

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 21 - 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 24—Tuesday, March 26, 1970/Chaitra 5, 1892 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 26, 1970/Chaitra 5,
1892 (Saka).

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

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re : S.Q. No. 635 and S.N.Q. No. 10

MR. SPEAKER : Questions.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I have a submission to make about the Question List. May I invite your kind attention to question No. 635—production by Government of India of a documentary on life of Netaji ? Then, please, refer to short notice question No. 10 by Shri Samar Guha—documentary on life on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बाद में आ गया
था।

International Conference held at London
to Study Production and Marketing
of Edible Oils

*631. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKER-
JEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Conference for studying the production of marketing of edible oils and fats was held recently in London;

(b) whether India was also a participant; and

(c) the salient features of the Conference which are of benefit to our country as a developing procedure nation of edible oils.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A special
Session of the F.A.O. Study Group on Oil-
seeds, Oils and Fats was held in London
from the 26th January to 6th February,
1970. India participated in the Session.

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

Statement

The Special Session of the Study Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats held in London from the 26th January to 6th February, 1970 considered, in pursuance of Resolution 16 C(II) of the Second UNCTAD, proposals for short-term action, long-term measures, as well as regarding institutional machinery in the sector of Oilseeds, Oils and Fats. The Group considered that non-tariff barriers resulting from support policies of production and export constituted a major obstacle facing exporters of oilseeds oils and fats from developing countries. It requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper outlining measures which various countries had undertaken in regard to trade liberalisation. The Secretariat was also asked to prepare a study listing the types of trade promotional activities which might be considered appropriate. The Session agreed that the Inter-Governmental Consultative Committee proposed to be set up should consider the question of compensatory arrangements in all its implications, which would also consider the question of diversification. The Session requested the Secretariat to examine the question of buffer stocks. The Session

decided that the Statistical Sub-Committee proposed to be set up, would collect comprehensive statistics and evaluation of the current and prospective market situation for oilseeds, oils, fats, oilcakes and meals. The session recommended to the Committee on Commodity Problems that the name of the Group be changed to "Inter-Governmental Consultative Committee of Oilseeds, Oils and Fats" and requested that the status of the Inter-Governmental Consultative Committee could be changed into a Joint F.A.O./UNCTAD Inter-Governmental Consultative Committee on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : There is tremendous shortage of edible oils in the country and some of the manufacturing concerns have collaboration with foreign firms. In view of this, what is the stand that the Government of India took in this conference? Whose interest were they trying to a protect because the manufacturing concerns are not wholly Indian concerns?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This conference discussed generally about liberalisation of trade and also considered whether a bufferstock can be created in different countries, what steps should be taken to promote trade between developed and undeveloped countries. As far as oils are concerned, these are some of the aspects. It had been suggested that an inter-governmental committee should be set up to go into some of the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : The hon. Minister has not answered my question. When you have foreign collaboration with a company which belongs to Britain or other countries, what stand does this Government take on this matter because the two interests conflict—the interests of India and the interests of the collaborator who belongs to a foreign country. In view this I ask what stand did they take? As regards the present shortage in India, what is the stand that they took? Did they go there just for an intellectual seminar?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry. No body went from here and our

representative in the Embassy participated in that conference. As far as our national interests are concerned, adequate care was taken to safeguard our national interest.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Were any guidelines set by this Conference? The prices of vegetable oils had increased six times during the past few months. Is it to oblige them that the prices had been raised despite the fact that the production of ground nut and other oil seeds had gone up?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Recently there had been some rise in India of prices of edible oils but it has nothing to do with this conference; the conference was convened according to the decision of UNCTAD.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the deliberations of the conference whether there is any chance of increasing the export of vegetable oil from India to other countries?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are deficit in edible oils and it is not our policy to exports edible oils to outside markets. We are promoting the export of oil cakes, etc. but not edible oils because we are ourselves in short supply.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The price of vegetable oils had increased by as much as six times in recent months. Will there be a corresponding increase in the price of groundnut and other oil seed?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a separated matter which has been referred to the Agricultural Prices Commission and it will consider how the interest of the producers should be protected.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : He is not replying to the questions. My first question was what the Government of India did in this conference to protect the interests of consumers in India. He did not give any reply to that question. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh asked why the prices

edible oils has increased by as much as six times in recent months and has not replied to that also. Because we have foreign collaboration in the manufacture of edible oils, whose case were they pleading? You must ask the Government benches to give proper replies.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to your questions.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट सदन के टेबल पर रखा है, उस में मेरे प्रश्न के भाग (सी) का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है, जिस में मैंने यह पूछा कि हमारे देश के लिए इस कॉफरेंस की लाभप्रद मुरुग बातें क्या हैं, अर्थात् इस सम्मेलन से हमारे मुल्क के लिए क्या भला होने वाला है।

मंत्री महोदय सफाई से बताये कि इस सम्मेलन के किन किन फैसलों से हमारे देश के इस उद्योग का भला होगा।

जिस तरह हिन्दुस्तान में ग्राउंडनट आयल के दाम बढ़ाये जाते हैं, उसी तरह अमरीका से जो सोयाबीन आयल लाया जाता है, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन द्वारा उस की बिक्री में जो मुनाफाखोरी होती है, उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है?

MR. SPEAKER : Please be relevant to the question. You must confine yourself to the question.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बहुत रेलिवेंट सवाल है। जब दामों के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा जाता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि यह एक जेनेरेल प्रश्न है, इस का मूल प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका से जो सोयाबीन आयल लाया जाता है, उस के खरीदने वाले वेचने का क्या तरीका है। मेरा आरोप है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन उस में मुनाफाखोरी कर रही है।

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHIDE : This conference went into the question of how international trade can be liberalised and promoted. One important recommendation of this conference has been that an inter-governmental consultative committee should be set to go into these problems. Nothing has been decided which would adversely affected our interests.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : मंत्री महोदय सोयाबीन आयल में मुनाफाखोरी के बारे में उत्तर क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : Everytime you ask a question, you conduct yourself like this. I have requested you to be relevant to the question.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। सोयाबीन आयल में जो मुनाफाखोरी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के मात्रात भारत सरकार चला रही है.....

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether it is a fact that an International Conference for studying the production and marketing of edible oils and fats was held recently in London. How does this soya bean come into this?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : वह सोयाबीन बाली बात दूसरी थी..... (व्यबधान).....

SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR CHATTERJI : The Minister has stated that there has been an international conference on this issue and a statement has been laid already before this house. As the hon. lady Member has already pointed out, all these organisations producing these edible oils and fats are run on a collaboration basis and naturally the difficulty was that we could not get the case of India properly represented there. My question is can the hon. Minister give any assurance to this House in this respect? These edible oils and fats which are generally consumed by the com-

mon run of people go underground, their prices are raised their and quality is also not controlled, and it may be that due to foreign collaboration these things are not properly looked into. Therefore, what positive steps are the Government taking to see that these consumer goods are produced in this country without foreign collaboration?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : Sir, I would like to seek your protection. Though the availability of oils is a very important aspect for our country, as far as this question is concerned, it only refers to the international conference, and the hon. Member's question has nothing to do with that.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Not all the time. You have had your chance and your party has had its chance.

श्री एम० एम० जोशी : यह जो परिपद हुई उस के बारे में आप ने बताया मगर इस परिपद में चर्चा क्या हुई उस का प्रतिवेदन हाउस के सामने रखने के लिए क्या वह तैयार है ताकि हम देख लें कि हमारे हित की रक्षा हो रही है या नहीं?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : I have no objection in putting the summary which is available with me in the Library. I will place it in the Library.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The hon. Minister has mentioned about oil cakes, and I expect that he would reply to the question which I am now going to put. The cattle in our country are starving for want of oil cakes. Oil cake is one of the most essential cattle fodder. Why is it that the Government are allowing the export of increased quantities of oil cake to other countries every year and importing their rubbish, sub-standard powder milk for our people?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : I think the hon. Member should put this question to the Minister of Foreign Trade. I am sorry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You talked about oil cake. My question arises

out of that. Why is it you are not advising the Minister of Foreign Trade about this? (Interruption)

SHRI RANGA : It is for the Minister of Food and Agriculture to see to this. It is for him to advise the other Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सच है कि हमारे भोजन का जो प्रमुख अग तेल है वह साबुन बनाने में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में प्रयोग हो रहा है तो क्या उस सम्मेलन में इस बात की चर्चा हुई कि साबुन बनाने के लिए तेल के बजाय कोई सबस्टीट्यूट ऐसा हो जिस की खोज की जाय जिस से खाने का तेल उस में इस्तेमाल न हो ऐसा कोई सबस्टीट्यूट तेल का खोजने के लिए उस सम्मेलन में कोई प्रावलम पेश की गई? यदि पेश की गई तो उस का सबस्टीट्यूट क्या खोजा गया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अगर अलाउ करना या तो मैं जार्ज फरनेन्डीज को क्यों रोकता? यह सवाल इस से पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह तो तेल की समस्या पर इंटरेनशनल कार्नर्स हुई थी तो उसमें इस सम्पर्क पर विचार हुआ, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I cannot allow it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that you discussed in this conference the question of safeguarding the interests of other countries, that means, America, who pleaded to safeguard their interests to market their oil to India? Instead of safeguarding the interest of the growers in this country you agreed to oblige America to export soya bean to this country and thus runing the producers in this country.

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE : No specific problem of import from any country to India for any particular year was discussed in this conference. It was a general conference in which 63 countries participated. As far as protecting the interests of

our producers in our country is concerned, it is as dear to us as to the hon. member. There are ways of protecting the interests of our producers.

Technical Assistance from Israel And Japan for Reclamation of Deserts of Gujarat and Rajasthan

*632. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken thorough study of arid lands of Kutch in Gujarat and deserts of Rajasthan ;

(b) whether Government have also undertaken any study of the ways and means by which Israel has been able in transforming its desert into cash crop growing fertile lands ;

(c) whether Government have taken note of the fact that Pakistan is contemplating the technical know-how of the Japanese experts to reclaim and develop the arid lands of Pakistan ; and

(d) If so, whether Government are envisaging any technical assistance from Israel and Japan for the systematic reclamation of deserts in Gujarat and Rajasthan ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A thorough study of the arid land of the deserts of Gujarat and Rajasthan is being made by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. These studies are also being extended to many other areas including Kutch.

(b) Yes, Sir. Through the published scientific literature, Government of India is aware of the techniques which have been used in the transformation of desert lands into productive lands all over the world including Israel. The results obtained from researches conducted on introduction of plant species in desert tracts of Israel were also tried in the arid region of this country. Out of a large number of species experimented, one species viz., *Acacia tortilis* has been found very promising in all respects i. e., establishment, growth, drought resistance, etc. This species is being recommended for plantation in arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat and some other States.

(c) The Government of India have no information in the matter.

(d) Does not arise in the light of (b) and (c) above.

श्री शिंकरे : राजस्थान एक विशाल राज्य है लेकिन उस विशाल राज्य का बहुत सा भूभाग मरुभूमि और खुँझ भूमि से आकर्षित है। ऐसी परिस्थिति निर्माण हो गई है कि राजस्थान का नाम भी बदल ने की आवश्यकता हो या न हो ऐसा विचार होता है। राजा महाराजा तो चले गए हैं लेकिन राजस्थान को रेगिस्तान का नाम देने का प्रश्न सामने आ रहा है और उस रेगिस्तान का आक्रमण दिल्ली पर भी हो रहा है। राजा महाराजाओं का तो आक्रमण दिल्ली पर अभी नहीं होगा लेकिन रेगिस्तान का आक्रमण दिल्ली पर होने जा रहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य स्वीच न दें, प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री शिंकरे : मेरा सवाल तो यही था कि इत्यायल जैसे देश ने अपनी मरुभूमि का रूपांतर कर दिया और वहाँ उस मरुभूमि में संतरा एम्प्स कैसे कल वैदा होते हैं लेकिन राजस्थान

में अभी तक हम इस में असफल हुए हैं। इस बढ़ते हुए रेगिस्तान के आक्रमण को रोकने में तो मेरा प्रश्न यही था कि इस में हम इसायल जैसे देश का या जापान जैसे देश का सहयोग लेंगे या नहीं? लेकिन जवाब में कहा गया है कि हमारा जो सेन्ट्रल एरिड जॉन रिसर्च इंस्टी-ट्यूट जोधपुर है उन्होंने इस का अध्ययन किया है और अध्ययन करने के बाद उन्होंने प्रतिबंध लगाने.....(अध्ययन).....मैं यही जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या हमारी सरकार जब अनन्तपुर में, आंध्र प्रदेश में फांसीसी सहयोग लेती है तो यहां राजस्थान में या कच्छ में इसायल जैसे देश का सहयोग क्यों नहीं लेती? क्या इस में कोई पोलिटिकल रीजन्स है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as seeking knowledge and technology from other countries is concerned, I do not think politics or other differences should come in the way. If from any country in the world with which we have relations it is possible to have knowledge about development of desert areas and arid zones, we would be glad to have it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you talking as foreign Minister or Food Minister?

श्री शिकरे: मेरा सवाल तो यही था कि अनन्तपुर में आंध्र प्रदेश में हमारी गवर्नेंट ने फांसीसी टेक्नालोजी का सहयोग लिया है तो इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान में भी हम फांसीसी या इसायली टेक्नीक का सहयोग लेंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already broadly covered it.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: From the statement I find that that the government is thinking of planting *Acacia tortilis* in the desert areas. While it may not be possible to plant apple and pear trees in the desert, as has been suggested

by my friend over there, it has been found from research that there is a type of prickly pear which has been cultivated very profitably in the deserts. Have we gone into this research to see whether this could be planted in the Rajasthan desert?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have mentioned in this statement, *Acacia tortilis* is the only one plant which has been found useful. But if there are any other suggestions, I am prepared to ask our research organisations to go into those suggestions.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: This is also a cactus.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Last year I had asked certain questions about the survey of the Rann of Kutch. The land there is very fertile. But it could not be cultivated because water will not be available until the Narmada project is implemented. There are also certain raw materials available there, besides the gas and oil available in other parts of Gujarat. It is in the interests of not only Gujarat but the whole of India to tap those resources. May I know whether the Government have finalised the survey of the Rann of Kutch not only to make the land fertile but to find out the raw materials available there?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The question of finding out raw materials for industry would be outside the purview of this question. It is a suggestion for action by government.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले: क्या कुछ समय पहले इजराइल की सरकार ने भारत सरकार से यह पेशकश की थी कि राजस्थान की मरुभूमि कुछ समय के लिए उन को दे दी जाय तथा वे इस को इतनी उर्वरक बना देंगे कि भारत स्वयं भी सावध और दूसरों को भी दे...

अम्बेडकर महोदय: यह सवाल तो पहले पूछा जा चुका है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why are you disallowing a very important question?

MR. SPEAKER : Because that has been answered earlier.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not think the Minister has answered the question whether an offer was made by the Israeli Government and, if so, whether it was accepted or rejected.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा नया सवाल या !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सवाल का कोई नया जवाब दे सकते हैं ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him answer it a second time if you think he has answered it already.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Government have not directly received any offer from the Israeli Government.

श्री ५० लां बाहुदार : स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के 22 वर्ष बाद भी राजस्थान और गुजरात की मध्यभूमि के लिए कोई सुनिश्चित योजना बही बनाई गई है। वहां पर लगातार अकाल पड़ता है, लोग बड़े दुखी हैं। क्या सरकार इजराइल से इस सम्बन्ध में समर्क स्थापित कर के कोई योजना बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है या कोई योजना बनाई है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In the Fourth Plan some provision has been made.

SHRI RANGA : Only a pittance.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I agree. In addition to this, recently a decision has been taken that for development of drought affected areas in the country, including Rajasthan, Rs. 100 crores are to be spent during the next four years mainly on produ-

cive works and providing employment in the arid and desert areas.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Israel has converted arid areas into flowering gardens. Is it not a fact that Israel has offered to develop the arid areas in Rajasthan. Why did the Government refuse to accept that offer ? Was it on political grounds or other grounds ?

MR. SPEAKER : The same question was asked by Shri Shinkre and others.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : May I know whether it is a fact that the deserts in Rajasthan and Gujarat are increasing at the rate of three miles every year ? Is the Minister aware that in the States of Jannagar, Palanpur and Kutch on the borders of Gujarat there used to be a scheme of afforestation during the earlier regime ? May I know whether these schemes are being continued and, if abandoned, why ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : From time to time some scientists have expressed the view that the desert is likely to spread. One of the reasons that have been attributed by scientists is over-exploitation during the last 50 centuries; but it is a matter of opinion. As far as afforestation schemes are concerned, the scheme which was put in the Third Five-Year Plan was not found workable by the Rajasthan Government but there are other afforestation schemes which are being implemented.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : With regard to the offer of the Israeli Government for reclamation of the Rajasthan desert the hon. Minister stated that no direct offer had been received. May I know whether it is a fact that when Shri Ramnivas Mirdha, Speaker of the Rajasthan Assembly, went to Israel he brought certain concrete proposals from the Israeli Government which were submitted to the Government of India for acceptance; if so, what were the reasons for which the Government of India refused that offer ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that Shri Ramniwas Mirdha did bring some proposals to the Rajasthan Government but as far as the Government of India is concerned, they have not received any proposal.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Were they submitted to the Government of India or not ?

SHRI RANGA : It is a direct and simple question. He says, they were submitted to the Rajasthan Government. Were they submitted to the Government of India or not ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already replied that no direct offer had been received by the Government of India from Israel.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Was the offer sent through Shri Mirdha received by the Government of India or not ? Why should he not say "Yes" or "No" about it ? What is the problem that he has ? Why should he unnecessarily refrain from answering a direct question ? It is a very small question and he is not replying to it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He cannot deny the fact but he can say that he is helpless.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHIDE : The Rajasthan Government had some correspondence through Shri Mirdha and otherwise with the Israeli Government but for international relations or for any offer it is the Government of India which is competent to go into the matter and we have not received any direct offer. That is what I have said.

श्री अंकारलाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह था कि राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को इस के बारे में प्रस्ताव भेजा या नहीं । राजस्थान का मरुस्थल हिन्दुस्तान का ही एक भाग है, इस लिए क्या भारत सरकार इस दृष्टि से संवेदी कि राजस्थान का मरुस्थल भारत का ही मरुस्थल है, इस लिए इस के विकास के लिए न केवल इजराइल, बल्कि अन्य सभी साथियों से प्रयत्न किया जायगा ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय प्रतिज्ञा करेंगे कि वे स्वयं इस में दिलचस्पी ले कर इस काम को करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member comes from Rajasthan and I can understand his emotions. All of us, whether it is the Government of India or it is the Rajasthan Government, are jointly responsible for all this but ultimately the implementing machinery is that of the Rajasthan Government. I have already mentioned some of the plans; even in the statement the directions have been mentioned. But the House will appreciate that it is a vast and difficult problem requiring very vast resources. However, the Government is taking up some of the plans for the development of desert areas.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am sure, the hon. Minister is aware that it is in the national interest to keep abreast of modern technology for irrigation and desert reclamation where water is stored above or below the surface. In Israel and certain other countries aquifers have been developed; that is, water is stored below the surface. That would avoid earthquakes and all other problems in the context of Koyna. Is the Minister prepared to assure us that this matter of aquifers is engaging his attention ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This problem is known. Our scientists have also gone into this problem. Taking into consideration the position of Indian economy whether we can afford to have underground tanks, etc. as suggested by the hon. Member, our scientists are studying some of these things. If, under Indian conditions, some of them can be applicable, we will be able to do something on those lines in India too.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : They are not artificial; they are natural underground reservoirs. They will be cheaper.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal for Development of Fish and Increase in its supply

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

(a) the assistance, financial and other given by the Central Government to West Bengal during the last three years for the development of fish culture and for augmenting fish supply for the people; and

(b) the positive results of the assistances given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The assistance given by the Central Government to the West Bengal Government for the development of fish culture and for augmenting fish supply is indicated below:—

STATE PLAN I

Year	Quantum of Central Assistance	
	Grant	Loan
1966-67	4.93	3.25
1967-68	15.00	22.50
1968-69	12.40	18.60

II Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The State Government have been requested from time to time to indicate minor harbours proposed to be developed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at minor ports for which bulk provision of over Rs. one crore annually is being made in the Central Budget. The pattern of assistance under this scheme during 1967-68 and 1968-69 was 100% grant. The State Government had proposed construction of a harbour at Namkhana, and this proposal was approved in 1967-68.

III Central Schemes

(i) Under the Central Scheme of provision of fishing harbours in major

ports, the Central Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs in 1965 for investigations in Haldia. These investigations indicated unsuitability of the site provisionally selected, and the Central Government agreed to investigations at an alternative site at Roychawk.

(ii) In addition to the initial subscription of Rs. 31 lakhs towards the share capital of the Central Fisheries Corporation, of which the primary aim is to supply fish to Calcutta, the Central Government made an additional contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1969, including a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs. A further loan of Rs. 3 lakhs is under issue.

(iii) Experimental work was commenced in 1968 in connection with a pilot scheme for fish culture in reclaimed brackish water swamps for which provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(iv) Arrangements have been made to strengthen the Central Government's exploratory fleet to enable more intensive survey of resources being undertaken around the coast. One 105 ft. vessel obtained at a cost of Rs. 30.50 lakhs and two 57 ft. vessels costing Rs. 17.50 lakhs for which orders were placed in the 1968-69 have been earmarked for survey of the northern portion of the Bay of Bengal.

(v) Other important general measures which have been taken for collective assistance to marine States are the organisation of deep sea fishing vessel construction in the country and the expansion of arrangements for training of operative of such vessels.

(b) (i) Under Centrally aided State Plan Schemes the Government of West Bengal have taken up several schemes relating to development of derelict fisheries, tank

fisheries in C. D. Blocks, production of fish seed, supply of fisheries requisites, provision of loan to fish culturists, transport, demonstration, training and welfare of fishermen. Under these schemes about 32 fish farms are in operation, and 12 fish seed farms have been constructed for artificial breeding of fish and rising of fish seed. Two service units are attending to transport and marketing of fish seed. The State Fisheries Development Corporation has taken up intensive development of fisheries in an area of about 1000 acres. Construction of a cold storage at Howrah was completed in November, 1968. Fishermen have been provided with financial assistance for boats, nets, reclamation of tanks etc. Fish seed has been distributed at subsidized rates.

(II) No expenditure on the sanctioned scheme of construction of fishing harbour at Namkhana has been reported by the Government of West Bengal. Some work on the harbour has been proposed to be taken up in February and March, 1970.

- (III) (i) The investigations at Roychowk have been completed by the Calcutta Port Trust, and plans and estimates for a fishing harbour are being financial.
- (ii) The Central Fisheries Corporation has supplied 2229 tonnes of fish to Calcutta. It also took up several water areas for development.

(iii) The experimental studies on brackish water fish culture in reclaimed swamps, if successful, will lead to additional fish production by bringing the vast expanse of the now derelict swamps of the Sunderbans into economic production. Designs for construction of suitable fish farms in this area are being worked out and studies are in progress.

(iv) The 105 ft. Exploratory vessel for which orders were placed in the GDR in 1969 has recen-

tly been received and shortly go into operation. The vessel will be used to locate resources for commercial exploitation.

- (v) The Government of West Bengal have not so far placed orders for the 57 ft. vessels, of which twenty two are under construction for the Central Government and eighteen for other marine States against their orders. The Government of West Bengal have also not deputed candidates for training in the operation of deep sea fishing vessels during the last three years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, if anybody looks at the closely-typed statement, it will look very impressive. But the fact remains that West Bengal is under the grip of an acute shortage of fish supply. There is an acute shortage of fish supply to Calcutta which consumes about 8000 maunds of fish a day. with the partition of the country, the fish supply to Calcutta has become very acute and it has become a national problem. But the Central Government has taken no real steps to remove the shortage that is engulfing the whole of Calcutta and West Bengal. May I ask the hon. Minister how many projects are pending them for final financial sanction and how soon they wish to clear them and give the money ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All these facts are mentioned in detail in my statement. I am sorry the hon. Member does not appear to have gone through the detailed statement which I have placed on the Table of the House. We would very much like that West Bengal Government takes a little more interest in developing fisheries and from the point of view of development, easy availability is very important which is, unfortunately, not there. I would like to submit that despite our repeated requests from the hon. Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram myself, and even prior to that, to West Bengal Government to spend a little more on that and, to that

extent, the Central assistance will be available, no further progress has been made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why is it that the Central Fisheries Corporation which was formed after the last Indo-Pak conflict has been able to do nothing at all towards improving fish supply except draining the people's money from the public exchequer ? What are the reasons ? Please give us a little more details about their performance.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : A committee of experts was asked to go into the working of the Central fisheries Corporation. It was found, due to one reason or the other, that the Corporation could not function economically. Then, we made a request to the Government of West Bengal that this Corporation should be taken over by them. Initially, there was some reluctance. But Shri Ajoy Mukerjee, latter on, informed us that they will be willing to take over the Corporation if the Central Government is prepared to extend some financial assistance. We are examining that. We will be glad if the West Bengal Government takes it over and I would like my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, who would only like to criticise, to persuade the West Bengal Government to take over the Corporation. We will be examining all possibilities of extending financial assistance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What are the reasons that the Central Fisheries Corporation has miserably failed except draining a lot of public money ? He gives a cook and bull story...*(Interruption)*

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Is not the House aware what are the reasons which are affecting the production and other things in West Bengal ? *(Interruption)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to the statement which has been laid by the hon. Minister on the Table of the House, the Central Fisheries Corporation has, upto now, supplied 2,229 tonnes of fish to Calcutta altogether. As the hon. Minister knows, due to the stoppage of imports from Pakistan from where about 75 to 100 tonnes

of fish used to come to Calcutta every day, there has been a very acute shortage. The performance of the Corporation, according to this statement, would amount to only about 3 weeks' supply, upto now, since the very Inception of the Corporation. When they have decided or are thinking in terms of winding up this Corporation altogether, may I know why they have not made any serious attempt to have this corporation carry out the multifarious activities which are stated in the memorandum of association. The articles of association of this corporation say that it will set up a network of canning and cold storage plants, indulge in deep sea and inland fishing and various types of activities. Without doing any of these things why have they decided to wind up the corporation and are passing on the buck to the State Government and say that the State Government should take it over ? How are they coping up with this shortage by setting up a corporation which has not carried out its activities at all and in so many years supplied only 2000 tons of fish ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Hon. Member referred to the import of fish from Pakistan. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have unilaterally removed any restriction on import of fish from Pakistan. But, unfortunately, the Pakistan Government was not prepared to allow import of fish from Pakistan to India. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : Can't you go and catch fish ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main purpose of the Corporation was supply of fish to Calcutta. Naturally, this is a matter in which the West Bengal Government is naturally expected to take more interest and therefore, it is more proper if the West Bengal Government takes up the responsibility of running this Corporation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have asked him a specific question. The memorandum of association of this corporation includes multifarious activities including deep sea fishing, cold storage, etc. Why was none of these things undertaken by the Cor-

poration all these years and the Central Government now say that it is running in loss and so we went to hand it over to the West Bengal Government.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In the articles of association or objects of any corporation they mention a number of activities. But the economic feasibility of each project has to be gone into. The Corporation was competent and it was autonomous and it was competent to take such activities.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI : May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the shortage of fish being due to certain parties having got the fisheries and denuding the water and absolutely spoiling the fish? This has caused shortage of fish in Calcutta. (*Interruptions*) Secondly I would like to know if the Central Fisheries Corporation is handed over to the West Bengal Government, will the employees be taken care of by the West Bengal Government and they will not lose their jobs.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Naturally when the West Bengal Government takes up the responsibility, the West Bengal Government will take care of and safeguard the interests of the employees.

As far as the first part of her question is concerned, Government have also seen press reports. There has been some forcible occupation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know whether it is true or not that all the fish in the Bengal sea, big and small, have been scared away by the Communists (*Interruptions*) after they threw the dead bodies of their victims into the sea.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that West Bengal suffers from a shortage of the 77% of the total requirements of fish for the State? Is it also a fact that nearly 12 lakhs acres of land were under cultivation of fish in the form of fisheries and as my hon friend said, some of these were used by some jottars also as fisheries and is it a

fact also that nearly 10 lakhs acres of these fisheries have been completely looted by the CPM elements.

श्री अन्नसाहिब शिंदे : मछली बालों का दलाल है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : He cannot make such a statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : And whether as a result of looting of fish in 10 lakhs acres of fisheries. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You should ask a straight question. Don't involve any party in it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Everybody knows; it has appeared in the papers every day.

MR. SPEAKER : That is very wrong, everything on earth being imputed to the CPM; that is very wrong. I don't like it, That is really a bad thing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : These are the facts that appeared in the Papers. This appeared almost every day in West Bengal I am not saying something out of my imagination. These reports have appeared in the Press almost every day in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am just putting my question. I went to know whether because of looting of these fisheries the price of fish in West Bengal has shot up to Rs. 10 per kilo and if so, whether the Government is going to take steps in this regard and buying those lands which are being used by the jottars in the name of fisheries, whether all the fisheries will be recovered from them and fish cultivation undertaken by Government. (*Interruption*) The CPI people know what they have done to the people of West Bengal. They know it very well. In 1967-68 grants to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs and loans to the extent

of Rs. 22.5 lakhs were given; it has since been reduced now to Rs. 12.40 lakhs grants and Rs. 18.69 lakhs loans. Why has this quantum of grants and loans been reduced?

AN HON. MEMBER : Call C. I. A. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are looting all fisheries. They are selling fish at Rs. 12 per kilo.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit, Sir, that C.I.A. is brought in here for everything. It has become nuisance in the House,—bringing in C.I.A. for everything. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : It is very simple question. It is a simple question asking about shortage of fish. Where does C.I.A. and C.M.P. come in here? How do so many other things come in here? (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY : C.P.M. is responsible for this state of affairs.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : So far as fishing in West Bengal is concerned, it is a matter of concern and importance and the fishing grounds should be properly exploited, but then, Sir, forcible occupation is bound to retard to some extent normal fishing and to my mind... (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : During 20 years of Congress rule you have created this situation (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. The only good thing about him is, he is obeying the Chair. (Interruption)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : For development of fishing mechanisation and introduction of mechanised trawlers forma-

tion of Cooperatives etc. are very important. Government of India have taken steps in this regard and Shri Jagjivan Ram wrote to the West Bengal Government saying that Government of India would be prepared to support any financial assistance or loan through CFC so that large-scale programme of mechanisation of fishing could be taken up. But, unfortunately, things are moving very slowly in West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Estimates Committee report clearly says that the Central Government sabotaged fishing enterprises in West Bengal and have passed strictures on the Central Government. What is the hon. Minister talking about? The Estimates Committee had passed strictures on the Central Government in this regard.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have still to complete my answer. During the Third Five year Plan, some big trawlers were made available to West Bengal for deep-sea fishing. But for some reason or the other, they discontinued their use, and I think it is for the West Bengal to explain it; they informed the Government of India that the Government of West Bengal was no longer in a position to operate those trawlers.

The other thing is the development of minor harbours. As far as this is concerned, the Government of India are prepared to assist the West Bengal Government for the development of minor harbours. We have received one big vessel from East Germany for investigation, and we are making it available for exploring and investigating fisheries potential in the southern portion of the Bay of Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : For 20 years, the Central Government had been sabotaging it. But now he is shedding crocodile tears.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the financial aspect to which Shri Samar Guha had referred is concerned, I am sorry to say that from 1966 onwards the

financial assistance from the Centre was dependent upon the expenditure of the West Bengal Government. Unfortunately, the West Bengal Government did not give enough priority to the development of fisheries. For instance, the Kerala Government spent almost 19 per cent of the State Plan outlay on development of fisheries, whereas West Bengal spent only 2 to 3 per cent of the Plan outlay. The Central assistance was related to the expenditure actually incurred by the West Bengal Government. Naturally, more assistance could not flow from the Centre to West Bengal. But, henceforth, I am prepared to say on behalf of my Ministry and the Government of India that it would be our effort and endeavour to see that the West Bengal Government are helped and assisted to the maximum extent possible. But, ultimately, it is a State subject and they have to take up these activities.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : May I know whether the fish available on the West Bengal coast are fatter and longer and of better quality than the fish available from Gujarat. The Bengalis are, no doubt, fish-eaters, and we in Gujarat may not be fish-eaters. But looking to the quality of fish may I know whether the Central Government will give financial assistance not only to West Bengal but to Gujarat and other States also?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no question of discrimination between State and State as far as the development of agriculture or fisheries is concerned. After the Fourth Plan has started, since last year, block grants are being advanced to the State Governments. It is for the State Government to decide how much they should spend on particular sectors of the economy. The West Bengal Government, the Gujarat Government or any other Government is at liberty to spend out of the Plan finance as much as they want on particular sectors.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : He has not answered my question about the quality of fish. May I know whether the quality of fish on the West Bengal coast is better than that in Gujarat coast, on account of which Shri Joyirmoy Basu is asking for more

financial assistance to the West Bengal Government?

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know whether it is a fact that when the Central Fisheries Corporation was set up by the Government of India, one of the ideas was to procure fish from other parts of India. If so, may I know whether it is a fact that by abolition of the Central Fisheries Corporation, private firms or private corporations are being encouraged to procure fish and export it to Calcutta and other places in West Bengal, and if so, why Government have taken such a step, instead of strengthening and developing the fisheries corporation.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Government of India have no intention of promoting the cause of the private sector in the fishing industry at the cost of the Central Fisheries Corporation. I would like to make this submission emphatically before the House.

As far as the Central Fisheries Corporation is concerned, it was supposed to procure fish from other States, and it had been procuring from some other States. But the other States also said that the demand in their areas was growing and they could not afford to export more fish. Fish was going to Calcutta from UP and Orissa also, and there was some problem in this regard. But as I have already said, I wish the West Bengal Government take over the corporation and try to operate it as efficient a manner as possible so that it may become an important instrument for procuring fish for the Calcutta city.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि फिश के इम्पोर्ट पर, जोकि पाकिस्तान से आती है, कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगी है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान बालों ने, जो लाखों टन फिश भेजते थे उसका एक्सपोर्ट कब से बन्द किया, क्यों किया और उसकी बजह क्या हुई? दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर बंगल गवर्नमेंट उसका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं कर पाई तो क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन्तजाम करके अपनी किसितयां बनायेगी जिनसे लाखों

टन फिश हासिल हो सके और बंगाल के अलावा सारे देश को उसका फायदा पहुंचे ?

[عہندی ڈار سرخی چور چڑھنے اعلیٰ تباہی کرنے کے اپنے
پرچار کیا تھا ان سے آئی ہے کہ قیمتی پانیوں میں ۲۵ اسے ۲۵
یس جانچا ہے اپنے کرپاکستان والوں نے جلاکھوں میں
فشن بھیجے ہے اس کا ایکسپریٹ کپ سے بند کیا ہے کیوں
کیا اور اس کی وجہ کیا ہے۔ دوسرا بات یہ ہے کہ
اگر بیکال کو رنگت اس کا کوئی انتظام نہیں کر دیا تو کسی
سینٹرل گورنمنٹ اسٹیٹم کے ایسی کشتیاں بتائیں گی جن
کے لाकھوں میں فشن حاصل ہرگئے اور بیکال کے علاوہ
سارے دیش کو اس کا فائدہ پہنچے ۔]

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : How can I say when Pakistan stopped exports to India ?

ओ अब्दुल गनौ डार : इन्होंने यह जवाब नहीं दिया कि कब से बन्द किया, क्यों बन्द किया और अगर बंगाल गवर्नमेंट उसका इन्तजाम नहीं करती है तो क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसका इन्तजाम करेगी ?

[عہندی ڈار۔ اکھوں نے یہ جواب ہیں دیا کہ کب सے
بند کی۔ کیوں بند کیا اور اگر بیکال کو رنگت اس کا
انتظام نہیں کرتی ہے تو کیا سینٹرل گورنمنٹ اس کا انتظام
کرے گی ۔]

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Fish is not coming from there for the last few years. As for the exact date etc. I would require notice.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : It is admitted that fish is the main food for Bengalis, and due to the stoppage of import of fish from Pakistan, there has been a colossal shortage of fish there. The Central Fisheries Corporation entered the

field in a big way to see that fish could be procured from other States...

SHRI NATH PAI : Is this an Assembly of fish-mongers ? Please go on to the next question.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :Since the State is now under President's rule, will the hon. Minister give us an assurance that the activities of the Central Fisheries Corporation will not be stepped down, but an attempt will be made to strengthen their activities with the help of the State Government so that the shortage could be filled up and enough fish could be given to the people of West Bengal to consume ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Even if President's rule is there, my request to the West Bengal Administration is that they should take over the corporation and run it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This House is not a fish market. Let us go on to the next question.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : On a point of order. You yourself had suggested that we should cover more questions, but on this fish question you have spent nearly 30 minutes.

समाचार पत्रों की मलकियत

*634. ओ रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में गत 3 करबरी को हुए उत्तर प्रदेश अमंत्री व प्रकार सम्मेलन में उक्त पत्रकारों के संघ के अध्यक्ष एस० सी० काला ने समाचारपत्रों की मलकियत में आमूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए संउद्दारा एक विधान पारित कराये जाने की मांग की थी पर बल दिया था ;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने इस बात पर भी बल दिया है कि सम्पादकीय विभागों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों तथा प्रेस कम्बिटरियों को भी समाचारपत्रों के निदेशक बोर्ड में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have taken note of the suggestions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनदृष्टिनाम के समाचार पत्रों पर हिन्दुस्तान के इजारेदार पूँजीपतियों का कब्जा है और हमारी मानसिक शक्ति का नियन्त्रण वही करते हैं। दुरी बातें, सही बातें और उल्टी सीधी बातें आपते रहते हैं। इसी बजह से देश में समाचार पत्रों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात चल रही है। राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांप सदन के भीतर और बाहर उठाई जा रही है। 15 नवम्बर, 1969 को आल इंडिया जर्नलिस्ट्स एसोसिएशन की नेशनल कॉसिल में भाषण करते हुए स्वयं गुजराल साहब ने कहा था :

"Government would not hesitate even change the ownership structure of the press, if it was desirable in the public interest."

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने लोकहित की जो बात वही है वह लोकहित की स्थिति आज हमारे देश में आ गई है या नहीं जिसकी तक्त हम समाचार पत्रों की मिल्कियत में परिवर्तन कर सकें? अगर वह स्थिति नहीं आई है तो मन्त्री महोदय कब तक उम्मीद करते हैं? क्या

वह समय इनके राज्यकाल में ही जाने वाला है या जब इनका सब्द समाप्त हो जायेगा तब वह समय आयेगा?

श्री इंद्र कुमार गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आनन्देश्वर मेम्बर ने मेरे जिस भाषण के मुतालिक कहा है, इससे मेरा मतलब कभी नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं था। मैं ने यह बहुत बफा कहा है और किर कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस के मुतालिक जिन बीमारियों का जिक्र हमारे दोस्त ने किया है, वह ठीक हो सकती है लेकिन उनका इलाज नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं है। इसलिए नेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं है और न गवर्नमेंट की ऐसी पालिसी है कि कभी भी अखबारों को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। लेकिन इस बात के बावजूद हम समझते हैं कि कुछ अखबारों पर कुछ पूँजीपतियों का कब्जा है और देश के हित में वे उतना काम नहीं करते हैं जितना कि अपने हित में करते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ —

(अ) क्या यह बात सच है कि कम्पनी ऐक्ट के अनुसार गठित कम्पनी ला डिपार्टमेंट ने देश के एक बड़े इजारेदार समाचार पत्र मालिक श्री गोयनका के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रेषित की है? यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है और नहीं, तो क्यों?

(ब) क्या यह बात भी सच है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दैनिक इंडिया एक्सप्रेस तथा दूसरे अखबारों के मालिक सेठ गोयनका को अपने अखबारों के लिए बैंकों से 15 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया है? यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या औचित्य है और क्या सरकार इजारेदार अखबार मालिकों को कर्ज देने की प्रथा को समाप्त कर छोटे समाचार पत्रों एवं राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा संचालित समाचार पत्रों का कर्ज देने का विचार रखती है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in a position only to reply to the last part, regarding the facilities to be given to the smaller newspapers for loans, advances etc. Government are trying to bring forward a Bill for setting up a Newspapers Finance Corporation. As for the point he raised with regard to the company law, he may address the concerned Ministry.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Is the Minister in a position to spell out with some concreteness his idea in regard to the 'change in the ownership structure,' an expression which I hope he would not repudiate, just as he has repudiated his intention of nationalisation ? Has he any idea which he can communicate to the House regarding his concrete notion about change in the ownership structure ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We have been discussing this here and elsewhere. One of the ways out could be the setting up of a public trusts where there would be no government interference and government would have nothing to do with it. The public trust should be in a position to look after the running of the newspapers either as owners or as a buffer between owners and employees.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : So that he can control and influence them, which he has been trying to do all along.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The present position is that there are two categories of national newspapers - one category controlled by four big business houses and the other, independent papers like the *Hindu*, *Tribune*, *Amrit Bazar Patrika* etc. Is the Government aware that these big business houses which control a majority of the national papers try to serve their business interest through the medium of these papers ? Has the Government been trying to control the freedom of the press through these big business houses ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I strongly repudiate any suggestion that the Government has ever tried at all to interfere with the freedom of the press... (An Hon. Member : Let there be an enquiry). So

far as the first part of the question is concerned, we are aware that sometimes the newspaper owners consider that their own interests come first before national interests.

MR. SPEAKER : Short notice question.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I point out that the same subject had been put down earlier... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the trouble. I think the hon. Member was not here at that time.

श्री शिव चंद भाजा : मेरा प्लाइंट आप आटर है, मैं पहले उस पर आप की रुलिंग चाहता हूँ। आज प्रश्न एडमिट करने के सम्बन्ध में धांधली हो रही है। जब कभी कोई ऐसा प्रश्न किया जाता है जो कि पहले आ चुका होता है तब सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि फलां सेशन इस में जवाब दिया गया है, देख लीजिए, फलां दिन यह आया था, देख लीजिये और यह कर मिनिस्ट्री उस को एडमिट नहीं करती है। लेकिन आज यह सबाल रिपीट हुआ है। अल्प सूचना प्रश्न भी स्वीकृत हुआ है और आज ही श्री आर० के० विहळा का तारांकित प्रश्न इस प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में है।

बघ्यक भाषोदय : यह पहले आ चुका था।

श्री शिव चंद भाजा : नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में सबाल एडमिट होने का मतलब है कि उन के मुतालिक सफाई नहीं हुई है और बहुत से सन्देह हैं, संकाएं हैं जिन का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा स्थिति में क्यों नहीं सरकार कोई कमेटी बनाती है जो तमाम बातों को देख ले और हमेशा के लिए सारी बातें सत्य हो जायें ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Documentary on Life of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose

S. N. Q. 10. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Ministry of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have decided to produce a documentary film on life and mission of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ;

(b) whether Information and documentary pictures available in different foreign countries about Netaji will be made available to the producer of the film ; and

(c) if so, the details about the film project ?

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

(b) Efforts are being made through the Indian Missions located in Tokyo, London, Washington, Bonn and East Berlin to ascertain the availability of filmic material on the activities of Netaji. This matter is being pursued through the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) The production of the biographical documentary film on the life of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has been assigned to Shri Mrinal Sen, private producer of Calcutta, at a total cost of Rs. 80,000. The script is under preparation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am sure the people of India will be very much appreciative the Patriotic move undertaken by the Government to prepare a documentary film on the life and mission of Netaji. I offer 25 per cent congratulations now and 75 per cent remain till the time when Shri Mrinal Sen completes the documentary film on the greatest hero of our freedom struggle. I am also very glad that they have instructed different missions to collect material available in different countries.

The Netaji Research Bureau in Calcutta had collected many documents, pictures, films etc. from different sources and is already doing research. May I know whether Mr. Sen will be directed to prepare the script and the dialogue in co-operation and consultation with that Bureau ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I had already explained the position to my hon. friend. We shall welcome this kind of co-operation and shall direct him to take that help.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that just after freedom the British Government handed over a documentary film on Netaji which was taken in Malaysia and that film was being shown in different cinema houses in the country? Unfortunately that film is missing. What steps have been taken by the Government to trace that film? Is it a fact that a 35 mm documentary on Netaji was shown in West Bengal cinema houses till 1961 by the public relations office there? Is it a fact that all the ten copies of that film were burnt under orders from Mr. Mathur who was the officer in charge of the public relations department? If so, why was that film destroyed? Would the Government take any steps to find out if any other copy of that film is available ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : It is a fact that as stated by my hon. friend the film on Netaji was shown in India in many States including West Bengal. Our information is that in 1959 that was burnt because it was considered to be worn out and since it was combustible material it was a fire hazard and that is the information that we have here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You could take a reprint of it.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : That is what we had been told. For the last two years we are making all efforts; we are going to advertise in the newspapers also requesting for material from individuals, organisations, etc. We are also making efforts ourselves. I should ask the co-operation of the hon. Members interested in this matter so that we can get all the information. We are all very anxious to get as much material as possible.

धी स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे लुकी है कि नेताजी की जीवनी के बारे में सरकार डाकु-मेंट्री बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन इस के साथ एक सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। इस सदन में भी इस के बारे में कहा जा चुका है कि नेताजी के मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में शक है। जब इस सदन में यह कहा गया था कि चूंकि नेताजी की मृत्यु हो चुकी है इस लिए उन की राल को सिंगापुर से या जापान से लाया जाय और उस को सिलिटरी आनंद दी जाय तब पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने सरदार इकबाल सिंह के प्रस्ताव पर कहा था कि चूंकि नेताजी के संबंध में कंट्रोवर्सी है इस लिए हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि सदन में उस रेजोल्यूशन पर बहस हो और उस को रोक दिया गया था। यही एक कारण है जिस की बजाए आज भी सेन्ट्रल हाल में उन का चित्र नहीं है जब की गांधीजी के बाद शायद पहली बार उन की होनी चाहिए थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डाकु-मेंट्री बनाते समय उन की जीवनी का कौन सा हिस्सा दिलाया जायेगा। जब उन की जीवनी में आई० एन० ए० का मामला भी दिलाया जायेगा तब लोग डाकु-मेंट्री देखने के बाद पूछेंगे कि नेताजी कहाँ हैं, इस लिये क्या सरकार इस के बारे में कोई जांच करवायेगी और इस डाकु-मेंट्री को कम्प्लीट करने की कोशिश करेगी, वरना यह पहली डाकु-मेंट्री की ही तरह की हो जायेगी, जिस का कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा।

धी सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो डाकु-मेंट्री बनेगी वह उन के जीवन पर आधारित होगी। जहाँ तक उन के अन्त समय की बात है, आप जानते हैं कि उस के संबंध में काफी कंट्रोवर्सी है। उस के बारे में लोगों ने सन्देह व्यक्त किया है। अभी गवर्नर-मेट ने फैसला किया है कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जो जापान और दूसरे देशों में जा कर पता लगाये ताकि रोज की चर्चा खत्म हो जाये।

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : How can the Minister accept at face value which he appears to have done that an important film which was worn out and was becoming a fire hazard could be destroyed just like that at a point of time when another fresh copy could be made from the negatives which must have been in existence? How can he accept at face value the explanation apparently given to him by somebody in West Bengal that the whole thing was destroyed? One becomes rather suspicious. I want to know whether he would make serious inquiries in the matter and take whatever steps are warranted.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I would certainly.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI : May I know whether every effort would be made to contact the Tokyo boys, as they were called, whom Netaji himself trained and some of whom are alive still in Japan and also whether people will go to Talhoku airport to find out the details of the air crash, if it had taken place at all?

