रेशर डालिए एकीनोमिक और डिप्लो-मेटिक और दूसरी चीज—मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इस समस्या को अन्डर-प्ले मत करिए। आप इस समस्या को अन्डर-प्ले कर रहे हैं, उस को बहुत छोटा कर रहे हैं। यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। यह दुख की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज तक इस का कभी जिक्र भी नहीं किया। मुझे आप कहेंगे और अभी आप ने कहा कि आप तो लड़ाई की बात कहते हैं तो कहिए.....

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि खुल कर बात करिए।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं लड़ाई की बात नहीं करता। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।(व्यवधान).... मैं एक और महापुरुष को कोट कर रहा हूँ। जब इसी प्रकार से पूर्वी बंगाल का सवाल आया तो उन्होंने यह कहा :

"He said in one of his prayer speeches a few weeks before his death quite clearly that he hated war. But he said that these minorities are protected in India and they have been generally protected during the last two and a half years after the Delhi tragedies were over, and if the

minorities in East Bengal are not protected, he said, "Let the Government of India take action." He hated individual retaliation. He said that if the Government of India declares war on Pakistan, on that basis only he would not take part, but he would certainly bless such a step."

सभापति जी, यह महात्मा जी ने कहा था। किस के लिये कहा था? पूर्वी बंगाल से जो हमारे भाई जा रहे थे, उनके लिये कहा था। अगर पाकिस्तान वाले उन हिन्दुओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, तो उन के लिये अगर गर्वनमेंट आफ इण्डिया को लड़ाई भी करनी पड़े, तो मेरा आर्शीवाद होगा.....

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आपका आर्शीवाद भी होगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा तो है ही।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी राय है कि मंत्री महोदय को इतना लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिये। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मेरा आर्शीवाद होगा—मंत्री महोदय इस को इतना हल्के रूप में ले रहे हैं, गांधी जी को गुप्ता जी के साथ तराजू में तोल रहे हैं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह बिल्कुल ठीक है, मुझ से गलती हो गई है कि मैंने आप को उन के साथ मिलाया।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : ठीक है, इस बात को इतना लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिये। मैं तो गांधी जी को कोट कर रहा था।

मैं कह रहा था कि आज की पीढ़ी के सब से बड़े विद्वान और महापुरुष ने जब इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये यह रास्ता निकाला कि उस के लिये वे आर्शीवाद देने के लिये तैयार थे, तो आज की सरकार यह कहती

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

है कि हम सिवाय रिमाइन्डर्ज के और क्या कर सकते हैं। आप उन को कहिये कि हम बात करना चाहते हैं, हमारे साथ बात कीजिये और अगर वह बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो आप कहिये..... मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो माइनोरिटीज रहती हैं उन की रक्षा की पूरी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है, बगैर किसी राजनीतिक भेदभाव के, बगैर किसी जातीय भेदभाव के हर एक व्यक्ति का यह धर्म है कि हमारे देश में रहने वाले किसी भी माइनोरिटी के व्यक्ति का, चाहे उस का कुछ भी धर्म हो, बाल भी बांका नहीं होता चाहिये। अगर हम यह व्यवस्था कर लें तो उस के बाद हमारे यहां रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का—चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान—यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि पकिस्तान को बता दे कि आप जिन लाखों लोगों को खदेड़ रहे हैं, इस का हमारे देश की इकानमी पर असर पड़ेगा, ला-एण्ड-आर्बंर पर भी इस का असर हो सकता है, आप को उस के लिये पैसा देना होगा, आप को उस के लिये जमीन देनी पड़ेगी।

कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम जमीन मांगने के हक में नहीं हैं, इस से कम्पलीकैशन्ज पैदा होगी। कम्पलीकैशन्ज तो हमेशा पैदा होगी, आप जितना लड़ाई से डरते हैं, लड़ाई उतनी ही नजदीक आती जाती है, लेकिन जितनी दृढ़ता से बात करेंगे, लड़ाई उतनी दूर भागेगी। आप हमेशा हाथ जोड़ते रहे, पिछले 20 सालों में दो बार पाकिस्तान ने आप पर आक्रमण किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या कोई और भी ऐसा देश है जिस पर 22 सालों में इतनी बार आक्रमण हुआ हो, जितना हिन्दुस्तान पर हुआ है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मजबूती से चलिये और कहिये कि जमीन मांगेंगे, जो पैसा खर्च होगा वह पैसा पाकिस्तान को देना होगा।

सभापति जी, आपको याद होगा बीबीस

परगने के अन्दर अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री—श्री संजीवैया जी गये थे और उन्होंने 13 जुलाई को प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस की। उन्होंने उस प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में यह कहा कि हमारी कैबिनेट के अन्दर यह फैसला किया जायगा कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ हम को क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। मेरे पास प्रेस कटिंग्ज मौजूद हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जमीन लेने के मामले पर भी उस में विचार होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—जब आपकी कैबिनेट का एक मंत्री यह बात कहता है और दूसरी तरफ आप के दूसरे मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि यह एबसर्ड बात है—दोनों का मेल कहां है।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आप ने कोसी-जिन साहब के दबाव से ताशकन्द समझौता किया था। शास्त्री जी उस समझौते को नहीं करना चाहते थे, लेकिन रूस के दबाव में आकर हमने कहा कि हम को समझौता करना चाहिये। अब कोसीजिन साहब कहां हैं? आज रूस और पाकिस्तान के अन्दर ज्यादा नजदीक का सम्बन्ध दिखाई देता है—क्या उन को हम इस के बारे में नहीं कह सकते। इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने ऐसा कौन सा साहित्य छपा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जरा सी घटना होती है, पाकिस्तान सारी दुनिया में बावेल मचाता है उस का प्रचार करता है। आप की करतूतों का प्रचार सारी दुनिया में चल रहा है, लेकिन हमारे दूता-वास सो रहे हैं, हमारी संरकार सो रही है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप ने ऐसा कौन सा मैटीरियल छपा है, कौन से आंकड़े दिये हैं, कौन सी तस्वीरें छपी हैं—जरा पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो को भी बता दीजिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जल्द से जल्द इस प्रकार का पूरा साहित्य छाप कर सारे देश के लोगों को अवगत करायें कि हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक्सचेन्ज आफ पापुलेशन के हक में नहीं हूँ। कई लोगों ने

कहा है कि एक्सचेन्ज ग्राफ पापुलेशन होना चाहिये। मैं इस का कट्टर विरोधी हूँ क्योंकि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जब हमारे देश ने इस एग्रीमेन्ट को मान लिया कि यहाँ की माइनोरिटी की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की है तो उस जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह से हमें निभाना होगा। इस लिये उस का यह हल नहीं होगा कि हम उन को यहाँ से खदेड़ दें, मेरी पार्टी इस विचारधारा को विरोधी है। माइनोरिटीज को ठीक तरह से रखने में ही हमारे हाथ मजबूत हो सकते हैं और हम दुनिया के सामने और यू० एन० ओ० के सामने सिर उठा कर खड़े हो सकते हैं। इस लिये, सभापति जी, मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार को मजबूत होना चाहिये, इस के लिये जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही की जरूरत पड़े, उसे सरकार को करना चाहिये। लेकिन फिर भी अगर पाकिस्तान नहीं मानता है तो हमें डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशनज भी हटा देने चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि बात करने का कोई रास्ता होना चाहिये। क्या रास्ता है? वहाँ आप के दूतावास को तो यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने दो आदमियों को फांसी पर लटकवा दिया है। अगर दूतावास बन्द हो जायगा तो उस से कोई लम्बा चौड़ा नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है, कम से कम पाकिस्तानी दूतावास यहाँ पर जो स्पाइंग करता है, वह तो बन्द हो जायगा—इस लिये जरूरी है कि आप कोई कड़ा स्टेप उठावें।

सभापति महोदय, इस सरकार ने उन आने वाले विस्थापितों को बसाने के लिये केवल 34 लाख रुपया रखा है। डेढ़ लाख के लगभग हमारे भाई अब तक आ चुके हैं और डेढ़ लाख और आने वाले हैं बारिशों के बाद। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि एक आदमी के पीछे केवल 8 रुपये आते हैं। हमारे कुछ साथी—श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा और श्री जगन्नाथ राब जोशी अभी हाल में वहाँ गये थे। उन्होंने हमें बताया कि

वहाँ पर लोगों के रहने के बास्ते तम्बू भी नहीं हैं। जो तम्बू हैं उन के नीचे पानी बह रहा है, मलेरिया फैल रहा है, उन के पास कपड़े नहीं हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी वहाँ देखने के लिये जाय, उन से बातचीत करे, वहाँ की स्थिति का जायजा लेकर बताये कि सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि बार-फूटिंग पर उन की रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम होना चाहिये। सब पार्टियों के सहयोग से अगर यह काम होगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छा होगा। मैं यह मांग भी करूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं भी जल्द से जल्द वहाँ जा कर देखें। मंत्री महोदय ने जो रवैया अभी दिखलाया है—जैसे उन्होंने कहा है कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं—अगर आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं तो जो कर सकते हैं उन के लिये जगह खाली कर दीजिये। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जो कर सकते हैं, उन के लिये जगह खाली कर दीजिये। इस तरह के नाअहल और बेकार के स्टेटमेन्ट दे कर उन गरीब लोगों के जखमों पर, जो हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं, नमक मत छिड़किये। आप को जो कुछ जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने कहा, सरदार पटेल ने कहा, महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा, उस को मिट्टी में मिला रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप के अन्दर दम नहीं है, आप कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं और शान्ति-शान्ति के नाम पर अपने देश को लड़ाई के मुँह में धकेल रहे हैं। जितना शान्ति शान्ति करते जायेंगे उतना लड़ाई की तरफ जाते जायेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि हिम्मत कीजिये, शर्म कीजिये, सरदार पटेल की बात को याद कीजिये, महात्मा गांधी को याद कीजिये और देश के लोगों को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़िये। आप को एक भ्राजाज के साथ देश खड़ा होगा, तब फिर इस हमारे साथ रहता है या नहीं, अमरीका हमारे साथ रहता है या नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान को 50 करोड़ जनता अपनी किस्मत का