Secondly, I would like to know what effort is made to exhibit this as documentary film at the film festivals all over the world. Will the Indian Government take steps to do this?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : So far as the question about Tokyo is concerned, I have said that all efforts are being made through our people, through our Missions also. We make enquiries. About showing it all over the world, I cannot say here, but so far as India is concerned, it is shown everywhere.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

AN HON. MEMBER : Netaji belongs to all India.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Other people also want to share his popularity.

श्री राम चरण : किसी किसी को तो आप तीन तीन बार एलाउ कर देते हैं और किसी किसी को एक बार भी नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सवाल को स्वतं नहीं कर दिया है। ऐसी बात कहना गलत है।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY : Sir, the hon. Minister has not given a clear answer to the question put by the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, as to what happened to the film which contained all the reliable materials about the Azad Hind Government and the life of Netaji. What happened was that the original film was handed over to Sardar Patel by the Britishers after the fall of Malaya and Singapore. Even after the death of Sardar Patel this documentary film on Netaji was in the custody of Shri Dahyabhai Patel, Shri Balwantral Mehta and Shri Nathuram Parekh who exhibited the film in the different cinema-houses of the country and collected a large amount of money for the erection of the INA memorial. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government will just try to find out the copy and if it is missing, how this copy was missing from the custody of the persons who are notable.

Secondly, it was also reported that another copy of the same reliable documentary film was in the possession of the Indian film producer of Bombay, Mr. Jhaveri. I would like to know whether the Government will take all possible measures to find out the copy and get it.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : So far as Mr. Jhaveri is concerned, we have contacted him. He denies it and says that he had no such print in his possession.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the persons whom I have named?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : We are doing all that is possible through any organisation and the people who are

connected with the INA. If they could give us any material or any clue, we shall welcome it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का स्थान भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में बहुत बड़ा है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि अस्सी हजार रुपया खर्च करके फिल्म बनाई जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक माकरी है, आई बात है। अस्सी हजार में बहुत अच्छी फिल्म नहीं बनाई जा सकती है। मैं कम्पेरिजन नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जवाहरलाल जी की जो फिल्म बनी उस पर सोलह लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ था। तीन फिल्में बनी थीं। नेता जी पर जो फिल्म बनाई जा रही है उस पर केवल अस्सी हजार खर्च किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी बड़ी फिल्म बना रहे हैं और कितनी अच्छी फिल्म आप इस राशि से बना रहे हैं? क्या "इतने पंसे में आप अच्छी फिल्म बना सकते हैं" इस को बड़ा कर एक सुन्दर फिल्म बनाने की क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे?

श्री सत्य नारायण तिह : डाकुमेंटरी जनरली जितनी बनती है उसको देखते हुए अस्सी हजार की रकम छोटी रकम नहीं है। लेकिन अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी और फिल्म बनाने में कुछ और पैसा लगाना जरूरी समझा गया तो वह लगा दिया जायेगा।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : गौवीं जी के बाद इस देश में महानतम शाहीद सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में उनके शिष्यजनों को जिन में मैं भी एक हूँ और मुझे भी गोरख प्राप्त हुआ है उनकी मौत के संबंध में सन्देह रखने का, उनके इस सन्देह का निवारण बहुत जरूरी है। बैनर्जी जाहूब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि देश के इस महान शाहीद को सम्मान मिलना चाहिए लेकिन वह सम्मान एक शाहीद के रूप में उनको नहीं मिला है। क्या कमिशन बना कर जो सन्देह फैला हुआ है इस

को दूर किया जायेगा ? साथ ही क्या सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को देश के महान तम शाहीद के रूप में घोषित कर के उनका एक बहुत बड़ा सरकार बनाने की सरकार योजना बनाएगी ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस में कोई दो रोयें नहीं हैं कि सुभाष चन्द्र बोस महान शहीद.....

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इनकवायरी कर रहे हैं तो कैसे उनको शहीद कह सकते हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बड़े लोग कभी मरते नहीं हैं, वे हमेशा अमर होते हैं । पायिव शरीर भले चला जाये लेकिन वे अमर रहते हैं । मैंने कहा है कि कमेटी बिठाई जाएगी और वह जा कर जांच करेगी और तथ्य क्या है इसका अन्तिम निर्णय वह कर देगी ।

श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री : सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की तथाकथित मृत्यु के बारे में जो मूल सरकार ने पहले की वही भूल अब इस बृत्त चित्र को बनाते समय कर रही है । मैंने मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है । उन्होंने बताया है कि बृत्त चित्र बनाते समय किन किब देशों से सम्पर्क किया जायेगा । जो भूल उनकी तथाकथित मृत्यु के संबंध में हुई थी वह यह थी कि शाहनवाज कमेटी उस स्थान पर बिल्कुल नहीं गई यहाँ नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के संबंध में यह कहा जाता है कि उनकी मृत्यु विमान दुर्घटना में हुई थी । मेरा संकेत ताइवान की राजधानी ताई पेह से है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कुछ देशों की चर्चा की है लेकिन जिस स्थान पर विमान दुर्घटना की बात कही जाती है उसको इस बार भी उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में सम्मिलित नहीं किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बृत्त चित्र को सम्पूर्णता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या इस देश से भी संपर्क

किया जाएगा और जब वह देश सभी प्रकार का सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है, तो उसका सहयोग भी इस बृत्त चित्र को सम्पूर्णता प्रदान करने के लिए लिया जाएगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : सब देशों का नाम नहीं बताया है कि कहाँ कहाँ वह जाएगी....

श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री : आपने देशों का नाम लिया है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वस एग्रजास्टिव लिस्ट नहीं थी । कमेटी और देशों में जाना जरूरी समझेगी तो जरूर जाएगी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : नेता जी 1943 में देव छोड़ कर जब गए तो सारे देश की नजरें उन पर थीं । वह एक महान नेता थे, त्यागी थे, तपस्वी थे । 1938 में ही उन्होंने हम लोगों से कह दिया था कि अंग्रेजों को घबके दे कर निकाल दो । यह माइनोरिटी गवर्नमेंट है । डाकुमेंटरी फिल्म का पता नहीं है, यह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है । लेकिन उनके बच्चे मौजूद हैं, स्त्री मौजूद है । उन से पता लगाया जा सकता है कि डाकुमेंटरी फिल्म का नक्शा उनके पास मौजूद है या ! श्री हीरेन मुलकी ने कहा कि नेगेटिव तो कम्पनी के पास होगा । सरकार निकम्भी है कि यह उसका पता नहीं लगा सकती है । सरकार पैसा न दे । देश पैसा दे कर एक बढ़िया डाकुमेंटरी फिल्म बना देगा । क्या आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि पता लगाने की कोशिश जरूर की जाएगी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : बच्चों से भी तो पूछिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जरूर पूछा जाएगा । लेकिन योड़े ही दिन में मानवीय सदस्य के विचार बदल गए हैं और उनकी नजरों में हम निकम्भे हो गए हैं ।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल: सुभाष चंद्र बोस खबल-पुर का सेन्ट्रल जेल में थे। उसके बाद मठप्रवेश की सियूनी जेल में अपने साथियों के साथ जिन में श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र भी थे भेज दिए गये थे। किस तरह से हम लोगों का तबादला वहां पर किया गया इसका बहुत सा रहस्य आपको उन लोगों से जो उनके साथ थे, प्राप्त हो सकता है। क्या आप इसको भी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: मुझे मानूम नहीं या कि सुभाष चंद्र बोस इनके साथ भी जेल में थे। इनकी गवाही ज़रूर होगी।

SHRI S. KUNDU: This word 'documentary' is very misleading. It may extend from five minutes to 4 hours. Netaji's life was a long one and full of all kinds of activities. He was a rebel, a revolutionary, a patriot and was a great source of inspiration to the younger generation--and his activities spread all over the world. Would the minister tell us what would be the length of this documentary, what would be the content of the script and whether a committee will examine the content of the script before it is screened?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: So far as the length of the documentary is concerned, it depends upon the producer. We have given him full freedom because the entire thing should come in. If more money is needed, it will be provided. The script is being prepared; it is not yet ready. After it is ready we will think what has to be done about that.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose does not belong to Bengal alone. Bengalis are not the only authorities on the life of Subhas Chandra Bose. The preparation and production of the documentary film has been assigned to one Shri Mrinal Sen. There are top talents existing in this country in other film-producing areas like Madras and Bombay. Madras is supposed to be the Hollywood and the biggest studio east of the Ganges is in

Madras. Would the Minister come forward to take advantage of the talents and services of those people belonging to Madras and Bombay? Secondly, is the film going to be in black and white or in colour?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: We would certainly request Shri Mrinal Sen to get the help of other talented people.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: In what way?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: By way of suggestions.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: A film is not one man's creation; so many people are involved in it like director, photographer, musician and so on. In what way is he going to avail of the services of these talented people from Madras and Bombay? There is a feeling that Bengal cinema means Indian cinema, which is not correct. Will he kindly associate the top talents in Madras and Bombay in every department of this film so that this film will be a national pride?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: This assignment has been given to Shri Mrinal Sen because he is a talented producer and not because he happens to come from Bengal. Merely because this film is produced by him, that does not make it lose its national character.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will he consult the top talents from Madras and Bombay?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: So far as the production is concerned, Shri Mrinal Sen is in charge and he has full freedom. But we would request him to consult those talents which the hon. Member has mentioned in the process of production.

श्री राम बरण : जिस प्रकार सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी के बवासी और उन के सम्बन्ध में अन्य इनफर्मेशन की कलेक्शन के लिए एक यूनिट बनाया हुआ है, क्या उसी तरह मन्त्री महोदय अपने मन्त्रालय के अधीन इस तरह का कोई डायरेक्टर या सेल स्थापित करेंगे, जिस के द्वारा नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बवासी और उन के संबंध में सब सूचना सरकारी और प्राइवेट सोसिज से इकट्ठा करने के लिए एक व्यवस्थित रूप से काम किया जाए।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं अभी इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that Shri Satyajit Ray was asked to make the film first and he refused and then Shri Mrinal Sen was asked to make this picture ; if so ; what are the reasons on account of which Shri Satyajit Ray refused to make this picture ? Secondly, it is reported that some of the pictures taken on the life and exploits of Netaji abroad during the Second World War are lost ; if they are lost, how do Government propose to recuperate those scenes for this picture ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : It is a fact that Shri Satyajit Ray was requested first and he refused on the ground that his hands were full and he could not undertake it. Regarding the latter part of his question, we shall try to find out if it is possible but I cannot say exactly how it will be recouped.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling-attention, Shri Sondhi.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, I would like to ask one question about this. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there is a principle of co-production for example, the Italians and the Russians have co-produced films in which the producer, photographer and other talented people come together ? He should not get the impression that the question asked by Shri Maran was meaningless. Why does he not exercise his imagination a little ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I have already said that Shri Mrinal Sen will be requested to take the help of all talent...*(Interruption)*

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Co-production is a technical terms; it is used in a technical sense...*(Interruption)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Like co-education...*(Interruption)*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : For example, the photographer may be from Madras...*(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production by Government of India of a Documentary on Life of Netaji

*635. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to produce a documentary film on the life and mission of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in this respect;

(c) the names of the countries which will be approached for the purpose;

(d) whether Government are proposing to notify publicly for collecting available information for preparing the film; and

(e) by what time the film will be prepared ?

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

(b) Production of a biographical documentary film on the life of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has been assigned to Shri Mrinal Sen, a well-known director. The script is under preparation.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs have written to Indian Missions located in Tokyo, London, Washington, Bonn & East Berlin to ascertain the availability of footage on the activities of Netaji.

(d) It is proposed to make public request for availability of materials through Newspapers.

(e) No definite time can be indicated, but the film will be produced without any avoidable delay.

केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् की समाप्ति

636. श्री राम गोपाल ज्ञालवाले : क्या ज्ञान तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् को समाप्त कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त परिषद् के गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों ने इसको समाप्त करने का विरोध किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त परिषद् को समाप्त करने का क्या कारण है ?

ज्ञान कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारी भवालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इस मामले पर 23 अगस्त, 1969 को केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् की आम सभा विशेष बैठक में विचार किया गया था । 34 सदस्यों में से, जिन्होंने या तो विवक्षित रूप से प्रतिनिधि द्वारा बत दिए, केवल एक सदस्य ने इस प्रस्ताव के विरुद्धमत दिया और एक सदस्य निष्पक्ष रहा । पक्ष सदस्यों ने मतदान में भाग नहीं लिया, बल्कि बाहर चले गए ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1965-66 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में संसद् की लोक लेखा समिति ने इच्छा ध्यक्त की थी कि परिषद् की गतिविधियों का मूल्यकिन किया जाए और तदनुसार भारत सरकार द्वारा एक मूल्यांकन समिति की स्थापना की गई थी इस समिति ने सूझाव दिया था कि केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् के कार्य सलाहकारी और प्रोत्साहनात्मक होने चाहिए और जो कार्य राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आते हैं, उन्हें राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए । यह मामला केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् के सामने रखा गया जिसने 23 अगस्त, 1969 को हुई आम सभा की विशेष बैठक में विश्वाय किया कि उपरोक्त परिषद् को पहली दिसम्बर, 1969 से समाप्त कर दिया जाए । दिल्ली संघ के राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासन ने इसे समाप्त करने की सहमति दे दी थी तदनुसार सरकार परिषद् को समाप्त करने का और उसके स्थान पर एक गोसंवर्द्धन सलाहकार परिषद् गठित करने का निर्णय किया, जिसका उद्देश्य पशुओं का परिक्षण, विकास, पर्जनन, पोंगल तथा विवरण सम्बन्धी योजनाओं का पुनरीक्षण करने और उनके बारे में सलाह देना होगा । इस परिषद् का उद्देश्य पशुधन के विकास से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न सरकारी तथा वैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं की गतिविधियों का पुनरीक्षण करना और उन्हें समन्वित करना होगा और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के सहयोग से पशुओं के विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहनात्मक कार्यों को शुरू करना होगा ।

देश में दुर्घट संबंध तथा दुर्घट-टंकरों का लियाज

*637. श्री उमीद भूषण : क्या ज्ञान तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है

कि दुर्घट संयंत्र तथा दुर्घट-टैकर विदेशों से आयात करने की बजाय अपने देश से ही बनाये जायें;

(क) यदि है, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का यह विवार है कि उपर्युक्त संयंत्र तथा टैकरों देश से बनाये जा सकते हैं; और

(घ) यदि है, तो उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत बल रही है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) जी हाँ, सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया है कि भारत में विनियित दुर्घट संयंत्र तथा दुर्घट-टैकरों के आयात के लिए सामान्य तौर से आज्ञा नहीं दी जाती है।

(ख) देश में डेरी उपस्कर के निर्माण का बड़ी तेजी से विकास हुआ है जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा का व्यय काफी कम हुआ है।

(ग) कृषि विशेष उपस्करों को छोड़कर, दुर्घट-संयंत्र तथा दुर्घट-टैकर अब देश में ही बनाए जाते हैं।

(घ) डेरी मशीनरी और दुर्घट-टैकरों के निर्माण के लिए निम्न तीन प्रमुख भारतीय कमों को लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं:

- सर्वश्री लारसेन एड टोबरो लि० बम्बई।
- सर्वश्री बल्केन लाला लि० बम्बई।
- सर्वश्री ए० पी० बी० इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि० कलकत्ता।

Non-Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Committee and Wage Board for Working Journalists by Samachar Bharati

*638. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the *Samachar Bharati* News Agency has not implemented the recommendations of the Wage Committee for working Journalists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management of *Samachar Bharati* has not implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board, particularly regarding the payment of dearness allowance for Working Journalists; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far to enforce those recommendations of the two statutory bodies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Price Support Programme for Crops other than Foodgrains

*639. SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether Government propose to extend price support programme beyond foodgrains crops; and

(b) if so, the details in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Among the major non-foodgrains crops, support prices are already being fixed for cotton and jute and statutory minimum prices for sugarcane delivered to sugar factories. The question

of fixing minimum support prices for groundnut is under consideration.

Naxalites' Attack on Calcutta Cinema Houses

*640. **SHRI RABI RAY :**
SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-

DHARY :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports that on the 3rd March Naxalites attacked five Cinema Houses in Calcutta ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they attacked these cinema houses since some anti-Chinese films were being shown in these houses ; and

(c) the films that were being shown there and the theme of anti-Chinese sentiments that were exhibited and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. On March 3, 1970, Naxalites attacked seven Cinema Houses in Calcutta.

(b) and (c). The Hindi film 'Prem Pujari' has some scenes wherein the 'hero' is shown foiling the plans of some apparently Pakistani and Chinese enemies of India. It also shows some battle scenes of our troops fighting Pakistani troops near Khemkaran area. The film 'Dharti' also shows some activities of enemy spies and their plans being foiled.

दिस्ती दुर्घ योजना द्वारा कथ किये जाने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान में दूध की कमी

641. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण तिहु :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना द्वारा दूध का कथ किये जाने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान के जिलों में दूध की इतनी कमी हो गई है कि बढ़ाने मात्राओं और बच्चों को भी दूध प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है और दूध की इस कमी का बहाने के लोगों के सामन्य स्वास्थ्य पर तुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार दूध की सप्लाई के बारे में उत्तर ज्ञेत्रों के लोगों को राहत देने के लिये अपने ही पशुपालन केन्द्र खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे पशुपालन केन्द्रों को सम्भवतः कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्त साहिब जिन्हे) : (क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना अधिकतर दिल्ली के परम्परागत दुर्घ वाले क्षेत्रों से अधिशेष दूध को एकत्रित करती है। इससे इन क्षेत्रों के डेरी हृषकों की आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधार में सहायता मिलती है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। फिर भी सरकार ने दुर्घ उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये, दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के दुर्घ क्षेत्रों में डेरी हृषकों की सहायता को 220 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से चार सप्तवर्ष पशु विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं। इस क्षेत्र में दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये कई अन्य कार्यक्रमों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Fixing of Minimum Wages Under the Minimum Wages Act in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*642. **SHRI K. R. GANESH** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether minimum wages have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands :

(b) if so, the rate so fixed and the principle under which it has been fixed ;

(c) whether the recommendations of Minimum Wages Advisory Committee have not been accepted ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) what were the principles laid down by the Industrial Tribunal in the award in the matter of Wimco of Andman Timber Industries, and what was the minimum wages fixed by the Tribunal at the point of time ; and

(e) what were the reasons for the Government in deviating from the principles laid down in the said award ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Minimum wages have been fixed for employment in the construction or maintenance of roads or building operations or in stone breaking or stone crushing. The daily rate for unskilled labour has been fixed at Rs. 4.92 per day after taking into account all relevant factors, *viz* cost of living etc.

(c) The recommendations of Minimum Wages Advisory Committee were accepted excepting those relating to Builders. In whose case the wages recommended by the Committees were considered high as compared to the wages of this category elsewhere.

(d) and (e). The fixation/revision of statutory minimum wages is done in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Minimum Wages Act itself. The awards given by the Tribunals relate to matters specified in the reference made to them and are applicable only to the parties mentioned therein.

Procurement of Foodgrains by F.C.I.

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

(a) the items of grains purchased by the Food Corporation of India during 1969-70 ; what were the rates and what has been its purchase policy ;

(b) what was the target of the Corporation upto the 31st March, 1970 fixed for the stock of grain ; whether the target has not reached ; If so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) how much buffer stock the Corporation wants to keep ; and

(d) the measures taken to improve its financial position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Food Corporation of India is the agent of the Central and State Governments in the matter of purchase of foodgrains. It purchases foodgrains at procurement prices fixed by the Government for Central pool purchases, a part from commercial purchases made by it on its own accord. The procurement prices fixed by Government for important foodgrains are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2987/70]. The purchase prices for commercial purchases are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2987/70].

(b) and (c). The Corporation does not keep buffer stocks of their own nor they fix any target therefor. It is, however, the policy of the Central Government to build a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) The financial requirements of the Food Corporation of India are met by way of equity and loans from the Government of India and overdraft facilities from the State Bank of India, as required by the Corporation from time to time. The Cor-

poration constantly reviews the measures to improve the operational efficiency and thereby its financial position.

Intensive Agricultural Programme with Foreign Collaboration

*644. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI : SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether intensive agricultural programme would be undertaken in collaboration with other countries also as is proposed to be done with Japan for the Dandakaranya Region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : The question of undertaking programmes of intensive agricultural development in collaboration with other countries depends upon offers being made by such countries. Should any such offers be received, it will be examined in the light of the terms of the offers.

टेलीविजन के विस्तार के लिये स्वायत्तशासी निकाय

*645. श्री रघुवीर ठिह शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में टेलीविजन के विस्तार तथा विकास के लिए एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर दिया है ; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय दिया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (श्री सत्य नारायण तिह) : (क) सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय को ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

(क) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Installation of Powerful Transmitters during Fourth Five Year Plan

*646. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to instal powerful Transmitters at various places in India ; and

(b) the number of Small Transmitters likely to be installed during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2988/70]

(b) 46.

Mao Propaganda over A.I.R.

*647. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio is indulging in misguided propaganda of Mao-Tse-Tung and the attention of Government to this fact has been drawn by some Members of Parliament through a letter;

(b) if so, the precise matters highlighted by the M.Ps.; and

(c) whether Government investigated into the matter, if so, the result thereof and the action taken against the person responsible for such act ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, some Members of Parliament had drawn Govt.'s attention to a newsitem which was intended to expose the ridiculous propaganda by China.

(c) As the intention was to expose Chinese propaganda the question of taking any action against any person does not arise.

Export of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

*648. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(c) whether it is a fact that India is thinking to export certain qualities of seeds to other countries; and

(b) If so, the capacity of the National Seeds Corporation of India to boost the export of seeds with details ?

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 is making vigorous efforts to develop an export market for seeds and is in correspondence with Governments and private parties in various countries. In this connection the Corporation is in contact with our Embassies, Foreign Regional Offices of the State Trading Corporation, Seed Companies, seed importers etc. in various countries. Special efforts have been directed towards Ceylon and Nepal for exploring markets for Indian seeds. Sample of various seeds have been sent to a number of countries for local trial's there. The Corporation has already exported seeds of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar, groundnut and vegetable to Ceylon; Malaysia, Denmark, Ghana, U.S.S.R., Burma, Indonesia, West Indies and Ethiopia. The Corporation is also in correspondence with some well-known international seed companies for undertaking seed production in India on their behalf for re-export.

Discontinuance of Supply of Buffalo Milk By D.M.S.

*649. 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 pure buffalo milk used to be supplied by the D.M.S. depots immediately after the Delhi Milk Scheme came into being and that later its supply had been discontinued and it was replaced by the "Standardised Milk" instead ;

(b) If so, the reasons for the change-over;

(c) the percentage of pure buffalo milk in the "Standardised Milk" ; and

(d) whether it is lawful for the private milkvenders to sell milk equal in quality and ingredients to the "Standardised Milk" and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Standardised milk in place of buffalo milk was introduced by Delhi Milk Scheme from 10th June, 1965.

(b) Standardised milk with 5% fat and 8.5% S.N.F. in replacement of buffalo milk with 6% fat or more fat and 9% S.N.F. was introduced by Delhi Milk Scheme for supplying milk to the largest possible number of consumers at a reasonable price. There were difficulties in maintaining adequate supplies of buffalo milk, particularly during summer months. Besides, if the supplies of buffalo milk were to be continued, it would have involved a substantial increase in its price and this would have had adverse repercussions in the milk market in Delhi.

(c) Standardised milk is ordinarily prepared by Delhi Milk Scheme from fresh buffalo milk. However, when there is shortage of buffalo milk, the standardised milk is prepared by recombination of skimmed milk powder and fat by D.M.S. It is difficult to state the percentage of fresh buffalo milk in the standardised milk.

(d) There is no bar to the manufacture and sale of standardised milk by private dairies so long as they comply with the requirements of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

Sugar Zones in the Country

*650. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

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

- (a) whether Government have now set up fifteen sugar zones in the country; and
- (b) If so, the reasons of increasing the number of such zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, for the purpose of fixation of ex-factory prices of levy sugar for the year 1969-70.

(b) In 1965, the sugar Enquiry Commission had recommended five cost zones and prices of levy sugar for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 were fixed on the basis of these five zones. There were, however, complaints from certain areas in respect of inadequacy of these zones. The Tariff Commission was, therefore, requested to examine the matter, during the enquiry into the cost structure of the sugar industry. The Commission in its report submitted in September, 1969; recommended 15 cost zones to reduce *inter-se* anomalies in the cost structure. The Government have accepted this recommendation and have fixed prices of levy sugar for 1969-70 on the basis of 15 cost zones.

National Forest Policy during the Fourth Plan Period

*651. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to stage :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have any national forest policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific achievements of that policy upto now;

(c) whether there is going to be any modification in that policy during the Fourth Plan period; if so, the details thereof, separately, for the bamboo development in the country; if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (d) If there is no policy upto now, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The National Forest Policy of India was formulated on the basis of six paramount needs of the country viz.

(1) the need for evolving a system of balanced and complementary land-use, under which each type of land is allocated to that form of use under which it would produce most and deteriorate least ;

(2) the need for checking

(i) denudation in the mountainous regions, on which depends the perennial water supply of the river system whose basins constitute the fertile core of the country ;

(ii) the erosion progressing apace along the treeless banks of the great rivers leading to ravine formation, and on vast stretches of undulating wastelands depriving the adjoining fields of their fertility ;

(ii) the invasion of sea-sards on coastal tracts, and the shifting of sand dunes, more particularly in the Rajputana desert ;

- (3) the need for establishing tree-lands, wherever possible, for the amelioration of physical and climatic conditions promoting the general well being of the people.
- (4) the need for ensuring progressively increasing supplies of grazing, small wood for agricultural implements, and in particular of firewood to release the cattle dung for manure to step up food production ;
- (5) the need for sustained supply of timber and other forest produce required for defence, communications and industry ;
- (6) the need for the realisation of the maximum annual revenue in perpetuity consistent with the fulfilment of the needs enumerated above.

The above policy aimed at a balanced and complementary land use under which each type of land is allotted to that form of use in which it would produce the most and deteriorate the least.

The basic policy aimed at attaining National self-sufficiency in vital forest supplies. Scientific conservation of forest and wildlife and of water and soil were the main themes of the policy. To achieve these objectives, the Policy contained suitable recommendations in respect of forest legislation, forest education, administration, etc.

"Forests" is included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. As such the Forest Policy is of a recom-mendative nature and not a mandatory one. However, in order to ensure proper imple-mentation of the Policy, and to ensure, forest development in the country in a coordinated and integrated manner, a Central Board of Forestry was constituted in 1952. The Union Minister for food and Agriculture is the Chairman of the Central Board of Forestry, which comprises of Ministers of all the States/Union Territories in charge of Forest and wildlife as Members.

Among the main achievements of the Policy any may be mentioned protection and improvement of the existing forest wealth, development of forest industries, amendment to the Indian Forest Act and legislation of new Acts wherever necessary to meet the specific needs of the States concerned, creating of man-made forests, creation of National Parks and Sanctuaries, etc.

(c) The existing National Forest Policy was enunciated in 1952. In view of the changes that have taken place, since 1952, it was decided to review the existing National Forest Policy and modify it wherever necessary. The work concerning the review of the policy is in progress. As such, details thereof are not available.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Misuse of facilities given to accredited Press Correspondents

*652. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
DR. P. MANDAL :

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

(a) whether a large number of persons, other than accredited correspondents and local newspaper executives, are getting the P. I. B., release packets including the invitations to press conferences ;

(b) whether the official Press Conferences and the Press lounge are also invaded by non-accredited strangers, foreign and business lobbyists ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to stop misuse of facilities given to bona fide correspondents ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) It is not correct that a large number of persons other than accredited Press Correspondents and local newspaper executives are invited to Press Conferences. Press releases are primarily sent to newspapers and newsmen ; however copies are also made available on request,

to Government Departments, foreign missions, educational institution, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण

*653. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तमिलनाडु, केरल और जम्मू काश्मीर में कितने आकाशवाणी केन्द्र हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं;

(ख) उनमें से उन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से हिन्दी में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं और उनके प्रसारणों का समय क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन राज्यों में स्थित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों से सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के बाबाब के कारण हिन्दी में कोई समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण नहीं किया जाता;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं और वहाँ से किन समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण नहीं किया जाता; और

(ङ) क्या हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों और गुजरात, विल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब में स्थित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों से अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण बन्द करने का सरकार का विचार है; और यदि नहीं तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) :

(क)	तमिलनाडु	केरल	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर
मद्रास (केन्द्र)	त्रिवेन्द्रम (केन्द्र)	श्रीनगर (केन्द्र)	
तिरुचि (केन्द्र)	कालीकट (केन्द्र)	जम्मू (केन्द्र)	
कोयम्बटोर	त्रिचुर (सहायक (केन्द्र)		
(सहायक केन्द्र)			
तिरुनेलवेली (सहायक केन्द्र)			

(ल) श्रीनगर के भवित्वस्थ ये सभी स्टेशन-केन्द्र सबेरे के 8.00 बजे वाले तथा रात्रि के 8.45 बजे वाले हिन्दी के मुख्य समाचार बुलेटिनों को रिले करते हैं।

Country-wide invitation to Newspaper Editors

*654 SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं। केवल श्रीनगर केन्द्र ही हिन्दी के किसी भी समाचार बुलेटिन को रिले नहीं करता।

(ङ) जी, नहीं। कोई भेदभाव नहीं है।

(a) whether it is a fact that some 25 editors of leading newspapers were invited by Government to meet in New Delhi some time in the middle of January, 1970 for having "discussions in depth" spread over four days; and if so, the criteria followed in selecting the editors;

(b) whether the expenses connected with the travel and allied arrangements were borne by Government, and if so, the total amount spent for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any precedent for a move of this type; and

(d) if the answers to the above questions be in the affirmative, the reasons which led Government to take the initiative as above and the details of the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Of the 25 editors who participated in the discussions, 17 came from outside Delhi and the rest from Delhi. The selection was made keeping in view the circulation and language of the newspapers and the regions from which the papers were published.

(b) All editors who come from outside, travelled to and fro at their own expense, but the Press Information Bureau offered them board and lodging in a Government-run hotel as well as local transport in Delhi. Out of the 17 editors from outside Delhi, only 8 availed of this hospitality; the rest made their own arrangements for board and lodging while in Delhi. The total expenditure incurred by the Bureau was Rs. 5178. 90.

(c) and (d). The Press Information Bureau arranges briefings from time to time on national plans, policies and programmes for correspondents, editors, etc. In the course of its normal activity to keep the press and people informed. Periodically, editors from different parts of the country are invited to Delhi for such meetings with the Prime Minister and other Ministers and senior officials. In March, 1968 some economic editors were invited to Delhi with this end in view. In January, 1969 editors of small and medium language newspapers from different parts of the country were invited. This was followed by a visit of economic editors in March of the same year. The visit of editors of national and metropolitan dailies in January, 1970 was a part of this normal practice.

From March 9 to 14, 1970 the Press Information Bureau organised another visit of editors of small and medium Indian language newspapers. A visit of the economic editors is planned in the last week of March, 1970.

Though the Government had taken the initiative, to invite the editors for these discussions suggestions for organising such meeting had come from some of the editors as well.

Such meetings serve a very useful purpose as informal discussions help in a better understanding of Government policies and programmes among the Press.

Distribution of Oil and Rice in Famine affected areas in Rajasthan by America

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

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and rice are being distributed by America in the famine-stricken areas of Rajasthan in the name of CASA;

(b) if so, the amount of money distributed in the name of CASA during the last year in the said area as well as the names of the places where the construction work of one type or the other is also going on;

(c) whether the said organisation has also taken up the work of making the sides of the water-tanks in Rajasthan pucca;

(d) if so, the reasons for which the said work has now been discontinued; and

(e) the other types of work likely to be undertaken there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it is available.

Limit on Size of Agriculture Farms

*656. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a new affluent class has grown up taking advantage of the green revolution in agriculture;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to limit the area and size of agriculture farms; and

(c) whether Government are aware that heavy mechanised farms will lead to greater unemployment among agriculture Labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The general observation has been that the prosperity resulting from the green revolution is shared by relatively few ;

(b) Legislation has already been enforced in most of the States for imposition of ceiling on land holdings;

(c) Although mechanised farming may reduce the dependence on labour in respect of certain agricultural operations, in the present context, with increase in area under multiple cropping and in yields and incomes, the employment in farm and ancillary occupations is likely to increase.

Indo-U.A.R. Co-ordination Re. Press and Radio

*657. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State in his Ministry has held negotiations with the United Arab Republic for bringing about close co-ordination regarding the Press and Radio;

(b) if so, in what manner such coordination is sought to be established; and

(c) the result of the negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (c). The question of exchange of news, films and radio and television programmes between India and UAR was discussed in Cairo, on September 13, 1969 informally by Minister of State of Information and Broadcasting with the UAR Minister of National Guidance. The various suggestions made during that discussion are under examination.

Self-sufficiency in Foodgrains by 1971

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he stated recently that India would be self-sufficient in food and that no import of foodgrains would be necessary by the end of 1971 if so, whether Government will discontinue the import of U.S. PL-480 wheat and other farm commodities from 1971 onwards ;

(b) the total amount of funds utilized since 1956 August when the first PL-480 agreement was signed and the present balance of funds available for utilization ; and

(c) the reasons why Government raises false hopes in the people by the periodical talk of "green revolution"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the meeting held on 11th February, 1970 the Consultative Committee of Parliament for Food Department was informed that Government were making every effort to reduce concessional imports of foodgrains progressively and to stop them after 1971.

(b) \$ 3547.7 millions have been utilized for import of wheat, milo, corn and rice since August, 1956. Balance of funds available for use up to 30th June, 1970 is \$ 818.5 millions.

(c) Does not arise.

किसानों के लिए कृषि ऋण मंजूर
करने की प्रक्रिया सुचारा

659. श्री औम प्रकाश त्यापी : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्य सरकार को पता है कि किसानों को समय पर और सुगमता से कृषि के लिए ऋण नहीं मिलता है और बड़े किसान थोटे किसानों के द्वद्वय वेश में ऋण प्राप्त कर सेते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऋण मंजूर करने की प्रक्रिया को सुचारा ने हेतु सरकार क्या कायंवाही करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहायक भाव में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) ग्राम्य ऋण पुनरीक्षण समिति द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से कृषि ऋण संबंधी बतंमान कायं विधि को सरल बनाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। ऐसे मामले हो सकते हैं जिनमें बड़े कृषक अन्य सदस्यों के माध्यम से 'बेमानी' ऋण प्राप्त कर सेते हैं, किन्तु सरकार की सूचना में अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट दृष्टान्त नहीं आया है।

(ख) और (ग). ग्राम्य ऋण पुनरीक्षण समिति के प्रतिवेदन में ऋण कायं विधि को सरल बनाने के संबंध में दी गई विविन्द सिकारियों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कायं एवं अमतारूर्ण कृषकों और उप सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की सहायता हेतु विशेष मार्गदर्शी योजनाओं को भी चतुर्पंचवर्षीय योजना में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए समिलित कर लिया गया है। प्रत्येक मार्गदर्शी योजना के लिए विविन्द एजेंसी जै अपेक्षा की जाती है कि थोटे कृषकों अथवा उप-

सीमान्त किसानों के लिए संस्थीकृत वित्तीय सहायता निश्चित रूप से उन्हें उपलब्ध करा दी जाये।

Buffer Stock of sugar for Current Season to narrow Down Fluctuation

*660. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking in terms of establishing a buffer stock of sugar during the current season;

(b) if so, what is the target fixed;

(c) whether these stocks will be utilised to narrow the gulf between the levy price and free market price; and

(d) whether the buffer stock plan will mean any diminution in the releases of levy sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d) : A proposal to build a buffer stock of sugar and details of the scheme are under consideration of the Government.

Closure of some Post Offices in Villages

4126. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) the total number of Post Offices operating in India, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that 15,000 village post offices are likely to be closed down in the near future; if so, the reasons for doing so;

(c) the reasons why the State Governments do not give requisite grants to make

them "commercially viable"; and .

(d) whether by closing down these post offices in isolated rural areas, Government are cutting the villagers' only link with the outside world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Total number of Post Offices in India, State-wise as on 1-3-1970 :

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Post Offices
1.	Assam	2,567
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13,033
3.	Bihar	8,168
4.	Gujarat	6,511
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	951
6.	Kerala	3,772
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5,887
8.	Maharashtra	1,391
9.	Manipur	234
10.	Mysore	7,918
11.	Nagaland	64
12.	N. E. F. A.	66
13.	Orissa	5,256
14.	Rajasthan	6,311
15.	Tamil Nadu	9,607
16.	Uttar Pradesh	12,857
17.	West Bengal	5,769
18.	Pondicherry	79
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36
20.	Delhi	351
21.	Tripura	290
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	153
23.	Laccadives and Minicoy Islands	9
24.	Chandigarh	36)
25.	Haryana	1,987) as on
26.	Himachal Pradesh	1,683) 1-2-1970
27.	Punjab	3,063)

(b) No. Post Offices are retained for a period of ten years from the date of opening if the loss on their working does not exceed the prescribed limits. A post office is confirmed as soon as the loss comes within a certain prescribed limit. Only such post offices as are found to work beyond the

permissible limits of loss are considered for closure unless some interested parties come forward to meet the deficit. The number of such post offices which are considered for closure in near future is not very significant.

(c) State Governments make good the deficit in respect of such post offices which they desire to retain in public interest. The Minister of State for Communications has written to the Chief Ministers of States to empower the village Panchayats to make good the deficit of post offices which they desire to be retained in public interest. The Government of Maharashtra have already implemented the suggestion and have empowered the village Panchayats and Zilla Parishads to meet the deficit of post offices.

(d) It is always ensured that there is no drastic curtailment of postal facilities due to closure of a post office. The public generally continue to have the facility for posting and delivery of mails. Even registered letters can be booked with the village Postmen. Only for other counter transactions like booking of money orders, savings bank, etc., will the public be required to go to the nearest post office.

Defence Security Passes for Press Correspondents

4117. DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI S.C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) the reasons for not providing Accreditation facilities to New Delhi correspondents of Non-Hindi language dailies;

(b) the number of press correspondents who enjoyed Defence Security Passes during 1965; and

(c) how many press correspondents enjoyed such passes during 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Accreditation facilities

at the headquarters of the Government of India are open to Press correspondents, subject to fulfilment of usual conditions, irrespective of the language of the newspaper which a correspondent represents.

(b) 72.

(c) 48.

Revalidation of Lapsed Stocks of Sugar allotted to Tamil Nadu

4128. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by Tamil Nadu's Food Minister at Vellore on February, 4 1970 saying that the State Government were constrained to lapse the quotas of sugar given to it by the Centre because of accumulation of stocks with it and the poor take-off due to the fall in the open market prices;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of sugar stocks that have accumulated during the year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have agreed to revalidate the lapsed stocks of sugar allotted to Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that their Minister of Food had made the statement in the context of the position then prevailing. Thereafter the State Government made alternative arrangements and after revalidation by the Central Government, the entire levy sugar quota has been cleared from the mills. There is now no accumulation of levy sugar quota.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As a general policy the lapsed quotas of levy sugar were

then being revalidated on the basis of recommendations made by the State Governments concerned.

Promotion of use of Fertilizers and its effect of soils

4129. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent out directives to the States asking them to promote the use of fertilizers on a "war footing"; if so, the nature of directives sent;

(b) whether Government are aware of the ill effects on soils of growing high-yielding varieties of rice with a liberal use of fertilizers; If so, the names of the specific areas State-wise where soils are found to be suffering from a deficiency of potash; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that many farmers are not in a position to get sufficient water quickly, the use of fertilizers is likely to do more harm than good; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) States are requested from time to time to take intensive measures for promoting the optimum and balanced use of fertilizers. The State Governments have also been asked to strengthen their credit arrangements and their soil testing laboratories, step up demonstration programme, intensify publicity programme and strengthen quality control measures of fertilizers.

(b) No such general complaint has been received by this Ministry. Wherever fertilizer use is made as per recommendation of the State Governments, the yield of rice has increased appreciably. The soil test

data collected so far have indicated that the following areas are low in potash content :—

there will be appreciable increase in yields instead of any harm.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Districts</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	(i) Guddapah (ii) Guntur
2. Assam	(i) Jorhat (ii) Sibsagar
3. Gujarat	(i) Amreli (ii) Bhavnagar (iii) Broach (iv) Junagadh (v) Kaira (vi) Mehsana (vii) Rajkot (viii) Surat
4. Kerala	(i) Alleppey (ii) Cannanore (iii) Ernakulam (iv) Kottayam (v) Kozhikode (vi) Palghat (vii) Quilon (viii) Trichur (ix) Trivandrum
5. Maharashtra	(i) Kolaba (ii) Kohlapur (iii) Ratnagiri
6. Orissa	(i) Balasore (ii) Dhenkanal (iii) Kalhandi (iv) Keonjhar (v) Mayurbhanj (vi) Sambalpur (vii) Sundargarh
7. Punjab	(i) Patiala
8. Rajasthan	(ii) Jaisalmer
9. Tamil Nadu	(i) Salem
10. Tripura	(i) Tripura

(c) The dose of fertilizers is always recommended on the basis of crop, requirements of the soil and taking into account climatic conditions including the availability of moisture. Therefore, if the farmers apply fertilizers as per recommendations,

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी ज़ोरों में संघ विकास कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन और तारघरों की व्यवस्था

4130. श्री जं. ब० सि० बिल्ट : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी ज़िलों में संचार साधनों के अभाव को पूरा करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक संघ विकास कार्यालय में टेलीफोन और तारघर की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ये कार्यालय ज़िला मुख्यालय से बहुत दूर हैं और जनता तथा कर्मचारियों को टेलीफोन और तारघरों के न होने से भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, प्रस्तावों को प्राथमिकता आधार पर कियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन प्रस्तावों को कब तक कियान्वित किया जायेगा; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सेर सिंह) : (क) सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी ज़िलों में विभाग की ओजूदा नीति के अनुसार दूर संचार सुविधा प्रदान कर रही है, जिसमें विविध सेवाओं में घाटे के आधार पर तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान है। इन ज़िलों की ओर कोई विशेष ध्यान देने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) सभी ब्लाक सदर मुकामों में तार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि इन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी, यदि प्रस्ताव लाभकर हो या प्रत्येक मामले में दिलचस्पी रखने वाली पार्टी विभाग को हीने वाले घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हो।

(ग) और (घ). पहले से जिन प्रस्तावों की मंजूरी दी गई गई है, उन्हें यथाशीघ्र कार्यनिवृत्त करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

फिर भी सामग्री की कमी के कारण कोई निश्चित समय बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है।

Films refused Certificates by the Board of Film Censor

4131. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Film Censor refused certificates to screen some Indian films during the years 1968 and 1969 ; and

(b) If so, the names of the Indian films which did not get the Certificates for Public screening ?

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

(b) Film "Samskara" (Kannada). The appeal of producer against the decision of the Censor Board is under consideration of Government.

Labour Disputes handled by Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Bhubaneswar

4132. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many labour disputes were handled by the Regional Labour Commission

er (Central) stationed at Bhubaneswar since the office was stationed there; and

(b) how many of those disputes relate to concerns situated in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (BHRI D. SANJIVAYYA). (a) 279

(b) 194

Films on Nutrition

4134. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved of a certain number of film production on Nutrition by the Films Division,

(b) if so, the details of the number of such films likely to be produced and the theme of each of them;

(c) the time by which those will be released in the country; and

(d) the expenditure earmarked for each such film ?

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

(b) Ten Film Clips on Nutrition named below have been included in Films Division Production Programme for 1969-70. The theme of each has been mentioned in bracket against each title.

(1) Rice-The Meal of Millions (Parboiled and undermilled rice are for better health than highly milled rice).

(2) Towards Better Nutrition (Measures being undertaken in Agricultural and Industrial Sectors to provide better nutrition).

(3) Life and the Leaf (Importance of green leafy vegetables in daily diet of pregnant and lactating mothers).

- (4) The Crippling Food (on Kesar Dal)
- (5) Vitamin A & Eye (Importance) of Vitamin 'A' for infants and children).
- (6) Towards Healthy Motherhood (The Role of breast feeding in combating malnutrition among infants).
- (7) The Healthy Child (Role of supplementary foods in addition to breast milk in the child's dietary)
- (8) The Virtues of the Balanced Diet (the importance of well balanced diet in maintaining good health)
- (9) The Growing Child (The Special need for school children for a well balanced diet)

The background material for the 10th Nutrition Clip has yet to be received from Sponsors.

(a) The last five of these film clips are under various stages of production. Tenders for the first four films are being invited. It is expected that all the 9 films will be released before March, 1971.

(d) The total estimated expenditure on production dubbing and copies of these nutrition clips is Rs. 3,50,000/-.

Film on Protein Problem

4135. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a twenty-minute film entitled "Horoscope for a Child", highlighting the seriousness of the protein problems in the country was produced by a private film producer through A. I. D. which was donated to the Films Division for exhibition in India ?

(b) If so, the time by which the said film will go on the national circuit for exhibition in the country ; and

(c) the description of the theme of the film and the number of copies received by the Films Division ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) The film entitled "A Child's Horoscope" has been produced by Messrs Image India Private Limited Bombay for the Protein Foods Association. The production was undertaken with USAID assistance under PL-480-140 (H) which was made available to the Association as grant-in-aid by the Department of Food. Films Division have decided to accept the film as donation.

(b) Materials for the film have however not yet been delivered to the Films Division. It is understood from the producers that the Protein Foods Association is considering preparation of a Hindi version also for donation to Films Division and the materials will be supplied when the Hindi version is ready. The question of release on compulsory theatrical circuit will be considered after receipt of the negative materials by the Films Division.

(c) The length of the film is 509 meters and it deals with protein deficiency in diets.

Production of Cotton Seed Protein Products

4136. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firm has started the production of cotton-seed protein products in India ;

(b) If so, the details of the products, the name of the plane and the foreign collaboration, if any ; and

(c) what quantity of cotton-seed will be usefully deployed and what percentage it

forms of the total cotton-seed produced in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIBH SHINDE): (a) So far as Government are aware, no firm has yet started commercial production of cotton-seed protein products for human consumption.

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

Lift Irrigation Schemes in States under Fourth plan and its effect on Food Production.

4137. SHRI S.M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the scope to get the benefit from the lift irrigation scheme supported by rural electrification for the different States in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the total amount out-laid in the Fourth Plan and what would be the additional production of foodgrains; and

(c) the manner in which the State of Gujarat is being helped specially the drought area for rural electrification and energisation of pump sets for lift irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIBH SHINDE): (a) and (b). The draft Fourth Plan envisages the installation of about 8 lakh dugwells, about 4 lakh tubewells and 18.5 lakh pumpsets for lift irrigation. Out of these, 12.5 lakh pumpsets are expected to be energised under rural electrification programme. Besides several State and Cooperative Lift Irrigation Schemes would be executed during the 4th Plan. The total outlay on these works (excluding rural electrification) during the Fourth Plan including institutional investment would be of the order of Rs. 9.50 crores. The additional production of foodgrains is estimated at 2.32 million tonnes.

(c) Rural Electrification and energisation of pumpsets comes under the purview of the State Plan Schemes.

According to the procedure in vogue, Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole and is not related to any specific programme or scheme. The discretion for scheme-wise or region-wise allocation of funds rests with the State Government.

Non-functioning of Staff Council and compulsory Arbitration Committee in D.G., A.I.R.

4138. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING and COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Senior Staff Council meetings are not being held in D.G., A.I.R. since last more than one year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Compulsory Arbitration Committee has also not started functioning in D.G., A.I.R.;

(c) if so, resources to remove the difficulties of A.I.R. employees; and

(d) the detailed reasons for not starting Compulsory Arbitration Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representatives of various Associations/Unions representing employees meet D.G. AIR and his officers whenever necessary and discuss their grievances.

(d) The scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration has not yet been introduced in A.I.R. because the question of recognitions of the representative organisations is still under consideration.

Vigilance Officers of A.I.R.

4139. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Vigilance Officers of AIR and their duties;

(b) the number of complaints received by them during the period from December, 1969 to February, 1970 against the staff and officers of AIR, New Delhi.

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Shri Birbal, Deputy Director General (Administration) in the Directorate General of All India Radio is the only officer acting as Vigilance Officer for All India Radio as a whole. His duties are enumerated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Duties of the Vigilance Officer

- (1) To advise the Head of the Department in all matters pertaining to Vigilance, viz. maintenance of purity, integrity and efficiency in the Organisation.
- (2) To give guidance and assistance in the conduct of departmental enquiries by the subordinate offices of A.I.R. with all possible speed consistent with due observance of procedural requirements.
- (3) To ensure that investigations and prosecutions entrusted to the Special Police Establishment by officers of AIR are carried out with speed and vigour.
- (4) To provide a link with the Chief Vigilance Officer in the Ministry.
- (5) To conduct a surprise and regular inspection of sensitive posts to review and streamline procedure which appears to afford scope for corruption or misconduct, and to initiate measures for the prevention,

detection and punishment of corruption and other mal-practices in the Directorate General and subordinate offices of A. I. R.

(6) To deal with complaints relating to corruption, bribery and cases involving administrative lapses.

(7) To collect and supply statistical information and to comply with the instructions issued by the Chief Vigilance Officer.

(8) To deal with vigilance cases of officers for whom the appointing and disciplinary authorities are in the Directorate General.

Issue of Certificates by Regional Labour Commissioners to Coal Mines for Implementing Coal Mines Wage Board's Recommendations

4140. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of certificates which have been issued after the 31st May, 1969 by the various Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) to the Coal Mines that they have implemented the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board; and

(b) the number of certificates issued so far, region-wise, and the names of the Coal Mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) 178.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-2989/70].

Employment of Retired Chief Engineer, P&T

4141. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHIS :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri P.M. Agarwala, former Chief Engineer, Posts Telegraphs had retired from Government service on the 31st March, 1964;

(b) If so, whether it is also a fact that he requested for retirement from Government service on the 7th July, 1963, after completing 55 years of age and he was granted permission in this respect and later on he sought permission of Government to serve the Tata Hydro-electric Agencies Limited, Bombay, and that he was also granted that permission, if so the reasons therefor;

(c) the pay-scale and other allowances of Shri Agarwala in the Tata Hydro-electric Agencies Limited Bombay; and

(d) whether the said person or his wife holds any share in the 'Khatauli Engineering Works, Khatauli (Uttar Pradesh), or he has any relation with the said firm ?

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

(b) Shri P. M. Agarwala, who had attained the age of 55 years on the 7th July, 1963, sought permission on the 12th February, 1964, to retire from Government service with effect from 31st March, 1964, and he was granted the necessary permission. Subsequently, Shri Agarwala also sought Government's permission to take up private commercial employment with M/S. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Bombay. On the basis of the criteria laid down by Government for the grant of permission for accepting commercial employment after retirement, it was found that there was nothing which should have precluded the grant of necessary permission to Shri Agarwala, and he was accordingly permitted to take up employment.

(c) In November, 1964, Shri Agarwala intimated to Government that the terms and conditions of his employment with M/s.

Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited were as under :

Basic Salary : Rs. 4500-250-5500.

Rent Subsidy : If the rent paid exceeds 15% of the basic salary, the Company will bear the excess upto 15% of the salary.

Entertainment Allowance : Rs. 3500/- per annum

Car Allowance : Rs. 4300/- per annum
A Company-owned car without a driver will be provided.

Bonus and other benefits as applicable."

(d) The 'Khatauli Engineering works, Khatauli (Uttar Pradesh), is not a Company within the meaning of the Companies' Act, 1956. The Central Government have no information on this part of the question.

Trunk Call Bills of Ministers

4142. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4369 on the 18th December, 1969 regarding the Trunk Call Bills of Ministers and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected the required information ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The value of trunk calls made from the office and Residential Telephones

of the Ministers during the period from 1st July, 1968 to 16th August, 1968 is shown below :

Prime Minister :	Rs. 1445.50
Minister of Food and Agriculture :	Rs. 346.00
Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs :	Rs. 2072.00

सहकारी समितियों का कार्य

4143. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में इस समय ऐसी कितनी सहकारी समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं जो किसानों को ऋण देती हैं और उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य का व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उपर्युक्त समितियों को कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई;

(ग) उपर्युक्त समितियों में सरकार ने कितनी पूँजी लगाई हुई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहकारी स्टोर खोलने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगी जैहां अत्यावश्यक वस्तुयें एवं कृषि सम्बन्धी वस्तुयें उपलब्ध की जायें; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा० एरिंग) :

(क) 30 जून, 1968 तक देश में 1,71,804 प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां थीं। ये समितियां सदस्यों को अल्प तथा मध्यकालीन कृषि उत्पादन ऋण देती हैं। इनमें से बहुत सी समितियां सदस्यों को उर्वरक बीज आदि जैसे कृषि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आवश्यक वस्तुएं तथा उपभोज्य वस्तुएं बांटती हैं। कुछ समितियों ने कृषि उपज के विपणन तथा विधायन का कार्य भी आरम्भ किया है।

(ख) गत 3 वर्षों में इन समितियों की लाभ तथा हानि की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :

	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66
(1) लाभवाली समितियां			
संख्या	120,828	121,842	131,846
राशि (करोड़ रु० में)	16.19	13,69	10,49
(2) हानि वाली समितियां			
संख्या	39,112	43,342	45,844
राशि (करोड़ रु० में)	4.44	4.97	3.43
(3) बिना लाभ या हानि वाली समितियों की संख्या	11,864	13,551	14,214

(ग) जून 1968 के अंत तक इन समितियों करोड़ रु० और उनकी और कुल बकाया सरकारी प्रशंसपूँजी में बकाया सरकारी प्रशंसदान 11,66 करोड़ रु० था।

(घ) और (इ). राज्यों में, ग्रामीण सेवा समितियों तथा विपणन समितियों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोज्य वस्तुओं को बांटने की एक योजना पहले ही चालू है, जिसके लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास नियम के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अलग से सहकारी भंडार खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

4144. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 10 मार्च 1969 के तारीकित प्रदन संख्या 1017 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गालिब की स्मृति में दो बार डाक टिकट जारी किये गये हैं, एक बार 1952 में तथा दूसरी बार 17 फरवरी, 1969 को;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए सहमत नहीं हुई है जबकि गालिब की स्मृति में 1952 में भी डाक टिकट जारी किया गया था; और

(ग) स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी न किये जाने का क्या ग्रोविल्ट्य है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) नहीं, हां। गालिब पर एक डाक-टिकट संत कवियों और कवियों की शृंखला में 1952 में जारी किया गया था। एक अन्य डाक-टिकट 17 फरवरी, 1969 को कवि गालिब की स्मृति शताब्दी की स्मृति में जारी किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की स्मृति में 30 मार्च, 1970 को 20 पैसे के मूल्यवर्ग का

एक विशेष स्मारक डाक-टिकट जारी करने का निर्णय पहले ही लिया जा चुका है।

Implementation of Recommendations of Central Wage Board for Road Industry

4145. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Wage Board for Road Transport Industry has recommended a minimum basic salary of Rs. 55 per month for an unskilled transport worker ;

(b) If so, what are the other recommendations made by the Board ;

(c) how far Government have accepted their recommendations ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Copies of Government Resolution showing a summary of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board Transport Industry and Government's decisions thereon were laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 5th March, 1970.

(d) State Governments have been requested to secure implementation of the recommendations.

Inclusion of Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 in the Constitution

4146. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

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

(a) whether Government have received a resolution unanimously passed by the

Kerala Legislative Assembly suggesting for the inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1969 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister, Kerala, in his letter addressed to Minister of Home Affairs has referred to the resolution.

(b) Matters are being considered carefully in consultation with the Ministry of Law. There seem to be some practical difficulties in making the amendment in the Constitution after the Supreme Court has held in Golak Nath's case (AIR 1967 S. C. 1643) that from the date of the decision in that case Parliament would have no power to amend any of the provisions of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights.

Conference on Wild Life Problems

4147. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of January, 1970 a conference was held where the wild life problems were discussed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision arrived at ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Tapping of Telephone of Opposition Members of Parliament in Delhi

4148. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that secret instructions have been issued for Delhi Union Territory to tap the telephones of Opposition Members of Parliament ; and

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rules for allotment of Land to landless Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

4149. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the rules regarding allotment of Government waste land to the landless labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country; and

(b) what is the criterion of Government to provide land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1970 consequent to Bank nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). "Land is a State Subject under item No. 18 of List II-State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Allotment rules of land are being framed by the concerned State Governments keeping in view different problems and priorities suited to the local conditions. However a copy of summary of land allotment rules in different State Government's is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2990/70]

Sinking of workers' houses at Murlidhagdi Collieries in Dhanbad District, Bihar

4150. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

**SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**

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

(a) whether several houses of workers of Murildibhagdi collries in Dhanbad District, Bihar State are gradually sinking:

(b) if so, the total number of houses affected and the reasons of this sinking;

(c) the steps taken by Government to help these workers;

(d) whether the owner of the colliery is still running the colliery under contract despite the fact that he did not take any steps to help the workers; and

(e) if so, the steps taken against the colliery owner ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYA) : (a) and (b). None of the houses is sinking. However, some of them are reported to have developed cracks, evidently due to poor construction. In the case of three houses, situated on broken ground (goa), compensation has either been paid by the management or is under negotiation.

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

Contract Labour in Collieries in Bihar

4151. **SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**

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

(a) the total number of contract workers in each colliery in Jharia Coal Belt in Dhanbad District, Bihar State; and

(b) the number of contract workers who are working on jobs of permanent nature ?

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

AYYA) : (a) The information is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Colliery where contract workers are working</i>	<i>Total No. of contract workers</i>
1	2	3
1.	New Tetulia Colliery	30
2.	Katras Chotodih Colliery	50
3.	Malkera Chotodih Colliery	170
4.	Bhetaland Colliery	42
5.	Union Angarpathera Colliery	30
6.	South Govindpur Colliery	30
7.	East Angarpathera Colliery	80
8.	Sijuwa Colliery	218
9.	Lakurka Colliery	40
10.	Lodna Colliery	500
11.	Bhowra Colliery	550
12.	Alkusha South Colliery	600
13.	Jamadoba 3 & 4 Pits Colliery	250
14.	Jamadoba 6 & 7 Pits Colliery	150
15.	Digwadih Colliery	150
16.	Bagdighi Colliery	150
17.	Central Jeenagora Colliery	250
18.	Bhulanbararee Colliery	250
19.	Khas Joyrampur Colliery	150
20.	Noonodih Jeotpur Colliery	260
21.	Chasnala Colliery	450
22.	N. C. D. C. Sudamdhil Colliery	350
23.	Bhagaband Colliery	150
24.	Amiubad Colliery	160
25.	Bararee Jealgora Colliery	650
26.	Gonhoodih Colliery	300
27.	East Bhagatdih Colliery	200
28.	Bastacoll Colliery	200
29.	Golukdih Colliery	200

1	2	3
30.	South Golukdihir Colliery	200
31.	Knas Bhaggatdih Colliery	60
32.	Madhuban Colliery	239
33.	Sendra Bansjora Colliery	10
34.	Kusunda Nayadec Colliery	467
35.	East Bassuriya Colliery	100
36.	South Ballhari Kenduadih Colliery	135
37.	Ena Colliery	30

(b) 1960 workers.

Workers removed from Service in East Neemcha Colliery

4152. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers removed from service in East Neemcha Colliery have since been reinstated ; and

(b) whether the workers would be paid their full dues for the days they were not given any work ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). 300 workers had left the colliery on 24.9.69 out of fear of being assaulted by the supporters of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha due to internal rift. Of these 209 workers subsequently rejoined duty. As they were not removed from service by the management, the question of their reinstatement and any payment to them for the period they did not work does not arise.

खान अधिकारों के लिए आवास तथा चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

4153. श्री नाथ राम अहिरचार : क्या

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) खानों में काम करने वाले अधिकारों को आवास तथा चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में विभिन्न खान अधिकारों में कितने मकान बनाये गये ;

(ग) क्या ये मकान उक्त अधिकारों की आवास की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यदाता बनने का हरावार वा दिचार है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवय्या) : (क) खान प्रबन्धकों द्वारा खानों में काम करने वाले अधिकारों को आवास और चिकित्सा सुविधाएं दी जाती है। जहां तक अध्रक और कच्चा लोहा खानों का सम्बन्ध है, सांविधिक कल्याण निधियों का स्थापना की गई है जो कि आवास, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं और सामान्य कल्याण के मामले में खान प्रबन्धकों के प्रयासों की अनुपूर्ति करती है।

आवास सुविधाएं : इन निधियों की विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं के अधीन नियोजनों को मकान बनाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इसके लिए विस्तीर्ण सहायता दी जाती है। अधिक महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) नई आवास योजना, जिसमें प्रत्येक निवास गृह के लिए कम से कम 336 वर्ग फुट स्थान (16 वर्ग फुट कुके स्थानों को छोड़कर) की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक निवास गृह के लिए 4,000/- की सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

(2) सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना, जिसमें प्रत्येक निवास गृह के लिए कम से कम 336 वर्ग फुट (16 वर्ग फुट लुके स्थान को छोड़कर) स्थान की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक मकान के लिए 4000 हॉ की सीमित लागत पर $37\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत के ऋण और 25 प्रतिशत के उपदान की व्यवस्था है।

(3) कम लागत आवास योजना, जिसमें प्रत्येक निवास गृह के लिए 269.5 वर्ग फुट कुर्सी लेवल की कल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रति निवास गृह 1600/- हॉ की सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

(4) अपना मकान स्वयं बनाओ योजना, जिसमें ऐसे खान अभियान को जो अपना मकान बनाता है या अपने बतंमान मकान में सुधार करता है 4000/- हॉ के उपदान की परिकल्पना है।

कुछ स्थानों पर अभियानों के आवास के लिए निवियों द्वारा विभागीय बस्तियाँ और कस्बे बनाए जाते हैं।

विकिस्ता सुविधाएं :— तीनों निवियों द्वारा खान अभियानों और उनके परिवारों के लिये मुफ्त विस्तृत विकिस्ता सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इनमें निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था शामिल है :—

- (1) केंद्रीय और प्रायोगिक बस्तीयाल,
- (2) स्थिर तथा चलते-किरते दवाखाने (आयुर्वेदिक दवाखानों सहित)।
- (3) प्राईवेट स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र।

(4) प्रसूति तथा बाल कल्याण केन्द्र ; और

(5) तपेदिक के इलाज की सुविधाओं, जिनमें घर पर इलाज भी शामिल है। इन निवियों ने अपने सचं पर तपेदिक, कोसर, कोड और मानसिक रोगों से बीड़ित विविधियों के लिए गैर निविविकिस्ता संस्थाओं में पलंग आरक्षित किए हैं। वे खान प्रबन्धकों द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली दवाखानों की व्यवस्था हेतु सहायता अनुदान भी देती हैं।

(6) वर्ष 1967-68 से 1969-70 के दौरान कोयला, अभक और कच्चा लोहा खनन क्षेत्रों में तीनों निवियों द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता से 18,110 मकान बनाए जा चुके हैं।

(7) जी नहीं।

(8) जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है, खान प्रबन्धकों द्वारा आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है। सांविधिक कल्याण निवियां उनके कार्यों की मन्त्रपूर्ति करती हैं। उपलब्ध आर्थिक साधनों के अन्तर्गत कोयला खान अभियान कल्याण निवियों द्वारा 66,000 मकानों की मंजूरी दे दी और इनमें अधिकांश मकान बनाये जा चुके हैं। जहां तक अभक तथा कच्चा लोहा खानों का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बन्धित निवियों से उपलब्ध साधनों द्वारा अतिरिक्त मकान बनवाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। आवास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने में उच्च प्रायोगिकता दी जाती है। 1969 में कच्चा लोहा अभियानों के लिए अम्ब बातों के साथ योग्योचित आवास योजनाओं की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति भी स्थापित की गई थी। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। समिति की सिफारियों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Setting up of Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant at Kandla

4154. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a nitrogen fertilizer plant is to be put up at Kandla ;

(b) whether this plant will be in the public sector with a foreign collaboration ;

(c) if so, the details of the collaboration ; and

(d) the capital investment entailed therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) A plant to manufacture fertilisers containing nitrogen, potassium and phosphatic elements is to be put up at Kandla. The nitrogen portion of the plant will be at Kalol.

(b) The plant will be in the cooperative sector, with foreign technical collaboration.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) The total capital investment is estimated to be Rs. 85 crores.

Statement

Sallent features of the Agreement with the Cooperative Fertilizers International to implement a cooperative fertilizer project in Gujarat

(a) Area of Collaboration :

This is the area of activity in which the American Cooperative Fertilizers International will have the right to advise and assist the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. in the initial period, on matters relating to the installation, operation and maintenance of the plant.

(b) Implementation :

The Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. will own and be responsible for

the project. The Cooperative Fertilizers International will be represented by an Operations Manager who will work directly under the Managing Director of IFFCO and discharge the responsibilities of the Cooperative Fertilizers International under this Agreement. Key technical personnel will be provided by the Cooperative Fertilizers International.

(c) Term :

The Agreement will be in force during the period of construction of the project and for a period of 5 years from the date of start-up. At the end of this period, the Operations Manager will be continue in an advisory capacity for a period of 3 years.

(d) Training :

The Cooperative Fertilizers International has undertaken to give all necessary facilities for training the personnel who will replace the American personnel.

(e) Indigenous Capacity :

The Agreement provides for full utilisation of indigenous facilities and skills in the fields planning, construction, fabrication of machinery and equipment, etc.

Promotion of Use of Fertiliser under Fourth Plan Period

4155. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government are taken to promote the use of fertilisers on a large campaign basis in the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) whether the consumption of fertiliser is expected to increase in the coming years ; and

(c) the reaction of the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE) : (a) The following programme,

are taken up to promote the use of fertilisers in the Fourth Plan period :

(i) A scheme of national demonstrations sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and to be executed by the Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Research Stations is in operation in the different States. The main objective of this intensive network of high quality national demonstrations is to convincingly demonstrate to the farmers the large production potentiality per unit area of the land per unit time by adopting a multiple cropping programme and package of practices in which the optimum and balanced use of fertilisers and soil conditioners is emphasised.

(ii) *Soil Testing Services :*

In the Fourth Plan provision has been made in the State Sector for setting up 25 new stationary soil testing laboratories and for strengthening 14 existing laboratories. Thirty-four mobile soil testing laboratories are being fabricated for supply to the States to work in conjunction with the existing stationary laboratories.

(iii) *Farmers' Training and Education :*

Under the scheme of farmers' Training and Education, training will be imparted through national demonstration with emphasis on the balanced use of fertilisers.

(iv) *Publicity :*

The All India Radio is playing an important role in dissemination of knowledge on proper use of fertilisers by bringing out success stories, laying stress on the use of fertilisers in the packages of practices by broadcasts of technical opinions on the benefits of balanced use of fertilisers and by removing wrong

motions about their use. Besides, the Directorate of Extension in association with Fertiliser Division of the Department of Agriculture will produce films on the balanced use of fertilisers. Leaflets and posters on the balanced use of fertilisers are being brought out and the State Governments are being requested to bring this out so in regional language and with their local background.

The Government of India are also considering the question of setting up of a Fertiliser Promotion Council as a joint venture between the Government and the fertiliser industry in order to intensify various measures for stepping up consumption of fertilisers.

(b) Yes, Sir. The consumption of fertilisers is expected to increase in the coming years.

(c) All the measures outlined above are being taken in conjunction with the State Governments. Besides, they are also taking various steps to promote the use of fertilisers.

Manufacture of Arabic Teleprinter

4156. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters are manufacturing Arabic Teleprinter;

(b) what is the demand for Arabic Teleprinters from countries like U.A.R. and Kuwait; and

(c) in what other languages teleprinter will be manufactured for export promotion?

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

(b) The Company has received orders from Kuwait for supply of Arabic teleprinters worth Rs. 17 lakhs. It

is exploring demands of this type of teleprinters in other Middle East countries.

(c) The Company has plans to manufacture teleprinters in Persian script for export, if sufficient orders are received.

मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा भिलों द्वारा
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का जमा
किया जाना

4158. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कथवायः क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास बंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने और किन सूती कपड़ा भिलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नियन्त्रक नियुक्त किए हैं;

(ख) नियन्त्रक द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले प्रत्येक भिल की एक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि शेष है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इनमें से प्रत्येक भिल ने कितनी कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि जमा की है और सरकार का ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिस से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि भी उनके द्वारा जमा करा दी जाये ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास बंत्री (श्री डॉ संजीव बंया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित चार प्रतिष्ठान प्राप्तिकृत नियन्त्रकों द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं :—

- (1) मेसर्स बंगल नागपुर काटन मिल्स, राजनंदगांव ।
- (2) न्यू भोपाल टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स लि० ; भोपाल ।
- (3) हीरा मिल्स लि०, उज्जैन ।
- (4) स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स लि०, इंदौर ।

(ख) और (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 का प्रशासन केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है जोकि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि बधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन गठित किया एक स्वायत निकाय है। इसका भारत सरकार से सीधा संबंध नहीं है। एक विवरण जिससे भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरण द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पृष्ठा-लय में रखा गया। बेलिये संख्या LT—2991/70] सरकार ने प्राधिकृतनियन्त्रकों को वर्तमान अंशदानों की नियमित रूप से अदायगी करने और पिछली बकाया रकमों का भुगतान करने हेतु, योजनायें बनाने के लिए भी अनुदेश दिये हैं।

India's Demand for Export Quota of Sugar

4159. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that against India's demand for an export quota of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar, the International Sugar Conference in Geneva in 1968 has sanctioned only 2.50 lakh tonnes ;

(b) if so, whether the entire quota has been exported in 1969 : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At the U. N. Sugar Conference held in Geneva in 1968 India asked for a quota of 7.5 lakh tonnes and based on our past export performance we were given a basic export quota of 2.5 lakh tonnes. Under the provisions of the Agreement we are also entitled to export our preferential quotas to the U.S.A. and the U. K. (N.P.Q.) which are about 95,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Due to low international sugar prices we exported in 1969 only about

94,000 tonnes to the preferential markets of the U.S.A. and the U.K. (NPQ).

पथरीली भूमि में नलकूप लगाने के लिये
उपकरणों की कमी

4160. श्री ओम प्रकाश रथागी : क्या स्थान तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में पथरीली भूमि में नलकूप लगाने के लिये अपेक्षित उपकरणों का अभाव है जिसके कलस्वरूप विभिन्न क्षेत्रों तथा राज्यों में सिचाई कार्यक्रमों में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि है, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्थान, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कठोर चट्टानी क्षेत्रों में छिद्रण करने की क्षमता वाले केलिक्स तथा डायमण्ड छिद्रण इंगें देश की विभिन्न कर्मों द्वारा बनायी जा रही है और वे सुगमता से प्राप्य हैं। डाउन वी होले हम्मर्स भी जिनसे कठोर चट्टानी क्षेत्रों

में तेजी से छिद्रण किया जा सकता है, देश में बनाए जा रहे हैं। डायमण्ड ड्रिलिंग इंगें और डायरक्ट रोटरी इंगें में (यह भी देश में बनायी जा रही है) योड़ी सी रद्दोबदल करने से ये हशोड़े चलाये जा सकते हैं। कई राज्य इन इंगें में "डाउन दी होले हमर" का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त, कर्मों ने, विशेषकर "डाउन दी होल हैमर" चलाने के उपयुक्त, "डाउन दी होल इंग्ल" बनाने का कार्य शुरू किया है।

U. N. Assistance for Tibetan Refugees

4161. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement was signed between U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees and Government of India to provide assistance in its programme for rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees; and

(b) If so, the details thereof

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

(b) Three agreements have been signed between the Government of India and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees so far as per details given below :

Sl. No.	Amount of assistance provided	Purpose for which provided
1.	Rs. 2,00,000/-	To provide working capital for five industrial units set up by by the Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society for the Tibetan refugees in Himachal Pradesh.
2.	Rs. 60,000/-	For the purchase of a truck for the Tibetan Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Tezu, to enable the refugees to market their produce and to transport essential good for the Settlement.
3.	Rs. 80,250/-	For supply of multipurpose food to Tibetan refugees in Chandragiri and Mehendragarh Settlements in Orissa State.

Financial Aid to Co-operative Agricultural Sector

4162. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to give adequate financial aid to the Cooperative agricultural sector ;

(b) If so, the total amount to be given to the Co-operative agricultural Sector ;

(c) the kind of other assistance to be given; and

(d) the programme of activities drawn up for 1970-71 in promoting the Co-operative Sector ?

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

(b) The Government of India has provided Rs. 149.23 crores for the central sector/Union Territories and centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan period. Central assistance will also be available for State Plan schemes of cooperative development. The total outlay of Central and State Governments during the Fourth Plan period is expected to be Rs. 245.91 crores.

(c) Supplemental assistance would be available from institutional agencies like the commercial banks and Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(d) During the next year, the short and medium term loans advanced by cooperative credit institutions are expected to be Rs. 565 crores and long-term loans by the Land Mortgage Banks Rs. 150 crores. Re-organisation of the primary credit societies, re-alignment of the loaning policies and procedures to serve the small farmers, broad based membership and deposit mobilisation are some of the main steps being taken to

accelerate the pace of development. A pilot scheme of financing of primary credit societies by commercial banks in areas where the district central banks are weak is also being introduced in five States, as a temporary measure. In the field of processing, a Central Sector scheme for provision of block cost for processing units will be in operation. The consolidation and strengthening of the marketing societies and increasing adoption of commercial practices would also receive priority. A larger financial provision has been made in the coming year for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Margin Money for Fertilizer Distribution. In the field of consumer cooperatives, the emphasis will continue to be laid on making the structure viable, diversifying the business operations of cooperatives and improving their operational efficiency. The training programmes will be geared to meet the specialised requirements of the various sectors of the cooperative movement and greater emphasis will be laid on practical training and on full utilisation of already trained personnel.

Linking of Price of Foodgrains with cost of living Index as suggested by Punjab Government

4163. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether the Punjab Government has suggested to link the price of foodgrains with the cost of living Index ;

(b) If so, whether Centre has examined this proposal ; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

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

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

Enquiry into the sale of Wheat supplied to Ration Depots in Delhi

4164. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry by the Delhi Administration was held into the mysterious sale of Indigenous wheat, issued to the licensed ration depots, in the open market recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Administration against the persons involved ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). On receipt of complaints of malpractices, intensive checking of fair price shops in Delhi was carried out recently. 174 fair price shops were found to have violated various provisions of the Delhi Specified Food Articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1968. In some cases wheat was not issued and records forged. As a result, 42 shops were either cancelled or suspended, securities of 56 shops were forfeited either in part or in full and minor penalties were imposed in some other case.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid to Cooperative Agriculture Sector

4165. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has decided to give adequate financial aid to the Co-operative agricultural sector ; and

(b) if so, what will be the total aid to be given to the Co-operative agricultural sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 149.23 crores has been provided by the Government of India for the Central Sector, Union Territories and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of cooperative development in the Fourth Plan Period. Central assistance will also be available to State Governments for State Plan schemes of cooperative development. The total outlay of Central and State Governments is estimated to be Rs. 245.91 crores for the Fourth Plan period. This would be supplemented by assistance from institutional sources like commercial banks, Agricultural Re-finance Corporation, etc.

Fishing harbours at Chandipur, Gopalpur and Paradeep in Orissa

4166. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent a proposal to the Centre for fishing Harbours at Chandipur, Gopalpur and Paradeep ;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the proposal made by the State Government and the assistance asked for ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Orissa have proposed a fishing harbour at Chandipur under the Centrally sponsored scheme of provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at minor ports. Construction of a fishing harbour at Paradeep has also been proposed recently by the State Government. Gopalpur is one

of the ports under consideration by a Committee set up by the Ministry of Transport to determine the Minor port which should be taken up for intensive development in Orissa.

(b) and (c). The State Government's proposal for provision of harbour facilities at Chandipur at a cost of Rs. 4,62,860 was approved by the Government of India in September 1967. The State Government have indicated a likely expenditure of Rs. 1.40 lakhs in respect of this work during 1969-70.

The Committee set up by the Ministry of Transport is studying Gopalpur and Chandballi to determine the feasibility of developing one of these ports under the scheme of integrated development of one minor port in each State. The Committee's report is awaited.

A site for a fishing harbour within the commercial port of Paradeep has been selected for investigations. The feasibility of sanctioning a fishing harbour at Paradeep will be examined after the Port Trust has completed the investigations and drawn up plans and estimates.

Panchayati Raj in NeFA

4168. SHRI BISWA NARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj system introduced in NEFA has been working satisfactorily;

(b) whether there is scheme to impart training to the persons concerned on Panchayati raj system;

(c) whether it is necessary that the office of the Director of Panchayats should be within NEFA; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to move that office within easy reach of the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) Reports so far received so far show that the Panchayati Raj is working satisfactorily in NEFA.

(b) NEFA Administration is taking steps to impart training to the persons concerned with the Panchayati Raj.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to shift the office of the Director of Panchayats to NEFA. A committee is taking steps to select a suitable site for the headquarters with in NEFA.

आकाशवाणी मोटर ड्राइवर एसोसिएशन

4170. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रेश्वरा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह अध्यरक्षाल :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी मोटर ड्राइवर एसोसिएशन (पंजीकृत) ने 8 जनवरी, 1970 को उनको एक जापन भेजा था;

(ल) यदि हो, तो क्या उपर्युक्त एसोसिएशन ने आकाशवाणी में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों के बेतन-मानों को मञ्चालय तथा अन्य विभागों में काम करने वाले स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों के बेतन-मानों के बराबर लाने के लिये अपने 110-139 रुपये के बेतन-मान को बढ़ा कर 110-180 रुपये करने को मांग की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों के बेतन-

मानों में तदनुसार पुनरीक्षण करने का है; और

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

सुचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): (क) और (ल). जी, हाँ ।

(ग) और (घ). सचिवालय कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त अन्य कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों/ड्राइवरों को 110-180 रुपये का ऊंचा वेतनमान पेसे के समान प्रश्न पर सरकार ने सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया है। भारी गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों तथा सचिवालय कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों को 110-180 रुपये का ऊंचा वेतनमान उसके दुष्कर कार्य के कारण दिया गया है। यह सचिवालय कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त अन्य कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों पर लागू नहीं है।

Appointment of a Commission to Study Irrigational Facilities

4171. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisions of irrigational facilities have not been given due consideration as also providing fertilizers and high yielding varieties of seeds to the farmers ;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to appoint a Commission consisting of experts to study this aspect ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

for providing irrigation facilities, fertilizers and seeds of high-yielding varieties to the farmers are being accorded highest priority.

(b) and (c). Considering the need for maximum exploitation of both the surface and groundwater resources within the next four to five plan periods, the Government of India have constituted an Irrigation Commission to go into the question of future irrigation development in the country in a comprehensive manner. The Government of India have also decided to constitute a National Commission on Agriculture to review the entire agricultural scene and make suitable recommendations.

Survey of Indian Soil for Production of Imported Cotton

4172. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian soil is not deemed to be fit to produce the varieties of imported cotton ; and

(b) whether any survey has been made in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. India is fit to produce some varieties which are equivalent to imported cotton, in their quality.

As a result of intensified research since the implementation of the Coordinated Research Project on Cotton by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a major breakthrough in quality improvement in Indian cotton has been achieved with the evolution and release of two new extra-long staple cottons, viz., MCU-5 and SUJATA, during 1968-69.

Strain MCU-5 has extra-long staple with 1-3/16" and can spin good 60s counts yarn under mill conditions. It is comparable to some imported styles like 'Sudan'.

Sujata is an Egyptian *barbadense* type combining a staple length of 1-1/4" and high

fibre strength. With a spinning value of 80s to 100s counts, it is the highest spinning cotton so far developed and realised in India.

(b) Varieties MCU-5 and Sujata have initially been found suitable for cultivation on a large scale in the irrigated cotton tracts in Tamil Nadu, where there is a potential area of about 1,20 lakhs hectares which can be covered under these varieties.

Trials are in progress to determine other areas of adaptation for these varieties.

हजारीबाग जिले में कोयला खानों द्वारा
कोयला मजूरी बोर्ड के पंचाट को
क्रियान्वित

4173. श्री स० च० बेसरा : क्या अम
तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हजारीबाग जिला
में अनेक कोयला खानों के स्वामियों ने कोयला
मजूरी बोर्ड के पंचाट को अभी तक क्रियान्वित
नहीं किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उन कोयला
खानों के स्वामियों की संख्या तथा उनके नाम
क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोयला खान
निरीक्षकों ने सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत
किया है यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
और

(ग) उक्त कोयला खानों के स्वामियों
द्वारा पंचाट को अभी तक क्रियान्वित न किये
जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डॉ संजो-
देवा) : (क) और (ख) . सेत्रीय अधिकारियों
से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार हजारीबाग में 451
कोलियां हैं, जिनमें 24 ने सिफारिशों को
क्रियान्वित कर दिया है, 9 ने वांशिक रूप से

क्रियान्वित की है और शेष 18 ने क्रियान्वित
नहीं की है। एक विवरण जिसमें उनके नाम
दिये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।
[पंचालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-
2992/70]

(ग) दोषी कोलियां ने इन सिफारिशों
को क्रियान्वित करने में वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ
बताई हैं।

Experiment for Irrigation Arrangements by Artificial Rain

4174. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-
ment are making any experiment for irrigation
arrangement by artificial rains ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and
(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Experiments with artificial rains
for irrigation have so far not been under-
taken because of inadequate data and un-
certainty about its economic feasibility.
However, the Department of Civil Aviation
is conducting some preliminary experiments
on scientific aspects of artificial rain making.

Breeding of Fish in Khazan Land of Goa and its effect of Rice Production

4175. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the
Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a
recent Statement of the Chief Minister of

Goa, Daman and Diu in a press conference that he has finalized a scheme by which some, 15,000 acres of the Khazan lands in Goa will be used for breeding of fish, specially prawns :

(b) whether Government have also taken note of the fact that the Khazan lands are highly fertile and only because of most objectionable practices by landlords and Managing Committees of the 'Comunidades' who break the protecting "Bunds" and allow sea waters to enter the Khazan fields for fish breeding, the country is deprived of substantial rice production; and

(c) If so, the reaction of the Government to the said statement of the Chief Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government is aware of the press reports regarding the announcement by the Chief Minister, Goa, of a Scheme of fish breeding in about 10,000 hectares of Khazan lands.

(b) and (c). Full details of the scheme have been called for and will be considered by the Government. Information of the subject will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Resentment Regarding Method of Recruitment of Class IV Employees of P & T Department in Goa

4176. **SHRI SHINKRE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is considerable resentment in Goa regarding the recruitment of class IV employees, including posts, in the Posts and Telegraph Department there, as no preference is given to Goans in the recruitment and it has been very difficult for them to get jobs;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the fact that before the liberation of Goa there was no competition from the outsiders for this posts and Goans are assured of getting small jobs; and

(c) whether Government, taking into consideration the rather peculiar condition of transitional period in which Goans live presently will establish certain norms and instruct properly the Heads of the P & T Departments in Goa to see that local people are preferred for the Class IV jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Government have not received any complaint about resentment in regard to the recruitment of Class IV employees in Goa. Only candidates registered in Employment Exchanges in Goa are considered for Class IV posts in Goa.

(b) Before liberation, Goa being not a part of Indian Union, the question of competition from other Indian citizens did not arise.

(c) No body who is not registered in the Employment Exchange in Goa and thus is not a normal resident of Goa can be considered for filling up the posts. No change from the existing position is, therefore, considered necessary.

Investment by Rehabilitation Industries Corporation for providing Employment to Displaced persons from East Pakistan

4177. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment by Rehabilitation Industries Corporation till date in the Industrial companies and Cooperative Societies promoted by it for giving employment to the displaced persons from East Pakistan;

(b) the companies and Cooperative Societies in which Rehabilitation Industries

Corporation has investments and amount of investment in each up-to-date;

(c) the amount of profits earned or losses incurred by the Corporation during the last three years; and

(d) the actual number of displaced persons employed in the Industrial units and co-operative societies promoted by Rehabilitation Industries Corporation upto-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Research on Method of Rice Production by Central rice Research Institute

4178. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent experiment of India's Central Rice Institute questions the historic practice of growing rice under water;

(b) whether the Indian scientists can raise a good crop of rice without flooding and submerging land;

(c) whether research by the Indian scientists holds enormous implication for cultivating rice, with up to six times less water than heretofore;

(d) If so, the main findings of the said research at India's Central Rice Institute; and

(e) the action, if any, is contemplated by Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The experiments carried out at the Central Rice Research Institute during the last four years on the water requirement of rice have shown that it is not necessary to maintain a continuous

stand of water more than a few days from transplanting to maturity, to grow a good crop of rice.

(b) Yes, A good crop of rice can be grown without flooding and submerging during the vegetative growth stages of the crop; but submergence and flooding are required just before flowering and for a few days afterwards for optimum production.

(c) The method recommended for optimum use of available water is alternate wetting and drying i.e. water is let in just before soil starts cracking. By this method, only 1000 mm of water per hectare would be required for growing a crop of IR-8, i.e. a variety of 135-140 days duration, whereas under continuous submergence about 2000 mm per hectare would be required.

(d) The main findings are as stated above. A good crop of rice of 140 days duration could be raised with about 1000 mm of water. Varieties of shorter duration would require correspondingly less amount of water, e.g. Padma and T.N.-I can be raised with 870 mm of water.

(e) This research information is being passed on to the Central and State Departments of Agriculture for disseminating it in the field.

Loans and grants by Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to Industrial units for providing Employment to Displaced persons from East Pakistan

4179. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industrial companies which had been sanctioned loans and grants by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation for promotion and development of industries and to give employment to the displaced persons from East Pakistan till date;

(b) the amount of loans and grants sanctioned to each industrial company and employment potential promised to be created by each company with loans and grants from Rehabilitation Industries Corporation;

(c) the employment potential actually created and the number of refugees actually given employment till date; and

(d) the amount outstanding till date with each industrial company receiving loans from the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken by Government to realise the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Special Programme for "Distress areas" in India

4180. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry possesses any data about "distress-areas" in India;

(b) if so, the list of distress-areas in each State;

(c) the nature and extent of distress in such areas of each State;

(d) whether Government have formulated any special programme for these areas; and

(e) If so, a broad outline of the programme drawn for each State and when the said special programme is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2993/70]

प्रेस आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करना

4181. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि सरकार ने पहले प्रेस आयोग की सभी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा यह कार्यवाही कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य बारायण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा के 15 मई, 1969 के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या 1737 के उत्तर में सदन की मेज पर रखे गए विवरण की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। प्रेस आयोग ने कई सिफारिशों की यीजिनमें से कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार क्रियान्वित की जानी थी और कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तथा अन्य समाचारपत्रों तथा समाचार एजेंसियों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों या समाचारपत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों उचित कार्यवाही के लिए उनके ध्यान में ला दी गई थीं। जो सिफारिशों केन्द्रीय सरकार से संबंधित थी और उनमें से जो स्वीकार की गई थीं, वे जहां तक हो सका है, सभी कार्यान्वित कर दी गई थीं। एकमात्र सिफारिश जिसे स्वीकार किया गया था परन्तु उसे अनितम रूप से क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका, वह 'पृष्ठानुसार मूल्य सूची' से सम्बन्धित है। इसको समाचार पत्र (मूल्य तथा पृष्ठ) अधिनियम, 1956, जिसको सितम्बर 1956 में पास किया गया था, बनाकर कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया गया था, परन्तु इसको सितम्बर, 1961 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने संविधान के विरुद्ध घोषित कर दिया। मामले पर हाल ही में फिर के विचार किया

गया था और यह निरांय लिया गया था कि फिलहाल पृष्ठानुसार मूल्य सूची किर से चालू करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इसके लिए संविधान की घारा 19(2) में संशोधन करना होगा जो गोलक नाथ के मुकदमे में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निरांय को देखते हुए अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

Medical Bills Relating to P & T Dispensary at Patna

4182. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Medical bills received by the Medical Officer Incharge P & T Dispensary, Patna from 1st October, 1969 to 31st December, 1969 and the medical bills countersigned and returned by the Medical Officer to the employees;

(b) the number of Medical bills which remained pending for counter-signature in the P & T Dispensary, Patna on 1st January, 1970 and the period of delay of those bills;

(c) whether there is any Procedure to receive Medical bills in writing in the P & T Dispensary, Patna and return the same duly countersigned in writing to the employees ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor and the arrangements Government propose to make to see that the bills of the staff are lost in the P & T Dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 2068 medical bills were received during 1-10-69 to 31-12-69 and the same were returned to the officials concerned duly countersigned.

(b) None except those received on that day.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As no case of loss of medical bills submitted to doctors for countersignatures, has been reported to the administrative authorities, there appears to be no necessity to introduce the system of receiving and returning the bills under receipt.

पूर्व पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों का पश्चिम बंगाल में पुनर्वास करने की योजना

4183. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व पाकिस्तान से भारत आये 13,000 शरणार्थी परिवारों का पुनर्वास करने के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम बंगाल की संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजनायें भेजी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानवत सा आजाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Post & Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchange in Rajasthan under Fourth Plan

4184. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Post Offices, telephone exchanges, telegraph offices opened in Rajasthan during the last year and the names of the places where they have been opened;

(b) whether Government have formulated the scheme under the Fourth Plan for opening more post offices, telephone exchanges and telegraph offices, telephone offices in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of post offices, telephone exchanges and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Jhun Jhunu district of Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2994/70].

(b) Post Offices :

The scheme for opening more post offices in Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan period has not yet been finalised.

Telephone Exchanges :

Schemes for opening 23 new Exchanges at the following places in Rajasthan have already been approved :

1. Begun
2. Borawar
3. Debari
4. Gangashahar
5. Gotan
6. Govindgarh
7. Gudha Balotra
8. Ladnun
9. Lunkaransar
10. Manoharpura
11. Napasar
12. Parihara
13. Piper City
14. Pokran
15. Pratappura
16. Raipur (Bhilwara)
17. Sadri
18. Sanchore
19. Sarupganj
20. Sikri
21. Siwana
22. Sribijeyunagar
23. Tapukra

Telegraph Offices :

It is proposed to open 200 Telegraph offices during the Fourth Plan period in Rajasthan.

Post Offices :

It is not possible to state the number of Post offices proposed to be opened in Jhun Jhunu district of Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan Period due to reasons stated in (b) above.

Telephone Exchanges :

No approved scheme for opening of new Telephone Exchanges in Jhun Jhunu district is pending. Cases of opening of new exchanges are reviewed from time to time and these are approved subject to justification and availability of resources.

Telegraphs Offices :

No specific plan has been prepared for opening of telegraph offices in Jhun Jhunu district. The request for providing these offices at various places, received for providing these offices at various places, received from different parties, will be examined and sanctioned, if feasible, in accordance with the policy of the department.

Supply of Fertilisers, Seeds and Foodgrains to Rajasthan

4185. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, fertilisers and seeds supplied to the State of Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the demand of the Government of Rajasthan for these items ; and

(c) the criterion for supplying these items to the States ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The quantities of foodgrains, fertilisers and seeds demanded by the Government of Rajasthan and the supplies made to them, during the last three years are given below :—

(i) *Food grains*

	1967		1968		1969		In '000 tonnes.
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	
(i) Wheat (including coarse-grains)	635.2	342.3	240.0	117.2	553.9	222.6	
(ii) Rice.	2.4	0.3	3.0	0.8	NIL	0.5	

(ii) *Fertilisers*

	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		In Quintals
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	
(i) Nitrogenous fertilisers.	17.5)	15.3 in terms of Nitrogen	28.2)	18.9	38.9)	11.1)	
(ii) P ₂ O ₅	—)	—)	6.1)	—)	—)	—)	13.7

(iii) *Seeds*

	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		In Quintals
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	
Hybrid Maize	744	744	1008.23	1008.23	564	564	
Hybrid Bajra	46	46	208.16	208.16	2132	2132	
Hybrid Sorghum	180	180	245.35	245.35	—	—	
Paddy	100	100	15.00	15.00	—	—	
Wheat	1500	1500	—	—	—	—	
Jowar	—	—	—	—	157	257	
Ground-nut	—	—	15.00	15.00	—	—	

(c) Supplies of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made on the basis of the requirements of Government distribution in the State, internal availability with the State, availability with the Centre and requirements of the other deficit areas. However, in the case of rice, the position is slightly different. Rajasthan is not a rice eating State. The rice produced in the State is mainly coarse and is sufficient to meet the States' requirements. A small quantity of fine rice (basmati) is however supplied when possible for educational institutions of all India character and urban areas.