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

खुद फैसला कर सकती और उस हालत में पाकिस्तान बगैर लड़ाई के ठीक हो जायगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : इस पर 2 घण्टे का समय है, आधा घण्टा आपने ले लिया है। इस लिये प्रार्थना है कि जिन पार्टियों का जो भी समय है, उस में ही खत्म करें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बिजनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि इस का समय बढ़ाया जायगा।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी (गोंडा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे विनती करूंगी कि यह विषय ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण है कि अगर जरूरत होगी तो आप थोड़ा समय बढ़ा दीजिएगा। इस सदन में बैठकर हम लोग बहुत सी बातें करते हैं, इतना समय बर्बाद जाता है लेकिन यह विषय ऐसा है कि इस पर अगर ठीक से बहस होगी तो देश का फायदा होगा। हम लोग इसके लिए ज्यादा देर तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं।

यहां पर जो बातें कंवर लाल जी ने कही हैं उनको दोहराऊंगी नहीं लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि पूर्व बंगाल से यहां पर 55 लाख रेफ्यूजीज आ गये हैं, वे अगर एक दफा आते जैसे कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से आये हैं तो उनका एक पक्का इन्तजाम होता और वे बस जाते लेकिन बीस पच्चीस सालों से लगातार थोड़े थोड़े करके वे लोग आ रहे हैं। हमने समझा था कि किसी बख्त उनका आना बन्द होगा लेकिन हर बख्त कोई न कोई बहाना उनके आने का लगा रहता है। इस समय आज हम क्यों चर्चा कर रहे हैं ? इस लिए चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि

पिछले साल अक्टूबर महीने या उस से पहले से यह सिलसिला शुरू होता है। धीरे धीरे थोड़े थोड़े रेफ्यूजीज आ रहे हैं। 1958 तक काफी रेफ्यूजीज आये थे, फिर थोड़े दिन बन्द हुए। उस के बाद सन 1964 से आने शुरू हुए और थोड़े थोड़े आने लगे। सन 1969 से और बढ़े। मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि इस का कारण क्या है ? यस कोई मामूली कारण नहीं है। पाकिस्तान में जो पोलिटिकल प्रेशर्स है उनमें हिन्दू शिकार बनाये जा रहे हैं, उनको भगाया जा रहा है। अक्टूबर 1969 में क्या हुआ ? हिन्दुओं को शो काज नोटिस भेजी गई कि उनकी जायदाद क्यों न अटेच की जाये। यह क्यों भेजी गई ? वहां पर जो बड़े बड़े हिन्दू हैं उनको चार चार साल के लिए जेल भेजा गया और उनकी सारी की सारी जायदाद फ्रीज की गई। अभी जो वहां से बहुत बड़े रेवोल्यूशनरी नेता त्रैलोक्य महाराज जी आये हैं वे कहते हैं कि वहां पर नीयर एनाकिक कन्डीशन्स प्रिवेल कर रही हैं। जब से उन्होंने हिन्दुओं की जायदाद लेनी शुरू की है और हिन्दुओं की जायदाद लेने के लिए नया कानून बना है, वहां पर नीयर एनाकिक कन्डीशन्स हो रही हैं जिसमें हिन्दुओं का रहना नामुमकिन हो रहा है। यह वह लोग तो कर ही रहे हैं जोकि मुस्लिम जमाअतें हैं, कम्युनल टाइप के ग्रुप्स हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट भी कर रही है। जब से वहां पर मिलिट्री एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने बड़ा भारी मोर्चा हिन्दुओं को निकालने का शुरू किया है तब से यह बात बढ़ गई है। मैं फोगर्स देकर आप का समय नहीं लेना चाहती। अगर आप आंकड़े देखेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि हर महीने पहले सी से शुरू हुए और फिर हजारों से शुरू हुए। धीरे धीरे बढ़ते गए। अक्टूबर, 1969 से मास, एग्जाड्स शुरू होता है बुद्धिस्ट्स और हिन्दुओं का खुलना से। वनगांव जोकि बार्डर पर है और बसीरहाट तथा हसनाबाद में जिस हालत में रेफ्यूजीज हैं वह बदतर है जैसे कि जानवर रहते हैं। उस हालत में न उनके रहने के लिए, न

साने के लिए और न सेनिटेशन का कोई प्रबन्ध है। मिनिस्टर साहब जाकर देख आये हैं, उनको मालूम है। 24 परगना में ग्राम्रोल की रिपोर्ट है कि बीस हजार रेफ्यूजीज आ चुके हैं और इस तरह उनका हर महीने नम्बर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मई के महीने में जब यहां पर लोगों की परेशानी की रिपोर्ट आई पार्लमेंट में इस पर काफी बहस चली और मेम्बरान परेशानी का इजहार करने लगे तो उसके जवाब में एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर, श्री दिनेश सिंह ने कहा कि बिल्कुल लाचारी है। जहालतपने का इजहार किया। उन्होंने कहा :

Despite repeated attempts we have not been able to persuade the Pakistan Government to meet.

पाकिस्तान तो हमारा नेबरिंग कंट्री है और हम इतना बड़ा कंट्री है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां पर शेर जैसी गर्जती हैं, मालूम होता है हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं दुनिया की बड़ी भारी ताकत बनी हुई हैं लेकिन नेबरिंग कंट्री पाकिस्तान से इतना भी नाता नहीं है कि एक मेज पर बैठ कर रेफ्यूजीज के बारे में बात चीत हो सके। हम लोग तो उनसे मिन्नत करें बात करने के लिए और वे हमको धक्का दे रहे हैं। हालत यह है कि अब और डेढ़ लाख रेफ्यूजीज आ चुके हैं और एक लाख 80 हजार आने के लिए तैयार बैठे हैं बाडर पर। चूंकि घनघोर बारिश हो रही है इसलिए उस तकलीफ में वे आ नहीं सकते हैं और जैसे ही बारिश खत्म हो जाएगी वे आ जायेंगे। दो हजार करके रोज आ रहे हैं मिजरेबिल हालत हैं।

लेकिन इसका कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि वहां पर चुनाव होने वाला है और राजनीतिक उथल पुथल चल रही है। वहां पर मुजीबुर्रहमान की पार्टी प्रोग्रेसिव पार्टी मानी जाती है और लोग समझ रहे हैं कि ईस्ट बंगाल के हिन्दू उस पार्टी को वोट देंगे इसलिए

हिन्दुओं को यहां से निकाल दो ताकि मुजीबुर्रहमान की पार्टी की ताकत कम हो जाये और वह न आ सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की पापुलेशन ज्यादा है। वेस्ट पाकिस्तान और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान, दोनों की आपस में लड़ाई चलती है—वेस्ट पाकिस्तान चाहता है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान पर हुकूमत रखे और उसको ऊपर न आने दें लेकिन अगर चुनाव होगा तो चूंकि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की पापुलेशन ज्यादा है इसलिए वे ऊपर आ सकते हैं तो फिर क्या किया जाये ? इसीलिए पाकिस्तान की सरकार चाहती है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं को निकाल दो ताकि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की पापुलेशन वेस्ट पाकिस्तान की पापुलेशन के मुकाबले में घट जाये। इसीलिए हिन्दुओं को वहां से भगाया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा वहां पर उर्दू और बंगला जबार पर बड़ा भगड़ा चलता है। जो लोग पाकिस्तान में डामिनेट करते हैं उन्होंने पहले समझा था कि उर्दू जबान हम उन पर थोप देंगे लेकिन बंगालियों ने, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान हों, अपनी मादरी जबान के प्रति प्रेम रखकर बड़ी घमासान लड़ाई लड़ी। इन सब कारणों से आज वहां पर बड़ी राजनीतिक उथल पुथल हो रही है। मुस्लिम लीग और जमायत उल उलमा जैसी जो कट्टर जमाअतें हैं उनके कारण वहां से हिन्दू निकाले जा रहे हैं। और यहां पर हमारी एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री जब में हाथ डाल कर बैठी हुई है। ये कहते हैं कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

What can we do ? We have repeatedly requested but we cannot bring them round.

जहां तक रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है, मैं मानती हूं कि इतने सालों में कुछ काम अच्छे

[श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी]

भी हुए हैं। अगर वे बार बार आते जायें तो क्या किया जाए। एक बार अगर पता चल जाये कि इतने लोगों को बसाना है तो उसका इन्तजाम कर दिया जाये लेकिन अगर रोज आते जायें तो उनके लिए पैसा और दूसरे साधन जुटाना मुश्किल होता है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद मैं मानती हूँ कि काम हुआ है लेकिन मैं यह भी कहूँगी चाहती हूँ कि जितना गवर्नमेंट को गीयर अप होना चाहिए था, जिस तरह से इस रेस्पांसिबिलिटी को मीट करना चाहिये था और जितना इन्तजाम करना चाहिए था, जिस तरह से वहाँ से हटाकर दूसरी जगह ले जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो रहा है। स्टेट्स को मदद करने के लिए कहा है लेकिन वह किस किस की मदद है वह मालूम नहीं है।

मैं आपको एक छोटी सी बात बताना चाहता हूँ जिसमें कि मेरा निजी तर्जुबा है। 25 तारीख को मैं बनारस में एक अनअटेंड ओल्ड वीमेंस कैम्प देखने गई थी। वहाँ की एक बहन बर्कर हैं जोकि हमारी पार्टी की नहीं हैं, मेरी पुरानी साथी थीं लेकिन आजकल इन्दिरा गांधी की पार्टी की हैं। वह मुझे ले गई। मैं बता नहीं सकती, मैं वहाँ की हालत देखकर थर्रा गई। उस तरह के मकान में म्युनिसिपैलिटी किसी कुत्ते को भी नहीं रहने देगी। दीवारें टूटी हुई हैं और पत्थर छत से गिरने लगे हैं और उसके नीचे बुढ़ियायें पड़ी हुई हैं जमीन पर। खाना पकाने के लिए बर्तन देने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ पैसा मंजूर किया है। लेकिन उसको लोग चोरी करके खा जाते हैं। उनके पास लोटे जैसे छोटे छोटे बर्तन हैं जिनमें चावल भी नहीं पकाये जा सकते। मिट्टी के बर्तनों में पका कर खाते हैं। इसी तरह से खुराक के लिए जो 22 या 23 रुपये दिये जाते हैं उसमें नौकर का पैसा काट लिया जाता है और दो दो नौकर इंस्पेक्टर वगैरह के घरों में काम करते हैं। जो बीमार हैं उनके लिए दवाई

का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं है। यह देखकर मुझसे रहा नहीं गया। मेरी जब मैं सौ रुपये थे, मैंने वह निकाल कर दे दिए और कहा कि जिनके लिए दवाई की जरूरत है उनको दीजिए और मैं दिल्ली जाकर और पैसा भेजूंगी। पहले मैंने वहाँ पर श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह से कहा था कि इसका कुछ इन्तजाम होना चाहिए तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं क्या कर सकती हूँ, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती हैं। मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा था और मैं कहूँगी कि मेरे कहने पर मिनिस्टर साहब ने किसी को इन्स्पेक्ट करने के लिए वहाँ पर भेजा। लेकिन आज भी हालत वही है। अब जो नये लोग आये हैं उन के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि माना कैम्प में जो लोग हैं उनको इस छत के नीचे मरने के लिए भेज दिया गया है। आज कुत्तों की भी जिन्दगी उतनी खराब नहीं होगी जितनी खराब जिन्दगी उन लोगों की है। मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को चैलेन्ज करती हूँ, जिनके घर के सामने गरीबों का तांता रहता है, जो आज गरीबों की लीडर बनी हुई हैं, कि जरा वहाँ जा कर देखें कि उन के राज्य में किस तरीके से उन लोगों को रखा गया है। किसी इन्सान को वहाँ नहीं रखा जा सकता है, लेकिन बूढ़े से बूढ़े लोगों को वहाँ पर रखा गया है जिन पर तरह तरह के अत्याचार होते हैं। ऐसी हालत में वे लोग पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिए हम को फौरन इस का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। अगर प्रधान मंत्री उन की मदद न कर सकें तो हम लोग इस के लिए चम्दा कर के इन्तजाम करें।

जैसा मैंने कहा यह काम केवल रिट्रैक्टिव लिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं होगा, एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री का भी पैनल टास्क है। जैसा श्री गुप्त ने अभी कहा पाकिस्तान पर जोर डाल कर नेहरू लियाक़त पैकट पर अमल कराने की फोशिय करनी चाहिये। जब तक हम कुछ इस तरह की बात नहीं करेंगे तब तक वह लोग हमारी बात नहीं सुनेंगे। पाकिस्तान वालों ने डांट कर एक नोट भेजा और कहा कि

आप लोग झूठ बोल रहे हैं, मैलिशस प्रोपेगेन्डा कर रहे हैं, जो लोग वहां से आये हैं उन के बारे में एग्जरेट कर रहे हैं। यह तो उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डाटे वाली बात हो गई। वहां से लोग आ रहे हैं उन का कोई प्रबन्ध वह लोग करते नहीं और हम से कहते हैं कि हम झूठा प्रोपेगेन्डा करते हैं। हमारी सरकार इस पर भी चुप बैठी है। उन को कोई फिक्र नहीं है, जो चाहे हम को गाली दे, लेकिन हम इतनी बड़ी स्टेट होने के फख्र में मर रहे हैं और अपनी हिफाजत भी नहीं कर सकते।

आज या कल जवाब देते वक्त श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने कहा था कि हम देश के लोगों को प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे। लेकिन मंडम बिन के यहाँ आने का नतीजा आप ने देख लिया। अखबार में आया है कि संगान में यहाँ के लोगों की क्या हालत हो रही है। आप ने देख लिया कि एक बड़े बिजनेसमैन ने हांगकांग में क्या स्टेटमेंट किया है आप उनका स्टेटमेंट पढ़िये। यह कहते हैं, हरी लाला वहाँ के बड़े भारी मर्चेंट हैं जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के मर्चेंट्स के प्रेजिडेंट हैं, वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानियों का वहाँ रहना नामुमकिन है, नहीं तो इस का कोई हल निकाला जाये। आज हिन्दुस्तानियों को सीलोन से निकाला जा रहा है। सीलोन वाले यहाँ आये हुए हैं, उन से बात की जाये। आज पाकिस्तान से निकाला जा रहा है, बर्मा से निकाला जा रहा है। हमारा देश बड़ा शक्तिशाली है, लेकिन हमारी फारेन पालिसी का नतीजा यह है कि we have no friends. Nobody is trying to help us. Nobody is trying to support us.

अपने घमण्ड के कारण इतने आइसोलेशन में पड़े हुए हैं कि कोई काम कर नहीं सकते, किसी को मदद नहीं दे सकते। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप लोग मेहरबानी कर के जरा इस पर ध्यान दीजिये।

आज हम को उन हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिये जिन की मुसीबतों के

लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं। आज उन की जो हालत है उस के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं। अगर हम मुल्क का पार्टिशन कबूल न करते तो वह लोग अपने घरों में अमन चैन से बैठे होते। आज वह लोग मिखारियों की तरह से दर दर घूम रहे हैं। उन को रखना, उन को सुरक्षा देना, उनको खिलाना पिलाना हमारा काम है। मैं भी उन के साथ डिमान्ड करती हूँ कि एक कमेटी पार्लियामेंट मेम्बरों की खबाई जाय जो बसीरहाट जाय, हसनाबाद जाये और उन कैम्पों को देखे कि वह लोग किस हालत में हैं। फौरन और खर्चों का पैसा काटे फारेन ट्रिप्स से पैसा काटे और उन को दे जो लोग हमारे पास आये हैं। हम उन को प्रोटेक्शन दें और वह जिस तरह से रहना चाहें, वैसे रह सकें ऐसा प्रबन्ध करें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, जो मोशन 193 की तहत हाउस के सामने आया है और जो हर रोज के हालात हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं उन से मलूम होता है कि यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है और हम को इस पर निहायत संजीदगी से सोचना है। यह बात नहीं है कि हाउस के सामने कोई प्रस्ताव आये तो हम उस को लाइट-हाउटेड भी लेते हैं।

जब हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा हुआ तब उस वक्त भी कई बुनियादी बातें तय हुई थीं। यह कहा गया कि तुम लोग अलग नेशन हो। महात्मा गांधी ने उसे नहीं माना, लेकिन पाकिस्तान बना अलग। कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग अलग हैं। वह अलग रहें और हम अलग रहे। लेकिन बुनियादी बात यही तह हुई थी कि पाकिस्तान में जो अकलियतें हैं उन को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। हिन्दुस्तान में भी यह करार पाया गया कि यहाँ भी जितनी अकलियतें हैं उन भाइयों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

दोनों देशों के दमर्याद बुनियादी तौर पर आपस में नफ़्त रही, झगड़े रहे। कई पाकिस्तान से झगड़े हुए। कभी पानी का झगड़ा कभी असम पर झगड़ा हुआ। दूसरी बातों में भी झगड़े हुए। बहुत से लोग उधर से इधर आये और इधर से उधर गये। बजाय इस के उन झगड़ों का ख़ात्मा होता मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है हमें फ़ख़ है इस बात का कि हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट और सभी हिन्दुस्तान के वासी यहाँ पर जितनी भी अकलियतें हैं उन के बारे में नेहरू लियामन्त ऐक्ट जो हुआ उस के पाबन्द हैं।

यह बात ठीक है कि यहाँ भी कुछ इक्के दुक्के ऐसी बातें हुई जिन से हम खुश नहीं हैं। उन से हमारे मुल्क का नाम बाहर बदनाम हुआ, हम पर हर्फ़ आया और हमारे माथे पर धब्बा लगा, लेकिन पाकिस्तान में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह निहायत शर्मनाक है, और इस के लिये पाकिस्तान जिम्मेदार है। इंटरनेशनल जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान की है बतौर एक मुल्क के बतौर एक क़ौम है। वह सुखरू हो कर निकले इस बात से कि अगर हम कोई बात कहें तो वह सटपटाये नहीं बल्कि अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करे। पंडित जी ने यह बात कही थी, गांधी जी ने यह बात कही थी। लेकिन अगर आपस में हालत यही रहती है और उस मुल्क में जितनी अकलियतें हैं वह पाकिस्तान से निकाल दी जाये तो यह सही बात है कि तकसीम की बुनियाद ही नहीं रहती। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी भी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम अपनी अकलियतों को बचायें, लेकिन इस नाते से नहीं कि हम हिन्दू हैं इस लिए हिन्दुओं को बचायें। पाकिस्तान में जो लोग बसते हैं अकलियतों के, उन में हिन्दुओं के अलावा ईसाई भी हैं, दूसरे लोग भी हैं, जिन के साथ कभी हमारा खून का रिश्ता हुआ करता था। अभी भी वहाँ के हुक्काम अलग हैं लेकिन वहाँ की जनता जोर

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में प्यार होना चाहिये। प्यार था, अभी भी प्यार है और आगे हो कर रहेगा। लेकिन वहाँ नफ़्त पैदा की जाती है, एक तबके का जेनोसाइड किया जा रहा है, इस में कोई शक की बात नहीं है।

यह बात नहीं है कि हम अपनी डफ़ली पीटना चाहते हैं जिसमें यह समझा जाय कि यह कोई पार्टी की चीज है, यह नेशन का सवाल है, मुल्क का सवाल है। अगर कोई कांटा लगता है इधर से उन भाइयों के जो बीस साल पहले हमारा हिस्सा थे और अब भी हैं, अगर कोई रंजिश होती है तो हमें उन के साथ हमदर्दी होती है। मैं कतअन इस बात से इत्फ़ाक़ नहीं करता कि कोई ऐसी बात कही जाय जिस से पाकिस्तान का होसला बढ़े। हमें डिप्लोमैटिक तौर पर भी और उससे आगे और जो फ़ौरम हों उन में मजबूती से इस मसले को हल करना चाहिये। मैं उन आदमियों में से हूँ जो महसूस करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान कतअन डिप्लोमैसी और आम नेगोशिएशन्स की बातों को नहीं मानेगा। अगर पाकिस्तान से डिसेंट तरीके से, शराफ़त से बात की जाय तो वहाँ की दृक्कमत सुनती नहीं है, हम बीस साल से देख रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारी बात नहीं मानता। अगर उस से थोड़ा सा दूसरे तरीके से कहा जाय कि यह खुदर आदमी हैं और तुम इन को बहका नहीं सकते और जो तुम्हारे यह तरीके हैं इन के नतायज ख़राब हो सकते हैं, तो वह उस को समझेंगे।