As regards fertilisers, the requirements of the State Governments for fertilisers are determined on the basis of the Zonal Meetings held in the country twice a year—one on the 1st April before the start of the Kharif season and the other on the 1st October before the start of the Rabi season. These meetings are attended by the representatives of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, on the hand, and on the other, by those of the State Governments and also by the Indigenous Manufacturers of fertilisers. In these meetings the State Governments indicate their total requirements of fertilisers keeping in view the stocks held by them and the quantity of fertilisers they would be getting from the Indigenous factories. The requirements of the State Governments for the remaining quantities of fertilisers are met by the Central Fertilisers Pool.

As regards seeds, they are supplied to the State Government according to their requirements and availability of Seeds with the Centre.

गूलर भोज के गो सदन का दिल्ली प्रशासन
को हस्तांतरण

4186. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :
श्री अमोकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या जात्यतया हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गूलर भोज के
गो सदन को दिल्ली प्रशासन को हस्तांतरित
कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त हस्तां-
तरण सरकार द्वारा इसका प्रबन्ध न कर सकने
के कारण हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस असफलता के क्या
कारण है ; और

(घ) उक्त असफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी
व्यक्तियों के विशद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

जात्यतया समुदायिक विकास तथा सह-
कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना
साहिव शिन्दे) : (क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय नोसम्बर्धन परिषद के विच-
टन के कारण गूलर भोज के गोसदन का हस्तां-
तरण दिल्लो प्रशासन को किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

देश में डाकघर खोलने के बारे में नीति
तथा उनका कार्यसंबालन

4187. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का
विचार देश में कम से कम 3,000 की जन-
संख्या वाले प्रत्येक ग्राम में एक एक डाकघर
स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने ग्रामों में गत
3 वर्षों में डाकघर खोले गये हैं ;

(ग) उन में कितने डाकघर इस समय ठीक
प्रकार से कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने डाकघर बन्द कर
दिये गये हैं ; और उक्त डाकघरों को बन्द कर
देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण भंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु मोजूदा नीति के अनुसार, जिन गांवों में 2,000 की आवादी हो और कुछ मामलों में तो 2,000 से कम की आवादी भी हो तो वहां डाकघर खोले जाते हैं वशर्ते कि दूसरी विभागीय शर्तें पूरी उत्तरती हों जैसे कि सबसे नजदीक के डाकघर की दूरी और प्रस्तावित डाकघर का घाटे की निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर काम करना आदि।

(ल) से (घ). पिछले तीन वर्षों (1967, 1968 और 1969) में गांवों में 6,312 डाकघर खोले गए हैं। इनमें 3,000 या इससे ज्यादा आवादी वाले गांव भी शामिल हैं। ऐसे डाकघर 10 वर्ष तक प्रायोगिक आधार पर चलाये जाते हैं वशर्ते कि वे घाटे की निर्धारित सीमा तक काम करते रहें। पिछले तीन वर्षों में इनमें से किसी डाकघर के बन्द होने की संभावना नहीं है।

भारत में दूष की प्रतिव्यक्ति खपत

4188. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या ज्ञात तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में दूष की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत कितनी है;

(ल) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में इस में कोई वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है;

(ग) क्या दुषारू पशुओं की प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि जनसंस्था में हुई वृद्धि के अनुरूप है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों का तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है?

ज्ञात, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ल). भारत में 1968-69 के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन अनुमानित दूष उपलब्धि 115 ग्राम की है जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1966-67 में प्रति दिन 113 ग्राम की थी।

(ग) और (घ). दुषारू पशुओं के बारे में आंकड़े पशु-गणनाओं के द्वारा केवल पांच वर्षों के बाद एकत्र किए जाते हैं और पिछली पशु-गणना 1966 में की गई थी। निम्न सारिणी में 1961-1966 में दौरान दुषारू गायों और भैंसों के साथ साथ मानव आवादी की वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता भी दी गई है :—

वर्ग	1961 से 1966 में प्रतिशत वृद्धि
दुषारू गायें	2.4 प्रतिशत
दुषारू भैंसे	6.4 प्रतिशत
मानव आवादी	12.6 प्रतिशत

पी० एल० 480 के अधीन दुष चूर्ण आदि का आयात

3189. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या ज्ञात तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने पी० एल० 480 के अधीन दुष चूर्ण तथा अन्य पदार्थों का आयात किया है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया; और

(ग) इस समय कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जा रहा है?

सात्त्व गृहि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य भंगी (ओ अन्ना साहित शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). अनुमानत मार्गी गई सूचना पी० एल० 480 टाइटल 11 के अधीन आयातों के संबंध में है जोकि कुछ स्वी-

कृत राहत एजेंसियों के माड्यम से वितरण के लिए उपहार सप्लाई से संबंधित है। इस अनुमान के आधार पर अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(मात्रा मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	1967	1968	1969
दूध	12,617.62	13,428.74	12,225.74
सी० एस० एस०	59,636.10	88,233.36	92,496.77
गेहूँ (बलगर और रोल्ड गेहूँ सहित)	139,343.55	1,27,565.85	1,66,756.43
तेल	25,614.34	21,038.34	20,876.72
घी	—	—	2,562.22
गेहूँ-आटा	522.44	910.72	226.79
कार्नमील	24,840.46	—	—
सोरघम	10,312.87	274.88	—
सेम	1,229.06	—	—
विविध राहत सप्लाई	19,866.41	496.09	680.47
अस्पताल सप्लाई	72.12	*	16.49
	2,94,054.97	251,947.98	2,95,841.63

*सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

1969 से आगे के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

दूध गूण का आयात

4190. श्री जग्नि भूवह : क्या सात्त्व तथा गृहि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्थापित दूध के विभिन्न कारखानों के लिए गत तीन बर्षों में बरंदार विदेशों से कितना दूध का पाउडर, (दुधगूण) हथारों पाउडरों में, आयात किया गया; और

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में दूध के कारखानों में प्रयोगार्थ किन किन देशों से दूध के पाउडर का आयात किया जाता है इत्यादि यह पाउडर किस दर पर आयात किया जाता है ?

सात्त्व, गृहि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य भंगी (श्री अन्ना साहित शिन्दे) : (क) गत तीन बर्षों के दौरान

दुर्घट नूर्ण की निम्नलिखित मात्रायें आयातित की गईं :

वर्ष	पौंड में
1. 1967-68	1,97,46,900
2. 1968-69	2,72,59,380
3. 1969-70	1,74,53,640

(ल).

दर प्रति मैट्रिक टन रुपयों में

(1967-98) (1968-69) (1969-70)

देशभार्क

(हेनिश

खाद्य शृण

के अंतर्गत) 2,497.00 2,413.00 कुछ नहीं
न्यूजीलैंड 1,762.75 1,710.65 1,585.00

ब्राजील 3,783.00 कुछ नहीं कुछ नहीं
चिली चाला

कार्यक्रम उपहार उपहार उपहार

दुर्घट परिकरण संयंत्रों का आयात
तथा उनका कार्य

4191. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या खाद्य शृण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने दुर्घट परिकरण संयंत्रों का अब तक आयात किया गया है;

(ल) प्रत्येक संयंत्र की कुल लागत कितनी है तथा सभी संयंत्रों पर अब तक कुल कितना धन ध्यय किया गया है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने संयंत्र अपनी पूरी क्षमता से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या निकट भवित्य में कुछ और संयंत्र आयात करने का सरकार का विचार है

और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं?

खाद्य शृण सामुदायिक और सहकार बंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब ; शिंदे) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

National Food Congress

4192. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SARI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to hold a National Food Congress some time in April this year;

(b) if so, who are the organisers and what will be its agenda; and

(c) what purpose will be solved by this National Food Congress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT.—2995/70]

Decision of U.P. Government to Nationalise Sugar Industry

4193. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent decision of Uttar

Pradesh Government to nationalise nineteen sugar mills in that State ; and

(a) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided to attach 19 sugar mills against which there were substantial arrears of cane price, cess, purchase tax, commission and interest in respect of previous years and to appoint Official Receivers for their management. Of the 19 sugar mills, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have released four as these have since cleared the dues and one more sugar mill cleared the dues before an Official Receiver was appointed.

Journals and Magazines Published by Foreign Embassies

4194. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign Embassies in India publish journals and magazines ;

(b) If so, their Embassy-wise break-up ; and

(c) whether Government have made any survey about the impact of these Journals on the mind of the people in the country and the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement giving Embassy-wise break-up of number and circulation of such newspapers and periodicals is laid on the Table of the House.

The details such as names, languages, periodicity, places of publication and circulation of periodical publications brought out by each of the Embassies/Foreign Missions are given on pages 483 to 487 of "Press in India—1969" a copy of which was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament on 29.8.69.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Number and circulation of Newspapers and periodicals brought out by each Embassy/Foreign Mission in India :

S. No.	Name of Embassy/ Foreign Mission.	Number of Newspapers	Circulation
1	2	3	4
1	U.S.S.R.	46	6,51,994
2	U.S.A.	15	6,13,781
3	G.D.R.	6	35,195
4	U.K.	5	21,450
5	Bulgaria	4	Not supplied.
6	Cuba	3	10,000
7	F.D.R.	3	Not supplied.
8	Iraq	2	-do-
9	U.A.R.	2	-do-
10	China (People's Republic)	2	-do-
11	France	2	2,000
12	Arab League	1	Not supplied.
13	Australia	1	300
14	Canada	1	3,000

1	2	3	4
15. Ghana	1		2,000
16. H. H. the Dalai Lama Bureau of	1		Not supplied
17. Hungary	1		-do-
18. Israel	1		23,725
19. Italy	1		Not supplied
20. Mongolia	1		-do-
21. North Vietnam	1		750
22. Poland	1		4,400
23. Sweden	1		3,000
24. Pakistan	1		Not supplied

103

12,71,295

सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी बूचड़खानों
में बथ किए गए पशुओं की संख्या

4195. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

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

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी बूचड़खानों में बथ किये गए बड़े तथा छोटे पशुओं की संख्या कितनी है तथा उसमें गाय और बछड़ियों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने का सरकार का विचार है कि पशुओं के खून से बनी अथवा रंगी बस्तुओं पर "पशुओं के खून से बनी" अथवा पशुओं के खून से रंगी बस्तुएं जैसी भी स्थिति हो शब्द अंकित किए जाएं ?

क्या, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहित्य शिन्दे) : (क) 1967-68 के दोरान देश में प्राधिकृत बूचड़खानों में बथ किए गए पशुओं की संख्या 4,23,646 बताई जाता है।

(ख) सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Strike Notice By Andaman Forest Labour Union

4196. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a strike notice has been served by the Andaman Forest Labour Union if so, when and what are the demands enumerated in the charter of demands submitted by the said Union ;

(b) whether conciliation proceedings have commenced if so, when and what is the progress of the conciliation, and the demands on which agreement has been reached ;

(c) whether a similar notice on some of the demands was submitted a year or two ago ; and

(d) if so, the action taken then and when the conciliation is likely to terminate ?

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

Demands of Andaman General Workers Union

4197. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether demands have been submitted by the Andaman General Workers'

Union to the Andaman Labour Force which is the employer ; if so, when ;

(b) what are the demands of the Union ;

(c) whether conciliation proceedings have been started, If so, when ; and

(d) the progress of conciliation and points on which agreement has been reached and when conciliation is likely to terminate ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The Andaman General Workers' Union sent certain demands, one on 19.1.70 and the other on 3.2.70 to the Andaman Administration. Discussions on these were held on 10.2.70 and 16.2.70, when all but the last two demands were discussed and almost settled. A statement showing the demands and the results of discussions so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2996/70] Discussion on the remaining two items was to be held on 25.3.70.

भारतीय हृषि अनुसंधान संस्था में जल प्रौद्योगिकीय केन्द्र की स्थापना

4198. श्री विष्व कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री बास्तम दास :

यह जाता तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि जोधो पंचवर्षीय योजना में फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान की सहायता से गार्तीय हृषि अनुसंधान संस्था में जल प्रौद्योगिकीय केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि इस काम के लिए अमरीका से कुछ विशेषज्ञ दुनिए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त केन्द्र का तक स्थापित किया जायेगा तथा उससे क्या लाभ होंगे ?

जाता, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) केन्द्र में काम करने के लिए फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन ने (i) डा० बी० ए० कॉटस और (ii) डा० एल० बी० डोनीन नाम दो विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें प्राप्त कर ली हैं।

(ग) (i) इस बद्य में केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कदम उठाये गए हैं। यह जल-प्रबन्ध के सब पहलुओं में और हृषि विद्यविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय और राज्य अनुसंधान केन्द्रों, कार्य करने वाली अजेंसियों और अन्य स्थानों में प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और विस्तार सम्बन्धी महत्व-पूर्ण पदों के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर अपेक्षित व्यक्तियों की प्रशिक्षण मुक्तिवार्ताओं का प्रबन्ध करेगा ।

(ii) जल-प्रबन्ध के सब पहलुओं पर मूल और व्यवहारिक अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू करेगा और चालू रखेगा ।

(iii) जल-प्रबन्ध और सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर जानकारी के बादान प्रदान की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करेगा ।

(iv) जल के अच्छे प्रयोग को प्रशारित करेगा ।

Export of Rice in 1969-70

4199. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what quantity of good quality rice such as Basmati has been exported last

year and this year and what was the value of the export ; and

(b) what are the foodgrains that Government expect to export in 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 9199 metric tons of superior basmati rice valued at Rs. 160.51 lakhs were exported in 1969. In the first two months of the current year, the quantity of superior basmati rice exported was 37.4 metric tons and its value came to Rs. 59.32 lakhs.

(b) Superior basmati rice and pulses.

Investment made in and demand of products of Modern Bakeries

4200. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA.** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the investment made in the Modern Bakeries India Ltd., upto date and the target of business fixed upto the 31st March, 1970; how much has been achieved upto date, and whether it is likely to reach the target. If not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some private dealers deliberately discourage the sale of Modern Bakery Products and they propagate against it, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the products of the Company are in demand in the market, if so what has been the position in 1969-70 as against the demand in 1968-69 and what measures are being adopted to impove the sale ;

(d) how many and where are the branches of the Company, and whether Government propose to open branches in all the Metropolitan cities in India ; and

(e) If so, what are the details and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A sum of Rs. 2.20 crores has been invested in Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. This comprises Rs. 1 crore as equity capital and Rs. 1.20 crores as loan. Besides, plants and machineries valued at Rs. 116 lakhs, received as gift from the Governments of Australia and Canada under the Colombo Plan have also been transferred to the Company.

The sales target fixed by the Company for 1969-70 is 500 lakhs standard loaves of 400 grammes each. They have sold 325 lakhs standard loaves by 15-3-70. It is expected that about 70 per cent of the target would be achieved. As some of the units have gone into production only recently, it was not possible to estimate precisely the likely production and sales. However, the target was fixed *ad-hoc*, a little on the higher side, and therefore 70 per cent achievement is considered to be satisfactory.

(b) No such instance has come to Government's notice.

(c) Yes, Sir. During 1968-69 the Company sold 249.21 lakhs of standard leaving. During 1969-70, the sales are expected to be about 345 lakhs which is higher than the sales figure for 1968-69 by about 40 per cent.

(d) and (e). Eight units of the Company have been set up at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras. One more unit is being set up at Calcutta. The Company have thus already established units in the important cities of India.

Central Assistance to States for Development of Tobacco

4201. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to sponsor a scheme for the development of Tobacco;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also intend to give assistance to other States also who are at present not growing tobacco; and

(d) if so, the extent of financial and other assistance likely to be given to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally-sponsored scheme for the development of exportable types of tobacco with 100% financial assistance from the Central Government is in operation in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

(b) A Statement giving the relevant information is attached.

(c) The Scheme has been extended to Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa where exploratory trials are being conducted to find out the feasibility of cultivation of v. f. c. tobacco on a commercial scale.

(d) The information has been given in the note referred to against part (b).

Statement

A centrally-sponsored scheme for the development of V. F. C. tobacco with 100% financial assistance from the Central Gov-

ernment is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The scheme has been in operation since 1966-67 and has been continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

2. The Scheme aims at increasing the production of V. F. C. tobacco by bringing larger areas under cultivation as also by increasing the per acre yield. It also aims at producing the right quality of tobacco conforming to standards required in the export market. Under this scheme a subsidy of Rs. 1000/- per yard, a subsidy to a maximum of Rs. 1,250/- per well, Rs. 20/- per acre for seedlings and Rs. 10/- per acre for pesticides is given to the cultivators. The entire expenditure on subsidies as also the cost of establishment is borne by the Government of India. The cultivators are also entitled to loans for the construction of bore and digging of wells. But the loans has to be arranged by the respective State Governments through the institutional agencies.

The scheme has so far covered an area of more than 26,000 acres and about 7.5 million Kgs. of tobacco is expected to be produced from this area. An additional area of 8,500 acres is proposed to be brought under cultivation during 1970-71.

3. The details of expenditure incurred under the scheme in the different States are indicated below.

<i>Name of the State</i>	1966-67	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>			<i>Proposed outlay</i> 1970-71
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.77	8.43	16.02	15.60	14.78
2. Mysore	0.21	3.26	2.93	4.08	6.00
3. Gujarat	0.28	0.57	1.32	1.36	3.01
4. Tamil Nadu	0.15	0.39	0.36	0.70	1.36
5. Maharashtra	—	—	(Rs. 175/-)	0.24	0.19
6. Bihar	—	—	—	3.16	0.25
7. Orissa.	—	—	—	—	0.25
Total	1.41	12.65	20.64	22.14	25.85@

@ The expenditure for 1970-71 is tentative and is still to be sanctioned by the Government of India.

अधिक उपज वाली फसलों की लेती के बारे में योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन का प्रतिवेदन

4202. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन ने अधिक उपज वाली फसलों के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके प्रतिवेदन में क्या क्या मुख्य निष्कर्ष निकाले गये हैं तथा उन्होंने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ग) अधिक उपज वाली फसलों की लेती का विकास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्त साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा "रबी 1968-69 में अधिक उत्पादनशील कार्यक्रम अध्ययन" सम्बन्धी अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में जो मुख्य निष्कर्ष और सिफारिशें दी हैं वे विवरण में दे दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल रख दी गई है। [प्रभालय में रखा गया। देखिए संस्था—LT-2997/70]

(ग) रोग और कीट नियोजक किस्मों तथा अधिक उत्पादनशील और उपभोक्ताओं को स्वीकार्य किस्मों के विकास सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान को तीव्रतर करने के अतिरिक्त, उठाये गए अन्य कारबम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) आदानों की समुचित और सामयिक आपूर्ति और जल की उत्तम अव्यवस्था, (2) बताई गई मात्रा में ही उवंरकों के प्रयोग पर बल;

(3) पौध-रक्षण के प्रभावी उपाय; (4) हृषकों के लेतों पर प्रभावी और उपयोगी प्रदर्शनी का संगठन; और (5) राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन, कार्यक्रम, सहित हृषकों को प्रशिक्षण।

देहाती क्षेत्रों में हृषि, स्वास्थ्य आदि पर प्रलेखी चित्र

4203. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सुचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म डिवीजन ने देहाती क्षेत्रों में हृषि, स्वास्थ्य आदि के सम्बन्ध में कितने प्रलेखी चित्र अब तक तैयार किए हैं ;

(ख) ये चित्र किन-किन विषयों पर तैयार किए गए हैं ;

(ग) उन्हें देहाती क्षेत्रों में दिखाने के लिए क्या अवधारणा की गई है ; और

(घ) हृषि विकास तथा देहाती क्षेत्रों में लोगों के उत्थान के लिए उक्त सरलतम तरीके का उपयोग करने हेतु क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

सुचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). फिल्म प्रभाग ने अभी तक इस प्रकार की 69 फिल्में बनाई हैं। एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें ऐसी फिल्मों के नाम दिए हुए हैं। [प्रभालय में रखा गया। देखिए संस्था LT—2998/70]

(ग) इन फिल्मों की प्रिंटे केन्द्र तथा राज्य के प्रचार संगठनों को उनको चलती-फिरती सिनेमा बाड़ियों के द्वारा प्रामोश क्षेत्रों में दिखाने के लिए दी जाती है।

(घ) हृषि विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा लेती के और अच्छे तरीकों के इस्तेमाल को

लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए और अधिक डाकुमेंट्री फिल्में बनाई जा रही हैं। ऐसी फिल्मों की एक सूची सदन की बेज पर इस दी गई है। [प्रधानमंत्री में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—2998/70]

(क) देश में संकट प्रस्त चीनी मिलों

4204. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या साधा तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में संकट प्रस्त चीनी मिलों की राज्यवार संस्था क्या है;

(ख) इन बिलों ने गन्ना उत्पादकों का कितना रूपया देना है; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों तथा गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए इन मिलों को सुचारू रूप से बलाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

साधा, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ग) चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग के संदर्भ में सरकार ने उसके कार्यालय का अध्ययन करने हेतु एक समिति नियुक्त करने का निरांय किया है। समिति के विचारार्थ विषयों में उन चीनी मिलों की समस्यायें भी सामिल की जाएंगी जो अच्छी हालत में नहीं हैं।

चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में विचार करने के लिए उच्चस्तरीय समिति

4205. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्री वलराज शर्मा :

श्री जी० बाई० हृष्णन :
श्री देविदर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या साधा तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने वारे में विचार करने हेतु किसी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की नियुक्ति के बारे में ग्रन्तिम रूप से निरांय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति के निर्देश पद क्या हैं तथा उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं?

साधा, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी है।

(ख) समिति के गठन तथा उसके विचारार्थ विषयों को ग्रन्तिम रूप देने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Printing of Telephone Directories for Punjab

4206. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders for printing of Telephone Directories for Punjab have been placed with the printers outside the State and, if so, the names of the printers with whom orders were placed;

(b) the procedure under which the orders were placed with the printers;

(c) when the orders were placed and whether the directories have been printed according to specification; and

(d) If not, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Orders for publication of the directory have been placed on M/S Educational Supplies Depot, Trivandrum.

(b) Under the existing procedure, tender call forms are sent to all printers in the country who are on the approved list of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi. Selection of the printer is made on the recommendations of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery on the basis of the lowest tender as far as possible.

(c) and (d). The order was placed on 7th July, 1969. While the work was done according to the specification, the printer has not abided by the delivery schedule. The Postmaster General, Ambala is contemplating imposition of penalty on the printers as prescribed in the agreement.

Restoration of Recognition to all India Insurance Employees Association

**4207. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :**

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

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to restore recognition to All India Insurance Employees Association;

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

(c) whether this delay has seriously affected the Industrial Relations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Under the Code of Discipline, a union claiming recognition should not have committed a breach of the Code during the period of one year before claiming recognition. Since some complaints of breaches of the Code during this period have been made against the All-India Insurance Employees' Association, these are

being investigated to decide whether or not the Association is eligible to claim recognition. Once the Association has been cleared of the allegations against it, action under the Code will be initiated to verify its membership for purposes of recognition.

(c) No, Sir.

Promotions to the Posts of Station Directors of A.I.R.

4208. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at some Stations of All India Radio, Junior Class I Officers (Assistant Station Director) are made the Head of Stations when Senior Class I Officers (Station Engineer) equivalent to the rank of a Station Director are readily available;

(b) whether there have been protests by Engineers of A.I.R. for such anomalous treatment;

(c) whether his Ministry will take steps to remove such anomalous situation immediately; and

(d) the name of the Head of the Station at A.I.R. Jeypore in Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. At stations where posts of Station Directors have not been sanctioned, Assistant Station Directors work as 'Head of Office',

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not an anomalous situation. It is a policy decision of Government that a programme officer should be the head of a station from where programmes are originated.

(d) Shri G.T. Rao, Station Engineer,

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन

4209. श्री अगेश्वर यादवः क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन का सदस्य है तथा उन देशों की संस्था कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जो इस संगठन के सदस्य हैं; और

(ख) क्या उक्त संगठन का प्रतिवेदन हाल ही में प्रकाशित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डॉ. संजीव देव्या) : (क) जी हाँ। इस संगठन की वर्तमान सदस्य-संस्था 121 है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के सदस्य देशों के नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रधालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संस्था LT—2999/70]

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन समय-समय पर कई एक रिपोर्ट छापता है। यदि माननीय सदस्य उस रिपोर्ट विशेष का नाम बतायें जो उनके व्यापार में है तो उसके बारे में आवश्यक सूचना दे दी जायेगी।

पोषकाहार पौष्टिक साधा परियोजनाओं के लिये अमरीकी सहायता के बारे में करार

4210. श्री अगेश्वर यादवः क्या साधा तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पौष्टिक साधा परियोजनाओं के बारे में अमरीकी सहायता से सम्बंधित किसी करार पर कुछ दिन पूर्व हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अमरीका से कितनी धन राशि मिलने की आशा है तथा इस राशि को किस प्रकार बदा किया जायेगा; और

(ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा तथा इसके कलस्वरूप भारत को किस प्रकार का लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

साधा, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्ला साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) जी हाँ। पी. ए. 480 धारा 104 (एच), पौष्टिक साधा योजनाओं के लिए निषि के प्रन्तर्गत संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकार एजेंसी द्वारा सुलभ की गयी कुल राशि 161. 28 लाख रुपये की है जो कि पी. ए. 480 निषि में से भारत सरकार को अनुदान के रूप में दी जाएगी।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी की योजनाओं के ब्यौरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं, जो सभा सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रधालय में रखा गया देखिये संस्था LT—3000/70]

**Cost and Utility of Wall Newspaper
Published from Delhi**

4211. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Wall Newspaper is being published in English and Hindi in Delhi ; and

(b) If so, the cost involved in this project and the practical utility of it ?

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

(b) The wall paper is being edited and produced by the Press Information Bureau and printed by Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity within their present budgets. No special funds have been allocated for the project as it is in the

nature of an experiment to focus attention on the country's progress. The initial response to it has been encouraging.

Shortage of Trained Forest Officers and Rangers

4212. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of trained Forest Officers and Rangers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Full requirements of States for training Forest Officers and Rangers, are met and adequate facilities in the country at the Forest Colleges established by the Centre for the purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Teleprinter lying idle at Belgaum

4213. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Devnagari Teleprinter is lying idle in Belgaum Office (Mysore State) for want of an operator ;

(b) If so, when the same will be brought into use ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Two Devnagari Teleprinters available at Belgaum are being used for handling Devnagri telegrams.

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

दिल्ली में अभिकों को राशन कांड जारी करना

4214. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री टी. पी. शाह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा :

श्री मारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाया :

क्या दिल्ली तथा हृषि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी भवनों के नियमित कार्य में लगे अभिकों को नियमित राशन कांड जारी करने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार उक्त अभिकों को नियमित राशन कांड जारी करने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन पर जोर डालेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन राशन कांडों के न होने से अभिकों को अपनी नित्य की वस्तुओं के लिये अधिक दाम देने पड़ते हैं ;

(घ) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चय करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है कि उक्त अभिकों को निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य न देने पड़ें ; और

(d) दिल्ली में निर्माण कार्य में लगे ऐसे किनने श्रमिक हैं जिनके पास राशन कार्ड नहीं हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहित शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं। भवत निर्माण कार्य में लगे ऐसे सभी श्रमिकों को अब स्थायी खाद्य कार्ड दिए जा रहे हैं जो कि पहचान शुद्ध स्थानों में रहते हैं। तथापि, चलते-फिरते श्रमिकों को एक समय में 12 सप्ताह तक की अवधि के लिए खाद्य कार्ड दिये जाते हैं जो कि अवधि समाप्त होने पर नये बना दिए जाते हैं। खाद्य कार्डों का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए ऐसा किया गया गया है।

(ल) से (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

(द) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Raising of Rate of Interest of Employees Provident Fund

4215. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund has recommended raising the rate of interest on the accumulations of the subscribers provident fund ;

(d) if so, the present rate of interest and the rate recommended ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The rate of interest allowed to the subscribers during the year 1969-70

was 5.50%. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Board of Trustees and issued necessary orders for payment of interest to the subscribers of the Employees' Provident Fund at the rate of 5.7 per cent per annum for the year 1970-71.

नमन तथा अपराध दृश्यों वाले चलचित्र के आयात पर प्रतिबंध

4216. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह सूचना की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित उन समाचारों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें 23 सितम्बर, 1969 को कलकत्ता में दिये गये उनके बक्तव्य को प्रकाशित किया गया है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग भारतीय फिल्मों में तथा नमनता प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति देने के बिश्वास हैं, सरकार का विचार भारती फिल्मों में चुम्बन तथा नमनता को प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति नहीं देने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नमनता के दृश्यों की प्रदर्शित करने वाली तथा बच्चों को अपराध करने के लिये उत्साहित करने वाली विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ल) फिल्म सेंसर समंबंधी जांच समिति को समूची रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है। रिपोर्ट में की गई विफारियों पर अनिम सिर्फ लिये जाने में अभी कुछ समय और लगेगा।

(ग) सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये इस देश में आयातित सभी फिल्मों को चलचित्र अधि-

नियम, 1952 तथा इसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के उपबन्धों का पालन करना होता है जिनमें अलील तथा अभद्र दृश्यों को तथा उन दृश्यों को हटाये जाने की व्यवस्था है जिन्हें अपराध वृत्ति को बढ़ाने वाला समझा जाता है।

Milk Booths by D.M.S. in Trans-Jamuna Colonies

4217. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN.
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :

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

(a) the total number of milk booths operating at present in trans-Jamuna colonies in Delhi ;

(b) whether there is a demand for more booths in those colonies ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to augment the supplies and open new booths there ?

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

(b) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Steps have been taken for expansion of milk processing facilities from 2,55,009 litres per day at present to 300,000 litres and 4,35,000 litres thereafter. Action has been taken for purchase of 35 additional milk delivery vans which may become available in about six months. Additional milk depots in Trans-Jamuna colonies may be opened after these facilities become available.

Complaint Against Non-Supply of Milk for Gautam Nagar D. M. S. Booth in the Evening

4218. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the residents of Gautam Nagar colony have to face a lot of inconvenience because of the fact that there is only one milk booth in that colony to cater to the needs of thousands of people living there and milk from that booth is supplied only in the morning and for their evening requirements of milk they have to go to Ansari Nagar milk depot which is very far away ; and

(b) If so, whether Government propose to supply milk from that depot in the evening also and if so, when ?

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

(b) The evening shift of milk Both No. 683-684 in Gautam Nagar is scheduled to commence functioning this week.

Supply of Milk from D.M.S. Depot in the Evening

4219. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that from a large number of D. M. S depots milk is supplied only in the morning and not in the evening which results in great hardship to the public

since they have to procure their entire requirement for the day in the morning and it also causes artificial shortage in the morning;

(b) If so, the number of such milk depots;

(c) whether Government propose to commence the supply of milk from these depots in the evening also; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Delhi Milk Scheme is operating at present 514 Milk Depots in the mornings and 433 in the evenings.

(c) and (d) The remaining 81 Milk Depots will be gradually commissioned to function in the evenings as soon as the demand is increased at Depot to about 300 milk bottles.

All India Farmers Fair and Agro-Industrial Exhibition at Rudrapur (U.P.)

4220. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will be Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Farmers Fair and Agro-Industrial Exhibition held recently at Rudrapur shall be repeated somewhere else too; and

(b) whether recently developed implements and techniques of far-reaching consequences to the green revolution demonstrated there will be taken round the country in a train to practically acquaint the farmers with all the benefits from the use of such material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Most of the agriculture universities organise farmers fairs to demonstrate new technology as has been done by

Uttar Pradesh Agriculture University. Each agricultural university develops its plan independently. Therefore, the pattern adopted by the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University may not be repeated elsewhere.

(b) Government of India have no plan to make such arrangements.

Revenue from Commercial Broadcasts over different Radio Stations

4221. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

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

(a) the total earning from commercial broadcasting from the different stations of All India Radio this year; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the time allotted to advertisement in this commercial broadcasting programme ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) The gross income during the calendar year 1969 was Rs. 2,01,73,834,

(b) No, Sir.

Food Policy during Fourth Plan

4222. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to have any change in India's food policy during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The objectives of the food policy as have been stated in the draft Plan document are :

- (i) to ensure that the producers get reasonable prices and continue to have adequate incentives for increasing production;
- (ii) to ensure that consumer prices are stabilized and, in particular, the interests of the low-income consumers are safeguarded; and
- (iii) to build up an adequate buffer stock to ensure that both the objectives mentioned above are achieved, and to even out changes in availability from year to year and also to impart inter-seasonal stability to the price level.

The food policy that is being followed is aimed at achieving the objectives set out above.

Opening of a Post Office at Rahika (Madhubani), Darbhanga, Bihar

4223. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a post office has not been opened up till now at Rahika, (in Madhubani Sub-Division in Darbhanga district, Bihar) for which the sanctions were issued much earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, how many new post offices have been opened in Madhubani Sub-division in Darbhanga District, Bihar, since January, 1970 and at what places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINOH) : (a) and (b). A Branch Post Office at Rahika in Madhubani Sub Division in Darbhanga district, Bihar was opened as far back as 1913 and is even now functioning. Upgradation of this office

to a departmental Sub Post Office was approved in 1966 but it could not be implemented due to non-availability of suitable accommodation. The P.M.G. is now again reviewing the case.

(c) Four new Post Offices have been opened in Madhubani Sub Division in Darbhanga District, Bihar since January, 1970 at Matras, Shahpur, Sonari and Hatar Rupauli.

Shifting of South Avenue T.V.

4224 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to shift the South Avenue Television arrangement to some spacious place either in South Avenue itself or at Teenmurti for common people;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of shifting this to some other place has not arisen.

Telephones provided to Newspapers and Journalists from New Delhi Connaught Place Exchange Area Under Exempted Category

4225. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : DR. P. MANDAL :

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

(a) the number of telephone connections provided to newspapers and journalists in New Delhi Connaught Place exchange area between July, 1969 and February, 1970 under exempted category ;

(b) the number of temporary connections provided under the said category and the number out of them made permanent ; and

(c) the grounds for not providing a permanent connection to Maharashtra Papers (Maratha Correspondent) at their Delhi office ?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) No demand for a permanent telephone connection in the name of Maharashtra Papers (Maratha Correspondent) has so far been received. However, a demand in the personnel name of Shri Deepak B R. Chaudhury, their Special Correspondent (Maharashtra Papers) has been registered in "Special Category" with effect from 21.1. 1969. The waiting list of special (*i.e.* exempted) category in Connaught Place Exchange Delhi has so far been cleared upto 6.9.1961 only and the turn of Shri Chaudhury has not yet matured.

चौक संटलमेंट कमिश्नर (मुख्य निवास आयुक्त) द्वारा अपने कार्यालयों का दौरा

4226. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या अब नया पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रादेशिक आयुक्तों के उन विभिन्न कार्यालयों तथा उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के क्या नाम हैं जिनका बर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में चौक संटलमेंट कमिश्नर ने आज तक दौरा किया है तथा उन्होंने किन विभिन्न तारीखों को ये दौरे किये; और

(ल) उन्होंने उक्त अवधि में लेत्रीय कार्यालयों तथा उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का कितनी बार दौरा किया तथा ये दौरे किन-किन तारीखों को किये गये ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मागवत भा आजाद) : (क) और (ल). अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है, [प्रबायल में रखा गया] वेस्टिये संख्या LT—300/70]

संसद सदस्य के निवास स्थान पर टेलीफोन लगाने के बारे में भूतपूर्व राज्य मंत्री द्वारा आश्वासन का दिया जाना

4227. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व संचार मंत्री ने आगरा (फिरोजाबाद) से आने वाले संसद सदस्य के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उनके निवास स्थान पर कब तक टेलीफोन लगाने के बारे में संसद में आश्वासन दिया था; और

(ल) ददि हाँ, तो अब तक उस आश्वासन को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त संसद सदस्य के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उनके निवास स्थान पर कब तक टेलीफोन लगाने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण संचालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ल) यह मुद्रिता प्रदान करने के लिए लम्बी दूरी के कनकशन की व्यवस्था की जानी है, इसलिए इसकी व्यवस्था केवल इसे एक विशिष्ट प्रश्न तक रखने की गारंटी के साथ विशेष किराये के आधार पर ही की जा सकती है। तदनुसार किराये और गारंटी संबंधी उत्तेजना संसद सदस्य को उद्घात कर दी गई थीं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में उनको स्वीकृत अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं"

आशा है कि मई 1970 में सम्बद्ध ग्राम चावली में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया जाएगा। यदि लोक सभा सचिवालय के माध्यम से निर्दिष्ट ढंग से इसके लिए आवेदन किया जाए तो इस सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर के खुलने पर उक्त संसद सदस्य को इससे एक एक्स्टेंशन दिया जा सकता है।

'चांद पर मानव' एक महान सफलता का आकाशवाणी द्वारा कथित उपहास

4228. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी में आकाशवाणी दिल्ली द्वारा साथं 7 बजे प्रसारित 'हास परिहास' कार्यक्रम में "मनसुख की चन्द्रमा पर यात्रा" रूपक में लेखक की कल्पना द्वारा मानव की चांद पर विजय की सफलता का बुरी तरह मसौल उड़ाया गया था;

(ख) इस रूपक का लेखक कौन था, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उसकी अहंताएं तथा अनुभव कितना है; और

(ग) इस रूपक को प्रसारण के लिये किस व्यक्ति ने स्वीकृत किया ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) श्री बसन्त यमदासनी। वह हिन्दी में स्नातकोत्तर हैं तथा इण्डियन इंस्टिट्यूट स्टर तक उनके पास विज्ञान था और उनका वैज्ञानिक विकास के साथ थना सम्पर्क है।

कार्यक्रम एकजीक्यूटिव श्री डी. एल. चतुर्भुदी तथा सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक डा. (श्रीमती) लीला धोष।

Setting up of Agricultural Commission

4229. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : the names of the members of the proposed Agricultural Commission and their qualifications and the time by which the Commission is expected to complete its work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINNE) : (a) The composition of the National Commission on Agriculture is at present under consideration. When set up, the Commission is expected to take about two years to make its report to the Government of India.

Steps for Increase in Rice Production on the Lines followed in Japan

4230. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a highly mountainous country like Japan where only about 17 per cent of the total land area is arable has registered spectacular increases in rice production ;

(b) whether the average size of land holdings in Japan is as small as it is in India ;

(c) whether fewer Japanese farmers than 30 years ago, grow more food than ever before, and the country suffers not from shortage of rice but from its growing gulf ; and

(d) if so, the details of what he proposed to do so that we can benefit from the example of Japan ?

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

SHINDE) : (a). According to FAO Production Year Book, the production of rice (paddy) in Japan increased from the level of 12.7 million tonnes (annual average) during 1948-52 to 18.8 million tonnes in 1967.

(b) On the basis of information given in the FAO Production Year Book, the average size of land holding in Japan works out to 1.2 hectares. The average size of holding for India is estimated as 2.6 hectares.

(c) Yes Sir, while the number of persons engaged in agriculture in Japan has declined, the production of rice has gradually increased over the years. Recent reports indicate that situation in Japan, which was an importer of rice in the past, has now changed and that country has surplus rice stocks.

(d) For securing substantial increases in foodgrains production at a rapid rate, a New Strategy for Agricultural Development has been undertaken since 1966-67 and effort under this strategy are being further intensified during the Forth Five Year Plan. The main elements of the 'New Strategy' including increased coverage under high yielding varieties programme, multiple cropping, development of Minor Irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmers, education and training and intensification of research and extension.

वर्षी के कारण बिहार में रखी तथा धान की फसल को हानि

4231. श्री क. मि. मधुकर : क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1970 में बर्षी तथा कई अन्य दैविक अपदानों के कारण बिहार के अनेक ज़िलों में रखी की फसल को भारी नुकसान पहुँचा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षति का व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) बिहार के उन ज़िलों तथा क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ रखी तथा धान दोबों ही फसलें—क्षतिग्रस्त हुई हैं और उस पर भी किसानों को बसूली नोटिस जारी करके तंग किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों को राहत देने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही न करने का विचार है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ज्ञात, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्त साहेब चिन्हे) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित ज्ञान-कारी राज्य सरकार से माँगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पलट पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार में साहबगंज तथा भोजपुर में डेरी फार्म खोलना

4232. श्री क. मि. मधुकर : क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में साहबगंज तथा भोजपुर के निकट एक डेरी फार्म खोलने की आवश्यकता पर विचार किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उचित स्थान पर डेरी फार्म खोलने का कारण यह है कि यह स्थान उपयुक्त

नहीं है और वहां संसाधन भी उपलब्ध नहीं है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता भवित्वालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्त साहित्य शिव्ये) : (क) से (ख). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Opinion of Religious Institutions on Nudity and Kissing in Indian Films

4233. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some religious institutions of repute in India have been consulted regarding depicting nudity and kissing on the stage and in the films to be produced in India ; and

(b) If so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship issued an advertisement inviting memoranda from all those persons/associations who were interested in the subject "the impact of films on society and all aspects of Film Censorship". The Committee received Memoranda from some religious institutions. These were taken into consideration by the Committee while formulating the Report. The Committee were not concerned with stage performances. The Committee submitted its report on 31.7.1969.

Government have since received views of various religious institutions like Arya Samaj, Sanatan Dharm Sabha and Jain Sabha etc., against the depiction of nudity and kissing in Indian films.

The entire Report of the Committee is under consideration of Government.

Working House of Staff Artistes for A. I. R. and T. V.

4234. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no fixed working hours for Staff Artistes of A. I. R. and T. V.; and

(b) whether other regular workers such as Engineering assistants and mechanics are serving for seven hours and they get allowance if they work over-time while their counterpart staff artistes get no compensation for over-time work?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Overtime allowance is admissible to certain categories of regular Government servants for work beyond the normal hours of duty. In the case of staff artistes, the extent of over-time can be determined only after their duty hours have been fixed.

Staff Artistes Demands

4235. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since last two years, not a single demand of staff artistes of A.I.R. has been accepted in spite of all the promises given to them;

(b) whether his Ministry is exploiting the situation created by formation of different associations and guild of A.I.R. staff artistes and no one is given recognition up till now for talks with the Ministry; and

(c) whether the staff artistes association and guild are now united and fighting together for their demands but Ministry is not paying any attention to them ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The question of recognition will be decided soon.

(c) Ministry is not concerned with relations between different organisations of employees, but it is sympathetic towards their legitimate demands.

Central State farm at Cannanor, Kerala

4236. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a Central State Farm in the Cannanore district of Kerala and an area of 12,000 acres has been allocated for it;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Government's experience with the Central State Farms specially the one at Suratgarh; and

(d) Government's future policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Kerala Government are taking steps to acquire the land.

(b) of the total area of 12,000 acres, 4,000, acres will be suitable for growing paddy. The remaining area will be put under plantation crops like coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, pineapple, pepper, nutmeg, banana etc. The equipment for the farm will be received free of cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 31 lakhs from the USSR Government.

(c) The Suratgarh farm has on the whole done well. Over a period of 12 years upto 1967-68 the farm has yielded a net profit of Rs. 4.11 lakhs. Further the setting up of

the farm has brought under cultivation an area of about 3,000 acres which was previously lying waste. The farm has given employment to over a thousand families and has brought prosperity to the area. The farm has also contributed to the progress of mechanisation of agriculture in the country. The other Central State Farm viz. Jetsar, Jharsuguda, Hissar and Ralchur are also, by and large, fulfilling their main objectives viz., the production of quality seed.

(d) Apart from the above mentioned farms it is proposed to set up a farm in the Sutlej Bet area of Punjab. The land for the purpose has been located and it is expected that the Punjab Government would be able to hand over the land during 1970. It has also been decided to set up a farm in the Mizo Hills district of Assam as a purely developmental activity. This farm is expected to start functioning during the current year. Apart from these farms it is not proposed to set up any more Central State farm for the present.

Fortification of Basic Food Articles

4237. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop organised by the Protein Food Association of India in December, 1969 has urged the Government to make fortification of basic food articles mandatory;

(b) whether it has suggested that articles such as wheat and wheat products, rice, bajra, beverages, tea, salt and biscuits be covered by this;

(c) whether it has also requested Government to provide relief from sales tax, excise, income tax and exemption from customs duty on imported articles required to process the food; and

(d) If so, the reaction of Government to the above suggestions and the decision taken in the matter ?

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions are under consideration. The Government had already initiated pilot programmes in regard to fortification of wheat atta, modern bread and common salt and have included suitable provisions in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Increase in supply of Foodgrains to Bihar

4238. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice supplied to Bihar by the Union Government in 1969;

(b) the prospect of increasing the supplies to Bihar in 1970; and

(c) how far it will be sufficient to meet the needs of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE). (a) : Bihar did not ask for any supply of rice from the Central pool during 1969 and none was given to them. As a matter of fact they contributed a small quantity of rice to the Central pool during 1969.

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

Development of Agriculture in Bihar under Fourth Plan

4239. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the development of agriculture out of

the proposed total allocation made in the Fourth Plan for Bihar State;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any special scheme for the development of agriculture in Bihar State so that self-sufficiency may be achieved; 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) In the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) published by the Planning Commission, the total allocation envisaged for the Fourth Plan of Bihar was Rs. 441.61 crores, out of which Rs. 185.54 crores were earmarked for programmes having bearing on agricultural production. The following table shows the break-up of outlay envisaged for these programmes :

<i>Draft Fourth Plan Outlay (1969-74 (Rs. in crores)</i>	
1. Agricultural Production	16.19
2. Minor Irrigation	46.00
3. Soil Conservation	3.00
4. Warehousing and Marketing	0.30
5. Cooperation	6.00
6. Community Development including Panchayats	14.75
7. Major Irrigation	99.00
 Total	 185.30

Since the overall size of Bihar's final Plan is larger than that envisaged in the Draft Plan, it is expected that the final Plan will have a larger financial allocation for agriculture and allied sectors. The exact sector-wise allocation, however, is still to be finally decided upon.