मैं आप की माफ़त सरदार साहब से कहना चाहूंगा, वह मजबूत आदमी हैं, मजबूत तबके से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, मजबूत स्टेट से आये हैं, इस लिये कहना चाहूंगा कि वह थोड़ा सा मजबूत बनें। हर जगह पर कमजोरी से बात तय नहीं हुआ करती। यह कोई 100, 200 या 400 आदमियों का सवाल नहीं है, यह तादाद लाखों में बढ़ती जा रही है और अगर

यही पालिसी रही तो और भी बढ़ती जायेगी। आप कहेंगे कि हम करें क्या? यह बात मैं आप पर छोड़ता हूँ। मैं कोई जंगवास नहीं हूँ कि आपस में लड़ाने की बात कहूँ, लेकिन जो जैसा मरीज हो उस का वैसा ही इलाज होना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान के कान आप को खोलने चाहिये, और अगर उस के कान नहीं खुलते तो पाकिस्तान के दोस्तों की मारफत उस के कान खोलें जायें। अगर उस तरह से भी नहीं खुलते तो फिर कांफरेंस के जरिये उस के कान खोलें। क्या घट जायेगा, कौन सी बेइज्जती होती है अगर आप वहाँ के फारेन मिनिस्टर को यहाँ बुलायें या आप वहाँ तशरीफ ले जायें या डिप्लोमैटिक तौर पे सेक्रेटरीज की कांफरेंस हो। मैं मानता हूँ कि दूसरी डिस्प्यूट भी हैं जिन को हल करना है, लेकिन यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो दोनों मुल्कों के लोगों के दिलों पर नासूर का काम करती है। जिन बातों को आदमी इतना महसूस करते हैं उन को हम छोड़ते जायें और छोटी बातों को जो उन को मीठी लगे पूरा करते जायें तो फिर हमारे मसले कभी हल नहीं होंगे। अगर हम काश्मीर का सवाल अछूरा रखते हैं तो यह एक कमजोर पालिसी है। यह कमजोरी की पालिसी है। इसको छोड़ना होगा। मैं पूरे जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल को ह्यूमन राइट्स कमिशन में उठाया जा सकता है, यू०एन०ओ० में उठाया जा सकता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इसके इम्प्ली-केशन हो सकते हैं। आप उनको अच्छी तरह से जानते भी होंगे। लेकिन आप देखें कि क्या पाकिस्तान हमें कभी किसी भी मामले पर बख्शाता है? जहाँ कोई बात होती है, वहाँ काश्मीर की बात को उठा देता है। इस्लामी सम्मिट में इस बात को वह ले जाता है। वहाँ पर इसको उठा देता है। और भी कोई मंच होता है तो वहाँ सवाल को वह उठा लेता है। यू०एन०ओ० में इसको ले जा कर वहाँ इसको उठा लेता है। इस तरह की कई बातें वह करता है।

यह देश बहादुरों का देश है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजबूती के साथ, बहादुरी के साथ इस देश के साथ इस देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों को आवाज उठानी चाहिये। मुझे खुशी है कि इस मामले में वे एक हैं। इस मसले को लेकर एक पार्लिमेंटरी डेलीगेशन भी सरकार को पाकिस्तान भेजना चाहिये जो वहाँ जा कर फर्स्ट हैंड नालेज लें। अगर पाकिस्तान इससे इन्कार करता है तो फिर उसी सतह पर उन से सरकार को डील करना चाहिये, उसी भाषा में उसके साथ बात होनी चाहिये। मैं बिला दरेग कहना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले जो लोग हैं, उन पर आप किसी तरह की रोक न लगाएँ। लेकिन आप देखें कि एक तरफ तो असम की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है, वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग आ कर रह रहे हैं और आ कर वहाँ के रेशों प्रोपोर्शन को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, असम आबादी बिगाड़ रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ इन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान में धकेला जा रहा है। यह जो सब चीज है इस में दाल में काला जरूर है। इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके पीछे कोई साजिश है। डिप्लोमेसी का यह तकाजा है कि नहले पर दहला हम मारें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि वे लोग तो ऊट पटांग करते रहें और हम भेड़ बकरियों की तरह बँटे देखते रहें और हर चीज को बरदाश्त करते रहें। सिआसत में गुजाअत से, बहादुरी से, हिम्मत से काम होता है। हैशजाअत मर्दें मँदाने सियासत की असल। आप तकड़ेपन से कहेंगे तब वह आपकी बात को सुनेगा। तकड़ेपन से मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप उसके खिलाफ लड़ाई छेड़ दें। लड़ाई की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। लेकिन राजनीति में अगर आप तकड़े हो कर, सक्ती से कोई बात कहते हैं तो उसका असर सारे देशों पर होता है। पाकिस्तान के और हमारे भी जो दोस्त मुल्क हैं, उन के जरिये आप बात उसके सामने रखें। मलेशिया आपका दोस्त है, नासर आपका दोस्त है, अफगानिस्तान हमारा बेहतरीन दोस्त है।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

ईरान हमारा दोस्त है, उनमें से किसी की मार्फत इस मामले को उठाया जा सकता है। अगर उसको किसी एक मामले में एक फीसदी भी नुकसान होता है तो उस नुकसान को ले कर वह हमें सारी दुनिया में बदनाम करता फिरता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम हैं कि लाखों जानों का सवाल भी होता है तो उसकी बाज़त भी हम टस से मस नहीं होते हैं। हम कुछ करते तो हैं लेकिन थोड़ा करते हैं। हम को कमजोरी नहीं दिखानी चाहिये इस मामले में।

एक और बात हमारी बहन श्रीमती कृपालानी ने कही है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम एक इमेज पेश करें। लेकिन क्या बजह है कि हर जगह जहाँ कहीं हिन्दुस्तानी गए हैं, ठोकरें खाते फिरते हैं, उनको ठोकरें मारी जाती हैं। अफ्रीका में, केनिया में, हमारे लोगों की यही हालत है। बर्मा में भी कोई उनकी खुशगवार हालत नहीं है। लंका में भी होसला अफजा बात नहीं है। जहाँ कहीं हमारे लोग जाते हैं ठोकरे खाते हैं। इस सब का क्या मतलब है? हमारी कीम एक बड़ी मजबूत कीम है। दुनिया में हमारे देश की आबादी दूसरे नम्बर पर है। किस बात की कमी है हम में? कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तानी नस्ल के आदमी चाहे दुनिया के किसी देश में हों, वहाँ उनके साथ इस तरह का सलूक हो। हिन्दुस्तानी इस्लामी मुल्कों में हैं। दूसरे मुल्कों में हैं। वे ईराक में हैं, बड़ी अच्छी इज्जत उनकी वहाँ होती है। मिश्र में उनकी बड़ी इज्जत होती है। ईरान में होती है। अफगानिस्तान में होती है। बजह क्या है कि अकेले पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुस्तानी डीसेट के लोगों को फांसी चढ़ाया जाता है? हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान की डिप्लोमेसी यह हो कि हम को बदनाम किया जाए और अपना उल्लू सीधा किया जाए। यह भी हो सकता है जैसा कि श्रीमती कृपालानी ने कहा है कि वहाँ जो ईस्ट और वैस्ट पाकिस्तान में भगड़े चल रहे हैं उस

सिलसिले में इन लोगों को कुर्बानी का बकरा बनाया जा रहा हो। यह भी हो सकता है कि अपने अन्दरूनी मसलों से लोगों का ध्यान हटाने के लिए किया जा रहा हो। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में आपको सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिये।

अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि यह समस्या हल कैसे हो। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि तबादला इसका कोई हल हो सकता है। बलकान में लाख के करीब आदमी इधर से उधर भ्राना चाहते थे, वह नहीं हुआ। तबादला कोई छोटी मोटी बात नहीं है। बीस लाख इजराइल के यहूदियों ने सारी दुनिया में तहलका मचा दिया है। यहाँ तो डेढ़ करोड़ आदमियों का सवाल है। कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। मैं इसको फिरकापरस्ती के नज़रिये से नहीं कहता हूँ। बीस लाख लोगों ने पब्लिक ओपिनियन दुनिया में पैदा की। क्या डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी दर बंदर की ठोकरें खाते फिरेंगे? क्या उन के वास्ते कोई सिलसिला नहीं बनेगा? एक भाई ने कहा कि उनके लिए टेरिटरी की मांग की जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक वक्त आया जब दोनों टेरिटरीज एक होंगी। आपस में हाकिम लोग आपस में लड़ते हैं, जनता नहीं लड़ती है। जनता एक है। सैकड़ों सालों से एक चलती आ रही है, बाप दादों के जमाने से एक चलती आ रही है। किसी को हक हासिल नहीं है कि कीमों में रंजिश पैदा की जाए। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजबूती के साथ इस मामले को हल किया जाए। पाकिस्तान हम से कोई चीज कराना चाहता है वह कराए लेकिन हमारे जो मसले हैं उन पर भी तो ध्यान दे, उनका हल भी तो ढूँढे। डिप्लोमैटिक लेवल पर इसको लिया जा सकता है। यह मसला इतना मुश्किल नहीं है कि हल ही न हो सकता हो या लड़ाई से ही हल हो सकता हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि बातचीत से हल हो सकता है। इंटरनैशनल लेवल पर भी इसको लिया जा सकता है। जरूरत हो तो यू०एन० ओ० में इसको उठाया जा सकता है। वह भी

गलत नहीं होगा। यह ह्यूमैनिटी का सवाल है। करोड़ों आदमियों का मसला है।

जहाँ तक रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है, मुझे पता है गवर्नमेंट बहुत कुछ कर रही है और उसको करना चाहिये। वे हमारा खून हैं, हड्डियाँ हैं, लोवड़े हैं। रिहैबिलिटेशन के मामले में कोई शिकायत की बात नहीं आनी चाहिये। ऐसा अगर हुआ तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी बदनाम होगी और पार्टी भी बदनाम होगी।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): I would not like to go into the political reasons for which this mass exodus has begun because that ground has been adequately covered by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. I would like, however, to say that in spite of the fact that this unending trail of human misery has been going on for quite some time, although the Ministry of External Affairs' intelligence department as well as our Deputy High Commissioner in East Pakistan have failed to send adequate precautionary notice to this Government, when people in thousands and lakhs arrive on our soil, after the event on the part of this Government as well as the Government of West Bengal, there has been not only laxity in the matter of handling this human problem of this magnitude but corruption and nepotism has been allowed to reign among various authorities in the matter of rehabilitation and settlement of these refugees. I think this is a great unfortunate pity. I am told that as long as these unfortunate people do not cross the border of East Pakistan there are goondas and raiders there who are prepared to strip them of the last iota of their belongings, but as soon as they cross into India, there are touts who not only make between these people and various sections of the rehabilitation department but lead them into one camp or another, depending upon how much money is passed through their hands and also whether a particular group of people is allowed to go into Dandakaranya or not or is allowed to rot in other parts of West Bengal. If in human misery and the woes that have been described in this House and in the press before in regard to this affair, we have allowed corrup-

tion, nepotism and bribery to prevail, it is a very unfortunate state to affairs. When stark misery is being traded in where unfortunate people in such numbers are involved, it really becomes a matter of great regret.

Here is what the Bengal newspapers have to say. There is a brief report :

"This whole atmosphere as far as the camps are concerned is stinking. The sight of half naked men and women with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes is demoralising. A woman of 40, Shrimati Radha Rani, with her baby sucking her dry breast broke down as she narrated her woes."

These woes related to her trip after she had arrived in India and not while she was in Pakistan. We have, therefore, got to see that for whatever reasons, political, economic or social, these people have been thrown out of their ancient land, once they are here in India, once we have accepted them, then the utmost has to be done on a war footing, as Kanwarlalji has suggested, to settle them. In this aspect of the matter, I would like to say that the Ministry of External Affairs is the least involved or the most inappropriate to deal with it. I would like that the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Labour, Finance, Industry and other concerned Ministries of the Government of India will have to function in unison so that the problems which have arisen due to this mass exodus are tackled.

17 hrs.

There are two reasons why a survey, and a quick survey, should be held about the kind of people who are coming to India. One is the kind of skills that they have inherited, the kind of livelihood that they have been used to, so that we can easily transform them into equivalent channels if they are available. Another is the kind of potential that these people have, because the greatest help that you will receive in the matter of rehabilitating these people quickly would be a mass transference of skills. Otherwise, if we allow them to rot and do not provide any further training to help them to rehabilitate themselves and earn a livelihood,

[Shri N. K. Somani]

this will continue to cause misery and poverty which has already become the of other millions of refugees who have come to India so far. Therefore, for these reasons this particular quick, not only sampling but, screening of the type of people who are coming into our country is necessary.

There is another reason that has been given by the Government of Assam, and that is that as a result of the mass exodus, certain undesirable people, taking advantage of this particular upheaval, go to Assam for purposes of espionage and other such activities. This is the contention of the Government of Assam, and the Government of India should certainly be a little more careful and vigilant against allowing a handful of undesirable people taking advantage of the situation. All these aspects should be carefully looked into.

A few months back the Chairman of the Board of Rehabilitation, Shri Manubhai Shah, had brought to the attention of the Government of India that there is one major obstacle in the way of the various States of India like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa which, fortunately, have a little more land and whose population density is not as high as that of West Bengal or other part of India, and that is that the States have to bear 50 per cent of the loss due to non-recovery of loans from these repatriates and refugees. This particular recommendation that the Central Government should bear 100 per cent of these losses on the non-recovery of such loans so that the State Governments do not take it as an unnecessary burden was made by Mr. Shah in the beginning of this year and I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India have taken a decision about it.

It was also suggested at that time that a special Development Corporation should be formed for the speedy development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands because there is a tremendous potential for maintaining and improving the various plantations, fisheries, forestry and other industries in that particular area. The easiest transition that can take place from an agricultural economy are

these particular fields for which a tremendous wealth and potential exists in Andamans and Nicobar and the population statistics there also should persuade the Government of India, if they have not yet energised this particular Board, if they have not authorised this Board for Andamans and Nicobar, to do so without further delay.

There are several incentives in our fiscal system allowed by the Income-tax law and Finance Act from year to year where, if certain kinds of activities are done by employers, a loaded income-tax exemption is given in the sense that if Rs. 100 or Rs. 1,000 are spent by a company or an employer for a preferred activity so declared by the Government of India, 125 or 150 per cent of that expenditure is allowed to be written off or claimed against income-tax. Because the employment situation is so difficult in this country, a special incentive should be given to employers both in the public and private sectors so that not only during the training period but also when these people are absorbed in normal industrial and economic activity a little later, such incentive should be allowed to these employers so that we can absorb these unfortunate people in our economic system.

The Government of India, after nationalising banks for the last one year, have been claiming that they have opened credit channels to the needy people, small people, farmers, students and the self-employed. I would very respectfully like to persuade the Finance Ministry through the Minister of External Affairs to see that some of the lead banks, especially those located in West Bengal, come out with special loans and credit facilities for the refugees so that on the one side one agency of the Government should transfer skills as I said through a massive training programme. On the other side, adequate finances by way of loans and credit should be made available so that as many of them as possible can become self-employed and do not continue to remain a burden on the Indian economy ... (An Hon. Member : Security?) They say that the security aspect is no longer important and I believe them. It is a question of early implementation of this particular scheme... (Interruptions.)

You will agree with me, Mr. Chairman, that whenever there were national calamities in our country, whether it was famine in Bihar or floods in Assam or something else somewhere the rest of the citizens of our country used to rise to the occasion. For the last few years unfortunately because people—it is my surmise—have lost faith in the policies of this Government no amount of human misery seems to move those who can afford to be philanthropic to raise private efforts. I am surprised that a matter of this importance has not moved the rest of the Indian society because I for one believe that although a lion's share of responsibility for rehabilitating these people lies squarely in the household of this Government independent citizens, businessmen and others also owe a duty to themselves to make private efforts to rehabilitate these people and open the gates of their factories and workshops so that these persons can be taken in. I think the Government should appeal and also discuss this problem with representatives of business and industry and ascertain why they have lost faith in public and philanthropic causes. If it is not too late they should persuade those persons also to join hands in contributing with the Central Government and the West Bengal Government so that the refugees can receive timely succour.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : It is unfortunate and every Indian feels pained at what is happening in Pakistan since partition, almost continuously. Every intelligent Indian has got to make this assessment that good neighbourly relations with Pakistan is an imperative for India to maintain its international image as well as to have peaceful development in our own country. Still we seem to be helpless spectators of what is happening in a neighbouring country. We cannot think of any possible methods of retaliation because that will only worsen the situation. I do not think that anybody in this House would suggest that we have got to retaliate in the same manner as it is happening there and create communal problems in our country. Nor can we think of warfare ; we should shudder at it. What is left ? Is it only the reminders that the Government of India send repeatedly to Pakistan that will solve the problem ? I was shocked to hear the hon. Minister say-

ing yesterday or the day before in answer to a question on this exodus that there was no need for further publicity of our diplomatic efforts more than what we are doing at present. The Government are complacent about it. What they have done in international circles is pretty little. Because of their bungling they are not able to mobilise international public opinion as to what is happening in Pakistan. What is happening in Pakistan is, I should say, worse than apartheid. At least in Africa, we know that the people continue to live there in spite of the difficulties, but here it is a continuous trickle of people coming to India, and you have totally failed. I do not want to speak on the question of rehabilitation because that really does not pertain to the Minister here and that has also been dealt with at length by my friends. Also, I do not want to go into the details of what is happening in Pakistan. We all know it by and large. There may be a little exaggeration here and there ; we all know the tortuous experience that the minorities are going through in Pakistan. I want to concentrate on one aspect, particularly on our failure to mobilise the international public opinion and to bring pressure on Pakistan to realise the hard facts of international life.

I may have to speak about certain harsh truths and I hope the Minister of External Affairs will have an open mind to appreciate my points. I happened to be in one of the delegations which went to the middle east in February last. To my utter dismay and shock, I found that even in Egypt which is considered to be our best friend, the public by and large, are not so well disposed towards us as they are towards Pakistan. If you compare the feeling that exists in the minds of the populace there, as to how they react towards the Pakistanis and how they react towards Indians, you will find that they have got a better appreciation and affection towards the Pakistanis than towards us, Indians. I do not mean to say that they do not have any affection towards us. But if you take it in relative terms, you will find it so. When our embassy gave a party and when we happened to meet the housewives of our embassy people there, we learnt this. The diplomats, of course, were clever people, and that is so because they are trained for