(b) and (c). For securing a rapid increase in agricultural production, a new strategy of Agricultural Development has been adopted since 1966-67 in all the States

including Bihar. The Main programmes are cultivation of high yielding varieties of foodgrains, multiple cropping, irrigation for intensive cultivation, soil conservation, organised provision of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, education and training and intensification of research. It is proposed to intensify the various programmes under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Minimum wage rate for unskilled worker in Manipur

4240. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum wage rate for an unskilled worker in Manipur as fixed by the Government of Manipur under the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) whether the said rate is going to be revised;

(c) whether the Casual Khalasis in the Manipur Public Works Department are paid much below the minimum wage rate aforesaid; and

(d) If not, whether these Khalasis are not drawing only Rs. 75 a month in the Public Works Department, Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Rs. 2/- per day for the Valley and Rs. 2. 50 for hill-areas.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). No.

Manipur Panchayti Raj Bill

4241. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur have approached Central Government for getting Manipur Panchayti Raj Bill passed in Parliament during this Budget Session;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, when the Bill, so circulated in the dissolved Manipur Legislative Assembly, is expected to be taken up and enacted ?

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

(a) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Manipur have decided that since the Bill is not without public controversies, the matter will be taken up only after the reconstitution of a new legislature in Manipur and formation of a fresh popular Ministry.

Industries set up by Himalayan Tiles Manipur

4242. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the new industries set up by the Himalayan Tiles, a private concern in Manipur ;

(b) whether the said firm got settlement of nearly 36 acres of land for setting up industries and giving employment to local people ;

(c) if so, the number of people so far employed on average during the year 1969 ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the firms has employed some P.W.D. employees without necessary knowledge of and permission from the authorities concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance to Indigent Artistes of Manipur

4243. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications for grant of financial assistance are received by his Ministry from persons of Manipur, associated with Music, Dance and Drama now in indigent circumstances ;

(b) if so, the number of such applications and the names of the applicants ; and

(c) the action so far taken by Government thereof ?

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

(b) List of names of seven persons whose applications were received from 1967 to February, 1970, is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) All these requests were rejected as none of these persons fulfilled the condition of eligibility of assistance laid down in the Scheme.

Statement

List of persons from Manipur who applied for financial assistance during the period 1967 to February, 1970.

1. Shri Nongmaithem Thanin Singh, Moirangkhom, Chingakham Leikai, P. O. Imphal.
2. Shri Laisram Lookhon Singh, Kalsamthong Sinam Leikai, Imphal.
3. Shri Wahenghan Ningthemjao Singh, Kwakelthai Leimajam Leikai, Imphal.
4. Shri Soram Angahan Singh, Segalambi Takhel Leikai, Imphal.

5. Shri Leimapokpam Herachandra Singh, Khagempalli Naganapikhong, Imphal.

6. Shri Phurallatpam Shanabanbl Sarma, Moirangthouleirak, Sanajanmasthan Kelsamthong, Imphal.

7. Shri Laithram Toingon Singh, Lamboiba Khongnangkhong, Mamang Leikai, Imphal.

Discontent among Inspectors of Co-operative Department, Manipur

4244. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:

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

(a) whether there is a great discontent among the Inspectors of the Co-operative Department, Manipur in keeping them equated with the junior Inspectors of Assam Co-operative Department, in their pay and not granting them allowances including House Rent Allowance as are admissible to the Inspectors of Assam ;

(b) whether the Inspectors have made representations individually and severally to the Government of Manipur ;

(c) If so, any consideration being made by the Government of Manipur and any proposal for revision of their pay made to the Central Government ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THT DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The scales of pay of the employees in Manipur have been revised on the basis of the existing equations of the posts. The posts of Inspectors in Manipur have been equated with the junior inspectors in Assam keeping in view the pre-revised

scale and duties of these posts in Manipur and Assam. It is, therefore, not possible for the Government to disturb the existing equation of these posts.

Agricultural Universities

4245. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFE: SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

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

(a) the number of Agricultural Universities functioning in the country and their location ; and

(b) the number of Universities which are going to be opened in the near future and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At present 12 Agricultural Universities are functioning in the country. The names of these Agricultural Universities with their location are as follows :—

1. Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, Pantnagar (U. P.) 1960.
2. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab), 1963.
3. University of Udaipur, Udaipur (Rajasthan), 1962.
4. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (Orissa), 1962.
5. Jawhar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, (M. P.), 1964.
6. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (A. P.) 1964.
7. University of Agricultural Science, Hebbal, (Mysore). 1964.
8. University of Kalyani, Kalyani (West Bengal), 1965.
9. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Poona, (Maharashtra), 1968.

10. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (Maharashtra), 1969.

11. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat (Assam), 1969.

12. Haryana Agricultural University, (Haryana), 1970.

(b) The Universities proposed to be established in near future are as follows :

(i) Rajendra Agricultural University (Bihar). The Rajendra Agricultural University Act 1970 has been enacted as a President's Act (Act No. 11 of 1970) with effect from 12th February, 1970. The follow up action is being taken by the Government of Bihar. No intimation has been received regarding the location of the University.

(ii) Gujarat Agricultural University. An Act for the establishment of an Agricultural University in Gujarat State was passed in September, 1969 but intimation regarding its location has not been received.

(iii) Kerala Agricultural University—Government of Kerala have decided to establish an Agricultural University in their State and have decided to locate it at Mannuthy (Trichur).

(iv) Madras Agricultural University—The Government of Tamil Nadu have indicated their desire to establish an Agricultural University in their State.

मध्य प्रदेश के टिकम गढ़ तथा छतरपुर के डाक्-प्रस्त जिलों के मुलिस स्टेशनों के लिये टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था

4247. श्री नानूराम अहिरबार : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के

टिकमगढ़ तथा छत्तरपुर जिले पिछ्के बीस बर्षों से डाकुओं के आतंक से प्रभावित हैं;

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस डाकू प्रस्तुत क्षेत्र के सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों को टेलीफोन लाइन से जिला मुख्यालय से मिलाने की मांग की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ पुलिस स्टेशनों पर फोनोंग्राम की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार फोनोंग्राम की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के बायां सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों के लिये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देगी ताकि जिला अधिकारियों के साथ सीधा सम्पर्क बनाया जा सके?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इस विभाग ने यह आमला यह मंत्रालय के पास भेजा है।

(ल) जी हाँ।

(ग) जो नहीं। फोनोंग्राम के आधार पर तार की सुविधाएं कुछ ऐसी जगहों पर दी गई हैं जहां पुलिस स्टेशन मौजूद हैं लेकिन यह सुविधा उन जगहों के डाकघरों में दी गई है, पुलिस स्टेशनों पर नहीं।

(घ) जिन जगहों पर पुलिस स्टेशन मौजूद हैं, वहां के डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधा सिफ़ इस शर्त पर दी जाती है कि इस सुविधा का प्रसार लाभकारी हो या आटा होने की स्थिति में कोई इच्छुक पार्टी घलग-अलग हर एक मामले में विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की पूति करने के लिए तैयार हो। राज्य सरकार यदि पुलिस स्टेशनों पर किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के

लिए तैयार हो तो ये टेलीफोन भी दिए जा सकते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में बीना-ललितपुर तथा जाटरा महरानी पुर-छत्तरपुर के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन संबंध

4248. श्री नाहराम अहिरबार : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बीना-ललितपुर तथा जाटरा-महरानी पुर-छत्तरपुर के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन संबंध की सुविधा के लिये निरन्तर मांगे की जा रही हैं;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अविलम्ब यह सुविधा प्रदान करेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) बीना और ललितपुर के बीच एक सीधी ट्रॅक लाइन पहले ही आसू है। दो अन्य मार्गों के लिए सीधे परियों की व्यवस्था करने की कोई सांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ल) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) सीधे परियों की व्यवस्था करना ट्रॅक परियात के पर्याप्त होने पर निर्भर करता है। जाटरा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और ललितपुर, महरानीपुर तथा छत्तरपुर के बीच सीधी लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने का मौजूदा परियात के आधार पर औचित्य नहीं है। परियात में पर्याप्त बूढ़ि होने पर इस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

**Loss Incurred Due to Unloading of
Boiled Rice at Valliyathura
(Kerala)**

4249. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Minister of Kerala stated in the Assembly on January 22, 1970 that 1400 tonnes of boiled rice could not be taken out of the three godowns of the Food Corporation of India at Valliyathura because of labour union rivalry which resulted in stoppage of loading and unloading operations ;

(b) if so, the loss incurred on this account to Government ;

(c) the steps taken to prevent trade union rivalry and such blockades ; and

(d) whether there have been similar instances in other States and if so, when ?

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

(b) The loss, if any, would arise out of storage loss due to long storage and is expected to be negligible. The exact loss can, however, be ascertained only after the stocks have been issued.

(c) The Kerala Government had referred the dispute between the two trade unions to an arbitrator and the same has since been resolved.

(d) No, Sir.

**अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी में पता
लिखे पत्रों के विरतन में विलम्ब**

4250. श्री बोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या तृष्णा तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अहिन्दी

भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी में पता लिखे पत्रों का वितरण या तो होता ही नहीं या विलम्ब से होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस त्रुटि को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

तृष्णा तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री (बेर सिंह) : (क) सरकार को यह पता है कि बहुत थोड़े से मामलों में अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी में पता लिखे पत्र कभी-कभी कुछ विलम्ब से पहुँचते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). विभागीय नियमों के अंतर्गत अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के लिए हिन्दी में पता लिखे पत्रों के पतों का रेल डाक-व्यवस्था में विशेष लिप्यन्तर केन्द्रों में भेजने वाले कार्यालयों द्वारा अंग्रेजी में लिप्यन्तरण कर दिया जाता है। इस कार्यालय से कभी-कभी उन्हें अगली डाक से भेजना पड़ता है।

डाक-तार कार्यालयों में कलकों के संबंधों के सभी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने का कार्य भी हाथ में लिया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही वही उठाता ।

राज्यों में चलते-फिरते डाक-वर

4251. श्री बोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या तृष्णा तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल कितने चलते-फिरते डाकवर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार जनता की असुविधा को व्यान में रखते हुए उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि करने में बारे में विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य के लिए उनके क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं?

मूल्यना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरांसिंह) : (क) 17

(ख) और (ग). चौथी योजना काल के दौरान बी०-२ श्रेणी के शहरों और राज्य सरकारों के सदर मुकामों पर 14 और चलते-फिरते डाकघर चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है, वशर्त कि इनके लिए अधिकारी हो भी और ये विभागीय मानदंडों पर पूरे उत्तरते हों।

हड्डताल के दौरान फेंकटरी अधिनियम का प्रबन्धकों द्वारा उल्लंघन किये जाने के बारे में व्यास-सतलुज सम्पर्क परियोजना के कार्यिक संघों द्वारा मुख्य अम आयुक्त विली को शिकायत

4252. श्री हुकम चन्द कथवाय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि व्यास-सतलुज सम्पर्क परियोजना, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुछ कार्यिक संघों ने उक्त परियोजना में हड्डताल के दौरान प्रबन्धकों द्वारा फेंकटरी अधिनियम की कुछ घाराओं के उल्लंघन के बारे में मुख्य अम आयुक्त, विली से शिकायत की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कार्यिक संघों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मुख्य अम आयुक्त से इस बारे में पूछताछ की है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डॉ संजीवन्या) : (क) और (ख). व्यास-सतलुज सम्पर्क कर्मचारी संघ, सुन्दर नगर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के संगठन मंत्री ने एक पत्र दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 1970 अम निरीक्षक (केन्द्रीय) चंडीगढ़ को भेजा जिसमें व्यास सतलुज सम्पर्क परियोजना सुन्दर नगर द्वारा कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के कुछ उपबन्धों के उलंघन की शिकायत की गई थी। चूंकि कारखाना अधिनियम का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है, इसलिये सहायक अम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) चंडीगढ़ ने संघ को यह सलाह दी है कि वह इस मामले में हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार को लिखे।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

विला इंदौर तथा इंदौर शहर में वितरण क्षेत्र

4253. श्री हुकम चन्द कथवाय : क्या मूल्यना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश में जिला इंदौर तथा इंदौर शहर में कितने वितरण क्षेत्र चल रहे हैं;

(ख) शहर के लगातार विस्तार को व्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि वितरण क्षेत्रों की कमी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे और अधिक वितरण क्षेत्रों की स्वापना करने का है ताकि सभी क्षेत्र आसानी से इसके अंतर्गत आ सकें; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त वितरण क्षेत्र कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जिला इंदौर में केवल एक ही शहर अर्थात् इंदौर शहर है जिसमें वितरण डाकघरों की वितरण क्षेत्र संरूपाओं का नियन्त्रण किया गया है। इस समय इनकी संख्या चार है।

(ख) जो नहीं । वितरण क्षेत्रों की संख्या पर्याप्त है।

(ग) जो नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

डाक तार विभाग के अखिल भारतीय तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कमंचारियों द्वारा इन्डौर में श्रेणी 'ए, का डाक-घर खोलने की मांग

4254. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी डाक-तार विभाग कमंचारी संघ ने एक उंकल्प पास करते हुए सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि इंदौर में एक श्रेणी 'ए' का डाकघर खोला जाय और डाक की मोटरकार द्वारा वितरण करने की व्यवस्था की जाय; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस आमले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इस विभाग को ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में पता नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

आधिक सार्वो वाले पदों पर काम कर रहे कमंचारी

4255. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या अम तथा पुनर्जीव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ विभागों तथा संलग्न कार्यालयों में अतिरिक्त आधिक सार्वो वाले पदों पर पिछले तीन वर्षों से काम कर रहे अधिकारियों की बगं-बार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) यह-कार्य मंत्रालय के अर्ध-शासकीय पत्र संख्या 11/3/57-ओ एंड एम दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के अनुसार उनका स्थानान्तरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्जीव मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) : (क) पुनर्जीव विभाग में एक रात्रि ड्यूटी सहायक।

(ख) उस विभाग में कोई अन्य सहायक रात्रि ड्यूटी का काम करने का इच्छुक नहीं है।

Transfer of Officers from Posts Carrying Extra Gains in Department of Communications

4256. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers, category-wise, in the Department of Communications and Attached Officers under his Ministry who have been working against the posts carrying additional pecuniary benefit for the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for which they have not been transferred in pursuance of the Home Ministry's D.O. letter No. 11/3/57-O&M dated the 6th September, 1957 ?

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

PARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर कार्य कर रहे
अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

Ministry's D.O. Letter No. 11/3/57-O&M dated the 6th September, 1957 ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3002/70]

4257. श्री मोलहू प्रशाद : क्या खात्र तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों तथा संलग्न कार्यालय में गत तीन वर्षों से अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर एक ही स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) यह मंत्रालय के अधृत-सरकारी पत्र संख्या 11/3/57-ओ. एण्ड एम. दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के अनुसार उनकों किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खात्र, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्द साहिब शिंदे); (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Transfer of Officers on posts carrying extra gains in Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

4258. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers, category-wise, in his Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and attached offices who have been working against the posts carrying additional pecuniary benefit for the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for which they have not been transferred in pursuance of the Home

प्राम छालाक तथा जिला स्तर पर गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों का सम्मेलन तथा केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता

4259. श्री मोलहू प्रशाद : क्या खात्र तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को ग्राम छालाक तथा जिला स्तरों पर गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों का सम्मेलन करने के बारे में योजना प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य तथा जिला स्तर के सम्मेलनों के लिए अब तक दी गई सहायता का व्यौदा क्या है और अब तक ऐसे कितने सम्मेलन हुए हैं ?

खात्र कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० एरिंग) :

(क) जो हाँ। ग्राम छाल, जिला तथा राज्य स्तरों पर सम्मेलन आयोजित करने की हमारी एक योजना है।

(ख) इस योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता जिला स्तर के सम्मेलन के लिए प्रति भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति पर 10 रुपये तथा राज्य स्तर के सम्मेलन के लिए प्रति भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति पर 20 रुपये तक सीमित है। राज्य सरकारों को ग्राम तथा छाल स्तरों के सम्मेलनों के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। 1969-70 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक 2,06,980 रुपये की राशि राज्य सरकारों को

दी जा चुकी है। इस बवं के दौरान अब तक कितने सम्मेलन आयोजित किये गए हैं उसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

अखिल भारतीय बीमा कर्मचारी संघ की मान्यता का वापस लिया जाना और जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों को तंग किया जाना

4260. श्री जनेश्वर मिथ्या : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय बीमा कर्मचारी संघ बीमा कर्मचारियों की एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिनिधित्व संस्था है;

(ख) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम ने उक्त संस्था की मान्यता वापस ले ली है।

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जीवन बीमा निगम के कितने कर्मचारियों को नोकरी से हटा कर, निलम्बित कर अथवा वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि को रोक कर तंग किया गया है, और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यालयी की जा रही है?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डॉ. संबोद्धया) (क) से (घ). इस संघ की मान्यता उनके द्वारा किये गये अनुशासन संहिता के कुछ उल्लंघनों के सिद्ध हो जाने पर एक साल के लिये नवम्बर 1968 में वापिस ले ली गई। इस संघ ने पुनः मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिये अपना शावा पेश किया है। इस पर इनकी वर्तमान सदस्य संख्या के सत्यापन के संबंध में ऐसे कुछ और उल्लंघनों के प्रसंग में जिनका कि इस पर आरोप लगाया गया है और जिन

की जांच की जा रही है, आगे की कार्यवाही की जानी है। इन परिस्थितियों में इस संघ का प्रतिनिधि- स्वरूप अभी निविचित किया जाना है। लेकिन उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, जीवन बीमा निगम के किसी कर्मचारी को कार्यच्युत, मुअत्तल करके अथवा उसकी वेतन तरक्की रोककर के सताया वहाँ गया है।

Import and Distribution of Vegetable Oil

4262. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the failure on the part of Government to import Soyabean oil and mutton tallow in time the prices of vegetable oils have risen steeply;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Prime Minister during her recent visit to Saurashtra assured the people of urgent supplies of three times;

(c) if so, what is the likely order of import; and

(d) what are the details of distribution programme of oil and tallow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There has been some increase in the prices of vegetable oils during the past few weeks, but it would not be correct to attribute the same to inadequate supplies of soybean oil or tallow, stocks of both of which are still available with the State Trading Corporation as well as the users and are also under import.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Soybean oil is being distributed to vanaspati factories for use in the manufacture of vanaspati at a specified level of incorporation, and to interested State Governments

for being processed into refined oil. Tallow is being distributed to soap manufacturers and fatty acid manufacturers in accordance with allocations made by the Directorate General of Technical Development, and Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries; as the case may be.

Strike Notice by Textile Workers in Delhi

4263. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that textile workers of five big textile mills in the capital decided to go on strike after February, 1970;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) what action has been taken by Government to meet their demands; and

(d) whether Government propose to use its good offices to see that the demands of the labourers are met by the managements ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, the workers of five textile mills in Delhi served a strike notice on the managements to press their demands for upward revision of rates of wages and dearness allowance and certain other facilities.

(c) and (d). Following intervention by the Labour Department, Delhi Administration, a settlement was reached between the parties on February 26, 1970.

Government Advertisements through Foreign Firms

4264. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that advertisements are distributed by Governments through foreign firms in some cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of advertisements distributed through these firms in the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Air India and other Government statutory bodies have been employing foreign firms for this job; and

(d) if so, why Government are distributing advertisements through these foreign firms ?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Production of Wheat and Vegetables in Delhi

4265. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 65 per cent of the cultivated area in Delhi is under high yielding variety of wheat;

(b) if so, the total amount of wheat production in Delhi during the last three years;

(c) the total area of land covered under vegetable crash programme; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in Delhi to have more production of wheat and vegetables ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Only 40 per cent of the cultivated area in Delhi is under the high-yielding varieties of wheat.

(b)

Year	Total production of wheat
1966-67	47,000 tonnes
1967-68	74,000 tonnes
1968-69	68,964 tonnes

(c) The total area covered under vegetables is about 35,650 acres.

(d) The steps taken include :—(i) Supply of high-yielding varieties of wheat seed and improved varieties of vegetable seeds, fertilisers, manures, pesticides, etc. (ii) provision of credit by banks and taccavi loans, (iii) Extension of irrigation facilities and priority in electric connections for tubewells etc. and (iv) Farmers' training.

Construction of Tubewells in Jalore District, Rajasthan

4266. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UNDP (SF) Project has submitted its report in respect of construction of 200 tubewells in Jalore (Rajasthan) ; if so, the findings of the report ; if not, by what time the report will finally be submitted ;

(b) whether Government have taken up the programme of constructing tubewells in Jalore on a limited scale without waiting for the final report of UNDP (SF) ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) in view of the importance of this project for the development of the area which is continuing to be affected by famine year after year, will the Government take up the project at the level of the Central Government without waiting any further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). The U.N.D.P. (SF) Project undertaken by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation aims at groundwater assessment studies in a selected area of Rajasthan including the Jalore District. The work under the Project in the Jalore area has been completed. The compilation of data for the final report incorporating the results of investigations in the Jalore area has also been completed. It is expected that the final report will be submitted very shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such proposal has so far been received from the State Government of Rajasthan.

Steps for Less Paper Work on Research Regarding Agricultural Promotion Work

4267. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research personnel engaged in agricultural promotion activity are spending disproportionately long hours on paper work ;

(b) whether the study is applicable to the activity of personnel under the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, what particular steps have been taken to ensure that paper work is lessened and the officials are able to devote more time to field work ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Printing Concerns in charge of printing of Soviet Land and American Reporter

4269. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Printing Presses which print 'Sovietland' and 'American Reporter' in all Indian languages including English for the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. diplomatic missions in India;

(b) the types of other books, brochures and periodicals of these diplomatic missions printed in such or other printing presses;

(c) whether such printing presses are owned by political party or parties or persons belonging to any political party;

(d) if so, the names of such party or parties and members of political parties; and

(e) the rate per form given by these diplomatic missions given to these printing presses and the total amount annually paid by them to such printing concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). A list of printing presses, where newspapers and periodicals brought out by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. diplomatic missions in India are printed, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3003/70]. Information about books and brochures, printed and published by these missions in the country, is not available.

(c) to (e). Government have no information in the matter.

Film exhibited by Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India

4270. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the films, newsreels and other cinema features freely circulat-

ed in India during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 by the foreign diplomatic missions;

(b) whether these films were or are shown directly by these missions or by the friendship organisations connected with such missions;

(c) If so, the names of such friendship organisations; and

(d) whether these film shows have been used by these friendship organisations for collection of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

35 mm. Documentary of Netaji Bose

4272. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 35 mm. positive print documentary film on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was shown in different Districts of West Bengal till 1960-61 by the Public Relations Department of the State;

(b) whether this Department possessed several prints of the film;

(c) whether other States also exhibited this film;

(d) whether this film was burnt under orders from the Director of West Bengal Publicity Department, if so, the reasons for that; and

(e) whether this film contained valuable documentary pictures of Netaji related to his role at Tripuri Congress and in Azad Hind Movement and if so, the steps taken by Government to find a print of this film ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (c). The documentary

film on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was produced by the INA Defence Committee which was exhibited in India in almost all the States in Commercial Cinema Houses. The film was shown in West Bengal in 1947 in some cinema houses. In 1951 or so the local film distributors of this film offered three worn out prints for non commercial exhibition in the districts through the Audio Visual vans of the State Government of West Bengal.

(d) The prints which were in wornout condition were on nitrate base stock and therefore fire hazards. That is why the prints were destroyed. As the film did not originally belong to the State Government of West Bengal nor was the negative of the film available in West Bengal, no copies of this film on Acetate base material could be made.

(e) The version shown in West Bengal did not contain the coverage of Tripuri Congress, or some portions of it. Attempts made to trace copies of this film from the distributors in West Bengal or from any other source have failed so far.

Enquiry into working of Cooperatives

4273. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the working of the co-operatives in this country ; and

(b) whether this enquiry has disclosed any irregularities ; If so, the measures proposed to plug these loopholes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) Committees have been appointed, from time to time, by the Government of India to go into the specific problems of cooperatives; enquiry into the working of individual cooperatives, however, is the statutory responsibility of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies under the respective State Acts. The Government of India appointed

a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Ram Nivas Mirdha in 1964 to :

(i) lay down standards and criteria by which the Genuineness of Cooperative Societies of various types may be judged and to suggest measures for weeding out non-genuine societies and preventing their registration ;

(ii) review the existing cooperative laws, rules and practices with a view to locating the loopholes, which enable vested interests to entrench themselves in cooperative institutions and recommend measures—legislative as well as administrative—for the elimination and prevention of such vested interests ; and

(iii) examine the factors inhibiting self-reliance and self-regulation in the cooperative movement and to suggest appropriate remedies.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Mirdha Committee submitted its Report in 1965. It reported that while the cooperative movement as a whole was proceeding on right lines, there was shortcomings and defects which could be remedied successfully with vigilant administration and supervision at official as well as non-official levels. The Committee recommended open membership, exclusion of money-lenders, traders and other middlemen, adequate arrangements for audit and independent agency for audit, building up of common cadres of qualified and trained personnel, regular elections and meetings of general body and adequate arrangements of education and training of members and staff of cooperatives. These recommendations were referred to the State Governments and were generally endorsed by the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in 1965. However, there was not much progress in their implementation. A quick study was also attempted by the Government of India in 1967 to ascertain the extent of vested interests in

primary agricultural credit cooperatives. This problem of vested interests in the cooperative movement was considered in detail by the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Cooperation held in June, 1968. The Conference recommended a number of measures for curbing the growth of vested interests which included the following :

- (1) Exclusion of moneylenders, traders and other middlemen from the membership of the cooperative societies by statute, if necessary.
- (2) Strict endorsement of the principle of open membership in the Primary societies.
- (3) Reservation of seats on the Board of Management to small farmers and Members of weaker sections.
- (4) Restrictions on holding office for more than two terms in the same institutions and also holding office simultaneously in more than two institutions.
- (5) Regulation of the loans issued to the office bearers.
- (6) Regular election by an independent authority.
- (7) Adequate arrangements for audit.
- (8) Creation of cadres of trained managerial personnel.
- (9) Formulation of rules for recruitment of staff.
- (10) Adequate arrangements for education and training of staff.

These recommendations were communicated to the State Governments by this Ministry. The action taken thereon was reviewed in the Conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies held at New Delhi on 6th and 7th June, 1969 and in the Conference of Ministers incharge of Cooperation held at Bangalore on 30th June, 1969 and 1st July, 1969.

Some States have amended the State Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules in pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Ministers. Some other States have set up committees to study comprehensive amendments to the State legislation.

Examination of transfer of Work-charged Staff of P & T Department

4274. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Untransferred Question No. 702 on the 26th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether examination of the cases regarding transfer of workcharged staff of P & T Department has since been completed ; 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 SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise ?

Opening of Post Offices in Bajraba, Mahekia etc. in Darbhanga (Bihar)

4275. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 701 on the 26th February, 1970 and state :

(a) whether examination of the proposal for opening branch Post Offices at Bajraba (Bisfi), Mahekia (Khajouli) and Damodarpur (Banipatti) in Darbhanga District (Bihar) has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Examina-

tion of the proposal for opening of a Branch Post Office at Marukia (Khajouli) in Darbhanga District has since been completed. The nearest Post Office at Gobroara is at a distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Marukia. Since departmental standards have not been fulfilled, a post office at Marukia can only be opened if the anticipated loss of the office and the extra loss of the branch opening of a post office at Marukia are made good by some interested party as a non-returnable Contribution. This amount of non-returnable contribution for the first year has been assessed at Rs. 1253.76 P. This amount has not yet been paid by any body. Proposal for opening the Branch Post Offices at Bajraha (Bisli) and Damodarpur (Banipatti) are still under examination.

All India Radio Station for Darbanga

4276. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether work for the execution of the project for the establishment of Mithila (Darbhanga, Bihar) Broadcasting Station of the All India Radio has begun ;

(b) if so, the details thereof : and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : (a) The scheme for setting up a Radio Station at Darbanga has been approved.

(b) Sites for locating the studios and transmitter have been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Sugar

4277. Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar exported to various countries during 1969 ;

(b) whether Government have got success to export sugar according to the demands of foreign countries ; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (c). The quantity of sugar exported in 1969, country-wise and the estimated foreign exchange earning therefrom are as under :—

Country	Qty. exported (Tonnes)	Estimated F. O. B. S. foreign exchange earnings (Rs. 1 Crores)
1. U.S.A.	68,550	7.55
2. U.K. (N.P.Q.)	25,400	2.17
Total :	93,950	9.72

(b) Due to the low international sugar prices, sugar was exported in 1969 only to the preferential markets of the U.S.A. and the U.K. (N.P.Q.) to meet our inescapable commitments under the U.S. Sugar Act, and the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Direct Diling system between Delhi—Calcutta and Delhi—Bombay

1278. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the stage of the proposal to provide Direct dialling system between Delhi—Calcutta and Delhi—Bombay ?

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

SHRI (SHER SINGH) : To provide trunk dialling facilities between Delhi-Calcutta and Delhi—Bombay. Trunk Automatic Exchange at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta have already been planned. The Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Delhi and Bombay have since been commissioned and the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Calcutta is likely to be ready by end 1972.

For providing the direct dialling system between Delhi—Calcutta and Delhi—Bombay there are certain limitations in switching equipment and the circuits. The department has taken action to overcome those.

Increase in the number of Gheraos in Industrial Organisations

4279. SHRI RAM KRISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of *gheraos* in Industrial organisations is increasing day by day; and

(b) If so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken to check them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : (a) According to information received from the State Governments, there has not been marked increase in the number of *gheraos* in recent years in Industrial organisations, except in West Bengal where the number in the first quarter of 1969-70 was greater than that for the year 1968-69.

(b) *Gheraos* have evident law and order implications, involving as they may criminal offences of various kinds. In that context they are primarily the concern of the State Governments. As for their bearing on industrial disputes, the matter came up before the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting in May 1967 and the Committee disapproved of coercive and intimidatory tactics, including '*Gheraos*' (wrongful confinement), for resolving Industrial disputes. The State Governments have been advised accordingly.

Effect of Recent Rains on Crops

4280. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the effect of recent rains on the crops has been studied;

(b) If so, whether the crops have been benefited or have suffered damage; and

(c) If damaged, the quantum thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) Rains received during mid-January and February after the dry spell have been generally beneficial to the standing rabi crops, though in some parts of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi crops are reported to have been somewhat adversely affected by heavy rains and hail storm occurring subsequently. It is not possible to give any precise estimate of the effect of these raids and hails orms on crops. On the basis of qualitative reports about weather and crop conditions, it is however, expected that the total production of rabi foodgrains during 1969-70 would be higher than that in the previous year. Firm estimates of production of rabi Crops would become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August 1970.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (विजिलो) के विषय रिपोर्ट लिए जाने का आरोप

4281. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री अजून सिंह मदोरिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्योरो ने डाक तथा तार विभाग के कार्यकारी

इंजीनियर (बिजली) को रिश्वत भेते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़ा था;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके द्वारा स्वीकार किए जाने वाले 100 रुपये के नोट पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यौरे ने अपनी मोहर लगाई थी;

(म) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त कार्यकारी इंजीनियर वह भी अपने पद पर कार्य कर रहा है जबकि केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय के नियमों के अनुसार ऐसे व्यक्ति को किसी भी परिस्थिति में सेवा में रहने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती; और

(न) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उपर्युक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएंगी ?

मूलना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यौरे ने जाल बिद्धा कर कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (बिजली) डाक-तार से 100 रुपये का करेंसी नोट प्राप्त किया जो कि उसे कथित रिश्वत के तौर दिया गया था।

(ल) जी नहीं। शिकायत करने वाला जो 100 रुपये का नोट लाया था उसका नम्बर दो गवाहों की उपस्थिति में तैयार किए गए भेमों में नोट किया गया और इस नोट पर केन्द्रोत्पक्ष थीलीन पाउडर लगा कर इसे शिकायत करने वाले को कार्यकारी इंजीनियर (बिजली) डाक-तार को देने के लिए लौटा दिया गया।

(म) तथा (न). कर्मचारी को निलम्बित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है और इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Haryana Radio Station

4283. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have deferred the selection of location of the Haryana Radio Station till the site for new capital is finalised; and

(b) if not, whether any other place has been finalised for the location of the radio Station ?

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

(b) Rohtak.

Drought-affected Areas of Haryana

4284. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the appalling conditions in three Districts of Haryana which are the worst drought-affected areas;

(b) whether there is paucity of drinking water in some areas;

(c) the steps taken or contemplated by Government to relieve the people of their miserable plight; and

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated for the supply of drinking water, food and fodder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE) : (a) No. The State Government have confirmed that there is no drought-affected area in Haryana at present.

(b) to (d). There are some areas in the State lacking in adequate drinking water facilities, and the Haryana Government have undertaken suitable schemes for removing this deficiency. There is no serious difficulty, however, about the supply of food and fodder in the State.

गीता कालोनी, भील कुरंजा, दिल्ली के ब्लाक 11 और 12 के बीच का स्थाली भूमि का उपयोग करना

4285. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गीता कालोनी, भील कुरंजा, दिल्ली के ब्लाक 11 और 12 के बीच की भूमि पुनर्वास विभाग के कब्जे में है और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस स्थान पर मार्केट बाजाने का निरायं किया है;

(ख) क्या वह भी सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस भूमि को उसे दे दिये जाने के बारे में अनेक बार केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है परन्तु अभी तक यह भूमि उसको नहीं दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस भूमि को कब तक दिल्ली नगर निगम को दे दिये जाने की संभावा है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की बेज पर रख दी जायगी।

निर्यात के लिए विवेशों में लोकप्रिय सन्तरे तथा केलों की किस्मों का उत्पादन

4287. श्री महाराज शिंह भारती : क्या स्वाच्छना तथा हृषि मंत्री यह यताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में लोकप्रिय सन्तरे तथा केलों की किस्मों का उत्पादन देश में भव तक नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्यात संबंधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए विदेशों में लोकप्रिय सन्तरे तथा केलों की किस्मों का उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा देश में कृषकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वाच्छना, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा साहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-शाहिब शिंह) : (क) और (ख). जापान की बीजरहित मन्दिरिन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय किस्म का, जिसे 'सतसुमा सन्तरा' कहते हैं और डिव्हाबन्दी के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और केले की 'रोबता' और 'डकं केवेंदिश' किस्म का निर्यात के लिए उत्पादन आरम्भ किया गया है। इन फसलों की काइत के लिए उत्पादकों को दीघंकालीन ऋण जैसे प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं। इन फसलों की कुछ अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय किस्मों के भी परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिना भुगतान किए पके टेलीफोन बिल

4288. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वच्छना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन बिलों सम्बन्धी कुल कितनी बकाया राशि है;

(ख) उक्त बकाया राशि में से कितनी राशि सरकारी प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा देय है; और

(ग) उक्त बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वच्छना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जेर सिंह) : (क). 1 जनवरी, 1970 को 30 सितम्बर, 1969 तक जारी

किए गए टेलीफोन बिलों की 40.20 लाख रुपए की राशि बकाया थी।

(ल) 10.57 लाख रुपये।

(ग) बकाया राशि की बस्तुली के लिए प्रयोक्ताओं के साथ पत्र व्यवहार और व्यक्तिगत रूप से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने, टेलीफोन काट देने और अन्त में जहाँ-कहीं आवश्यक हो कानूनी कार्रवाई करने जैसे उपाय किए जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में एक से अधिक फ़सलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र

4289. श्री गं. श. दीक्षित : क्या

खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष वार उस भूमि में कितनी बृद्धि हुई है जिस में एक से अधिक फ़सल बोई गई है; और

(ल) क्या इस भूमि में उक्त बृद्धि का कारण सिंचाई सुविधाओं में बृद्धि होना था?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) तथा (ल). तीन वर्षों के दौरान 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक (प्रत्यन्त वर्ष, जिस के लिए आंकड़े प्राप्त हो गए हैं) मध्य प्रदेश में बोए गये तथा सिंचित क्षेत्रों के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित सारणी में दिये गये हैं :—

मद	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	प्रतिशत बढ़ीतरी (+) या कमी (-) में	
				1966-67 की तुलना में	1967-68 की तुलना में
(हजार हैक्टार में)					
बोया गया निवल क्षेत्र	7205	17798	18074	(+) 3.4	(+) 1.6
बोया गया कुल क्षेत्र	18336	19653	19912	(+) 7.2	(+) 1.3
एक समय से ज्यादा	1131	1855	1838	(+) 64.0	(-) 0.9
बोया गया क्षेत्र					
निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र	1089	1143	1309	(+) 5.0	(+) 14.5
कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र	1113	1162	1363	(+) 4.4	(+) 17.3
एक मौसम से	24	19	54	(-) 20.8	(+) 184.2
अधिक सिंचित क्षेत्र					

एक समय से अधिक बोये गए क्षेत्र में प्रगति काफी कारणों पर, जैसे सिचाई में बढ़ोत्तरी, बहु फसल कार्यक्रम, वर्षों के प्रतिमान तथा मौसमी बातों पर नियंत्र करती है, जोकि किसी विशेष वर्ष आदि में सिचाई के साथ-साथ फसलों के अन्तर्गत के क्षेत्रफल को प्रभावित करते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में तिलहनों का उत्पादन तथा खपत

4290. श्री गंगोचरो दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत तीन वर्षों में तिल-

हन में उत्पादन तथा खपत में वर्षवार कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और इनकी खेती वाली भूमि में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ल) क्या उक्त वृद्धि अच्छे मौसम या कुछ अन्य कारणों से हुई है ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास संया सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री अनन्तासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1968-69 में समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों में पांच मुख्य तिलहनों* के क्षेत्र और उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्न सारणी में दिए गए हैं—

1966-67 (प्रशंसत: संशोधित)	1967-68 (अन्तिम)	1968-69	प्रतिशत वृद्धि (+) अथवा प्रतिशत ह्रास (-)	1967-68 में 1968-69 में 1966-67 की 1967-68 की तुलना में तुलना में
क्षेत्र (हजार हैक्टारों में) उत्पादन (हजार मीटरी टनों में)	1429 1551 में) उत्पादन 307 (हजार मीटरी टनों में)	561 1547	(+) 8.5 (+) 82.7	(-) 0.3 (-) 23.9

*मूँगफली, अरण्डो के बीज, तिल, तोरिया, बीज, सरसों और अलसी।

मध्य प्रदेश में तिलहनों की वास्तविक खपत के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Expenditure incurred on telephones provided at residences of officers of Central Government

4291. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of officers of the Central Government who are entitled to telephone connections at their residence;

(b) the average yearly expenditure on such telephones of each category of these officers; and

(ल) 1967-68 की अवधि में अनुकूल मौसमी परिस्थितियों तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति के कारण क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई। 1968-69 में उत्पादन में होने वाली कमी का कारण मुख्यतः उत्पादन की अवधि में असामिक तथा अपर्याप्त वर्षों को बताया जाता है।

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on the telephones of all entitled Central Government Officers during the last three years upto the end of 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) As a general practice, Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary and their equivalent are allowed the facility of a residential telephone. At lower levels, personal staff of Minister and Secretaries and Parliament Assistants are also allowed this facility. For others, it is allowed according to requirements of official business.

(a) and (c). Information will be collected and placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Loss of Foodgrains due to transportation and exposure

4292- **SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :** Will the MINISTER of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the loss in quantity and its value in rupees to the foodgrains in the last three years due to their open transportation and exposure to rains; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check such loss in view of the approaching rainy season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE) : (a) The quantity of foodgrains damaged by rain in open wagons in 1967, 1968 and 1969 was about 447, 2195 and 2609 tonnes respectively. The loss during 1967 was estimated at about Rs. 1,60,000/- Claims for the years 1968 and 1969 are still pending with the Carrier and it is not yet possible to state the loss during these years.

(b) The steps taken by the Government

for the proper protection of foodgrains in transit include :—

- (I) Carriage in covered wagons to the maximum extent possible;
- (II) Covering open wagons and trucks carrying foodgrains with good tar-paulins properly fastened and lashed; and
- (III) Loading of foodgrains in open wagons in fair weather only which will be cleared in block rakes with escorts so as to ensure proper checks enroute.

Average Yield of Foodgrains in India and in other Countries

4293. **SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average of foodgrains per acre in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Mexico, Australia and India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is far behind in respect of yield per acre ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to set up yield per acre in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing the average yields per hectare of some principal foodgrain crops in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Mexico, Australia and India for 1965 to 1967 is attached.

(b) The average yields in India are generally lower than those in the countries referred to in (a) above.

(c) Under the New Stationary for Agricultural Development, initiated since 1966-67, steps are being taken to raise the total as well as per hectare yields of foodgrains. The latter include increased coverage under High Yielding Varieties, provi-

sion of irrigation facilities both from major and medium and minor irrigation schemes, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides, and intensification

of research and extension. These programmes are being further intensified during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Yield per hectare of principal foodgrains in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Mexico, Australia and India from 1965 to 1967.

(In '00 KGS.)

CROP	Year	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	Mexico	Australia	India
Rice (Paddy)	1967	51.0	31.9	26.5	71.9	15.5
	1966	48.4	28.7	24.3	69.7	13.0
	1965	47.7	26.9	22.6	61.4	13.0
Wheat	1967	17.4	11.6	28.0	8.3	8.9
	1966	17.7	14.4	23.5	15.1	8.2
	1965	17.9	8.5	24.0	10.0	9.1
Maize	1967	49.4	26.3	12.0	22.5	11.2
	1966	45.4	26.1	10.9	23.4	9.6
	1965	46.3	25.3	11.2	15.7	10.0
Barley	1967	21.9	12.9	10.0	7.9	8.3
	1966	20.7	14.4	8.3	13.8	9.0
	1965	23.1	10.3	8.5	10.2	9.4

Note :—The above figures are based on the information given in F.A.O. Production Year Book, 1968. In respect of India, the figures are based on partially revised estimates and are shown against the years in which main crops are harvested.

Structure of Zila Parishads in India

4296. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to have a common pattern in the constitutional, financial and administrative structure of Zila Parishads in the country as recommended by the Consultative Committee of his Ministry ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) and (b). The question of devising a common pattern of Panchayati Raj Act in all the States of India was raised in the meetings of Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Departments of Community Development and Cooperation, held on 26th September and 10th December, 1969. It was explained that the Panchayati Raj is a State subject and a uniform Panchayat Act for all the States (which would include Zila Parishads also) is neither possible nor desirable.

2 मार्च, 1970 को साकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन में 'बम्बई बंद' सम्बन्धी समाचार न दिया जाना

4297. श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या सूबना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 मार्च, 1970 को 11 बजे म ० प० के हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन में 'बम्बई बंद' के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया जबकि अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिन में इस बारे में समाचार दिया गया था ;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिन अधिकतर समान नहीं होते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूबना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) 2 मार्च, 1970 के प्रातः के 10.50 बजे के हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन में 'बम्बई बंद' के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं था । किन्तु प्रातः 10.55 बजे के अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन में इसका उल्लेख किया गया था ।

(ल) तथा (ग). हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिन के अधिकांश समाचार सामान्य होते हैं । तथापि, उनमें कभी-कभी विभिन्नता भी होती है जिसका कारण बुलेटिनों का अलग-अलग समय होना और उन समयों पर समाचारों का प्राप्त होना है ।

Area from Orissa Included under Area Development Programme

4298. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no area

from Orissa has been included for development under the area development programme of the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have requested for inclusion of any identified command area for integration and development under this programme; and

(c) if so, what has been the decision of Government and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). An integrated development programme under which expenditure on market complexes and rural roads linking them with the surrounding areas would be met from the Central Sector and other necessary services and inputs would be provided by the State Government has been taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan. This programme is intended for newly developed irrigated project areas where the utilisation of the irrigation potential was lagging behind. Originally, five Command Areas were selected for this programme and a Plan provision of Rs. 7.50 crores was made for them. The Government of Orissa sent in May, 1969 a proposal that the Command Areas of Hirakud, Mahanadi and Salandi may also be included in this programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 140.20 lakhs. The State Government was informed that, owing to constraint of financial resources, the programme was confined only to a few selected command areas. The approach to the programme was however explained to the State Government and it was requested to prepare a detailed project in respect of a selected command area which could prove handy in case more finances were forthcoming. Such a project is still awaited. A few more command areas in which irrigation-cum-agricultural projects are proposed to be undertaken with the financial assistance from the World Bank have recently been added to the list of command areas where this programme is to be undertaken. It has however, not yet been possible to include any area from Orissa in this programme but the State Government has been informed-

ed that their request will be kept in view whenever a suitable opportunity offers itself.

State Trading in Foodgrains

4299. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going in loss by State Trading in foodgrains since the last one year; and

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The loss in the State Trading in Foodgrains has been on account of distribution of foodgrains by the Central Government at issue prices lower than the economic costs of these foodgrains with a view to provide reasonable prices to the consumer. This loss thus represents the subsidy involved in the distribution of foodgrains by the Government.

राजस्थान में अध्रक खानों के अभिकों को कमचारी भविष्य निधि की जमा राशि की रसीद देना

4300. श्री रमेश अनन्द व्यास : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अध्रक खानों में काम करने वाले अभिकों को उनके बेतन से भविष्य निधि की राशि की कटौती की रसीद गत दो वर्षों से नहीं दी गई है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यह सुनिहित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि ऐसी रसीदें इन अभिकों को प्रति महीने दी जाएं तथा रसीदें न दी जाने के उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विहृद सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डॉ संजीव येद्या) : कमचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन कमचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित स्वायत्त संगठन केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :—

(क) राजस्थान राज्य की अध्रक खानों के उन अभिकों के, जोकि कमचारी भविष्य निधि के सदस्य हैं, लेखों के वार्षिक विवरण वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 तक भेज दिए गए हैं।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) कमचारी भविष्य निधि के सदस्यों से उनके लेखों के वार्षिक विवरण प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद ही दिए जाते हैं।

Transfer of National Savings Certificates to Heirs of People of Indian Origin in Foreign Countries

4301. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the hardship caused to the people of Indian origin in foreign countries, who own National Savings Certificates;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the inordinate delay in transferring these certificates to heirs of the persons in whose name these certificates stand;

(c) If not, whether Government's are aware that though the father of one Shri Kul Bhushan Sharma, son of Shri V.P. Sharma, a press correspondent of Daily Nation of Nairobi Kenya, died in 1966, the certificates have not been transferred in his name even after a lapse of four years; and

(d) If so, the steps Government are taking to remove the hardship caused to such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Only one case of settlement of N.S.Cs. standing in the name of late Shri V. P. Sharma has been received from Shri Kul Bhushan, the son of the deceased holder from Nairobi.

(b) The case referred to in part (a) is under consideration.

(c) Complete claim papers with valid succession certificate were received from the claimant in May 1969. One of the certificates claimed was not produced as it had been lost. Action for issue of a duplicate had therefore to be taken. The Indemnity Bond duly stamped with non-judicial stamps and executed by the claimant for this purpose was received on 16th January, 1970. The Duplicate certificate has been prepared. Permission of the Reserve bank of India has been sought for to send it to the claimant at Nairobi for his signature and return. Action to pay the value of the other certificates to his account to be opened in his name as desired by him will be taken on receipt of the requisite application card filled in by him.

(d) Claims are settled without delay as soon as complete claims papers with valid documents are received by the Department.

19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड्डताल के बाद बहाल किये गए कर्मचारी

4302. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या तूबना तथा प्रसारण और सचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल के सम्बन्ध में निलम्बित किये गए कर्मचारियों में से कितनों को बहाल कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहाल किए गए कर्मचारियों को हड्डताल से पहले से कम बेतन दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके बेतन में कितने प्रतिशत कमी की गई है?

तूबना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और सचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) : (क) 4193.

(ख) और (ग). जो नहीं। बहाल करने पर किसी भी कर्मचारी को तब तक कम बेतन नहीं दिया जाता जब तक कि वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील नियमावली के प्रबीन उस कर्मचारी को दण्डित करके समयमान, वर्ग, पद या सेवा में नीचे के स्तर पर न लाया जाए।

वाणिजिक प्रसारण को बम्ब करना

4303. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या तूबना तथा प्रसारण और सचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को लोताओं से इस प्राशाय की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि वाणिजिक प्रसारण नीरस है और इसलिए इसे बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए; और

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

तूबना तथा प्रसारण और सचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) वाणिजिक सेवा के बारे में कुछ आलोचना सरकार के व्यापार में आई है।

(स) सरकार इन कार्यक्रमों में सुधार करने का लगातार प्रयत्न करती रहती है।

Import of Fertiliser in 1969-70

4304. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the likely requirements of imports of fertilizers during the year 1970-71;

(b) how these figures compare with the imports made last year; and

(c) from which countries and to what extent fertilizers are likely to be imported and the details of the agreement, if any, already entered into in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The import requirements of fertilisers of the country for the year 1970-71 are being currently assessed in consultation with States and manufacture in zonal meetings, the last of which will be concluded only by the end of March, this year. The over-all import requirements will be worked out only thereafter, taking into account also the stocks with the States as also the domestic production. After the import requirements have thus been finalised, the programme of import of fertilisers for the country will be decided upon in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs who would be approached to allocate necessary foreign exchange for the purpose.

(b) Imports contracted last year, i.e. 1969-70 were as follows :

Nitrogen : 6.78 (Lakh tonnes)

P_2O_5 : 1.07 (-do-)

K_2O : 1.08 (-do-)

A.I.R. Coverage of Proceedings of Parliament

4303. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs the question of coverage of the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament by the All India Radio in different bulletin relating to the proceedings came up for discussion ;

(b) if so, the precise demands made by the members, particularly regarding projecting the views expressed by the different Sections of the Houses and by individual members during this discussion ; and

(c) Government's reactions to the observations and suggestions made at that meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting held on the 11th February, 1970. In that meeting a point was raised that there was discrimination in the matter of covering Parliament proceedings in the news bulletins and the programme "Today in Parliament" broadcast by A. I. R. It was explained in that meeting that the coverage of AIR was objective and the time given in the AIR news broadcast and "Today in Parliament" was much more in the case of the members belonging to opposition than those belonging to the ruling party. A member also alleged that such of the Members as created scenes in Parliament were given more prominence by Radio to the exclusion of those who offered healthy comments.

(c) The observation made by the Members have been noted,

High Prices of Fertilisers in India as Compared with Foreign Countries

**4306. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :**

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

(a) the comparative prices of different items of fertilizers in India with those prevalent in Pakistan, Japan, U. S. A., U. K. and U. S. S. R.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of fertilizers in India are the highest ; and

(c) the reasons for these high prices and whether Government propose to subsidise prices of fertilizers in order to make the slogan of Green Revolution a reality, and if so, to what extent ; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A valid comparison of the prices which the agriculturists have to pay in India and in Pakistan, U. S. A. and U. K. is possible only for 1967-68 for which year the information about prices in those countries is available. Information of prices as in U. S. S. R. are not available. The prices in India, Pakistan, U. S. A. and U. K. are given below :--

Country	(Rs. per tonne nutrient)		
	Ammonium Sulphate	Urea	Muriate of Potash (B)
India	2343	1826	555*
Pakistan (East)	1282	1035*	—
(A) 1966-67			
Pakistan (West)			
(A) 1966-67	1627	1642	—
U. S. A.	2160	1800	735***
U. K. (C)	1342	—	682@***&

(b) The prices in India are comparatively higher in case of Ammonium Sulphate and Urea and lower in case of Muriate of Potash.

(c) The prices of imported fertilisers are generally high because of the large element of ocean freight involved. Efforts are made to make the most economical purchases at competitive rates. The prices of fertilisers produced within the country are also high because of the high cost of imported machinery and sometimes of the process know-how. The Government do not propose to subsidise the prices.

(d) The National Development Council has laid down that inputs including fertilisers should not be subsidised. The Central Fertiliser Pool is run on 'no-profit' no-loss' basis. As a result of recent financial review of the Central Fertiliser Pool, price of imported Ammonium Sulphate was reduced by Rs. 10/- per M. T. and in respect of coloured or powdery imported Ammonium Sulphate by Rs. 100/- per M. T. in the last six months. The farmers are having satisfactory returns from the application of fertilisers, at present and the price support policy of Government adequately compensates the farmer on his investment.

Note : The prices of fertilisers in foreign countries are taken from the F.A.O. Production Year Book 1968. The information about present prices in these countries is not available.

(A) Prices include a subsidy at 53% in East Pakistan and 50% in West Pakistan.
 (B) Above 45% K20. The prices in India are ex-godown prices.
 (C) The prices in the U. K. taken into account are exclusive of subsidies. The subsidy per M.T. of plant nutrient for Ammonium Sulphate is Rs. 564.00 per tonne.

*40% N.

**60K₂O.

***Over 45% K₂O.

@Prices at nearest railway station.

& No subsidies.

विदेशी मछली को हिन्द महासागर से मछली पकड़ने से रोकना

4307. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या लाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मछुडे भारतीय समुद्र में मछली पकड़ते हैं और बड़ी मात्रा में भारतीय मछली ले जाते हैं; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस हानि को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

लाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) समस्त देश अपनी समुद्री सीमा के अन्तर्गत ही मछली पकड़ने के एकान्तिक अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हैं; समुद्री सीमा से आगे के क्षेत्र में अन्य राष्ट्र भी मछली पकड़ सकते हैं। अन्य राष्ट्रों के जहाज तथा भारत के जहाज इन सीमाओं से आगे मछली पकड़ने का कार्य करते हैं। फिर भी, भारत ने समुद्री सीमा की बाहु परिसीमा से 100 सनुदी मील तक इन संकेतों के अन्वायुच शोषण को रोकने के लिए संरक्षण क्षेत्र स्थापित करने के अधिकार की उद्देश्यव्यवस्था की है। भारतीय समुद्री सीमा के अन्तर्गत केवल भारतीय जहाजों को ही मछली पकड़ने को अनुमति दी जाती है। भारत की समुद्री सीमा के अन्तर्गत, जैसे कि अन्दमान और लक्षद्वीप के इदं गिर्द के समुद्र तंत्र, भारत के मत्स्य अधिकारों के उल्लंघन की कभी कभी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती रहती है, किन्तु ऐसी रिपोर्टें कभी कभार होती हैं।

(ल) समुद्री सीमा में अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए अन्दमान के बास पास समुद्र में कुछ गहर भी लगाई जाती है। 1967 में भारत के अधिक सागर की सीमा 6 मील से बढ़ाकर 12 मील कर दी गई थी। इसका एक उद्देश्य अतिरिक्त जल

क्षेत्र के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर एकमात्र स्वत्व अधिकार प्राप्त करना था। भारतीय समुद्र के संसाधनों का भारत के हितानुसार उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में सबसे प्रभावी कार्यवाही यह हो सकती है कि स्वयं भारत की गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की क्षमता में बढ़ि की जाये। हिन्द महासागर में मछली पकड़ने के क्षेत्र में दूरस्थ राष्ट्रों की अपेक्षा, भारत को प्राकृतिक संवर्तनात्मक और व्याधिक लाभ हैं। गहरे समुद्र में संसाधनों के सबैक्षण, गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की वन्दरगाहों के निर्माण और गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों के निर्माण का संगठन, भीन परियोजनाओं और कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था को तीव्रतर करते हुए, गहरे समुद्र में पछली पकड़ने के उद्योग की अवस्थापना की व्यवस्था द्वारा इस दिशा में पहले ही अनेक कदम उठा लिए जाएं हैं।

गेहूं बीज का आयात

4308. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या लाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत कृषि वर्ष में विदेशों से आयात किये गये गेहूं की कुल मात्रा में गेहूं का बीज कितना था;

(ल) चालू वर्ष में कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं बीज का आयात किया गया है; और

(ग) गेहूं बीज का आयात बन्द करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

लाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ल). पिछले कृषि

वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में गेहू के बीज का कोई
भी आयात नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना ।

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The acreage under sugar-cane cultivation during the last three years, year-wise is as follows :—

Supply of Deshi Wheat to Ration Shops in Delhi

4309. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

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

(a) whether Deshi wheat is available in the Rationing Shops of Delhi; and

(b) If not, the reasons thereof ?

Year	Area ('000 hectares)
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1967-68	2,046.5
1968-69	2,460.7
1969-70 (Second Estimate)	2,541.3

Development of Agriculture in Maharashtra

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fall in the Acreage of Sugarcane Cultivation

4310. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under sugar-cane cultivation is going down considerably during the last 3 years;

(a) If so, the reason thereof; and

(c) the acreage under sugar-cane cultivation during the last 3 years, year-wise ?

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

4311. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the Development of Agriculture out of the proposed total allocation made in the Fourth Plan for Maharashtra State;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any special scheme for the development of agriculture in Maharashtra State so that self-sufficiency may be achieved; 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) In the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74) published by the Planning Commission, the total allocation envisaged for the Fourth Plan of Maharashtra was Rs. 811.80 crores, out of which Rs. 288.28 crores were earmarked for programmes having bearing on agricultural production. The following table shows the

break-up of outlay envisaged for these programmes :

	Draft Fourth Plan Outlay (1969—74)	Japanese help in TV Expansion in India
	(Rs. Incrores)	
1. Agriculture Production	45.00	4312. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :
2. Minor Irrigation	65.00	(a) whether Japan has expressed their willingness to help India to expand the television net-work;
3. Soil Conservation	30.00	(b) if so, the details of terms;
4. Area Development	3.50	(c) whether Government are prepared to accept them; and
5. Warehousing and Marketing	0.85	(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?
6. CO-operation	12.00	THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not aware of any such offer.
7. Community Development (including Panchayats)	8.00	
8. Major Irrigation	123.93	
 Total	 288.28	

Since the overall size of Maharashtra's final Plan is larger than that envisaged in the Draft Plan, it is expected that the final Plan will have a larger financial allocation for agriculture and allied sectors. The exact Sector-wise allocation, however, is still to be finally decided upon.

(b) and (c). For securing a rapid increase in agricultural production, a new strategy of Agricultural Development has been adopted since 1966-67 in all the States, including Maharashtra. The main programmes are : cultivation of high yielding varieties of seeds of foodgrains multiple cropping, irrigation for intensive cultivation, soil conservation, organised provision of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmers' education and training and intensification of research. It is proposed to intensify the various programmes under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

4312. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has expressed their willingness to help India to expand the television net-work;

(b) if so, the details of terms;

(c) whether Government are prepared to accept them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not aware of any such offer.

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

Request for abolition of Compulsory Registration Charge on V.P.P. Packets Containing Books

4313. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Publishers and Book-sellers Associations have requested for the abolition of compulsory registration charge on V.P.P. packets containing books;

(b) whether his Ministry have examined this keeping in view the effect of this increase on the general public; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this matter ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The registration charge is for a special service rendered to ensure safety of transit and it will not be possible to fix differential rates for different classes of traffic.

The proposed revision is based on the recommendations of the P & T Tariff Enquiry Committee and is directly related to the actual cost of the service. The P & T Department is at present incurring a loss of about 79 paise on each VP packet containing books. The Book Packet services for Books is being subsidised even now to the extent of about Rs. 34 lakhs a year.

It is, therefore, not possible to consider the suggestion of the Federation.

Inadequate Coverage of the Proceedings of J & K State Assembly by A.I.R.

4314. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the criticism by M.L.As. of Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly of wrong and inadequate coverage of the proceedings by A.I.R., on the 5th March, 1970.

(b) If so, whether he has examined the complaint;

(c) his reaction in this matter; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid recurrence of this ?

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

(c) Coverage by AIR of events like Legislative Assembly meeting is always within the limits of available time and items are included in the broadcast on the basis of their news value.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के होटलों में हड़ताल

4315. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के प्रमुख होटलों के कर्मचारी गत 27 फरवरी से हड़ताल पर हैं;

(ल) यदि हो, तो इन कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डॉ संजीवनंद्या) : (क) और (ल). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नियुक्त वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कराने तथा अन्य कुछ मामले से सम्बन्धित अपनी मांगों को लेकर होटल कर्मचारियों ने 27 फरवरी, 1970 को एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी। उनकी मांगों की सूची संलग्न है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अम विभाग ने पक्षों में समझौता कराने के लिए समझौता कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। अशोक होटल के विषय में समझौता हो चुका है।

विवरण

मांगों की सूची

(1) वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की पूर्ण तथा क्रमिक क्रियान्वित वेतन बोर्ड के लाभ, ऐसी आहार प्रदान इकाइयों तक विस्तृत करना जिनमें अमिकों की संख्या 10 हो। वेतन बोर्ड के लाभों

का विस्तार ऐसे श्रमिकों तक करना जो आइसकीम कारखाने जैसे सम्बद्ध कार्यों में सलग्न हों।

(2) वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की पूर्ण और क्रमिक क्रियान्विति के बाद तथा पूर्ण और क्रमिक वेतन क्रमों के अमुसार 11-7-67 से वेतन बोर्ड सम्बन्धी बकाया राशि की अदायगी की जाय।

(3) कल्याण निधि का प्रबन्धकों द्वारा दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है और सेवा प्रभारों में से श्रमिकों को इस भाग से वंचित किया जा रहा है, इसलिए यह श्रमिकों में बराबर बाट दिया जाय।

(4) रेस्टोरेंटों और होटलों के सभी वर्गों के श्रमिकों को 11-7-1967 से खाद्य भत्ता दिया जाय।

(5) प्रबन्धक श्रमिकों को मददगार और सहायकों की पद सज्जा देकर उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं तथा उनसे कुशल काम लेकर उन्हें कम वेतन दे रहे हैं। इस प्रकार वेतन की जो हानि हुई है उसे पूर्ण किया जाय और शोषण का यह तरीका तुरन्त बन्द किया जाय।

(6) होटलों और रेस्टोरेंटों का वर्गीकरण जैसा कि वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों में निर्दिष्ट है, गलत है और इससे होटल तथा रेस्टोरेंट ऐसे छोटे वर्गों में रखे गए हैं जिनमें कि वे रखे नहीं जाने चाहिए। होटलों और रेस्टोरेंटों के वर्गों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाय और उन्हें यथोचित उच्चतर वर्गों में रखा जाय।

(7) बलबों, केन्टीनों, मैसों के श्रमिकों भी हर रूप में आहार प्रदान करने वाले श्रमिक हैं और वे भी वेतन बोर्ड के लाभों को पाने के अधिकारी हैं। इम लिए ऐसे श्रमिकों तक भी वेतन बोर्ड के लाभ विस्तृत किए जायें।

(8) श्रमिकों को आकस्मिक छुटियों के अतिरिक्त एक वर्ष में 15 दिन की सबेतन चिकित्सा छुटियां दी जायें और वे 60 दिन तक जमा रखी जायें।

(9) श्रमिकों को वर्ष में 30 अंजित छुटियां सबेतन दी जाएं और उन्हें 90 दिन तक जमा रखा जाय।

(10) रेस्टोरेंटों में सेवा प्रभार प्रतिशत का पुनरीक्षण किया जाये।

(11) श्रमिकों को रहने के मकान दिये जायें।

(12) श्रमिकों को प्रबन्धकों के सर्वे पर मुफ्त चिकित्सा सुविधायें और इलाज की सुविधायें दी जायें।

(13) श्रमिकों को पदोन्नति दी जाये और नई भर्ती छोटे स्तरों पर की जाय।

(14) वेतन बोर्डों के वेतन क्रमों को लागू करने में पुरावे कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त येतन बूढ़ियां दी जायें।

(15) महिला श्रमिकों को 3 महीने तक की सबतन प्रसूति शुद्धी दी जाये।

(16) प्रबन्धकों के खर्चे पर बत्तमान श्रमिकों को सामयिक व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण और नवीकरण प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें दी जायें।

(17) सभी आहार प्रदान प्रतिष्ठानों में घेच्यूटी योजना शुरू की जाये।

(18) श्रमिकों को प्रबन्ध में सन्मिलित करने की योजना को लागू किया जाय।

(19) अस्थाई प्रणाली बन्द की जाय और अस्थाई को स्थाई किया जाय।

मशीनों तथा हृषि-उपकरणों को खरीदने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश के लिए राशि का नियन्त्रण

4316. श्री मं. च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खाद्य वर्ष की वार्षिक योजना में मशीनें तथा हृषि उपकरण खरीदने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार संत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिल्दे): मध्य प्रदेश में 1969-70 के लिये हृषि उत्पादन योजनाओं के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा 2.6 करोड़ रुपये का परिमाण मंजूर किया गया है। मंजूर किये गये परिमाण में से हृषि उत्पादन की विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिये धन नियत करने का काम राज्य सरकारे स्वयं करती है। इस काम के लिये चालू वर्ष में राज्य सरकार ने 9.179 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की है।

Branch Post Offices in West Godavary District (Andhra Pradesh)

4317. SHRI D.B. RAJU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Branch Post Offices in West Godavary District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the average area in miles and the average population covered by each branch post office in the District; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to extend the postal facilities in the district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) 526.

(b) Area-21.22 Sq. miles. Population—3,144.

(c) A portion of Polavaram Taluk has been declared as "very backward" for the purpose of extension of postal facilities in consideration of the difficult terrain, sparse population, lack of literacy and poor economic conditions in the area. In this area post offices are opened in consultation with the Local Authorities irrespective of the condition of distance from the nearest post office and population, at an enhanced limit of loss up to Rs. 1,000/- per annum per post office as against Rs. 750/- or Rs. 500/- prescribed in other areas under the powers of the Postmaster General, Hyderabad and at a further enhanced limit of loss upto Rs. 2500/- in exceptional cases under the powers of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. Twenty two post offices have so far been opened in this area under the enhanced loss limit of Rs. 1000/- per annum. In the district as a whole, 20 post offices have been opened during the last 3 years.

Opening of a Branch Post Office at Chinnapuluru village of Bhimavaram Taluk West Godavary

4318. SHRI D. B. RAJU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation was made to open a branch post office at Chinapulleru village of Bhimavaram Taluk, West Godavary district; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. A representation for opening of a Post Office at Chinapulleru was received in Nov. '69 from the Sarpanch of Village Panchayat.

(b) It is reported that the nearest Post Office at Sesali is at a distance of less than one mile. A post office can therefore be opened at Chinapulleru if the anticipated loss in connection with the opening of the Post Office at Chinapulleru is made good by some interested party as a Non-returnable Contribution. This amount of Non-returnable Contribution for the first year has been assessed at Rs. 922.56P.

Representation from Khadi Commission Karmchari Union

4319. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Khadi Commission Karmchari Union, Bombay regarding the outstanding disputes between the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the employees ;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation ;

(c) what steps Government have taken to settle those demands ; and

(d) when a settlement is likely to be arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). The Khadi Commission Karm-

chari Union, Bombay in their letter dated 23rd February, 1970 have forwarded a copy of a Resolution passed by the Union on 19.2.70 demanding fulfilment of their demands and threatening direct action in default.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

Sino-Russian Broadcasts Beamed to India

4320. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government have information of the number of languages and the frequency in which China and Russia beam their broadcasts to India ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) According to Information available, Radio Peking broadcasts 13 transmissins daily in English, 3 in Hindi and 2 in Urdu beamed to India, while Radio Moscow has one transmission each in English and Bengali. Radio Peace and Progress also has one transmission in English every day.

Membership of Pahari Dhiraj Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

4321. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KAGWAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of members of Pahari Dhiraj Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi owning land/house in Delhi in their names or in the name of any of their family members including dependent parents with details ;

(b) the number of members of Society related to property dealers in any way, directly or indirectly or indirectly with details ;

(c) the names, addresses and profession of members resigned/transferred shares

since Society's Inception with reasons and the names of those who rejoined, along with justification;

(d) the number and percentage of Jains and their relatives among members and office bearers since inception as also before June, 1966 showing relationships of each; and

(e) the reasons for non-inclusion negligible representation of others among member and office bearers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) According to information furnished by the Registrar Cooperative Societies, no one owing land or house in Delhi either in his name or in that of any of his dependent family members is a member of this Society. No such information is available about the independent members of the family of a member of the society.

(b) No such information is available in the records of the society.

(c) The information will be laid on the Table of the House after obtaining it from the Register of Cooperative Societies Delhi.

(d) Information regarding relationships between members is not available in the records of the society. The number and percentage of Jains in the society and the Managing Committee, as given by the Delhi Administration is indicated below:

Year	Membership of Jains in the society (number)	Percentage
1948 to 1966	All the members were Jains	100%
1966 to 1967	18	33%
1967 to 1968	18	33%
1968 to 1969	17	33%
1969 to 1970	13	26%

Year Membership of Jains in the Managing Committee

1948 to 1066	All members of the Managing Committee were Jains	100%
1966 to 1967	6	86%
1967 to 1968	7	100%
1968 to 1969	4	57%
1969 to 1970	4	57%

(e) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (d) which shows an increasing number of non-Jains in membership and on the Committee of Management.

राजस्थान में अध्रक लान मजदूरों को बेतन का समय पर भुगतान

4322. श्री रमेश चाहा व्यापार : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अध्रक लानों के मजदूरों को बेतन समय पर नहीं मिलता है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो उनको इसका समय पर भुगतान कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और दोषी लान मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-वंया) : (क) और (ल) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध तत्त्व के अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए सामाजिक निरीक्षण के समय राजस्थान के भीलबाड़ा जिले की कुछ अध्रक लानों में गैर-अदायगी। देरी से अदायगी के मामले सामने आए हैं। ऐसे मामलों में, भंजरी भुगतान अधिनियम के अन्त-

गंत प्राधिकारियों के पास दावे दायर किए जाते हैं और समुचित मामलों में अभियोजन चलाए जाते हैं।

राजस्थान में अधक खानों के मजदूरों के लिए आवास बस्ती बनाना

4323. श्री रमेश चंद्र व्यास : क्या अमर तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में अधक खानों के मजदूरों के लिए एक आवास बस्ती बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बस्ती का निर्माण कार्य अब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अमर तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डॉ संजीव वेद्य) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) निर्माण के प्रोबलमों और विस्तृत व्यौदा पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और यदि योजना मंजूर हो गई तो आशा है कि कार्य 1970-71 के दौरान प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ;

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Extra-Department Agents and Examination for Promotion to Postmen in Palghat (Kerala)

4324. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of Extra Departmental agents were not permitted to sit for a departmental test for promotion to the postmen's cadre conducted in Palghat Division (Kerala) on the 28th December, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the agents were not permitted to sit for the

test on the plea that they have suffered-break in their service due to their participation in the September 19, 1968 strike ;

(c) if so, whether their part in the strike had been proved neither in a court of law nor in a departmental enquiry ; and

(d) whether Government have taken this procedure against the agents who participated in the 1968 strike as overall India policy, if not, whether Government will take suitable steps to cancel the action of S.S.P. Palghat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes ; 108 candidates were not permitted to sit for the examination by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Palghat Division.

(b) Yes. Out of the 108 candidates not permitted, 70 were rejected because they did not satisfy the three years' continuous service limit due to unauthorised absence from duty on 19.9.1968.

(c) No ; but under normal rules, unauthorised absence from duty constitutes break in service.

(d) Instructions already exist that only authorised leave upto two months can be counted for purposes of reckoning the three years' continuous service limit. Absence on the day of the strike in an unauthorised fashion constituted a break in service and those who absented unauthorisedly did not satisfy the condition of three years continuous service limit and therefore were not eligible to take the examination in accordance with the general orders having all India applicability. However, the condonation of their break caused by the strike on the lines of the relaxation extended to the regular staff is under examination.

Subscribers' Trunk Dialling System between Gandhinagar and other Cities

4325. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital of Gujarat State with the population of nearly 1,50,000 persons, is in advance stage of construction and Government's offices and Sachivalaya are to be shifted in June 1970, and the new capital is required to be included in Ahmedabad local area for the purpose of calls between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad so as to void trunk dialling between them ;

(b) whether Government are thinking to link Gandhinagar with New Delhi, Bombay, Baroda and other important cities in the country on the S.T.D. system to which Ahmedabad is now linked ; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The State Government had intimated that the State Government Offices and Sachivalaya are proposed to be shifted to Gandhinagar progressively during 1970. They had also suggested that Gandhinagar be included in the local area of the Ahmedabad Telephone System for purposes of calls between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad.

It has, however, not been possible to accept this suggestion of the economics of providing the telephone services between exchanges suited for apart and our experience in the working of similar cases in the past. However, adequate local and trunk telecommunication facilities are being provided at Gandhi Nagar. It is also proposed to link Gandhi Nagar and Ahmedabad on Subscriber Trunk Dialling basis, with metering every 36 seconds during the day and 72 seconds during the night.

(b) Yes, Sir. Plans are being drawn up as in case of all other State capitals.

(c) Does not arise.

Re : POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PUNJAB

बी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप कम्बोडिया के बारे में कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस ले रहे हैं। क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि हम कम्बोडिया के बाजपे पंजाब की चर्चा करें? कम्बोडिया तो बहुत दूर है। पंजाब हमारे देश में ही है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : The Punjab matter is very important. Under inspiration from here Shri Gurnam Singh has been asked to from the Government despite the fact that his motion was rejected on the floor of the House.... (*Interruption*)

भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अभी आप के सचिवालय ने हमें यह सूचना दी है कि पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में हमने जो व्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्तव का नोटिस दिया था, उसको आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया है। आप यह मानेंगे कि पंजाब में एक गम्भीर सांविधानिक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। सुख्य मंत्री ने विधान सभा का विश्वास लो दिया। लेकिन राज्यपाल ने उनसे त्यागपत्र नहीं मांगा। (व्यबधान) पहले नहीं मांगा। रात भर ... (व्यबधान)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : He has resigned already.

बी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : दूसरा सबाल यह है कि पंजाब में बहुमत किस का है और किसे सरकार बनाने के लिए बुलाया जाये, आखिर राज्यपाल किस कस्ती पर यह निर्णय करेंगे। मुझे लक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब के मामले में ऐसा हस्तक्षेप करेगी, जिस से संविधान की अवहेलना होगी। आप यह मंत्री को कहिये कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में सदन को विश्वास में ले और पंजाब की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें और हमें उस पर चर्चा कराने का अवक्षर दिया जाये। (व्यबधान)

ਅੰ ਸ਼ੋ ਮੋਹ ਬਨਯੋ (ਕਾਨਪੁਰ) : ਪ੍ਰਾਤ
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਏਸੈਂਬਲੀ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਰ-ਪੀਟ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। (ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਨ)

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, I am glad that you allowed Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to speak. Kindly extend the same facility to others. You have, of course, been pleased to disallow the calling-attention. I do not challenge your ruling. Nonetheless, we wrote to you to allow us to speak briefly about this.

Sir, we do not take any pleasure in trying to raise these issues but we do not create these issues. Shri Gurnam Singh does not sit here; he sits there. What has happened in that House becomes a concern for this House. The issue is very simple. The Chief Minister was defeated on the floor of the House. There is a constitutional propriety which calls for the attention of this House and we cannot ignore our duty. We find that here is a man who has been defeated on the floor of the House, has been disowned by his party and has been asked by the Governor to resign. We now find that the same man continued since yesterday till this morning. Yesterday, he suggested that the Assembly should be dissolved. Later on, he said, he can form a Ministry.

I want to raise a point of constitutional propriety. Under article 164(2), the duty is very clear. It says :

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State."

The moment that confidence of the Assembly is lost, the first thing that any Chief Minister has to do is to tender his resignation. That is incumbent on him. Mr. Gurnam Singh ought to have resigned yesterday even before waiting for dismissal by his own party. Sir, the other day, you were good enough to tell us that during the 3 hours' debate on Haryana you learnt what you did not learn in 10 years. I do not want to take it literally. That showed your generosity. You emphasised the vital issues involved.

These are the vital issues. The Parliament is the only forum where we can ensure

that constitutional safeguard and propriety are upheld. We do not want to arrogate to ourselves the right of the State Assembly. But the Parliament has the duty and that duty is to ensure that the sanctity of the Constitution is upheld in every State. Yesterday, that sanctity was in danger. If we do not do our duty here, in this House, I do not know what will be happening in Punjab.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Are we to disturb the rules, the procedure, of the House like this?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already disallowed it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldal) : This morning, I gave a Call Attention notice about the pro-Mao red flag on the Tczpur court building. You have disallowed it.

ਅੰ ਮਥੁ ਸਿਮਧੇ (ਮੁਹੱਗੇਰ) : ਆਪ ਹਮਾਰੀ ਬਾਤ ਭੀ ਸੁਣ ਲੀਜਿਏ। ਜਦ ਦੋ ਸਦਸਥਾਂ ਕੋ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਸੁਨਾ ਹੈ ਹਮ ਲੋਗਾਂ ਕੀ ਭੀ ਸੁਨ ਲੀਜਿਏ। ਮੈਂ ਯਾਦਾ ਸਮਝ ਆਪ ਕਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੇਨਾ ਚਾਹਤਾ।... (ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਨ) ਯਾ ਤੋ ਇਸ ਪਰ ਬਹਸ ਹੋਨੇ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਣੀ ਚਾਹਿਏ ਥੀ, ਲੇਕਿਨ ਜਦ ਆਪ ਨੇ ਆਰੋਂ ਕਾ ਹੈ ਤੋ ਹਮਾਰੀ ਬਾਤ ਭੀ ਸੁਨ ਲੀਜਿਏ।

ਅਧਿਕ ਮਹੌਦਿਧ : ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ 'ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਬਾਤ ਯਹ ਬਣੀ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਬਾਤ ਆਪ ਸੁਣ ਸੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਚੰਡਰ ਮੌਕੇ 'ਤੇ ਕਰ ਸਕਤੇ ਹੋ ਵਹ ਵਹੀ ਤੋ ਕਰਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈਂ ਔਰ ਯਹੀ ਆਕਰ ਸੁਝ ਕੋ ਫੋਂਸ਼ ਕਰਤੇ ਹੈਂ ਔਰ ਕਹਿਣੇ ਸੁਨਾ ਹੈਂ ਕਿ ਯਹ ਕਾਂਸਟੀਟ੍ਯੂਨੀਵਨ ਪਾਇੰਟ ਹੈ...

ਅੰ ਮਥੁ ਸਿਮਧੇ : ਯਹ ਚੰਡਰ ਕੀ ਬਾਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਯਹੀਂ ਇਸੀ ਜਗਹ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਕੇ ਊਪਰ ਲਿਣ੍ਹਿਏ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਹਮਾਰੀ ਬਾਤ ਸੁਣ ਲੀਜਿਏ। **ਅਧਿਕ ਮਹੌਦਿਧ :** ਆਪ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਬਾਤ ਸੁਣ ਲੀਜਿਏ। ਦੇਖਿਏ, ਹਮਨੇ ਜੋ ਅਮੀਂ ਥੋੜੇ ਅਰਦੇ ਸੇ ਯਹ ਰੋਲ ਅਵਸਥਾਰ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਮੈਂ ਜੋ ਬਾਤ ਆਏ ਤਥਕ ਊਪਰ ਹਮੈਂ ਯਹਾਂ ਬਹਸ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ ਔਰ ਪਾਲਿਆਸੈਂਟ ਕੋ ਇਹਨੇ ਅਵਸਥਾਰ ਦੇਣੇ ਲਈ

कर दिये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है अगर कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल क्राइसेस है, कोई आदमी चल रहा है, उस का रेकिट-फिकेशन नहीं हुआ है तो ठीक है, लेकिन आज सुबह चीफ विविस्टर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया और विधान सभा स्थगित हो गई ।...

श्री मधु लिम्बे : कल क्यों नहीं देवा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज विधान सभा को करनी है वह हमीं करना शुरू कर दें तो कहाँ इस का अंजाम होगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यहाँ से कहा गया था उनको कि आप मत रिजाइन कीजिए और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने वहाँ उन को रिपोर्ट किया, तो यह गलत काम इन्होंने किया जिस की बिना पर उन्होंने भी गलत काम वहाँ किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, फैक्ट्स में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है । कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्लाइंट है तो आप कह सकते हैं । क्या कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्लाइंट है ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान की धारा 164 में दो बातें बिलकुल साफ हैं कि सरकार का उत्तराधिकार विधान सभा के प्रति है और मुख्य मंत्री अगर विधान सभा का विश्वास खो देता है तो उस को एक सेकेंड भी मुख्य मंत्री पद पर रहने का अधिकार नहीं है । इस के बारे में जो परियाटी है और संविधान के नियम हैं उसके ऊपर मैं कुछ बातें पेश करना चाहता हूँ । इन दिनों में यह बहुमत वाली सरकारें कम रह गई हैं यानी एक दल का बहुमत जहाँ हो ऐसी बहुत कम जगहें हैं, तो इसलिए इन परियाटियों पर अमल करना बहुत जरूरी है । मैं आप के सामने इंग्लैंड को दो मिसालें रखना चाहता हूँ । लार्ड साल्सबरी ने पिछली शताब्दी में रैडल क्विंट को जो कहा था वह मैं रख रहा हूँ... (अध्यक्षान)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : As per order paper, the Calling Attention motion has to be taken up. Why are you allowing discussion on this (Interruption)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : You are prepared to listen to constitutional points but you are not allowing a call attention motion. You try to understand us, Sir.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने फरमाया कि संवैधानिक बातें आप कर सकते हैं तो मैं संविधान की ही बातें रखना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्लाइंट बताइए, लम्बे चौड़े भाषण में मत जाइए ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो फिर यह हस्ता क्यों मचाते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

मैं यह अब करना चाहता था कि इंग्लैंड में यह परिपाटी बनी है कि किन सवालों को ले कर मंत्रिमंडल को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए और किन सवालों पर हारने के बाद इस्तीफे की जरूरत नहीं है । इस के बारे में मैं अब जरूर कर रहा था । अगर साल्सबरी की बात को छोड़ देना चाहते हैं तो छोड़ दीजिए । रैमजे मैकडोनल्ड ने जब बहा० 1924 में अल्पमत की सरकार बनाई तो उस समय घोषणा की थी कि :

“The Labour Government will go out if it is defeated upon substantial issues, issues of principles and issues which really matter.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बाद... (अध्यक्षान) ... यह बीच में क्यों टौक रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : We must follow a certain procedure. Before calling attention matter is taken up, you allow constitutional matters. This 'punditry' should stop.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरे लिये ही क्यों यह प्रतिबन्ध है? अब तक दो सदस्य बोल चुके हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : दो बोले वह भी गलत बोले और यह भी गलत बोल रहे हैं। एक गलत बात हो गई तो उसको अपनी गलती से यह ठीक कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब सवाल यह है कि जिस बात को लेकर मंत्रिमंडल की बहां पराजय हुई और वह बुनियादी बात है या नहीं? अगर मामूली बात कोई होती और उसके ऊपर पराजय होती... (व्यवधान) एस. एस. पी. का इस में सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि यह मामला मामूली नहीं था। इस के बारे में आइवर जैनिस ने कहा है, वह मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ:

"The House whose opinion was rejected has always the ultimate remedy of the refusal of supply."

अब अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर जब वह पराजित हो जाते हैं तो एक सेकेंड भी उनको नहीं रहना चाहिए था और गवर्नर को चाहिए था कि जब इस्तीफा देने के लिए कल तैयार नहीं थे तो उन को वह हटा देते। अगर इस तरह मनमानी चलेगी तो देश में संसदीय प्रणाली चल नहीं सकती है, लोकतंत्र खल्तम हो जायगा। इस बात को हम सदन के सामने रखना चाहते हैं। तो उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया है, इस का कोई मतलब नहीं है। कल से आज सबेरे तरु उन्होंने अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर हारने के बाब भी क्यों इस्तीफा नहीं दिया, इसका संतोषजनक उत्तर हमें मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DIWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : As mentioned by Mr.

Mukerjee, when you have allowed a discussion, when you have allowed constitutional points being raised, we would like to know from you after hearing the constitutional points as to what is your decision. Are you allowing the call attention notice or are you allowing a discussion?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आप सुनें तो मेरा निवेदन एक यह है कि हमारी बड़ी दिक्षित यह है कि हम आप से अनुमति लिए बिना बोलना प्रारंभ नहीं करते हैं। अब इस प्रकार की इजाजत अगर दें आप कि आप इजाजत दें या न दें जो चाहे बोलने लगे तो हम भी उसको अपना लें।

मुझे एक बात जो कहनी थी वह यह कि आप की ही गही पर बैठे हुए जो आपसे पुराने अध्यक्ष थे उनके नेतृत्व में सभी राज्यों के विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्ष पीछे एकत्रित हुए थे उन्होंने मिल कर यह निर्णय किया था कि राज्य में किसी पार्टी का बहुमत है या नहीं, विधान सभा के अन्दर इस की परीक्षा की जाएगी। विधान सभा के अन्दर कोई सत्तारूप पार्टी अगर अपना बहुमत खो बैठती है तो स्वाभाविक है कि उस को त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए। लेकिन पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने वही त्यागपत्र नहीं दिया। आज प्रातःकाल उनका त्यागपत्र आया। गृह मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं, इस बारे में जो तरह-तरह की शंकाएं बढ़ रही हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी उन के पास है उसके ऊपर एक वक्तव्य वह सदन में दें। वह जानकारी वह सदन को भी दें और देश को भी दें। क्योंकि यह जो राजनीतिक परिवर्तन देश में हो रहे हैं इन परिवर्तनों में कहीं हम ऐसी गलत परम्पराओं को प्रारम्भ न कर दें कि बाद में जाकर उन्हें संभालना कठिन हो जाय। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जो इस के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य सदन में दें ताकि सदन को और देश को भी सही जानकारी हो सके।

SHRI S KUNDU : When I gave the call attention notice, I had only one thing in my mind. I just wanted to know whether Mr. Gurnam Singh has resigned and whether he advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. The point arises whether a defeated Chief Minister can advise that thing. The Governor telephoned here and the Home Minister advised him 'You cannot accept the advice'. This is a very important thing. The Chief Minister said : 'I have been defeated so that you should dissolve the assembly' and then he says this that this is not actually a defeat now and all that. This is an important constitutional matter. The country is very much concerned with it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : You have called me. For the last one month I have been inviting your attention. Today I will not yield for anyone except you, Sir. For one month I have been waiting.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Government should make a statement.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : You don't allow us, Sir. Why this discrimination?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You may kindly allow her Sir.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: I have a point of order. You have called me, and Sir, am I supposed to have super-human patience?

MR. SPEAKER : I have just accepted the request from your leader. I am not super-human.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : You are super-human.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just accepted a very kindly word from your leader.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : May I ask this from the Government through you, Sir ? After the defeat on the floor of the House Mr. Gurnam Singh is supposed to have said that he is still enjoying the majority and he is trying to form Government with the collaboration of other parties. How can he say that ? Is that consistent with the

Constitution ? We would like to know that from you. We would like to have your opinion on this matter. How can he say he has got majority and how can the Governor give him another chance without giving a chance to Mr. Bidai ? We would like to know your opinion about this constitutional procedure.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Ask the Home Minister to make a statement. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Home Minister should make a statement. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday this news came that he was defeated. Then I had another news that he was advising.... (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : We want your ruling. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You want my ruling, abruptly, like this ? I just want to tell you, he issued another statement that he was advising the Governor for dissolution, etc. And after this when the Assembly was adjourned he said, he will continue as Chief Minister and then and then मेरा माया ठनका, आप लोग पहले ही बहुत मेरेहरान हैं, मेरे लिये तो और मस्किल हो जायगी Then situation changed from one position to the other and the same thing has happened. The whole thing is out of joint; and I don't know what is going on. So much abnormality,—everything is so abnormal these days,—and now the only position is this. Now, when he has resigned, the only task that you want to perform is to have an academic discussion. (Interruption) If he had not resigned...

धी कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आगे को बुलाया जायेगा यह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। गवर्नर ने कहा है कि वह वाच कर रहे हैं। क्या गुरुराल साहब की बजह से उम्होंने ऐसा कहा है, हमें सही बात मालूम होनी चाहिये। यह गवर्नर की मिसचिक है।

MR. SPEAKER : If he had not resigned, it would have been a different matter, and a constitutional issue would have arisen but he resigned within 24 hours. If hon. Members want to have an academic discussion, that is a different matter...

श्री मधु लिम्बे : इस तरह की बात न हो, इस लिए यह जरूरी है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप किसी भी फौर्म में रखिये लेकिन यहाँ डिस्केशन होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am considering it, and I shall be asking the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Shri I. K. Gujaral was responsible for the fall of the Punjab Government. As soon as he got elected, he stopped the Government there.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall be asking the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : When will he be making the statement?

MR. SPEAKER : As soon as possible.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He may make it in the course of the day.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The Home Minister is ready to make the statement just now. Let him make it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the next item be over. Then, I shall see to it. Why should hon. Members not allow the business to go on item-wise?

12.47 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

DEVELOPMENTS IN CAMBODIA

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of

urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported recent developments in Cambodia and the role of India as Chairman of International Control Commission."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The Government of India have been watching with great concern the recent developments in Cambodia. The House will recall the press reports indicating that demonstrations took place in Phnompenh on 11th March, 1970 directed mainly against the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The demonstrators objected to the presence in the Cambodian territory of forces of DREN and PRG. This was followed by a resolution adopted unanimously at the joint session of the National Assembly and the Council of Kingdom of Cambodia expressing support for the demands of the demonstrators that Government take urgent and timely measures to defend the territorial integrity of the country.

It has been further reported that on 18th March the Cambodian Parliament adopted a motion deposing Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the Head of the State of Cambodia and electing Mr. Cheng Heng, Speaker of the National Assembly, as the Acting Chief of State till the election of a new Head of State is held. It has also been announced that Cambodia will continue to pursue a policy of independence, sovereignty, peace, strict neutrality and territorial integrity and that there has been no change in the Constitution of the Kingdom. It has also been reaffirmed that Cambodia will continue to respect all previous commitments, treaties and conventions signed between Cambodia and all friendly countries as well as all international agencies.

From the reports we learn further that Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is now in Peking has declared that the action of the Cambodian Parliament to depose him is unconstitutional and that he can be deposed only by a national referendum. There are

also reports of the Prince proposing to form a Government in exile.

We are continuing to watch the situation.

As Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia constituted under the Geneva Agreements of 1954 India, together with Canada and Poland, has consistently sought to ensure that the objectives of the Agreements namely the neutrality, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Cambodia are safeguarded. The Commission had journeyed *sine die* with effect from 31st December, 1969. India, as Chairman of the Commission, is in close consultation with the concerned parties including the Co-Chairman and other supervisory powers.

India and Cambodia have always had close and cordial relations from ancient time and it is our wish to see Cambodia prosper in freedom. It is also our earnest hope that these events will not bring about a further deterioration in the situation in South East Asia and become a cause for the widening of the area of strife and conflict.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What is the report that we have received from our Ambassador there ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I hope you will bear with me for a minute. The hon. Minister has told us in paragraph 4 of his statement that we are continuing to watch the situation. Shri Y. B. Chavan the other day reminded us of poetry, and I am sure Wordsworth would have supplied the words when he said in the *Daffodils* :

"When I am couched, I look in
vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon the inner eye a
bliss of solitude."

Is India going to remain a passive spectator of what is going on ? I crave your indulgence for a while, because I have been reminding you about this issue of Cambodia for the last one month.

Today, the call is for action, for some prescriptology on the part of the hon. Minister; I would like to know whether India will do its level best to revive the ICC and to provide the ICC with full amenities and agencies to execute its decisions. The ICC was withdrawn, and it was not permitted to act on its own initiative. It was not supplied with observation teams. Today, our diplomacy should encourage Poland and Canada to come together with us on peace-making enterprises in Cambodia, and we should secure the good-will of the Soviet Union, the USA, Britain and France, so that firstly, we revive the ICC, and secondly, we provide it with the necessary equipment and facilities to function effectively.

Prince Sihanouk is well known to our countrymen both as a statesman and as a versatile man of letters. I recall the words he conveyed to the Indian people very recently at the time of the International Films Festival in Mavalankar Hall here. I quote the message which he had conveyed :

"My Indian audience can be assured of the sincerity of my feelings towards their great country, whose civilisation and belief have so strongly inspired those of Cambodia. May the friendship and brotherhood of our two countries endure for ever !".

Two years ago, I visited Cambodia myself and acquainted myself at first hand with the views of the Cambodian Government and also observed the work of the ICC. I had occasion to remind the Government and the hon. Minister and also the hon. Prime Minister after coming back that we were not discharging our responsibilities to the Cambodian people and their Government. The salient issue at that time was that on Cambodian territory, Maoist elements were trying to organise disorder. China was exercising pressure. Against that, there was also the spill-over of the Viet Nam war because of the particular geography of the area. And the Cambodians wanted an answer. Prince Sihanouk was trying to find an answer in diplomatic terms by asking for the recognition of his frontiers. But events moved, and he could not really produce results. What happened at that

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

time? (Interruptions) My hon. friend Shri Shiva Chandra Jha should bear with me. I would like to tell him that he is a physician who should heal himself. Otherwise, I shall interrupt him on future occasions... (Interruptions) I protest against these interruptions by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha in what is going on in this House. I protest against this. I am going to have my say now. I am appealing to the intelligence of Members not to just get worked up in the style in which my hon. friend works himself up. (Interruptions) I accuse him of hobnobbing with the other side. He has no right to behave like this. (Interruptions) He has been trying to undermine the unity of this House. I accuse him of that. We should present a spectacle that we are united in our thinking about Cambodia. Why does the hon. Member interrupt like this on this occasion?

A very marked shift in the political background of Cambodia took place at the time of the 27th National Conference there last year during July, because national security became a problem and Prince Sihanouk wanted to do something and on other the side also, they wanted to do something, but they could not arrive at an agreed solution, and a government of national emergency was proclaimed. But Gen. No. who came into power came in with 72 votes out of 75. As such, he has to be compared of somebody like Gen. Ne Win in Burm, and we should not seek comparison somewhere else and give free reins to our imagination.