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it. When I asked them how those people in that country reacted to us, they said "we are all friendly." But when we talked to the housewives, every one of them, told us in no uncertain terms, very clearly and categorically, that it is their experience—whenever they go shopping or when they meet other womenfolk—that they are more fond of Pakistan and well-disposed towards the Pakistanis than towards us. I tried to find out as to how it happens. It is definitely not because it is in the middle east and they are all Muslims countries; it is not deliberately because of their religious affinity or because of their attachment to religion. It is not as if they hate us deliberately because of that. It is far from that. Actually, it is because of the propaganda that Pakistan carries on through the radio and through the press and her diplomatic efforts against our country. Not only that. We do not do anything to counter that propaganda at all. In some of the places, in fact, in Sudan and elsewhere, when we asked some of our people who should know these things, they are in the dark about certain basic facts. They are not even aware of the fact—even the people working in our embassies—that India has got the third largest Muslim population in the world. They do not know that. When they themselves do not know it, how are they going to carry the impression to the country in which they are serving? There is no use of your claiming that you are secular. In the outside world, particularly in the Muslim countries, if you cannot make these people carry this impression and put across these facts to the people in those countries, how can you succeed? You should let them know that India has got a sizeable section of Muslims; it is not a small number; and they enjoy equal rights with other people along with the Hindus and others. If you cannot carry this impression to the countries abroad, how are you going to succeed in countering the pernicious propaganda that Pakistan is indulging in?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, I have two or three more minutes. I hope I am making some useful points. If the hon. Minister of External Affairs has got an open mind, it will help him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen; my difficulty is the limited time; the time allotted is only two hours, and if every speaker exceeds his time, then it will become very difficult.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Nobody can finish his speech in two or three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the Speaker's orders.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In that case, let us extend the time for this. (*Interruption*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : At least the spokesman of the parties should speak, and then you can think of the other speakers. You cannot compel a Member to finish his speech in just two or three minutes.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : In the other House — Rajya Sabha—this was discussed for a whole day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have spoken for six minutes already.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Now, Sir, we had another experience in Algeria when we were supplied with an interpreter from our Indian embassy, when we went to meet the Foreign Minister there. In most of the middle-east countries — there are about a dozen of them — the Arabic language is the official language and is predominantly spoken. Within a few minutes we found that the interpreter we took with us was not upto the mark in translating our questions and the Minister's answers. It was very embarrassing for us and after a few minutes the Foreign Minister of Algiers asked one of his men to be the interpreter and our interpreter was brushed aside. It may be a small incident, but you imagine it. The Indian students go to Cairo and other places to study the Arabic language and the Islamic culture which is identified with their language. Such a poor performance on our part exposes our inability and inefficiency and is bound to create a bad impression. Our claim of interest in Islam and its culture when we are not even able to master that language and speak fluently in it would naturally be suspected. It is not a small thing.

Our Foreign Minister seems to think that diplomacy means communication to our Ambassadors and *vice-versa*. Of course I am a novice in international politics, but my common sense tells me that all over the world diplomacy is more than that. Every country tries to reach the people across. During the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, without any provocation, the late Dr. Sukarno said that he was even prepared to send his navy in favour of Pakistan. Why? It was because of the public mentality there and psychology that prevailed in Indonesia. We have miserably and criminally failed to counteract the propaganda of Pakistanis. Nothing reached the people of other countries from our stations. Only after that, from Tiruchi and some other stations they have started broadcasting in Malay language to reach the maximum number of people in South-East Asian countries. If we make a little effort, I am sure we can counteract the Pakistani propaganda. It is simply by diplomatic manoeuvring that they are able to succeed against us. It is not that everywhere in every country they think that Indians are by and large brutal, cruel and barbarous and only Pakistanis are noble people. I do not blame any country if they have that impression because they have no other way of knowing what is happening in India. You do not provide them with enough media to appreciate the Indian position.

Somebody referred to Ceylon. I am actually conscious of the bungling of the Government of India. The Indian problem is the problem of Tamils in Ceylon. Sentiment, religion and language are involved. The present Prime Minister of Ceylon unfortunately has got an impression that Tamils in India, particularly the DMK, have got sinister motives in Ceylon. When sometime back the previous Prime Minister of Ceylon was invited to India, when there was protocol arrangement, I suggested that he should be brought to Madras, so that he may have contact with the Tamils there and see for himself what an amount of goodwill Indian people have for Ceylon. But we have missed that opportunity. During the 1965 conflict, there was a dangerous pamphlet circulated by the Pakistan High Commission in Ceylon distorting historical facts. None of our embassy people bothered to counter

it. Unfortunately I do not have that pamphlet with me now, but in that they said that Tamils from India are always enemies of Sinhalese. The historic truth is far from it. There is enough evidence in Sinhalese history itself to show that they have been living like brothers for centuries. But the Indian Embassy there did not bother about it. These are very vital things to my mind and unless they wake up to the realities, I am afraid, the situation is going to continue. India cannot afford this luxury of taking numbers of people from all sides. No country throughout the world faces such an exodus problem as India is facing today. It seems to be a continuous problem and the way we act seems to tempt other countries to create such a situation. Even where there is no problem suddenly one fine morning problems are cropping up. Other countries seem to think that wherever Indians are living India would be prepared to take them back. Is there no international law? Can't we take it to the forum of the United Nations? Can't we do something about it? Problems of this magnitude faced by an under-developed country like ours should draw the attention of the international community. We should try to create a forum at the United Nations. I do not think it is an impossible task. I am sorry to say that the diplomacy of the External Affairs Minister in this field is a total and complete failure.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today in the month of Bhadra we are discussing the problem of the refugees coming over to Bengal from East Pakistan. The dark rain clouds have been made darker by the sight of the lakhs of homeless people. At this time of heavy rains in Bengal the tears shed by the refugees have made the heavy rains heavier. It is on such sad circumstances that we are discussing this problem. The storm clouds are indeed dark over Bengal.

I would like to say that there has been some effort perhaps from the side of the Government of India to solve this problem. I do not think that the Indian Government is doing nothing. But there are certain

[Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri]

thing which is absolutely imminent for them to do. I must say that there is one ray of hope. I understand our External Affairs Minister has contacted the External Affairs Minister of Pakistan. What the correspondence has been, what the answer has been, I do not know. We are told that they are encouraging. Encouraging to what extent? Has the influx stopped in any way? We would like to know that.

Secondly, when we sit down to a conference table we are always browbeaten by Pakistan who says; let us discuss Farraka, let us discuss Kashmir and thrash them out before we can solve other problems. Let us insist that this live human problem be solved first before we can discuss anything else. The problem of the waters of the Farraka or the Kashmir question can be solved later but this human problem brooks no delay.

You will see from the figures that out of the total number of 1,45,595 refugees who have come from Pakistan 1,35,950 have come to West Bengal. So, you can imagine the stress and strain on the economy of West Bengal. If you take the figure from 1964 onwards it will come to over six lakhs. So, the economy of West Bengal as it is today has been strained to the utmost. Therefore, the whole problem has to be looked at from the national angle and all the refugees must be properly rehabilitated. What is still more depressing is that political capital is being made out of human misery. My hon. friend opposite has suggested that businessmen should try their best to absorb the refugees from East Pakistan. The businessmen would be quite ready to do that. I have myself talked to some businessmen and I know that they will do it. If politics is kept out from refugees, if the refugees are not induced to hold all kinds of demonstrations in front of business establishments, I am sure businessmen would come forward not only in hundreds but in thousands to absorb these refugees from East Pakistan. But the political parties must realise that human suffering is not a thing from which they should make political capital. But there are many parties which are making it today.....(interruptions) Ask the refugees themselves if the CPM is not doing

it. Secondly, I would like to stress the point, that Pakistan makes the most pernicious propaganda about India. Every little incident that happens in India is magnified a thousandfold and we hear of all kinds of tales of genocide, this and that. Of course, communal trouble sometimes flares up here and there but India has declared herself to be a secular state and we take full responsibility for our Muslim brethren. There are more Muslims in India than in either part of Pakistan, East or West, and they are residing in India in peace except sometimes when some trouble flares up. But propaganda is carried on by Pakistan and we hear of genocide in India. But where is our propaganda? What have we been doing? Our propaganda machine does not say what is happening in Pakistan.

Let me come to the human problem. Let this problem be taken to every international forum to the UN, the Human Rights Commission and everywhere to mobilise world opinion. The Minister has said time and again in the House that we have "nothing to gain by taking it to the UN." but I certainly feel that if we can mobilise world opinion the UN is one of the forums where we can usefully do this. I hope that it will be taken to the Human Rights Commission and to the UN and our propaganda is made stronger so that the world knows what is exactly happening in Pakistan which has declared itself to be an Islamic state and wants to squeeze out people of all other religions.

Lastly, what is happening in the Hasnabad and Basirhat areas? It is a sad state of affairs even today. Out of the refugees that have come there, how many have been dispersed up to date? I find from the figures that up to date the total number of dispersals is 84,573 whereas lakhs have come. I have been round to Hasnabad and Basirhat. In this month of Bhadra, as you know in Bengal it is either terribly hot or it is raining heavily. I have already written to the Prime Minister that the tent supplies are inadequate. About the *bashas* that have been made, there is very little to say. Human excreta is so horrible that pollution is something unheard of; you will refuse to believe it. 15 to 20 children die every day

owing to this infection. Of course, the Government is making efforts in that direction to inoculate people and so forth, but it is inadequate.

From the list we have been given, I find that some 700 tents have been supplied and another 600 tarpaulins have been asked for. This is absolutely insufficient and will serve a few hundred people. The Rs. 34 lakhs given 'on account' to West Bengal Government is also entirely inadequate to rehabilitate these displaced persons. West Bengal, Sir, will ultimately need anything up to Rs. 100-200-300 to 400 crores if they have to be rehabilitated. They constitute the people who are feeling frustrated. They have left all that they had behind and here they have not found anything.

As to what is happening to the women while they cross over the border, even as they come into India, it is really shameful. Some of them have been degraded, misused and all kinds of things have been done to them. Even after they have come to India there is no safety for the younger women. I think, they must be well guarded and the women must be made to feel that at least they have come into a society where womanhood is honoured. I will appeal to the Minister to put better vigilance there to see that they are taken over the border safely and what little belongings and jewellery they may have been able to bring over are not snatched away from them from the other side of the border. This is happening daily.

Also in many cases, their visas and passports are not in order. Let us not be technical about it. There has been the case of a woman who had to leave her child behind because his name was not included in a hurry in the slip. If there is a child whose name is not there, let the mother not suffer more with all the suffering she already has. The mother should be helped to bring over her child. Of course, in this case she was able to get her child across the border ultimately. But the agony of the mother during all that time can be very well imagined.

The medical facilities are also meagre. Various voluntary organisations that are working encouraged. The idea that if we let the Congress organisation work, then

we will have to let other parties work should not be the consideration. The Bharat Sewak Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission the women's Coordinating Council etc. are doing very good work and they should be encouraged. We can supplement the Government work.

The first and foremost thing that remains to be done is about our attitude. We do not want war. But we want every kind of discussion between the two countries. Let the two Ministers, Shri Swaran Shingh and his counterpart in Pakistan meet, if possible, and discuss the problems across the table. Let us insist that we discuss this human problem first before we take up any other question so that human misery can be stopped. It is pointless making rehabilitation plans, putting them here and putting them there.

I would also particularly emphasize that when you rehabilitate them, very often they come away from the camps. They are huddled together and sent back like cattle. They are asked, why have they come? We never think of the reason, why they have come! They are the people who used to have enough water and they used to have beside the beautiful rivers of East Pakistan, the Padma Dhaleshwari and Maghna. And they are being put in dry places. They cannot live without water. You rehabilitate them where they can get water, where there is some work to do and where they can live. Let India accept them. At the same time, let us do some thing to see that this influx is stopped which is unfair, barbarous, Communal and absolutely inhuman.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall try to speak telegraphically because there is very little time.

About 150,000 fresh migrants have come in the last six months and the Minister of Rehabilitation tells us that he expects about 180,000 more who are waiting to come across. The first job is, if they come and when they come, to give them relief that is necessary, to disperse them wherever we want to send them and then to rehabilitate them. These are the three jobs to be done.

[Shri S. H. Mukerjee]

As regards rehabilitation, I am afraid, it is still pending in the case of 8 lakhs of old migrants who had come after 1964 and now we have this addition of numbers. It will be very heavy job. In regard to immediate relief, whatever reports we have been received are very disquieting. Harrowing conditions have been reported by everybody and I do not want to add to the sentimentalism in the House by giving instances of distress. But the fact is that harrowing conditions have prevailed. One instance which I was given was that at Hasnabad till the other day at least there were 60,000 refugees while rations were being supplied to only about 13,000 refugees, and that where the people were living, there was no cover and no place to live a human life.

The hon. Minister told the Rajya Sabha the other day that the principle responsibility for the administration of relief was with the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government and the Central Government are today, more or less, the same kittle of fish. But I fear in West Bengal some superannuated officers are in-charge who are utterly unfit by temperament and by training for this kind of job. It requires a human approach. I would suggest that at least one of the two Ministers, Shri Sanjivayya himself or Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad should go and settle down in West Bengal for a short while at least till the crisis is over.

We have been told by the hon. Minister that he agrees that in so far as West Bengal, Assam and Tripura are concerned, the saturation point has been reached and, therefore, the other States must help in a big way.

Shri Sanjivaya has told us that nearly one lakh refugees are going to be taken charge of by several States which have already offered. The only difficulty is that a State like Madhya Pradesh has offered land in the Chambal ravines which might be rather a difficult proposition. It is exactly here that I would like to remind our friends of different persuasions who talk so much about all India being one and that sort of thing. Here is an acid test that all the other States really and truly come forward to assist people in distress who happen to

be Bengalees. Let all of them come and do it. Till the other day the West Bengal Government has been saying that they will go as far as possibly can but it is not physically possible to settle every body inside West Bengal. Therefore, you must all come and do something about it. Government must do something about ancillary occupation apart from agriculture to which most of these people are accustomed and for that purpose whatever confabulations are necessary in government before execution of programmes should begin, they should start. And this reminds me of what the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans had expressed against the settlement of the refugees in his part of the country, in Nicobar in particular and the argument given was that these Bengalees cannot be settled and should not be settled in strategic areas. This is a very strange proposition.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Call him back. Send him out.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It has been reported repeatedly that the Chief Commissioner of Andamans said it and the ground given was that for strategic reasons you cannot rely on Bengalees and they may not be a stable and reliable factor. This is a dangerous and defamatory notion and Government must do something about it.

I come to the other factors in regard to the causes that have brought about this business. This is a continuing sore in our body politic which leaves everything in tense and distressful condition to all of us in this country as well as to a certain extent in Pakistan. There is no doubt about it that perhaps the main reason is economic distress particularly in the contiguous areas of Jessore and Khulna districts of Pakistan where the distress is more acute and possibly the idea that perhaps in India conditions might be better might have gripped the minds of some people. Apart from the causes listed, namely, the insecure conditions there and economic distress and discrimination against the minorities we must remember that the main cause has been something which somehow is being sought to be low-lighted. Even when Shrimati Kripalani was speaking, I noticed that she

did not stress that factor which is the most important of all. We have to remind ourselves that our record being what it is ... it is bad enough ... we should be very careful that on no account must communal passion be roused over this issue in our country. I am not going into that aspect of the matter. I am referring to what is a shining new phenomenon in East Pakistan to-day to which testimony has been brought by no less a person than Maharaj Chakravarti. He was mentioned by Shrimati Kripalani. But I am sorry she did not go on to say that repeatedly speech after speech Maharaj Chakravarti who has spent 30 years of his life in jail and who has come over here as an honoured guest of this country ... he has chosen to live with his people in Pakistan and not come over here and he has lived 30 years in British jail and Pakistani jail... he repeatedly said in speech that the atmosphere in East Pakistan is one of the uttermost friendliness for India, that among the students, among the youth, among the surging masses of the people who are trying to have a new life, there is an idea that we must have friendship with this country and I am sure he has appealed to our people here not to be led by reports of whatever is happening there and not to be misled by this migration which is a distressing proposition enough to-day and do anything which might damage this perspective, this developing perspective of a possible friendship between India and Pakistan. This is something which is terribly important.

I got from the External Affairs Ministry Which brings out the *World Press Review* from time to time, an extract from a foreign paper ... we prefer things foreign on many occasions...the *Scotsman* of the 13th of June, which talks about this right-left clash which is coming in Pakistan and it says that 'It is a bewildering transformation.' I am quoting its exact words. It says :

"Looming over everything else in East Pakistan is the clash between right and left, between parties of the *status quo* and parties that want a change."

This is the position. So many other things I could quote, but it is not necessary.

It is on account of this that *Yahya Khan* and company who want to perpetuate their position that they are using certain mechanisms in order to bring about some sort of disturbance in the minds of the people of Pakistan and feeling of hostility against India and also to make India hostile towards Pakistan so that it is easier for them to continue their position.

So, there is in Pakistan a conspiracy which is certainly conducted by those people who are in power there...the conspiracy to shift some people from Pakistan into India. It is on account of this that such a thing has happened.

Recently in Pakistan, over the Tagore Anniversary and Nazrul Islam Birth Anniversary there was such demonstration of affection and goodwill for India and for Bengal in particular which has been shown that we share the same feelings in the east and west in my part of the country. It is a magnificent phenomenon of which if we do not take advantage we should be trying the interest not only of India but of the cause of peace in our part of the country. This is therefore, Sir, something which is terribly important.

I am afraid I did not quite understand this. I came a little late yesterday to listen to the External Affairs Minister answering certain questions. Did not our Deputy High Commissioner and his office have intimation about these matters? Did they not know about these things? Don't they give advance intimation about the kind of atmosphere in the country and don't they give some kind of advice? Has not the Government of West Bengal been instructed by the Government of India to do something to take advantage of this feeling of friendship? Could not we send Writers' delegation to East Pakistan at this point of time, when in East Pakistan in particular the democratic upsurge is so very much in evidence so that steps could be taken in order to stop the kind of distressful happening which have taken place when they did not inform the Government in regard to the possibility of doing something important about this position? Was Government unaware of this sea-change, so to speak, in the atmosphere of East Pakistan? And,

if Government did know, why was it caught so dismally happening ?

Sir, that is the position to which I hope the Government would give us some sort of response.

Now, Sir, I know that there are some people and Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta while opening the Debate, give a particular twist to the entire discussion which was unfortunate.

We should not huff, a huff which is deliberately fanned by some people in the House as well as in the country, and we know who they are. We should not be in huff and take a negative stand regarding the solution of our outstanding problems.

We do happen to have outstanding problems, whether it is trade with each other or Kashmir or river waters or minorities. It is a fact whether we like it or not that we do have outstanding problems and these outstanding problems have got to be settled.

It is an irresponsible and in the circumstances of today a criminally reprehensible demand if we ask for territory from Pakistan to settle the refugees. Such talks hit the headlines in the Press tomorrow but they do the greatest injury to the cause of our country as well as the cause of peace in our part of the world.

It was a small mercy that Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta conceded when he said that he did not like the idea of exchange of population. I am very grateful that he has that he does not like exchange of population. But he wants this business, of some land from Pakistan. Sir, if it was so easily had, nobody would have any objection. But, let us not do this kind of thing. We cannot even give land in the Andamans to the refugees but we are asking for land from Pakistan.

Sir, I am reminded of what has been said by so many Members here. Why it is that our image is so bad ? (*Interruption*) I will conclude in a couple of minutes. I know my time is up.

This is essentially a bilateral problem which we have to solve. I do not want this matter to be raised in the United Nations as so many people have asked for because we know that the United Nations Organisation is like. For a variety of reasons, we have never been for given our freedom by the imperialist and the neo-imperialist powers of today, and they will take a certain attitude against us. Besides, we live in a glasshouse, and we cannot do very much about it. Going to the UN or to any comparable organisation might rebound us in a bad way. It is not necessary for us to go to the United Nations, but the world should be kept informed of the fact but not in a captious way or in a fractious way, that India has a terrific and overwhelming and stupendous refugee problem. We do not even tell them about it. We tell them more about what we do to the Tibetan refugees, but we do not tell the world that we have no our hands so many million refugees who have had to be rechabilitated; we do not even tell them that. But we have to tell them in a self-respecting way.

Do not go with begging bowl before the UN or any comparable organisation, because they will give you the order of the boot; there is no doubt about it. If Jan Sangh goes and argues the case, they will know what to accept, and in view of the image of India being as bad as it is on account of a variety of factors which cannot be discussed now, we cannot except anything happening on account of that.