I may also remind the House that in 1964, Gen. Nol had visited the Soviet Union and China on a military mission. What I am trying to suggest is that in watching the Cambodian situation today, which the hon. Minister claims to do, these internal balances of Cambodian politics must be taken into account. The threat to Mr. Sihanouk's leadership has not come from Mr. Syrik or some such person who was a stooge of vested interests. This is an internal problem of Cambodia. What is required is third party mediation by ICC and Indian to restore the dialogue between Prince Sihanouk and the leader in Phnom Penh in order to find a workable solution to the political crisis. India should help in the process

of reconciliation there. India's voice should be heard so that the Vietnam war does not not spillover to Cambodia.

Way I know whether Government will agree that it is India's role as Chairman of the ICC to communicate to the *Cambodian people*—I underline the words 'Cambodian people'—her willingness to provide help for a dialogue between the regime in Phnom Penh and Prince Sihanouk? Also will Government take immediate steps to reactivate the ICC taking into account the wishes of the Government of Cambodia and reconciling them with those prince Sihanouk? Finally, will India take the initiative to call a conference of South East Asian countries to promote steps to achieve a standstill on violence and peace-keeping in Cambodia?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): A very nice suggestion has been made.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have listened to the various suggestions made by the hon. member and the ideas given by him. In the expression of his sentiments, we could not have much difference because he is advocating closer relations between Cambodia and India, India using its position to see that there is peace and goodwill between the two countries. But I am afraid the practical measures he has suggested do not conform to what he himself has suggested. He said that we should ask the Commission to execute its own decision. I am not aware what decision the commission has taken which it has to execute. As the House is aware, the commission was established to supervise the Geneva agreements and on the matters brought before it, the Commission gave its views. I cannot think of any decision that the Commission has taken which it has to execute.

Similarly the hon. member said that this is an internal affair of Cambodia. I agree it is. Then we are not called upon to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

Then he suggested that there should be third party mediation—in the internal affairs of a country for which we are not being asked.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Mediation. You are chairman of the ICC. You have a particular character. Don't lose all your character.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. member during his statement referred to another hon. member and said that he should be heard in silence. I hope he will accord the same consideration for other members. If he wants to be heard in silence.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : But not for Ministers.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : For Ministers there is a different norm !

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Ministers are a different breed of people.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : On the role of the ICC, he said that we should reactivate it. He knows very well that there is a procedure for that, which we have got to carry out with the two other supervisory powers. Reactivation does not mean that we arrive there suddenly and the Commission is reactivated. We have to talk with the other two supervisory powers ; we have got to consult with the co-chairmen. We have to provide finances for the Commission in consultation with the other powers on whom this responsibility has devolved. As I said in the body of my statement, we are already in touch with these countries.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is his stock answer for the last one year. Why can he not take it to a summit level and take action ? Here is a country with which we have got close ties. Otherwise, of what value will his words and assurances be ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There is a difference between functioning with authority and with the responsibility of authority and suggestions being thrown about. It is not that we are the masters or the world we must decide we shall do this and we do it tomorrow and everybody else bows down in humble reverence. We have got to carry sovereign nations with us by persuasion, by discussion. This is the process we are engaged in. There is no point in making a bold statement here that we shall do that and this ;

it will have the exactly opposite effect. Sovereign nations are not going to be cowed down by the statement which the hon. Member may choose to make in this House. It is a matter in which we have to exercise the utmost caution to ensure that there is no feeling of unjustified interference from India or other countries in what is happening in Cambodia. There is no procrastination on our part as the hon. Member says. On the other hand, the Member is allowing himself to run away with his thoughts which can be a great danger in a situation like this therefore. I would beg of the House to consider the serlouness of the situation that has developed in Cambodia. There is no point in making bold statements here. If we are going to be effective we must be able to carry the countries with us. All that cannot be done if we take a particular position in this House. Therefore, we have not taken any position. I have said with a measure of responsibility that we are studying the situation. That does not mean that we are not acting. That statement implies that we are taking interest and we are active.

13 hrs.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : What contribution are you going to make to the ICC ? Are you going to announce anything about a military observation team, aircraft, any personal ? What is your policy ? . (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : You are being asked these questions, Sir,

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : What is the purpose ? Mr. Speaker, you say that we must elicit information. He excuses himself that you are involved. What will he do as a Minister ? Let him remember that he is occupying the office which was held by Mr. Nehru and Shastri. If you think that it does not suit you, you resign; otherwise announce something right now. Our voice must be heard on this matter. The independence, integrity and national unity of a certain country is at stake. We must act. If tomorrow other big powers intervene...

अध्यक्ष बहोदय : आप बैठिये । पता नहीं क्या हो रहा है ।

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Why don't you pull him up ? There is no age difference between us; we are both of the same age. So, you must use the same standard and pull him up sometimes; it will be good for him.

SHRI DINESH SINOH : It am glad that the hon. Member admits that your pulling him up is good for him.

I regret it is not possible for me to divulge what action we are taking. I would ask the hon. Member to consider seriously whether he feels with any sense of responsibility as a Member of this House that we must announce immediately what we are doing and what we should do in this matter.

The suggestion for a conference of Southeast Asian countries has been made by the hon. Member; he has been making that suggestion for quite some time. Our contacts in the Southeast Asian countries are considerable and we are in touch with these Governments. If at any particular time we notice that holding such a conference would be welcomed by other countries and would serve a useful purpose in this area, we shall consider this. But we do not think the time has come now when we should call a conference of those countries. I am not ruling out the suggestion that the hon. Member has made.

श्री बलराज भघोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्व इस के कि मैं अपना प्रश्न पूछूँ, एक बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि यह कार्लिंग अटेंशन है, इस का स्टेटमेंट अबल तो दिया नहीं जाता, और अगर दिया भी जाता है तो एक कांपी दी जाती है, उस का हिन्दी अनुवाद दिया नहीं जाता। अब एक स्टेटमेंट मैं ने माननीय सोंधी से मांगा उस को मैं पढ़ने पढ़ूँ और तब कोई सवाल पूछूँ। तो कम से कम इतना तो हमारा संकेटेरियट कर सकता है कि स्टेटमेंट की पांच कावियाँ नहीं निकाल सकता तो जो स्टेटमेंट तंयार हो वह साइक्लोस्टाइल कर दिया जाय और वह मेम्बरों

को दे दिया जाय, और जिन के नाम हैं उन को तो कम से कम एक एक कांपी मिल सके।

अभी माननीय मंत्री ने तो आते कही हैं, एक शब्द में यदि कहा जाय तो "बीटिंग अबाउट बी बुश है।" उन की कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं, परन्तु जब इस हाउस के अन्दर कोई बात उठायी जाती है तो वह कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए उठायी जाती है। कम्बोडिया का प्रश्न नया नहीं है। जो पुराना वियतनाम है उस के दो भागों में वियतनाम और लाओस मैं गृह युद्ध चल रहा है। कम्युनिस्ट उस पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कम्बोडिया अभी तक न्यूट्रल या परन्तु जो घटनाचक्र हुआ उस की पृष्ठभूमि यह है कि कम्बोडिया को भी कम्युनिस्ट अपने चक्रकर में लाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे। वहाँ से उन को पैसेज मिला हुआ था, नाथ वियतनाम से वियटकांग लोग साउथ वियतनाम में जाते थे। और वहाँ पर इन सारे देशों के अन्दर, जो चीन के साथ लगते हैं, काफी मात्रा में चीनियों की संख्या है इस कारण चीनियों के लिए इनफिलट्रेट करना बड़ा आसान है। इस कारण वहाँ की जनता, मैं भी कम्बोडिया गया हूँ मुझे वहाँ की काफी जानकारी है, जो कि काफी देश भक्त हैं, अपनी स्वतन्त्रता को काफी प्यार करती है।

प्रिन्स नोरोत्तम काफी लोक प्रिय हैं, परन्तु लोगों को प्रिन्स नोरोत्तम से अपनी स्वतन्त्रता अधिक प्रिय है इसलिये प्रिन्स नोरोत्तम की जो नीतियाँ थीं उनके कारण वहाँ यह सम्भावनायें पैदा हुई कि कम्बोडिया चीनियों के या कम्युनिस्टों के हाथों में डाल दिया जायेगा। यह भी फैसल है और रेकार्ड है कि प्रिन्स नोरोत्तम वियतनाम के कम्युनिस्टों के पक्ष में थे, लाओस कम्युनिस्टों को चला जाय, इस के पक्ष में थे। अपने देश के बारे में वह न्यूट्रल है परन्तु उनकी न्यूट्रलिटी ऐसी थी जैसे हमारी सरकार की है। कहते तो हैं कि हम नान-एलाइन्ड हैं, मगर

हैं रूस की भोली में। इस प्रकार की न्यूट्रिलिटी उनकी थी और वहां की जनता अधिक स्वतन्त्रता प्रिय है इसलिए उसने कहा कि प्रिन्स नोरोत्तम को हम अपने देश को चीन या रूस के चंगुल में नहीं ले जाने देंगे। इसलिये वहां की पार्लियामेंट ने निश्चय किया कि हम उसको हटाते हैं और नया उन्होंने प्रश्न मंत्री बनाया। इस में कौन सी नयी बात है। जब एक कांस्टी-ट्रियुशनल ढंग से चेन्ज आता है तो उस को कू कहना गलत है। अभी पंजाब के अन्दर चेन्ज हुआ है, कल को यहां भी हो सकता है। तो अगर संवेदानिक तरीके से कोई चेन्ज आता है उसको कू कह कर उस की निन्दा करना गलत है। वहां एक नयी सरकार बनी है और वह है कूछ नहीं है। इस लिए मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह कि हमारी सरकार ने नई सरकार को अभी तक मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी? जब हंगरी में यह बात होती है, जब कहीं और ऐसी बात होती है, वहां कू होते हैं, अनाचार और अत्याचार होते हैं तब तो गवर्नर्मेंट एकदम उनका मानती है, और कम्बोडिया में चूंकि राष्ट्रीय शक्तियों ने एक बदल की है तो उसको मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी। वह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है। और क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि दुनिया भर के अन्दर जितने उन के मिशन हैं उन सबने अपनी सरकार के साथ अपनी बकादारी को व्यक्त किया है। बहुत से मुक्तकों ने भी उनको मान्यता दी है। और भारत जिस की विशेष रूप में वहां एक स्थिति है, सातव्य ईस्ट एशिया में जिसका अपना स्टेक है कि वहां पर चीनी न छा जायें, भारत का फैज हो जाता है कि वहां जो राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनती है उसको मान्यता दें।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह तथ्य है कि प्रिन्स नोरोत्तम ने कहा है कि मैं यहां पर नेशनल लिबरेशन फंट बनाऊंगा। वहां पर गुरीला युद्ध शुरू करूंगा। तो क्या यह वही ढंग नहीं है जिस ढंग से चीन ने वियतनाम में गढ़-

बढ़ की, और पैथेट लाओ के द्वारा लाओस में गढ़बढ़ कर रहा है और इस प्रकार पूर्वी एशिया के देशों के अन्दर चीन अपना साम्राज्यवाद फैला रहा है। प्रिस नोरोत्तम के प्रति मेरे दिल में रेस्पेक्ट है, वह हमारे मित्र थे, परन्तु अगर वह चीन के एजेंट बन कर आते हैं तो क्या हमारा फैज नहीं हो जाता कि हम चीनी साम्राज्यवाद को रोकने में, उसके प्रसार को रोकने में अपना सक्रिय सहयोग दें और प्रिस नोरोत्तम को पर्दालकल कहें कि यह जो तुम्हारी बात है या पर्य है इसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं। यह उन के घर का झगड़ा है अपने भाइयों से उस झगड़े को निपायें। लेकिन अगर चीन और रूस की सहायता से अपने में विद्रोह करेंगे और वहां पर रूस और चीन को लाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो न यह कम्बोडिया के हित में है, न पूर्वी एशिया में शान्ति और लोक तन्त्र के हित में और व वहां की सौवरेनटी के हित में। इस मामले में हम अपना मत स्पष्ट कर दें ताकि प्रिस नोरोत्तम किसी प्रकार के मुगालते में न रहें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि क्या वह सत्य नहीं है कि वहां से आई० सी० एस० सी निकली तो उसका और कोई कारण नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि कम्बोडिया से कहा कि हम इतना सच्चा नहीं दे सकते। It was purely a financial question यद्यपि काम्बोडियन सरकार कहती है कि आई० सी० एस० सी० बापस आजाये तो अब वह आहती है, हम उसके बेयरमेन हैं, और उस कमीशन का स्टेबिलाईजिंग असर है तो क्या भारत सरकार तुरन्त इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि वह जो उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है उसको माना जाय और आई० सी० एस० सी० का आफिस वहां स्लोला जाय। अब इसमें कितना कर सकेगी कितना नहीं कर सकेगी, यद्यपि आफिस कमीशन वहां तुरन्त स्लोला जाय इसके बारे में मंत्री जी कोई पर उठायेगे।

चौथी बात यह है कि यह जो सारे पूर्वी

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

एशिया में कम्युनिस्ट चीन बार बाई प्रौक्षी के द्वारा, कुछ एजेन्टों के सारा उपद्रव कर रहा है इसको रोकने के लिये जितने भी राष्ट्रवादी, लोकतन्त्रवादी और वे लोग जो स्वतन्त्रता चाहते हैं, जो चीन का प्रसार रोकना चाहते हैं, उन सब के साथ कोई तालमेल स्थापित करेंगे ताकि चीन के प्रसार को रोका जा सके। आज कम्बोडिया की बारी 'आयी' कल बर्मा की बारी आ सकती है, और फिर कल भारत की भी आ सकती है, इसलिये हमारे इंटरेस्ट में भी यही है कि जितनी भी लोकतन्त्रवादी और राष्ट्रीय शक्तियाँ हैं और जो वहाँ पर मुल्क हैं उन की आजादी के लिये हम कोई सक्रिय पग उठायें। इन प्रदर्शों का मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Let him come back to Cambodia from Peking. What is your objection to that?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) यह विदेश मंत्री की ओर से बोलने का उन माननीय सदस्य को कब से अधिकार हो गया?

श्री दिवेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि उन्होंने यह सवाल सूचना लेने के लिए उठाया था लेकिन मैं तो समझता हूँ कि वह देने के लिए उठाया था जिस तरीके से उन्होंने पूरे कम्बोडिया का इतिहास बताया। मैं समझा कि शायद उस से हम लोगों को ही कोई सूचना मिलेगी।

जहाँ तक कम्बोडिया की स्थिति है और वहाँ की सरकार का सवाल है मैं पहले ही माफी मांग चुका हूँ कि इस समय मेरे लिए कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

जहाँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियन्त्रण आयोग के मान्यता का सवाल है मैंने कहा कि मैं इस सम्बन्ध से अभी कुछ कहने में असमर्थ हूँ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि आप आखिर असमर्थ क्यों हैं? आर को बतला देने से कौन सा आस्मान हूटने वाला है।

श्री दिवेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बहुत से देशों ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है। वह सूचना दे दें कि किन-किन देशों ने इस को स्पष्ट कर दिया है?

जहाँ तक सवाल इंटरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमिशन का है मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि उसके सम्बन्ध में जो उस के और सदस्य देश हैं उन से हम बातें कर रहे हैं। देखना हम को है कि क्या उन की राय है तब हम बाब को उस पर निर्णय ले सकेंगे।

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : What is your view? Sir, why is he consulting others?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is the sovereign Parliament. We are discussing a very important question about a neighbour country. It has its implications. We want to express our country's view through this Parliament. If he is going to sit like a Sphinx, what is fun of having this discussion?

MR. SPEAKER : How can you force him to give a decision? Now, Mr. Kesari. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANGA : Why is he not prepared to say anything about the recognition of the Government there?

MR. SPEAKER : He has made it clear that the situation is such that he is not in a position to comment on it now.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा परराष्ट्र मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि दलिङ पूर्व एशिया में जो कंबोडिया का स्थान २हा है वह तटस्य स्थान रहा है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी हमर्दी उत्तर दिएनाम के साथ रही है यहाँ जिस तरीके से उनकी सेना वहाँ आई और जिसकी बजह से कंबोडिया में एक असन्तोष की भावना पैदा हुई और जिसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ के राजकुमार नरो-तम सिहानुक को स्थान स्थान पड़ा, पदच्युत होना पड़ा क्या इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि अम-

रोकी अधिपत्य की भावना वहाँ पर उत्पन्न हुई है ? और जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों द्वारा यहाँ विदित हुआ है कि अमरीका ने फौरत ही वहाँ की जो नई सरकार बनी वहाँ की परिस्थिति को विशेष तौर से सारे मुल्क में आने के पहले ही उसको रेकगनाइज कर दिया । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके पास उनके राजदूत ने जो रिपोर्ट भेजी है क्या उस रिपोर्टमें उन्होंने इस बात की कोई जातकारी मंत्री जी को कराई है कि अमरीका के सी० आई० ए० ने उत्तर विट्टनाम की उपस्थिति के कारण जो असन्तोष रहा उस अवसर का लाभ उन्होंने भी नरोत्तम सिहानुक को पदच्युत करने के लिए उठाया ? क्या अन्तराष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा यह जो वहाँ पर अमरीकी अधिपत्य की भावना है उस को दूर करने के लिए कौत सी आपने योजना दी है जिससे कि वहाँ की तटस्थिता और स्थावीनता बनी रह सके ?

श्री अषु लिमये : यह तो चाहते हैं कि दूसरे इटरेट करते रहें और बंत्री जी नेठे रहें । वह खड़े होकर जवाब क्यों बही देते ?

श्री दिनेश सिह : मैं तो माननीय मदस्यों के शौक को ही पूरा करता हूँ ।

श्री अषु लिमये : अब तो आप खड़े हो जाएं ।

श्री दिनेश सिह : माननीय सदस्यों की इस सम्बन्ध में जो आबनाएं हैं उनको मैंने और सदन ने सुना है । मैंने अब किया कि वहाँ की स्थिति इस हालत में नहीं है कि सरकार की तरफ से मैं कुछ कहूँ कि वहाँ पर क्या हुआ है और हम उसके बारे में क्या करेंगे । यह बतलाना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा और न और राष्ट्रों ने अभी इस बात की कोई ऐसी चोबाणा करने की कोशिश की है । माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है हमने सुना है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका ने

शायद उस सरकार को मान्यता दी है जाकी और किसी देश द्वारा उस के मान्यता देने की बात अभी तक मेरे सुनने में नहीं आई है । हम सब इस कोशिश में हैं कि पता लगायें और वहाँ का जो बासला है उस को सुलझाने में कुछ मदद करें । अगर इनको मामला सुलझाने में मदद करनी है तो इस बक्त हमारा और कुछ कहना भुत्तासिब नहीं होगा । इस का मतलब यह तभी कि हम समझते नहीं हैं यह जो वहाँ पर राज-कुमार नरोत्तम सिहानुक ने किया । माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वह वहाँ के एक बहुत प्रतिष्ठित नेता है और उन्होंने जो कायं किया या और जो काम हो रहा है उसके बारे में यह कि कोई हमारा विचार नहीं है क्या कहा या उसके बारे में हम कुछ जानते नहीं हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है लेकिन अभी ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है कि हम को कुछ उसके बारे में कहना चाहिए । ऐसीलिए जो मुझे कहना चाहा वह मैंने अपने बक्तव्य में कह दिया है । जो खास सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था उसके बारे में जितना कह सकता था वह मैंने बता दिया । अब नहीं अमरीका के सी० आई० ए० ने बवा किया और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं चाहिना ने क्या कहा या और देशों ने क्या कहा यह सब लतरें माननीय सदस्य पढ़ते रहते हैं और बगर आज उसके बारे में हमें कोई सूचना होगी तो अभी उस बारे में कुछ कहना हमारे लिए मुलासिब वहीं होगा । लेकिन मैं तो जिन्हें यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी बातें यह सारी छाती हैं माननीय सदस्य उन से कुछ अपना कुछ निर्णय निकाले ती ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री अषु लिमये : जिस जेनेवा समझौते के आधार पर कंबोडिया को अपनी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई उसका आधार यह था कि यह राष्ट्र पूर्णतया तटस्थ रहेगा । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो नई द्रुक्षमत बनी है उसने भी कहा है कि पुरानी जितनी संविधां हैं समझौते हैं उन्हीं के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आधार पर वह चलना चाहते हैं तो मैं मंत्री सहोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि वह सहस्रभापति हैं इंटरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमिशन के.....
(अवधान).....

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हम को चेअरसेन नहीं चेप्ररमेन हैं। आप कहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : इतनी तो मैं भी जानकारी रखता हूँ। उतनी तो जानकारी नहीं है जितनी कि आप को है लेकिन मैं जेनेवा सम्मेलन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय रूस और ब्रिटेन से बात करके कोई ऐसी पहल करेंगे जिससे कम्बोडिया की जो तटस्था है वह सुरक्षित रहे और उसकी भूमि की सेनाओं के आवागमन के लिए जगर इस्तेमाल होता है तो वह भी अन्दर कर दिया जाय क्योंकि तटस्थता के वह विपरीत है ? इसे बह स्वबं मानेंगे और क्या वह रूस से भी यह कहेंगे ? रूस के साथ विशेष तटस्थता का यह दावा करते हैं। किसी एक प्राविजनल सरकार के जरिए कम्बोडिया को भी गृहयुद में भोकं देंगे और गृहयुद जब शुरू हो जायगा तो निविच्चत रूप में अमरीका, रूस और चीन उसमें आ जायेंगे जो कि देश के हित और देश की नीतियों के लिखाफ हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह की कोई ठोस कारंवाई करेंगे जिससे कम्बोडिया की तटस्थता बरकरार रहे और स्वतन्त्रता बरकरार रहे, सेनाओं के आवागमन के लिए उसका किसी भी तरह से इस्तेमाल न हो सके ? बदि वह ठोस ढंग से कारंवाई करने में असमर्थ हों तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि हमको ऐसा लगता है कि पश्चिमी एशिया और पूर्वी एशिया दोनों के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान प्रभावशाली ढंग से अच्छा काम नहीं कर पा रहा है राष्ट्र हित के संदर्भ में। पश्चिम एशिया के बारे में जहा सम्मेलन में क्या बतीजा हुआ ? यह लोग उसमें शामिल होना चाहते थे लेकिन उसमें दोबारा थप्पड़

लगा। इनको बुलाया तक नहीं गया। इसलिए पश्चिम एशिया में भी हम लोगों की भीति फेल हो रही है और पूर्वी एशिया में भी फेल हो रही है। अगर विदेश नीति को हम कारगर ढंग से चलाना चाहते हैं तो या तो नये विचारों की शक्ति हो या भीतिक शक्ति हो या मिला जुला मामला हो। लेकिन अगर यह दोनों चीजें नहीं हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह गम्भीरता से सोचें कि जब तक भारत आर्थिक मामलों में, हथियारों के मासले में विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर करता है तब वह बहुत बड़ी स्वतन्त्र विदेश नीति चलाने के घमण्ड को छोड़ दे। पहले वह शक्ति संकलन अर्थात् ताकत इकट्ठी करने का काम करे और दोनों में से एक नीति पर चले तभी कोई नतीजा निकलेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इन बातों की सफाई चाहता हूँ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हम को किस नीति पर चलना चाहिए और क्या करना चाहिए। यह उनके सुझाव हैं और मैंने उनको बड़े ध्याव से सुना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या दोनों में से किसी एक नीति पर आप चलेंगे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हम आगामी नीति पर चल रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सी नीति है, हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कोशिश कीजिये समझने की।

श्री मधु लिमये : कम्बोडिया में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह मैं अभी नहीं बतला सकता हूँ।

13.22 hrs.

STATEMENT Re.: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PUNJAB

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister will now make a statement about Punjab.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, consequent upon leave to introduce Punjab Appropriation Bill being refused by the Punjab Legislative Assembly yesterday, the Chief Minister submitted his resignation to the Governor this morning. The Governor has requested him to carry on until alternative arrangements are made. The Punjab Legislative Assembly met this morning but adjourned till the 30th without transacting any business.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पष्ट है कि गृह मंत्री वक्तव्य देने के लिए तैयार हो कर आये हैं। आप ने उन्हें मौका दिया और उन्होंने वक्तव्य दे दिया। लेकिन इस से कई प्रश्न उठते हैं, जिन को बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया। जब मुख्य मंत्री की विधान सभा में पराजय हो गई और वह राज्यपाल से मिलने गए तब क्या राज्यपाल ने उन से त्याग पत्र नहीं मांगा था। मुख्य मंत्री के इस सलाह देने से कि विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय दो प्रश्न उठते हैं। क्या विधान सभा में पराजित होने के बाद भी मुख्य मंत्री काम चला सकते हैं, और क्या पराजित मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह पर विधान सभा भंग की जा सकती है? तीसरा प्रश्न यह उठने वाला है कि राज्यपाल महोदय को नये मुख्य मंत्री को नियुक्त करते समय किस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

मेरे पास सूचना है कि 53 एम० एल० ए० राज्यपाय से मिलने गये थे। इन 53 एम० एल० एज० में से 2 एम० एल० एज० ने स्पीकर महोदय को भी सूचना दे दी है टेलीकोन पर कि वह श्री बादल के साथ, जो कि अकाली दल के नये

नेता निर्वाचित हुए हैं, जुड़े हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में राज्यपाल महोदय नये मुख्य मंत्री को नियुक्त करने में क्यों देर कर रहे हैं? क्या गृह मंत्री इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldal) : The Chief Minister, when he took the oath of office, took an oath pledging his allegiance to the Constitution but he has violated the Constitution. He took such a long time to resign. Although he was defeated yesterday, he resigned this morning. He has violated the Constitution and this Parliament, because it is supreme and the guardians of the Constitution, must take note of this particular fact.

What is happening in this country? Everywhere there is a violation of the Constitution perpetrated by those very people who profess allegiance to the Constitution. Whether it is the Governor or the Chief Minister of a State, they are violating the Constitution and this House should take proper notice of this. That is what I want. The hon. Minister should clarify as to whether he thinks that it is a violation of the Constitution or not. If the Hon. Minister thinks it is a violation of the Constitution, then he should bring the Chief Minister of Punjab under the lash of Parliament.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : I would also like to know whether Mr. Gurnam Singh resigned on his own or he was advised by the Government to resign. I would also like to know whether the Governor consulted the Home Minister in this respect and, if so, what advice the Home Minister gave him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, if you want to have a discussion, we have no objection. We gave a Call Attention notice and that was rejected. I would only request you either to admit the Call Attention notice and give us a chance to put questions or you allow a discussion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I only want a clarification whether it is a fact, when Mr. Gurnam

[Shri Surindranath]

Singh advised the Governor for the dissolution of the Assembly, that the Governor consulted the Home Minister as to whether he should accept his advice or not.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिफ़ आइन की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर आज जो चर्चा हो रही है वह बिल्कुल मेकायदा है और बिल्कुल कानून और कांस्टिट्यूशन की तहत नहीं गवर्नर आखिरी लपत्र है इस मामले में और वह जो कार्रवाई चाहे कर सकता है। जब गवर्नर को चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया तो उस के बात गवर्नर के पास सारे अस्त्यारात हैं और वह खुद सोचेगा कि किस को बुलाये। मैं चाहूँगा कि सारा मामला गवर्नर पर ही छोड़ दिया जाये। वह जिस आदयी को चाहे बुलाये। यह सारा डिस्क्शन खेकार है और इन्फ़क्चुअल है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री रणधीर सिंह ऐडबोकेट हैं। ऐडबोकेट होने के नाते उन्होंने आइन की, जिस को हम संविधान कहते हैं, दुहाई दी। मैं समझता था कि शायद संविधान की पूरी तरह समझ कर वह आप जो कोई अनुरोध करेंगे सरदार गुरनाम सिंह उस समय तक मुख्य मंत्री ये जब तक विधान सभा में उन की हार नहीं हुई। जिस समय वह हार गये उस समय संविधान के हिसाब से भी और परम्पराओं के हिसाब से भी तथा पीठासीन अधिकारियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उस के निर्णय के अनुसार भी सरदार गुरनाम सिंह मुख्य मंत्री नहीं रहे। सरदार गुरनाम सिंह को मुख्य मंत्री के नाते राज्यपाल को राय देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं रहा। जब तक वह बहुमत में ये उस बहुत तक वह राज्यपाल को राय दे सकते थे उस के न रहने के बाद राज्यपाल को राय देने का उन का कोई नेतृत्व अधिकार नहीं था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हरियाणा विधान सभा में भी एक घटना घटी थी। हरियाणा सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष हार नहीं हुई थी उस के बावजूद भी आप ने इस सदन में हरियाणा के ऊपर चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया, जिस के लिए यहां पर सदन के सदस्यों ने आप से अनुरोध किया था। लेकिन यह एक ऐसी घटना है जिस में सरकार विधान सभा से हार जुकी है। गवर्नर ने अपने पद का अनुचित लाभ उठाया। मुख्य मंत्री हार गये और हारने के बाद उन्होंने गवर्नर को राय दी। दूसरे दिन त्याग-पत्र दिया। जैसा मैं आपसमें कहा आप से कि हमारे देश में जो राजनीतिक उत्तार चढ़ाव आज आ रहे हैं उन से हम की नई परम्पराओं को प्रारम्भ करना है और उन को प्रारम्भ करने में संसद का, लोक सभा का विशेष रूप से दायित्व है। लोक सभा के दायित्व में अभिप्राय है कि आप का विशेष दायित्व है।

इस दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम को अवसर दिया जाय ताकि पंजाब की स्थिति के ऊपर पूरी चर्चा हो सके और सारी स्थिति सदन के सामने भी आ सके तथा देश के सामने भी आ सके।

श्री मधु लिखये (मुरोर) : मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि विनियोग विधेयक वर्थात ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर पराजित होने के पश्चात् क्या एक मिनिट ने लिए भी मुख्य मंत्री बने रह सकता है? यद्योंकि जिस की अलिटमेट वेपन कहते हैं, जैसे अविश्वास प्रस्ताव वेसे ही ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल होता है। उस में हार जाने के बाद इतनी देर तक उन का मुख्य मंत्री बने रहना क्या उचित था? क्या इस में गवर्नर की गलती नहीं हुई, क्या उन के हारा आचित्य भंग नहीं हुआ कि उन्होंने तत्काल इस्तीफा नहीं मांगा? यदि इस्तीफा नहीं मांगा और उन्होंने नहीं दिया तो कम से कम उन को हटा देना चाहिये था।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I have to make a submission. My submission is this that as soon as Mr. Gurnam Singh lost the confidence of the House by the defeat of the Appropriation Bill, that very moment he should have resigned. Or else what happens is—I am speaking technically--what all he did between that time and this morning when he actually tendered his resignation will be illegal and unconstitutional because he has no authority. Therefore, to that extent Parliament must have a check. Since the Assembly is going to meet again on the 30th after forming their own Government, our House should not interfere with the work of the Assembly or in the formation and the manner in which they are making their own Government. This is my submission.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Muzen-dragarh) : I submit that there are constitutional points of very grave importance involved. The case of Haryana was different. To-day it is another thing. It would be fair to all sections of the House if you allow a discussion under Rule 193, not Rule 184, which empower that such a discussion on important public matters should be allowed so that it may be thoroughly discussed and the Government side and the other side will appreciate what the real position is. That is the fair thing. In Rajya Sabha also on the Haryana matter rule 193 was applied.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I do not want to go over all those points which have been made. I am glad that you have given us this opportunity of ventilating some of our grievances and also expressing our fears, doubts and points regarding constitutional propriety.

Let me first of all take this point. That is a piece of advice to ourselves as also to the Chair. Besides I wish to remind you of an earlier practice of this House that whenever such things happened in our country, some of us would bring it to your notice and the Speaker was good enough to ask the Minister concerned to make a statement so that we can avoid much of what has happened on this occasion as far as possible. Not that we can avoid every-

thing that we have been doing because new things come into vogue now.

Secondly, the Home Minister himself should have informed you that he was ready with his statement in which case it would have been possible for you and for us to avoid the earlier long discussion that we had before we came to this.

Coming to this particular question, may I suggest that in this light of all that has happened, very unhappy things, and unconstitutional also, would the Home Minister be good enough to give us an assurance that after the 31st they would not try to impose Governor's rule in Punjab. In view of the fact that 31st is the last date for the Appropriations Bill to be passed, supposing by any chance on that day it does not suit the convenience of the parties either in Delhi or in Punjab to help the Assembly to meet and transact business and pass the Appropriations Bill, because the Appropriations Bill can be passed only on the initiative of an accredited Government--the caretaker Government cannot do it and therefore, another Government has got to be brought into existence before that time and on the initiative of that Government the Appropriations Bill has to be passed on that day—if by any chance some forces are given new life and they make it impossible for the Assembly to function on that day as I was told that even this morning the Assembly was not helped to transact any business at all because of disturbances and all that, under such circumstances could we have an assurance from the Home Minister—it is not a hypothetical thing at all--that the Assembly would not be dissolved, that the Assembly would be given an opportunity of having a government of its own through the usual constitutional steps the Governor has to take in order to invite the leader who is capable of providing a majority leadership in the House and in that way situation would be given some constructive direction?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to answer the question that Prof. Ranga has raised, namely, why is it that I did not offer to say something.

[**Shri Y. B. Chavan**]

I thought that naturally this question is of importance and that this question would be raised in the House. My efforts has been—since this morning—to get as thorough information as possible. We have not yet received any formal report from the Governor. So, naturally, I have to get in touch with others and find out what has happened. Sir, I came ready; but I did not get an opportunity to say that I have got something to say because the dialogue was going on between you and the hon. Members; I am supposed to intervene. This is my explanation—not that I was indifferent to the wishes of Parliament.

The question raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye was whether the Chief Minister should have resigned immediately. As far as I understand the spirit of the Constitution I think it was his duty to resign immediately. I have no doubt about it. And, Sir, according to my information, the Governor was very particular about it. I can say, I did not advise the Governor whether the Assembly should be dissolved; he did not ask my views about it. But this is my information and I will say this, subject to the report that is given. Whatever information I have got, I thought I should share with the House. When the Chief Minister met the Governor, the Governor orally advised the Chief Minister that he should resign. But as resignation did not come, I think he wrote last night itself that he is defeated and that he should send his resignation ...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar) : He is reported in the Press as saying 'I am watching the situation'.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When he said that to the Press it was sometime in the evening. I am saying what happened later on. Things are developing every moment and you cannot just say what he said at a particular point of time. Therefore, I think, the Governor under the circumstances did his duty. As resignation has been submitted to him he said that other alternative arrangements should have to be made. How exactly the situation will develop, I cannot anticipate at the present

moment. If things develop, naturally we will have to come here and explain to this House. That is all that I can say.

MR. SPEAKER : I had my second thoughts on this also. When any State came up for consideration here, there were extraordinary procedures adopted. It happened in the case of West Bengal, it happened about Haryana, the no-confidence motion,—*the sine-die* on the same day and then this adjournment of the Assembly in the midst of the budget. In respect of all those matters of the States, what I say is,—I am personally of the opinion,—we should avoid discussing the States, as far as possible, if they function within the framework of the Constitution. Here also, I think, immediately after his defeat the Chief Minister should have sent his resignation; it would have been much more proper. After taking all this in view, I had still been wondering, he was ex-judge of the High Court also, I thought he must have done everything rightly. But, he could have resigned any time after that. But I have just learnt from my own sources that he called the Assembly this morning, there was a lot of noise, and the Assembly was adjourned and the resignation came after that. I hope it is correct. May I know whether the resignation came after that, or he had resigned earlier ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My information is, it came before that.

MR. SPEAKER : If it came before that, then, of course, it is a question of delay but not breach of the Constitution. If he called the Assembly...(*Interruption*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : He ceases to be the Chief Minister the moment he loses the majority; he cannot sit as Chief Minister in the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : If he called the meeting and again sat there in the meeting as a Chief Minister it is something serious. It is something very serious and I will enquire into it. We are having a meeting in the evening of the Business Advisory Committee and by that time I hope to know everything. If it is only a question of delay in my opinion, it is only enough

If we say that it is improper. But if he resigned after calling the Assembly--and then there was a lot of argument and noise and he resigned after that,--then certainly we will discuss that matter in the House.

13.40 hrs. .

PAPTES LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : On behalf of Shri P. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended the 31st March, 1969, under section 638 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2982/70]

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDING OF 26TH SESSION OF INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMI) : On behalf of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the summary of the discussions (Hindi and English versions) of the Twenty-Sixth Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on the 12th and 13th November, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2983/70]

ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC OF NATNIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION LTD ; AND MADRAS AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD, MADRAS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :--

(i) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of

section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :--

(i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the Madras Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at items (i) (i) and (ii) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2984/70]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 254 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2985/70]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON REPORT OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-

MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S.C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-4 (8)/69 dated the 21st March, 1970 on the Report of the Central Wag: Board for the Engineering Industries. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2986/70]

13.42 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 24th March, 1970, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill 1968:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1968, be further extended up to the last day of the Seventy-third Session of the Rajya Sabha."'

13.43 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : I also lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th February, 1970:—

- (1) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1970.
- (2) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance, Amendment Bill, 1970.

13.44 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (WEST BENGAL) 1969-70

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of West Bengal for 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER : Next item.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : On a point of order Sir, on item No. 11.

MR. SPEAKER : Item 11 is over and I have called Item No. 12 now.

DR. RANEN SEN : Even in regard to Item No. 12 rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : How can there be a point of order on this ? Let him first state it. Mr. Sethi.

13.45 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of West Bengal for 1969-70. Sir, the House is aware that a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on the 19th March, 1970 in respect of the State of West Bengal. By virtue of this proclamation, the powers of the Legislature of the State are now exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Accordingly, the Budget of the State of West Bengal for the year 1970-71, which was laid before the State Legislature but was not passed by it until the issue of Proclamation, is now being laid before Parliament. For the present a 'Vote on Account' for the period April-July, 1970 only is being sought in order to carry on the Administration.

Briefly, the position is that the revenue Receipts in the current year now stand at

Rs. 261.05 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 330.53 crores. The increase of 35.52 crores is mainly due to larger share of Central taxes and larger grants-in-aid from the Central Government under article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of recommendations of the fifth Finance Commission. State taxes have also contributed to a part of the increase. Expenditure met from Revenue is now estimated at Rs. 286.72 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 282.30 crores. Capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 31.40 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 33.01 crores.

This year's Plan outlay stands at Rs. 49.96 crores, for which the Central assistance was Rs. 39.50 crores. In addition a provision of Rs. 3.70 crores has been made for stepping up the outlay on Kangsabati and certain minor irrigation schemes.

For next year, the total Revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 279.31 crores as against Rs. 266.05 crores in the current year. The increase of Rs. 13.26 crores is accounted for by Rs. 4.76 crores under States' share of income-tax and Rs. 8.40 crores under Sales-tax-mainly due to additional tax effort and normal growth. No account has been taken for States' share of additional resource mobilisation at the Centre this year.

Next year's expenditure met from Revenue is placed at Rs. 285.42 crores as against Rs. 286.72 crores in the current year. This includes an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 9 crores for revision of pay-scales of Government and non-Government employees on which a decision has yet to be taken. The provision for Capital expenditure is Rs. 29.17 crores as against Rs. 31.40 crores in the current year.

Next Budget provides for a State Plan outlay of Rs. 51.36 crores for which the Central assistance will be Rs. 40.07 crores. Provision of Rs. 8.06 crores has also been made for Centrally sponsored schemes which are fully assisted by the Central Government.

In the net, next year's Budget shows an overall deficit of Rs. 15.51 crores. The State's budgetary position will be reviewed, if necessary after the 'Vote on Account' that is being sought granted by Parliament.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was raising one point. It has been the practice in our House that in such cases like the Proclamation of the Presidential Order in West Bengal, first the Order is discussed in this House and then the Budget is placed. Now, Sir, I understand that there is a difficulty. So, my submission is that together with that Proclamation, this discussion on the budget should also take place. Otherwise, the background will not be there. The Proclamation will generally give the background. Without that background, this budget cannot be discussed as such.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has presented it. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to discuss the matter and fix the time.

DR. RANEN SEN : I am drawing your attention to this point.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappallil) : Sufficient time must be allowed for the discussion, because the whole problem of West Bengal has to be discussed now. It is Parliament which is in charge of the whole of West Bengal. Therefore, sufficient time must be given.

— — —
13.46 hrs.

DELHI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to move for leave to

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26.3.70.

[**Shri Annasahib Shinde]**

Introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Union territory of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Union territory of Delhi."

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of procedure, whether it is in the Bulletin or along with the Bill. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I introduced Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANT (RAILWAYS)
1970-71—*Coaid.*

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Before we adjourn for lunch, I may make one request? Yesterday, while the cut motions to the Railway Demands were moved, I was not present here. I request that I may be permitted to move them today.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I have also some cut motions which I could not move yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : All of them will be allowed.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We shall pass on the slips at the Table indicating the numbers of the cut motions which we want to move.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, the Members were duly informed by the Bulletin. So, I am sorry. The recommendation of the President is there.

श्री शिव चन्द्र शर्मा : बध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल बुलिटेन में देना ही काफी नहीं है। इस को बिल के साथ देना चाहिए। यह तरीका बद्धक्ष नहीं है।

[Non-implementation of the promise given by the former Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha) that Cuttack-Paradeep rail link will be completed by 1970. (30)]

"That the demand under the head construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make Rupsa-Baripada line (S. E. Railway) a board gauge one. (31)]

"That the demand under the head construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take a final decision to construct Talcher-Bimalgarh railway line after the completion of survey. (32)]

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in passenger fares for third class ordinary and third class mail express. (96)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in passenger fares between pairs of stations for third class ordinary and third class mail/express. (97)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in rates for parcel traffic for vegetables, books, khaddar, milk and newspapers. (98)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in rates for wheat flour, oil seeds, kerosene oil and tea for wagon loads. (99)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in suburban third class monthly season ticket fares. (100)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in non-suburban monthly third class season ticket fares. (101)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in wagon load rates for charcoal, firewood timber, N.O.C., Buildings *biddi* leaves, grass dry and coir. (102)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in rates for "smalls" oil cake, foodgrains, husk of grains, grains and pulses, programmed salt, fruits and vegetables, sugar, tea, biddies and paper and oil seeds N.O.C. (103)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in cost of platform ticket. (104)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 100."

[Problem of physical checking of out-dated and condemned machinery, engines, and other goods and the problem of their disposal. (105)]

"That the demand under the Head

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for legislating such law which provides severe punishment for burning, looting and attacking the trains. (106)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of another new factory for manufacturing coaches to meet the demand of the people. (107)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for withdrawal of all penal action including the break-in-service against Railway employees who participated during last Central Government employees strike. (108)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for provision of more halting stations in Delhi, construction of more platforms and providing more amenities on all the stations in Delhi. (109)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to provide passengers amenities such as cold drinking water, sitting arrangements on platforms and proper scavenging the platforms. (110)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of road over-bridge at Shakti Nagar,

Sarai Rohila level crossings and at all other level crossings in Delhi. (111)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary working expenses--Miscellaneous expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality of food supplied in Railways. (112)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary working expenses--Staff welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of more quarters for Railway staff and providing all basic amenities in the existing railway quarters. (113)]

"That the demand under the head construction of new lines--Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for electrification of trains up to Delhi. (114)]

"That the demand under the head construction of new lines--Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up a Metropolitan Rail Transport Organisation for Delhi. (115)]

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) :
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary working expense--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take back all the victimised railway workers who participated in the 19th September, 1968, token strike. (267)]

"That the demand under the Head

Ordinary working expense—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Failure to take stern action against the army men who opened fire on the striking railway workers at Moghulsarai (268)]

mum wages without asking the civil authorities for minimum wage chart. (412)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condone break in service for participation in 19th September, 1968 strike. (382)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw all cases against the employees. (383)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw court cases. (384)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effect economy. (385)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Abolition of contract system. (386)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure permanent service to casual labour. (387)]

[Failure to pay the wages of four days to casual labourers in the month. (412 A)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to send the unresolved disputes with A. I. R. F. to a Tribunal as done in the case of A.I.R. Men's Congress. (413)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for relieving the stagnation of pay scales of railway employees as promised during the presentation of last budget. (414)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give quarters, foot wear, and uniform to casual labourers. (415)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for relieving the stagnation reached by the clerks of Southern Railway at Madras. (416)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate promotional opportunity for A.S.Ms. and S. Ms. and not providing them with required

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise the casual labourers and giving the mini-

[**Shri S. Kundu**]

number of quarters and for not cutting down the strength of relieving A.S.Ms. (417)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for upgrading the enquiry-cum-reservation office at Cuttack (418)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for putting up a over-bridge or underbridge at Cuttack and Balasore Railway Stations.(419)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the condition of III class waiting room at Balasore in spite of commitment to the Parliament.(420)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the long pending grievances of estimators in the S.E. Railway,(420A)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for cutting the cost on inventory.(421)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for disposing of the accumulation of scrap.(422)]

"That The demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Repairs

and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequately repairing maintaining engines.(420)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for introducing common home singnal to all lines.(424)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for removing defective interlocking by abolishing common slot system for four lines in a yard like N.M.P. (425)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[For permitting to give slot without setting trailing points for particular clear lines.(426)]

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Removal of all victimisation of Firemen connected with their agitation on the South and South Central Railways(488)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review all the cases of workers removed under the Safeguarding of Railway Security Rules 1949 on political grounds (489)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Review of all cases of victimisation of railwaymen under

Rules 148 and 149 of the Railway Establishment Code in the light of the recent Supreme Court Judgment (490)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Filling up of all vacancies of Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and other operating staff on the Southern Station (491)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Thorough review of the composition and functioning of the Railway Board and the powers now vested with the Board (492)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a formula to grant recognition to Railway Trade Unions and to end the favouritism now shown to some unions (493)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw all punishment and departmental actions taken on railwaymen who participated in the one day token strike of 19th September, 1968 (494)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the working hours of loco drivers and firemen to the maximum limit of 12 hours a day (495)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring casual labour on railways on the Central Pay scales and to grant all normal facilities to them (496)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring all railwaymen in open line on 48 hours a week (497)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Grant of interim relief to railwaymen pending Pay Commission's Report (498)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw saloons of railway officers and convert them into III class compartments for passengers (499)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA ; (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to start a new through train between Jayanagar and Nirmali, (N.E.R.) (525)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expedite the opening of a halt near village Parsa between Ghoghardha and Nirmali stations (N.E.R.) (526)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open a halt station between Chikna halt and Ghoghardha stations (N.E.R.) near Perorgarh village (527)]

[**Shri Shiva Chandra Jha**]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open a halt between Jhanjharpur and Tamurla stations (NER) (528)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to start a bullet train (on the pattern of Japan) (529)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to open lines between Nirmali and Sapaul stations (NER) (530)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to start new railway lines between Nirmali and Jayanagar stations via Lankahi (NER) (531)]

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop components for import substitution (729)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of purchasing supply directly (730)]

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to condone break in service and restoring all the amenities to the railway employees who participated in 19th September, 1968 token strike (812)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by R. 100."