So why should we not continue a policy of bilateral discussion, really and truly ? Even if we have provocations, we should come forward, offer the hand of friendship and ask for talks in regard to the trade restrictions being removed, in regard to the river waters problem, in regard to common tackling of the problems of the eastern rivers, in regard also to the other problems which are agitating the relations between our two countries. There are the two methods. Do something for God's sake in order to really and truly have relief and rehabilitation properly, and from the long-range point of view, do follow policies of friendship for which in East Pakistan, a climate has been created, and if we do not take advantage of it, it would be a terrible crime for which we shall have to be answer-

able to history.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamand Harbour) : While speaking on this, we can not ignore the fact that the refugee problem is an outcome of the Partition of the country which took place due to the impatience of certain national leaders and the present party in power. (*Interruptions*). At that time, the national leaders and the people in Government gave certain assurances which sound so hollow today particularly in West Bengal. Today, it is a mere lip-service. We had the Prime Minister in Calcutta on the 17th, and the whole area is within about 35 miles from here. We have heard about helicopter flights quite often about her, but in this case, she had not had any time because she was busy politicking and intriguing and planning repression in West Bengal. They are anxious even to co-operate with East Pakistan in the matter of giving over-flying opportunities to the troops to suppress the agitations of students in East Pakistan. We know that our Government are anxious that progressive movements should not gain ground in East Pakistan. So, it is no use hiding that fact from us. Today, in both the countries, you have the same pattern of Government, namely the landlord bourgeois class ruling both the countries. So, a permanent solution is not an easy task. But at least we must be sincere in trying to normalise the relations. I am quite confident that Delhi has really not tried to normalise relations, the relations of trade, travel and culture. What we see today is that people in West Bengal are suffering in the same manner in the hands of Delhi as the East Pakistani people are suffering in the hands of Pindi. There has been recently an article in the *Pakistan Observer* advocating normalising of trade. We are very grateful and very thankful to the writers of that article that they are trying to get things straightened out so that those miscreants cannot play mischief for very long.

This is a fresh influx. Why is this happening? It is happening because it is being done by reactionary forces, backed by Pindi. Scores of *agent provocateurs* are roaming about in the villages trying to terrorise people and pushing them out. They are even telling them 'if you go to India, you would be getting money and land and your miseries will be over'. There had

been some partial crop failure in certain districts, and they have taken the opportunity. I had been to the border areas, and I have spoken to the refugees. Let me cite to you just one instance. I saw a man and asked him 'Why did you leave your country?' He said 'it is very difficult to live. The Muslims are making things difficult for us.' I said, 'Tell us why you left.' He said: 'A man came to my house one evening. He had a *biri*. He wanted to light it and ask for fire. So he went to the veranda. The woman in the House got frightened. She pulled her veil and ran away from the place. So the man with the *biri* went near the kitchen and lit his *biri* on the oven. That was bad enough. There has been no communal riot there, there has been no cause for trouble, no provocation.....'

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : All absurd. There have been enough provocations. He can say that there has been no communal riot. But we know what has been happening (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am speaking on my own responsibility. He can say what he wants when his turn comes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have noted 500 case histories. I know what has been happening. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We know that the students' the progressive forces are not doing anything wrong. These men have also been given a threat by these *agents provocateur* that if in the October 1970 elections they voted for Mujibur Rehman's Progressive party, the Awami League, they may have to pay the price for it. All these things have been spread. But there has been no immediate riot, there had been no basic cause for provocation. I have met and talked to 50 people in two days and spent no less than 20 hours with them.

* **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) :** Then why are they coming in such large numbers?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We know his colour; let him keep it to himself.

Daily we are having 1,500 to 2,000 migrants. They all belong to the Namasudra

class, the Shcheduled Castes who have been trying to stay in their land of birth. But here this Government has failed the country and the migrants wholly and miserably. I am making this charge against Shri Swarn Singh, the External Affairs Minister. He has no right to remain in the chair because he has utterly failed to caution the Ministry of Rehabilitation in advance about this influx. Why is he maintaining a High Commission office in Dacca? Why is he having his establishments in East Pakistan? Was it not their duty to caution Government that this sort of thing was going to take place? Because that duty was not discharged, we see more miseries.

Today we see in the machinery of Government, as Prof. Mukerjee has very rightly said, an old superannuated variety of civil servants in West Bengal looking after the refugee problem. They have shown no trace of human compassion. I am ashamed at the way the migrants are being treated in respect of their basic needs of food, shelter, medical care and other human needs. One has to hang his head in shame before any civilised person at this treatment meted out to the migrants.

On the other hand, we see communal, reactionary forces making hay while the sun shines; They are shedding enough crocodile tears.

There are three different jobs to be done. Shri Sanjivayya may make a note of this, though I believe he knows it. One is reception at the border. The second is dispersal and the third is rehabilitation. In regard to the first, I have seen the most glaring instances of failure. I have seen families exposed to Bengal's torrential monsoon rain and the scorching sun for days. Shri Swarn Singh and Shri Sanjivayya have beautiful air-conditioned hunglows in Delhi to maintain each of which the country pays at least Rs. 30,000 p.m. But one has to go over to the border and look at the way in which our flesh and blood, kith and kin, are being treated. I have seen them exposed to torrential rains for three consecutive days. I have seen them exposed to the scorching sun. Then what happened afterwards? They were provided with some sort of half covers plastic sheets of a very thin variety. You can crawl into it, but when

the big showers came everything was flooded. There are no latrines, sanitary arrangements are unknown, water supply is very inadequate, and as a result they are rushing to the cities, and in Sealdah Station the whole floor space is covered by these unfortunate refugees, men, women and children, tottering old men huddled together like rotten pieces of sardines. You ought to be ashamed of yourself that you belong to a Government that has treated humanity in this manner to day in the twentieth century. You talk about socialism, you talk about welfare state, all humbug, just to get votes and give stunts to the people of the country.

What is being given to them? Not all of them are given, but those who are given get only a portion of it. Those who cook their meals are given 300 grams of rice, 30 grams of lentil and two pieces of onions. Mr. Swarn Singh's dogs are given better meals I can assure you, if he has any. Where they are given cooked meals, as in Bongaon, it is one meal in 24 hours to a 300 gram of rice. Nothing special for the children. If some big man wants to get rid of sub-standard, bacteria-infested, old, outdated milk powder, that is given there. There is milk for the children, no fuel for cooking. And to find fuel, they are entering local gardens and there are minor clashes quite often. You have a big number of Muslims in that area, very law-abiding, peaceful, loyal muslims and they are being vexed. I am sure a day will come when this will pose a problem for us. How do the Government expect a man to cook his food without fuel, without vegetables, without soap to maintain himself, kerosene for little light in the evening, cloths and personal needs? This is what is happening to-day.

But you see the vigorous foreign agencies functioning there like CARE which has been thrown out of Ceylon, because it is a subsidiary of the CIA by Mrs. Bandarnaik I congratulate her, and CASA. It is border area, very sensitive, but they are all there, and the Government of India dares not touch them because their grand-fathers are sitting in Delhi, they will give a twist and these people will start crying. Are they coming here for charity with American church money? They want to create trou-

ble. Why is it that you require these foreign agencies to distribute and go in the midst of the refugees when you by the Food Corporation of India? Because your rice is given them to fish in troubled waters in Bengal.

Look at the dispersal programme, how miserably they are failing. If we say that 1½ lakhs was the total arrival till 10th July, they have not been able to get rid of more than 50 per cent. They are all huddled together, and that is going to create tension, and that will create trouble for all of us. There will be more arrivals, and they must do something.

What is happening? They are sending some of these people to Bettiah and one or two other camps. The arrangement there are very poor; no walls, no latrines, the officials are rude, and they are coming back to the big cities of West Bengal, and that will create problems for all of us. For Cachar, North Bengal and Tripura we are not aware of any arrangement, I am told the arrangements are not there.

The Prime Minister must call a Chief Minister's Conference at the national level and demand of the Chief Ministers to take their quota for rehabilitation, and nobody should be allowed to give any pretext. If you talk about national integration, how is it that you have sacrificed this part of the country and the people? When you have taken the power, what right have you got today to refuse place and shelter for the refugees?

18. hrs.

We had been to Andamans last year. There is very good scope there for resettlement, but if you listen, to the bureaucratic ghosts of the Home Ministry, they have been posing the security problem saying that if you allow these Bengali refugees there, they may not be hundred per cent loyal. This is what the Britishers used to say: Bengalis are non-martial people, unreliable; keep an eye on them; do not allow them to go to sensitive areas. There seems to be the same thinking. How do you expect things to move? The Andaman development programme must be taken in hand with great hurry. We must take immediate steps to shift refugees straight from the 'dispersal

camps to Andamans where the climatic conditions are suitable for a person coming from East Pakistan. Mr. Vajpayee, as Prof. Hiren Mukerjee pointed out, talked about Butalia; who said, "we want strongly built good Indians to go to the border areas". Mr. Vajpayee agreed to that; and he is of the opinion, I take it, that the Bengali refugee should not be sent to Andamans, particularly to certain islands. May I say to the Jan Sangh which sheds crocodile tears...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is absolutely false. He is misguiding the House and I deny his allegation on the floor of this House.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU : Views were expressed that, because of the condition in East Pakistan, a large number of migrants would not find it convenient to obtain travel documents and were, therefore, coming over to India without such documents and that they should also be registered. We should like people not to be harassed under any pretext.

About the old refugees, we heard that there were 507,000 applications from West Pakistan refugees and they were paid Rs. 192 crores by way of compensation and we were happy that it was done. But in the case of East Pakistan refugees it was almost next to nothing. Out of a total of 46,55,030 refugees, 25,99,000 have got no benefit at all. West Bengal needs nothing short of Rs. 250 crores for the resettlement of the refugees. According to the existing order of the Government of India, they are not willing to regularise the squatters' colonies formed after 31 December 1950. It is most unfortunate. It should not be done. May I suggest as my last point that a parliamentary delegation should visit the border areas so that they can see things for themselves and come back with the correct impression. If necessary they, the MPs' should also be taken to the dispersal camps and made to understand what specific arrangements the Government are making. Mr. Sanjivayya should either go himself or his State Minister should have an office in Calcutta or near about Basirhat of Hasanabad so that these things could be supervised directly. Decisions should be taken on the spot so that human misery could be reduced to the minimum.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

visory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a question on which Members are so much agitated and there is a long list of Members who want to speak. We shall have to continue this debate on the next occasion which will be decided by the Business Ad-

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 31, 1970/Sravana 9, 1892 (Saka).