[Failure to set up *ad hoc* tribunal under P. N. M. (813)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide interim pay relief pending the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission (814)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring the matter of fixation of wages of the casual labourers to the perview of the reference of the Central Pay Commission. (815)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to publish Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Railway Safety. (816)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish "booked off" procedure applied to railway employees. (817)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[For hiding facts of the Members of Parliament on the ground of "Administrative Reasons" (818).]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses--Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix responsibility for loss of revenue on account of non-allotment of railway

quarters unauthorisedly occupied by R. P. F. staff at Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway. (819)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce electrification in trains in the Kharagpur Waltair sector of South Eastern Railway. (820)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce washing-cum-bathing facilities on nominal charges at the important stations for passengers. (821)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate promotions to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes---employees of the Railway (837)]

"That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to observe economy in operation and cost of establishment. (838)]

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct meter gauge line connecting Nabadwip with Krishnagar. (995)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Curtailment in the avenue of promotions of Transportation

Supervisors e.g. Yard Masters, Station Superintendents, and Chief Yard Masters (996)]

SHRI M. S. MURTI : (Anakapalli) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions of the Railway Ministerial staff (1024)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lift the ban on recruitment of Ministerial staff (1025)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement yard sticks strictly (1025)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses---Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to do classification as recommended by the second Pay Commission (1027)]

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 1."

[Failure to set up necessary machinery to proceed with the preparation of the project report of the circular railway for Calcutta (1140)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 1/-."

[Failure to maintain adequate return from electrification (1141)]

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL
(Barrackpore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to cut drastically the top heavy administration by reducing the top officials in every department in order to release collective initiative from below (1172)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise as railway employees all those who are now employed on commission basis in the catering Department which was taken over by the Railway Administration in 1957 (1173)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the commission system in the Catering Department (1174)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to consider the demands of the checking staff submitted by the S. E. Railway checking Staff Association, Bilaspur about promotion, running allowance at par with the Guards, Drivers etc. (1175)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to consider the demand of the Railway checking staff "Public Complaint" which leads to such punishments as stoppage of annual increment with cumulative and non-cumulative effect and stoppage of promotions. (1176)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Northern Railway authorities to suitably absorb the Trade Apprentices who have obtained training at the Northern Railway Locomotive Workshop, Charbagh, Lucknow. (1177)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Situation created after declaration of stagnation in 1969 that while the officers got an increment upto Rs. 200/-, the class III and class IV staff who have got blocked at their maximum and constitute the majority got only Re. 1/- (1178)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enlarge the passenger sheds on platform numbers 1 to 4 at Ultadanga railway station in the Sealdah division (1179)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop evicting the shops now situated on the South Sinthee Road, Calcutta-30. (1180)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a halting station at Abantipur between Kakinara and Shyamnagore stations in the Sealdah division, Eastern Railway (1181)]

"That the demand under the head

Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to widen platform No. 1 at Ultadanga railway station in the Sealdah division, Eastern Railway (1182)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to widen the railway bridge north of the Dum Dum junction railway station (1183)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to suitably widen the railway bridge over the Dum Dum road adjacent and to the south of the platform of the Dum Dum Junction railway station, Eastern Railway (1184)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unwillingness to set up a flag station at Noapar in the Sealdah division of the Eastern Railway (1185)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unwillingness of the Eastern Railway authorities to lease out a vacant piece of land at Panihati in spite of the repeated representations and demands by the local people and the Panihati Municipality for the construction of a market (1186)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary working expenses—Administration—be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make eligible the Guards for all selection posts after putting in qualified services so as to give them reasonable

opportunity and incentive and to restore the posts of conductors since withheld to Guards (1195)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary working-expenses—Administration—be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to draw any scheme for trade Apprentices who were recruited under the Apprentices Act in Railway C & W and Loco workshop, so that all could be absorbed after completing 3½ years examination for technical and specialised work (1196)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working expenses-Administration-be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action on the grievances submitted by the Secretary, Northern Railway Trade Apprentice Association, Lucknow regarding absorption of apprentices in Railway services after training (1197)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary working expenses—Administration—be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action on the grievances submitted by the Secretary of Akhil Paschimi Railway Shunting Jamedar Association, Ratlam regarding pay scale of grade III employees, inequality in giving full uniform, against eye test mileage allowance and designating them as traffic shunter (1198)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working expenses—Administration—be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay attention to the hardships of Guards, as formerly a train consisting of 7 or 8 bogies was manned with 3 staff viz. Guard-in-charge, conductor and luggage Guard and now the load of a train has been

Increased upto 20/22 bogies and the Transportation staff has been reduced from 3 to 1. (1199)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working expenses--Administration--be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change 'C' grade of Guards into 2 Grades with modified scales of pay and rate of increment as compared to minimum and maximum of station masters, train examiners, transhipment clerks, train clerks, Booking clerks, parcel clerks. (1200)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working expenses--Administration--be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to create avenue of promotion for B & A Guards of Indian Railways (1201)]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to carry out an assurance given by the Railway Minister to a deputation of Saurashtra M.Ps. and the Rajkot Chamber of Commerce in Delhi on 28th August, 1969, that provision would be made in the Railway Budget for 1970-71 for the conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge of the line between Viramgam and Jamnagar via Surendranagar, Wankar and Rajkot and from Jamnagar to Okha at one end and Porbander at the other. (1351)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement most of the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee (1968). (1352)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to include in the estimates for 1970-71 a provision for a broad gauge line from Bhavnagar to Tarapore. (1353)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide direct rail link from Ahmedabad to Dohad via Anand and Godra (1354)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to justice to 38000 Commercial Clerks who have not been given any raise during the last 20 years and their other service conditions (1355)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to stop the air-conditioned Express/Western Express at Godra on its way from Delhi to Bombay even though it stops there on its way from Bombay to Delhi. (1356)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Construction of Railway line between Banswada and Dohad via Jhalod. (1357)]

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ordinary working expenses--Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious loss caused to the railway due to under-selling of three copper boilers of locomotives at Tenali in the South Central Railway in 1969 and by indulging in corruption by concerned officials. (1397)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary working expenses--operating staff--be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious threat of retrenchment and transfers of Firemen and closure of locosheds due to Diesellisation in the South and South--Central Railways. (1398)]

13.49 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after
Lunch at two past minutes
fifteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS)
1970-71] *Contd.*

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): In the limited time at my disposal, I would confine myself to the development of rail links in Orissa which has a bearing on the economy of that State in particular as well as that of the whole country. Here I would like to quote from the Report of the Un-economic Branch Lines Committee, chapter II :

"The aim of railway construction in any part of the world has been to help in encouragement of enterprise, expansion of production, discovery of talent resources, economic development, improvement in social communications and modernisation of an area."

I do not know how far Government is serious in following this dictum. Firstly, the development of railway communications in Orissa has been mostly one of utter neglect, notwithstanding plentiful justifications for it. Orissa with an area of a little more than 60,000 square miles and a population of 1.75 crores has a railway line of only 980 miles, which only passes through the periphery. This works out of 14 miles per thousand square miles against the all-India average of 31. For every lakh population, there are only 5.25 miles against 7.7 all-

India average. During the last two decades, only 280 miles have been laid. It is also a well-known fact that Orissa has vast potentialities of mineral, agricultural and forest wealth, but very little has been done for their exploitation. In spite of Three Plans, we find not even the infra-structure properly developed. So, in this background and in this context, the present State Government have put special priority on an attach special importance to the link between Talcher and Bimlagarh in the South-Eastern Railway sector. This important rail link will connect the Rourkela steel plant which is situated in the western part of Orissa with the east coast of Orissa and the deep sea port of Paradip. Times without number, this question has been raised by me and my colleagues here, and the State Government also have submitted voluminous memorandas, but the sympathy of the Central Government to the just demand of Orissa has not been drawn fully yet. I do not see any sense of urgency on the part of Government to implement this.

I would like to place before the House certain points which will go to prove that this rail link from Talcher to Bimlagarh and from Paradip to Cuttack must be implemented so that the economy of Orissa as well as the economy of India in general can be improved.

Firstly, the Talcher-Bimlagarh rail link was surveyed some time in the bad old days of the British in 1946 when it was found unremunerative. But since then, a lot of water has flowed down the Ganges and the Jamuna, and a lot has changed in that area. A steel plant has come up in that area at Rourkela. A thermal power station has come up at Talcher, which was commissioned in February, 1968. The foundation stone for the complex based on Talcher coal was laid this year on 3rd February. The Paradip port has come up. There is the ferro-chrome project at Jajpur road which has come up. There are refractories and cement factories in western Orissa. There are paper mills at Brajrajnagar which is in West Orissa. Then, there is a proposal to put up an integrated steel plant in the Bonai-Navagarh iron ore area, and the recent agreements between the Government of India and the Government of

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

Japan about iron ore export and also the agreement with Rumania. This is a distance of only 135 k.m. It is a question of having a suitable link which will connect Rourkela and the mineral-bearing areas of Banspani-Koira area in the Koira valley and the whole hinterland comprising of Madhya Pradesh, part of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, including the Bhilai steel plant, the Rourkela Steel plant etc. with Paradip port which is now being developed into a deep-sea port, which has been recommended by the Steel Export Committee for being developed into a steel export port. The MMTC and the Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) have a vast programme for export promotion in respect of iron, manganese ore and chromite for the speedily growing and competitive markets of the world. In 1967, the Steel Export Committee, noticing serious limitations in the ports of Visakhapatnam and Calcutta, as a result of many factors of which handling and labour problems were one, and also serious berthing and storage problems suggested that Paradip should be developed as an alternative port to take all that traffic. Even the Hindustan Steel Ltd. had a scheme for diverting its export traffic from Bombay and Kakinada because of the same difficulties. In reply to one of my questions, namely Starred Question No. 599 asked on the 24th February, 1970, the hon. Minister had admitted some of these facts. But in reply to part (b) of the question, namely :

"if so, the priority given and the steps taken by his Ministry."

he has kept mum over it. I fail to understand whether the Government is actually aware of the acute problem of export promotion and whether they really want to do something to improve the export promotion from that area, that is, the export of ore. In 1967, the chairman of the HSL, because of transportation difficulties and the non-availability of alternative routes had to stop exports of pig iron, billets, bars and structurals, leading to a major breakdown in our export promotion effort. So, it is most essential to provide sufficient transit facilities for our export items from Bhilai and Rourkela, which have now to pass through Kharagpur and then to Paradip,

which is more than 700 k.m., and which chokes the already congested Nagpur-Kharagpur section of the South-Eastern Railway. This distance can easily be reduced by about 250 k.m. if the Bimlagarh-Talcher rail link is speedily implemented. The traffic-cum-feasibility study and engineering survey is still going on, and I would like to get a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that this rail link will be given very high priority.

The justifications for this area as follows. Firstly, there is the mineral ore export programme from Banspani-Koira sector. The MMTC have already emphasised bridging the gap in railway communication between the mineral-bearing area and Paradip and have recommended this very rail link for the expansion of their export programme. Secondly, the Iron Ore Subgroup estimated the export demand in the Fourth Plan at 31 million tonnes and in the Fifth Plan at 48.5 million tonnes, out of which Orissa alone will be supplying about four million tonnes per year from 1973 to 1974. The main considerations are that the available deposits of iron ore which had been discovered by Dr. Jones and Dr. Krishnan of the Geological Survey of India a long time back have an iron ore content of more than 63 per cent; this is near Pipokhri which is estimated to have about 500 million tonnes. The recent investigation by the Geological Survey of India in a small sector of it has proved that there is more than 263 million tonnes.

Then, there is the Khandachar block. This is virtually a virgin area which has not been exploited yet. Then, there are about 300 million tonnes of low alumina and low silica which suits the Japanese demand, and these are available at Jilling and the Langalota area which is also in the same sector. Then, from the Barbill-Banspani Bolani area, Orissa will be able to supply about 5 million tonnes per year from 1973-74.

The same Iron Ore Subgroup has recommended a rail link south of Banspani to Paradip which means again the same Talcher-Bimlagarh rail link. Then, there

is a scheme to export about one million tonnes of manganese ore from 1974 from Kolra valley and Barbil, of which 4 lakhs tonnes will be from that area, and this will start from 1974. The most convenient and shortest rail route to Paradip will be via Talcher, if this Bimlagarh-Talcher rail link is established.

Then, the ferro-chrome plant which is at Jajpur road requires limestone, refractories and quartzite from western Orissa and the finished products will again be used in Rourkela, and these will again have to take the same route, namely the Talcher-Bimlagarh route, instead of going around more than 700 k.m. via Kharagpur. The refractory works in Western Orissa require chromite and fire-clay from the Sukinda and Banki areas, and again they will also be using the same rail link. Then, there is the question of exploitation of graphite and kyanite; and the coal complex at Talcher which had been inaugurated by Dr. Triguna Sen on 3rd February, 1970 will also require limestone from Western Orissa; there will also be the movement of fertilisers to Western and Southern Orissa; they will again need the same rail link.

Taking into consideration all the regional needs and the overall economies of iron ore export trade, this rail link is a great necessity. It will establish communication especially with the areas which are Adivasi areas and under-developed areas. If this rail link is established, then it will open up avenues for development and also remove regional disparities and imbalances.

Moreover, when so much is at stake and when we see the daily happenings in West Bengal, when some groups of people choose, whenever they feel like it, to hold the whole State to ransom and to paralyse the communication and other systems by *gheraos* and *bandhs* and they run a parallel railway administration as is happening in parts of Cooch-Behar and elsewhere, I think it will be criminal on the part of the Government if they do not seek an alternative route to Paradip to improve our export of these vital commodity which not only affects the economy of the four States—Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh

and Orissa—but also the export programme of India as a whole. I want a firm commitment in this regard that the Government will at least wake up to the idea and that they will give priority to this Talcher-Bimlagarh rail link.

I now come to the other missing link, the Cuttack-Paradeep link, on which the Government had given by the three predecessor Ministers of the present Minister of Railways, had given a firm commitment that it would be completed by December, 1971. But due to some unforeseen circumstances, whether it was due to political reasons or otherwise—God knows what it was—suddenly they came to the conclusion that it should be phased down and then they started putting red-hearings and started asking silly excuses that the Orissa Mining Corporation was not prepared to co-operate in constructing the siding. In the latest correspondence of the Orissa Chief Minister with the predecessor of the hon. Minister—Shri Govinda Menon—that has been cleared up, and the Orissa Mining Corporation has agreed to pay Rs. 67 lakhs which under all canons of justice they should not have been blackmailed into paying. In spite of this fact in the reply given to my question on the 24th of this month, the Minister has not kept upto the commitments which were given by his former colleagues that it will be completed by the end of 1971. I believe it will be going on till the end of 1972, but even then, I would like to have a firm commitment from the Minister that at least it must be completed by December, 1972.

Then I come to the uneconomic lines, a report of which is here with us. I am interested in the Rupsa-Talbandh line. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to page 49 of the report. The Orissa Government had requested for certain things, and the Committee has recommended that the Bangriposi-Talbandh section should be reopened for traffic by converting it into broad gauge and a survey should be made regarding linking Budamara and Chakulia or Rajaluk and Kokpara.

In this respect, I would like to point that we have a ferro-vanadium factory there and it passes mostly through Adivasi areas

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

and mineral bearing areas which are still under-developed. If this link is extended up to the Calcutta-Bombay main line....

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, the hon. Member is making a vital point, and I hope the hon. Minister will kindly note it. I think he is writing some articles...*(Interruption)*

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : If they just extend this link to connect the Calcutta-Bombay mainline, it will help the whole area. And especially when we heard that the Prime Minister as well as the Minister for Tourism are very much interested in the development of wildlife tourism. We have one of the best, proposed national parks--Simlipal--in that area and if we are serious about the development of wild life tourism and tourist traffic, then, this link must be extended up to the Calcutta-Bombay main line.

While on the subject of wild life tourism, I would like to point out that on 28th October, 1968, the predecessor of the present Minister had made a firm commitment, *vide* letter No. 68/M(M&P)/649/3 to the Orissa Forest Minister, saying that Orissa would be one of the eight States which will be receiving as gift from the Central Government a Children's Train to be installed in the Biological park in Nandan Kanan. Since 1969 has gone and we are half way into 1970, I would like to get a firm commitment from the minister when this thing is going to materialise.

I want to mention a few difficulties of my own constituency--Dhenkanal. Though it is a district headquarters, the station does not have a proper approach road from the town. I hope the minister would kindly make a note of it and see that a proper approach road is laid, because it is hubbub with activity and it is very difficult for buses, trucks passengers etc, to pass, on to the station.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : The first part of your recommendation has been done. You said, make a not of it. That has been done.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : There is no adequate seating accommodation in the platform. There is not enough place for ladies and there are not enough upper-class waiting rooms. The lighting arrangements also should be improved in the station.

Since the minister is an INTUC leader and a trade union leader, I would like to bring to his notice that there is a retired Railway PWI, who is retired since 1953. His name is Mr. P.R. James. He has been trying his level best to get his grievance redressed. He has been moving heaven and earth, but he has not been able to get his grievance redressed. Unfortunately he participated in the 1927 railway strike and injustice was heaped on him by the Britishers. Even now, our Government does not want to see that the poor man gets his rightful dues. I would request the minister to call for the correspondence and to see that the poor man is not punished because he was patriotic enough to stand up and fight during the British days.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong) : Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants for the Railways. Within the short time at my disposal, I will confine myself to the problems of the North East Frontier Railway because it serves the strategic north-east region. As it is a very vital infrastructure for both defence and development, this Railway needs the special attention of the Railway Board and the Government.

The House will recall that this Railway was created as a result of the transport bottleneck created by partition. When the first Chinese aggression took place in NEFA in 1959, the extension of the railway line on the northern bank of Brahmaputra was taken on hand. Later on, when the steamer service through Pakistan was closed in 1965, in the wake of the Indo-Pak conflict, the Broad gauge line was extended upto Jigighopa. I want to emphasise that whatever development or extension of railways has taken place in that region, it has been due mainly to the defence needs. The development of the entire region--not only Assam, but also North Bihar, North Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nefia, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the new

State of Maghalaya--is very intimately connected with defence. That strategic region cannot be served unless there is extension of railway lines there. It is only when the emergency actually comes that we take up extension or development work. Since the threat from Pakistan and China is very much alive, I would submit that the railways should take up the development programme of that region. More so because the Prime Minister has announced in this House and in the other House some package programmes for the quickest development of this backward region. For the implementation of these programmes the extension of railways, particularly the extension of the Broadgauge line from Joghigaon or Bongaigaon to Gauhati and onward, to Tinsukia is of vital necessity. I do not understand how these projects are going to be implemented unless the Broadgauge line is extended up to Tinsukia to carry heavy machinery and other equipments.

We are sorry to find that even the survey work that was undertaken for the Broadgauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati does not find a mention in any of the schemes enumerated in the Budget. We do not know whether any provision has been made at all in the Fourth Plan for this. It is a matter of very serious concern to us. Unless the work on the Broadgauge line is taken up and the first stage is completed up to Gauhati expeditiously and then extended right up to Tinsukia, no development is possible in that region. I would appeal to the Railway Minister to look into the representation made by the Members of Parliament from Assam some time ago, take up the matter seriously and make provision for this Broadgauge line.

Then, we have been pressing for the extension of the metregauge line from Dharmanagar to Agartala year after year. It should be taken up as quickly as possible. Agartala has been totally cut off from railway communication ever since partition. Therefore, for the development of that region the construction of this line is a must.

Then, in the broadgauge system there is a missing link, between Barauni and

Katihar. Unless this missing link is connected by broadgauge, this region is not going to get the full facilities of broadgauge transport of heavy materials to that region.

After the divisionalisation scheme was introduced in N.F. and N.E. Railways last year, there was a great agitation for a Division at Ranglia in Assam and at long last it was conceded that a Divisional Headquarters would be located at Ranglia. The people of Assam would like to know what concrete steps have been taken to implement this assurance, so far as that Division is concerned.

There are two branch lines, Chaparmukh to Slihat and Katakhali to Lalghat which are still private lines. Because they are private lines, there is no development, work, no improvement, not even the basic amenities in those lines. I would reiterate the demand that we have made earlier that immediate steps should be taken to nationalise these two branch lines. So far as the Chaparmukh-Slihat branch line is concerned, we have further suggested that it should be extended to Dibrugarh via Jorhat and Sibsagar because except Gauhati and Dibrugarh none of the headquarters of the districts and sub-divisions in Assam are on the main railway line.

If this alternative line is constructed, Nowgong, Jorhat Sibsagar and Dibrugarh will come on the main line. It may also be examined whether our proposal for extension of the broad gauge line to Tinsukia could be taken along this new alignment connecting the headquarters.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the chair*]

The National highway No. 37, a vital link between the roadways on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra, has a crossing with the railway main line between stations Dharmul and Thokeraguri and the traffic on the National Highway is so very heavy that that crossing is kept closed from half an hour to one hour at times blocking the entire traffic. Therefore an overbridge on that crossing is an urgent necessity. I would submit that immediate action should be taken for the construction of an overbridge at that point.

[**Shri Liladhar Kotoki]**

There are a number of level crossings where no provision has been made even for the passing of bullock carts during the harvest times ; hence, people are facing a great deal of inconvenience. I shall not take the time of the House in enumerating them but some of the very important level crossings at least should be given unmanned level crossing facilities. I would submit that the railways should examine thoroughly the number of important points where level crossing facilities should be provided.

One important problem of our Railway is the exposure of the Railway line at several sections, namely, the Siliguri Section, the Lumding Sections, both Hill and Marian sections, and Gauhati-Lumding sections, which are subject to the subversive activities of saboteurs and several serious accidents have already taken place. The suggestion for clearing the Jungle on both sides of these strategic and vulnerable areas has not yet fully materialised. Apart from the safety of passengers who become involved in accidents, for the safety of Railway personnel and property also it is essential that urgent steps should be taken for clearing those areas and taking adequate measure for the protection of railways running through those areas.

We are glad that the Hill Station, which is the only link to Cachar, Tripura and Mizo Hill and part of Manipur, has been dieselised recently. But we hear that it is only a temporary measure. We would submit that this very good step should be allowed to continue and run efficiently.

It is a very good thing that our new Railway Minister has started looking into the affairs of the railway by himself. He has started with Bombay so far as the suburban railways are concerned. I would request him to have a look into the affairs and various matters concerning the vital North-east Frontier Railway. It would not take him long to discover the state of affairs there if he goes and sees the quarters at Gauhati and Pandu, the headquarters of the NF Railway, leave alone the quarters elsewhere.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : Invite him

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : That is what I am doing.

I have seen them myself. I was president of NF Railway Employees Union for two years. I took his two predecessors there. The quarters are not at all habitable. They are leaking ; they are simply unfit for habitation. A programme should be taken up for the construction of the quarters. We do not want luxurious quarter. But they should be at least habitable.

Before I conclude, I must compliment the hon. Railway Minister that in this short span of his tenure as the Railway Minister, he has earned the appreciation of the entire country for the very laudable steps he has already taken. I wish him well and I pray to God that his good intentions become successful so that the benefits accrue to the people of the country as a whole.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे बजट सम्बन्धी अनुदानों की मांगों पर जो बहस चल रही है इसके सिलसिले में मैंने विस्तार के साथ कटौती के प्रस्ताव पेश किए हैं जिनकी संख्या 218 है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय, रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रधिकारी और दूसरे लोग जो रेलवे प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित हैं, जिस मेहनत से कटौती के प्रस्तावों को मैंने तैयार किया है अगर अपना बोडा सा भी समय उनको पढ़ने में लगायें तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों की जिनकी तादात 15 लाख है, वहाँ सारी समस्यायें उनके सामने आ जायेंगी।

श्री नन्दा : आपने क्या मेहनत की, सबाल लिया दिये। मैंने तो सारे बवाब भी पढ़ किए हैं उसके बारे में।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रेलवे के जो 15 लाख कर्मचारी हैं, विभिन्न विभागों में काम

करते हैं उनकी समस्याओं की जांकारी आपको होगी। और अगर आप सचमुच उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाना चाहते हैं तो आप कुछ करने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से सात्रियों की जो असुविधायें हैं कौन कौन भी उनकी दिवकरते हैं, उन की ओर भी मैंने सरकार और रेलवे बोर्ड का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है। इसलिए आप उनको पढ़ कर समुचित कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

अब मैं थोड़ा रेलवे बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में एक, दो बात कहना चाहूँगा। रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में हर साल हम यहां कहते हैं कि उनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया हर साल इन पर खर्च किया जाता है और पता नहीं इन का क्या काम है? चिट्ठियों का जवाब तक नहीं दे पाते, नीकरन-शाही रैव्या अस्तियार करते हैं और आम तौर से जो रेलवे के अन्दर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनको कैसे दबाया जाय, उन की मांगें कैसे नहीं मानी जायें, सुदूर जो सरकार कोर बोर्ड के कानून बने हुए है उनका कैसे उल्लंघन किया जाय यही इनका काम रह गया है। अगर इसी के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये हर साल हम खर्च करते हैं तो इसका कोई अधिकत्य नहीं है।

हमारे देश में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी अभी दोनों भाषायें चल रही हैं और दूसरी भाषाओं को भी हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यहां इनके हिन्दी विभाग में काम करने वाले हिन्दी के लोग भर्ती नहीं किये जाते। जैसी मुझे खबर मिली है ज्वायेंट डाइरेक्टर हिन्दी की जगह कालो है। जब से इस पद की रचना हुई तब से लेकर आज तक इस पर किसी को बहाल नहीं किया गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कैसी हिन्दी भक्ति है, कैसे तमाम भाषाओं को हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि अब तक क्यों इस पद को भरा नहीं गया।

इसी तहर से बहुत की जगहों पर, ज्ञास कर हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों में जब लोग रेलवे परिवहन सर्विस कमिशन के सामने या दूसरे अफसरों के सामने जाते हैं इंटरव्यू देने के लिए तो उनसे अंग्रेजी में सवाल पूछे जाते हैं। बतलाइये वह अंग्रेजी सवालों का कैसे जवाब देंगे? बहां के लोगों से उनकी भाषाओं में सवाल पूछे जाने चाहिए। हिन्दी में पूछे जाने चाहिए, बंगला में पूछे जाने चाहिये, तमिल में पूछे जाने चाहिये। दूसरी भाषाओं में पूछे जाने चाहिये। लेकिन रेलवे की नौकरियों में केवल अंग्रेजी में सवाल पूछे जाते हैं। इससे जो भी इंटरव्यू देने के लिए जाते हैं उनके सामने कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं।

इसके बाद मैं रेलवे कर्मचारियों और विभिन्न विभागों में काम करने वाले लोगों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में 30,000 स्टेशन मास्टर और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर काम करते हैं। उनकी समस्यायें बहुत जटिल हैं। वेतन बढ़ाने का सवाल है, काम का भार कम करने का सवाल है, लीब रिजर्व देने का सवाल है, ट्रांसफर के लिए सही रूल बनाने का सवाल है, उनको गजेटेड चुनिटियां देने का सवाल है। इन बातों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जब ये आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं तब अधिकारियों के कान खड़ होते हैं। पिछली जनवरी महीने में वे लोग आन्दोलन पर जाने वाले थे, लेकिन उस समय रेलवे मंत्री श्री मेनन के आश्वासन देने पर कि यह उनके प्रतिनिधियों से बात करेंगे, उन्होंने अपना आन्दोलन स्थगित कर दिया। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने संगठन के नेताओं से बात नहीं की। मैं चाहूँगा कि उनके तमाम सवालों पर विचार किया जाय और जो उनकी सर्विस कंडिशन्स हैं उनमें सुधार लाया जायेगा तो वे ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे, जिसकी बजाह से यदा कदा रेलवे दुर्घटनायें हो जा सकती हैं।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

लोको मिकैनिकल स्टाफ के लोग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण काम करते हैं क्योंकि वे इंजिनों की मरम्मत करते हैं, उन को ठीक हालत में रखते हैं, लेकिन उन की सर्विस कंडिशन्स ठीक नहीं हैं। उन लोगों की तनस्वाहें कम हैं, दूसरी जो सहूलियते उन को मिलनी चाहिये मानवीय जीवन बिताने के लिए वे भी उन को नहीं दी जाती हैं। पश्चिमी रेलवे में और नार्देन रेलवे में जो रेलवे बोर्ड के कानून हैं वे भी लागू नहीं किये जाये। बी० टी० एम० को जो सिस्टम आप ने लागू किया है उस को आप नार्देन रेलवे में लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। कहीं लागू करते हैं कहीं नहीं करते हैं। यह कैसी नीति है? एक समान नीति होनी चाहिये। जो भी आप की नीति हो वह तमाम रेलवे में लागू हो।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :
No Railway is following any rule.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: इसी तरह से लोको डेंडों में लोग लोहार का काम करते हैं, बड़ई का काम करते हैं, खलासी का काम करते हैं। लेकिन उन खलासियों को भी आप दूसरे विभाग के खलासियों के बराबर ही तनस्वाह देते हैं। उन की तनस्वाह ज्यादा होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उन का काम ज्याना महत्व का है, ज्यादा जबाबदेही का काम करते हैं। उन के सबलों पर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अभी स्टीम की तरफ के सुपरवाइजर डीजल में लिये गये हैं, लेकिन आज जो सहूलियतें आप डीजल के सुपरवाइजरों को दे रहे हैं वे उन को नहीं देते। उन को ये सहूलियतें देनी चाहिये। स्टीम इंजिन के लोगों को ठिकाने से डीजल की ट्रैनिंग दे कर आप ले सकते हैं। उन को प्राथ-मिकना मिलनी चाहिये, नौकरियों से हटाना नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा होता है कि उन को नौकरियों में नहीं लिया जाता है।

इसी तरह से पम्लिक वेज इंस्पेक्टर और बसिस्टेंट पम्लिक वेज इंस्पेक्टर और गैगमेन हैं जो लाइनों की रक्का करते हैं, लाइनों को बनाते हैं। उन की स्थिति भी बड़ी दयनीय है। उन के कोई काम के घंटे नियत नहीं है, अजीब समाजबाद हैं जहां घोरों के लिये तो आठ घंटे का समय निर्धारित है, लेकिन इन वेचारों के लिए कोई समय नहीं है। उन के लिए विश्राम की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं, उन के लिए कोई सुट्टी की व्यवस्था नहीं, उन के लिए प्रमोशन का कोई अरिया नहीं। उनकी तन्त्रवाहों में कोई बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं की जाती है। आप उनसे लाइनों को ठीक रखने का काम लेना चाहते हैं ताकि दुर्घटनायें न होने पायें लेकिन उनकी समस्याओं पर ध्यान तो दिया जाये। रेलवे एक्सिसेंट्स को रोकने के लिए जो वांचू कमेटी बनी थी और जो कुन्जरू कमेटी थी दोनों ने उनके बारे में बहुत ही सिफारिशें की थीं, लेकिन उन सिफारिशों को सरकार ने भुला दिया। अगर उन की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचा जाता है तो आप परवाह नहीं करते, आप के कानों पर जूँ नहीं रंगती। आप को चाहिए कि उन की तरफ ध्यान दें।

इसी तरीके से जो मिनिस्टीरियल स्टाफ रेलवे के दफ्तरों में काम करता है उनकी हालत पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। उनकी बहुत सी दिक्षकते हैं। उनका प्रतिनिधिमंडल कुछ दिन पहले जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह मंत्री थे उब से मिला था, जो उन के पहले मंत्री श्री पुनाचा थे उनसे भी मिला था। उन्होंने बादा भी किया था कि जनवरी के मध्य तक उन को अपग्रेड करने की घोषणा करेंगे। लेकिन अब मार्च लात्म हो रहा है, अभी तक कोई घोषणा नहीं हुई है। उनके आश्वासन आश्वासन ही बन कर रह गये। अब हमारे नये मंत्री महोदय आये हैं जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह काफी ध्यान

देते हैं इन बातों पर । मैं उनसे उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह हम को निराश नहीं करेंगे ।

कभी दानापुर में रनिंग स्टाफ के लोगों की हड़ताल हो जाती है कभी मोगलसराय में हड़ताल हो जाती है और कभी कलकत्ते में हड़ताल हो जाती है । उनकी समस्याओं की तरफ भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्वान देना चाहिए । चाहे ड्राइवर हों चाहे शैटर हों या चाहे फायरमेन हों, उनसे काम तो आप ज्यादा लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन काम के मुताबिक दाम नहीं देना चाहते । ऐसी स्थिति में यह सही बात है कि आप दुर्घटनाओं रोक नहीं सकेंगे । आप को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । आखिर दानापुर के लोगों ने, कलकत्ते के लोगों ने, मोगलसराय के लोगों ने हड़ताल क्यों की । अभी हाल में उनको इस लिए हड़ताल करनी पड़ी कि आप के अफसरों ने उनके साथ दुर्घटनाहार किया । दानापुर ईस्टर्न रेलवे के जो डी० एस० श्री गुजराल हैं जरा उन में भी आप बात कीजिए । उन्होंने पेशा बना रखा है खामखाह कर्मचारियों को तंग करने का । अगर आप कर्मचारियों को तंग करेंगे तो अब जमाना बदल चुका है । कर्मचारी भी आपको जवाब देंगे और श्री गुजराल को कई जगह जवाब मिल चुका है । अच्छा जवाब भी मिल चुका है बुरा जवाब भी मिल चुका है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री गुजराल अपनी मजदूर विरोधी हरकतों से बाज आयें और उनका सहयोग लेकर के, वहां रनिंग स्टाफ के लोगों का सहयोग लेकर, लोको मेकेनिकल स्टाफ के लोगों का, स्टेशन मास्टरों का और मिनिस्टीरियल स्टाफ के लोगों का सहयोग लेकर, काम करे ।

इसी तरीके से गाड़ी का सवाल है । गाड़ी कितना महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करते हैं यह सब जानते हैं । अगर वे न रहें तो गाड़ी चल ही नहीं सकेगी । लेकिन उन पर काम बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और काम के मुताबिक उनको मजदूरी

नहीं मिलती । उनको कोई सहूलियतें नहीं हैं । ऊपर से पन्द्रह पन्द्रह किलोवे रक्खी जाती हैं । बतलाइये कि गाड़ी कैसे इतनी किलोवों पर काम कर सकता है ।

इसी तरह से आल इंडिया स्ट्रिक्चरेन केबिनेट और लिवरेमेन ऐसोसिएशन ने आप के सामने चार-सूची मांगें पेश की हैं । उनकी मांग क्या है ? बेतर में सुधार हो, पदोन्नति और तरकी में सुधार हो, नौकरी का मूल्यांकन किया जाय, एवं नुएशन हिया जाय और उनके संघ को मान्यता दी जाय । इसकी तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

आज डा० राम सुभग सिंह यहां नहीं हैं, जब वह मिनिस्टर नहीं थे तब उन्होंने कहा था कि बेकिंग स्टाफ को रनिंग स्टाफ मानना चाहिए लेकिन जब वह बिनिस्टर हो गए तब उन्होंने इस काम को नहीं किया । आज फिर वह मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं । मैं चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया था, कम से कम आज के रेलवे मंत्री तो उसको पूरा करें । वह आश्वासन देने में सो बढ़े बहादुर थे लेकिन कोई काम पूरा नहीं करते थे । कम से कम आज तो मंत्री महोदय उस को पूरा करें और जो बेकिंग स्टाफ है उनकी मांगों को मान लें । उन लोगों ने अभी हाल में आगरा में सम्मेलन किया था जिसमें कुछ पालियामेंट के भेजवरों ने भी उनकी मांग का समर्थन किया था । जो द्रेन बलक होते हैं उनसे आप खाली रात को काम लेते हैं, दिन में उनसे काम नहीं लेते । उनकी इस तरह की बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं । उनको गजेटेड सुट्रिट्यां नहीं मिलतीं, उन की सेवा की शर्तें अच्छी नहीं हैं । जो सहूलियतें आप आफिस में काम करने वालों को देते हैं वही सहूलियतें आप द्रेन बलक को नहीं देते हैं । उनको भी आप वही सहूलियतें दें । द्रेन बलक्स की तमाम समस्याओं पर विचार करके आप उनको समाधान करें ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा ने आपके सामने 23 सूत्री मांग पत्र पेश किया है। उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं उन सब मांगों का यहां जिक्र नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि समय नहीं है। केवल एक बात का जिक्र करूँगा। गरहड़ा में आपके साढ़े पांच हजार कर्मचारी रहते हैं। अगर दो आदमी भी एक घर में हों, ज्यादा न भी हों और अगर फैमिली प्लानिंग की बात को वे मान भी लें और उनके दो ही बच्चे हों तो उन उच्चों की तादाद भ्यारहा हजार के करीब होती है। तीन नहीं दो ही बच्चे हों तो भी उच्चों की तादाद भ्यारह हजार होती है। उन बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए आपने एक मिडिल स्कूल बहां खोल रखा है। वहां के कर्मचारियों ने और सभी तरह की यूनियंज ने, इन्टक, अदि चार पांच यूनियंज ने मिल कर दस दिन तक भूख हड़ताल की थी। उनकी मांग थी कि उस स्कूल को अपग्रेड किया जाए। उस स्कूल का कालेज जैसा विशाल भवन है। अतः उसको आसानी से अपग्रेड किया जा सकता है। आप उसको हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल बनायें। उसी तरह से आप समस्तीपुर के बन्दर मिडिल स्कूल बनायें। मुजफ्फरपुर आदि और भी कई ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां इसकी जरूरत है। उसको भी आप पूरा करें। गरहड़ा के स्कूल जरूर तो अपग्रेड को आप करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो एक बिस्फोटक स्थिति बही पैदा होने वाली है।

एकाउंट्स कलंक भी बड़ी तादाद में हैं। उनका कहना है कि जो काम ए प्रेड वाले करते हैं वही वी प्रेड वालों को भी करना पड़ता है। लेकिन दोनों की तनख्वाहों में फर्क है। एक ही तनख्वाह आप दोनों को दें। ए प्रेड में जाने के लिए आप इस्तहान लेते हैं। उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। जब दोनों एक ही तरह का काम करते हैं तो दोनों को समान वेतम भी आप दें। परीक्षा की बात को आप खत्म करें।

एटेंडेंट लोग जो गाड़ियों में चलते हैं उनकी

तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैंने सुना है कि आपने उनके लिए ड्यूटीज बहुत बढ़ा दी हैं, बहुत सा काम उनको दे दिया है। उनकी मांगों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

सबस्टीट्यूट लेवर हजारों की तादाद में है। केंज्युथर लेवर चार लाख के करीब है। उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। वे लोग सबस्टीट्यूट्स की जगह दस बारह साल से काम कर रहे हैं। दानापुर में बहुत से लोग पढ़े हुए हैं। इतने दिनों से क्यों आपने उनको सबस्टीट्यूट बना कर रख छोड़ा है। जब चाहें खाली हों तो आप उनको दें। इस मामले में भ्रष्टाचार होता है, अफसर लोग मनमानी करते हैं, पक्षपात करते हैं। उसको आप खत्म करें। जितनी तनख्वाह आप दूसरे मजदूरों को देते हैं उतनी ही तनख्वाह आप सबस्टीट्यूट्स, केंज्युथर लेवर को भी दें। जितना काम आप दूसरों से लेते हैं उतना ही उन से भी लेते हैं। फिर उनको तनख्वाह समान क्यों नहीं दी जाती है?

SHRI NAMBIAR : About casual labour there may be some assurances which requires to be given. There are four lakhs of casual labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is speaking now. Let him carry on,

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am only helping him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : He is casually mentioning it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तमाम रेल कर्मचारियों के असन्तोष को आप दूर करें। उनके लिए नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेत्र के सिद्धान्त को लागू करें जिस की शुरुआत आपने भी थी। पंद्रहवीं लेवर कान्फेस में आपने इसको माना था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपके जमाने में ही वह कार्यान्वयित हो जाये।

आप जो आटोमेशन रेलवे में लागू कर रहे हैं, उसे लागू न करें।

बदकाश प्रहण की आयु को बढ़ायें कम न करें। अफसरों की बाल्कल को खासा पत करें। जिन कर्मचारियों को गर्मी आड़ की बदियाँ देते हैं उसको समय पर दें। बहुतों को आप देते भी नहीं हैं। उनको भी दें। कानिकडेशल रिपोर्ट्स जो लिखते हैं, इसको आप खत्म करें। तमाम केटे-गरीज की जो यूनियंज हैं उनको आप मान्यता प्रदान करें। नेशनल फंडशन आफ इन्डिन रेलवेमेंट की मान्यता को आप छीन लें। उसका कोई आदमी नहीं है। अगर आप चाहें तो आप इसकी आधार बीन कर सकते हैं।

गवर्नर्मेंट कंडक्ट रूलज रेलवे मजदूरों पर जो आप लागू करते हैं, उसे आप समाप्त करें।

ट्रिटोरियल आर्मी का जो मिस्यूज हो रहा है, इसको आप बन्द करें। 19 सितम्बर की हड्डताल को दबाने के लिए आपने इससे काम लिया था। इसके मिस्यूज को आप बन्द करें।

आखिर में जानता की जो मांगें हैं उनको आप सुन लें और उनकी आप पूर्ति करें। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर मांसी का स्टेशन है। उसको गंगा के कटाव से संकट पैदा हो गया है। वह कभी भी कट सकता है। रेलवे बोर्ड ने उसे हटा कर दक्षिण की ओर ले जाने की योजना बनाई है। उस पर वह लाखों रुपया खर्च करना चाहता है। लेकिन वैसा अगर किया नया तब भी मांसी को कोसी के कटाव से नहीं बचाया जा सकेगा। और कें एल० राब ने ठीक कहा है कि जो बत्तमान घारा है जिससे मांसी स्टेशन को खतरा है उसे मोड़ कर गंगा की पुरानी घारा में बिला दिया जाए। ऐसा करने से आप मांसी स्टेशन को बच सकते हैं। उसे बचाया जाना चाहिए।

समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक एक बड़ी लाइन ले जाय। दरभंगा में हवाई अड्डा है और उसका इस्तेमाल आप लड़ाई के बक्त भी कर सकते हैं। वह बोर्डर का इलाका है। समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली तक मिथिला भेल आप चलायें ताकि उधर के लोगों को आसानी हो। दानापुर स्टेशन जिस का लोकल नाम खगोल है और जो पूर्वी रेलवे पर है वहां नहर के किनारे बेहरी आनसोन तक एक नई लाइन बनाइये ताकि जनता को आसानी हो सके। किट्टा से बिकम, पालीगंज अरबल और कुरुथा होते हुए जहानाबाद तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाइए। जहानाबाद से इसलाखपुर होते हुए बिहार शरीक तक भी लाइन ननाइए।

दानापुर का ऊपरी पुल जो है उसको बोड़ा किया जाना चाहिए। नेऊरा तथा और जो दूसरे स्टेशन हैं जहां पर ऊपरी पुल नहीं हैं वहां ऊपरी पुल बनाने की कोशिश करें। पटना—नया लाइब को दौहरा किया 'जाए। पटना—गया लाइन पर जो स्टेशन हैं, जैसे परसा, पोठी नदीमां, तारेगाना, नदौल उन में जहां बत्ती की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां बत्ती की व्यवस्था करें जहां प्लेटफार्म ऊंचा नहीं है, वहां प्लेटफार्म ऊंचा करें और जहां पानी, पाखाने आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां इसकी व्यवस्था आप करें।

बरोनी से दानापुर जो पैसेंजर गाड़ी आती है उसे आगरा तक आप ले जायें और फिर आगरा से बापिस करें। इससे लोगों को आसानी होगी। बर्स्लियारपुर से राजगीर तक की जलाइन है वह बहुत चलती है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है। वहां आप कहते हैं कि आपको हर दफा पन्द्रह लाख का घाटा होता है। लेकिन आवाहियों को समय पर नहीं बलाते हैं। गाड़ियां प समय पर चलाइये, बत्ती की व्यवस्था कीजिए। ऐसा आपने किया तो आपकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और ज्यादा लोग राजगीर जो कि एक पबंटन केन्द्र है जा सकेंगे।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मुगलसराय पेसेजर को पटना से सवा तीन बजे के बजाए आप साढ़े चार बजे शाम में स्टार्ट करें। ढी लक्स को मैन लाइन से सप्ताह में दो बार चलाने की व्यवस्था करें। अभी वह एक बार चलती है। ऐसा तर्क आप न दें कि रेक नहीं है। रेक की व्यवस्था आप करें। रेलवे बोड जैसा सफेद हाथी आपने बांध रखा है। वह किस लिए है अगर वह रेक की व्यवस्था भी नहीं कर सकता है।

राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर आपने राजेन्द्रनगर स्टेशन बनाया है। वहाँ पर गाड़ियाँ रुकसी नहीं हैं। उनको वहाँ रुकवाने की व्यवस्था आप करें। मीठापुर में ऊपरी पुल बरायें ताकि यात्रियों का जो रश रहता है वह न रह सके और यात्रियों को सहलियत हो। बिहाटा स्टेशन बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। वहाँ हवाई अड्डा भी है। वह फौज का हवाई अड्डा है। वहाँ तूफान मेल नहीं रुकती। और बनारस एक्सप्रेस एक तरफ से रुकती है दूसरी तरफ से नहीं रुकती हैं। दोनों गाड़ियों को आप वहाँ लड़ा करें। और आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कोई लोकल गाड़ी चलाइये। पटना—गया लाइन पर ऐसी गाड़ी आप चलायें जो छ: बजे सबेरे पटना पहुँच जाए ताकि छात्रों को और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो हजारों की तादाद में सेकेटेरिएट आते हैं या दूसरे दफतरों में आते हैं, उनको तथा छात्रों को समय पर पहुँचने में सुविधा हो।

आप इन मार्गों पर ध्यान दें और इनको पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो फिर आपके आने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

16 hrs.

SHRI A.S. KASTURE (Khamgaon): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Railways. In this connection, I would like to bring

to the notice of the Railway Minister some problems of my constituency and state. Vidarbha and Marathwada are very important parts of Maharashtra. Vidarbha and Marathwada are important cotton-growing areas. Khamgaon, Jalna and Aurangabad are important centres of cotton in Vidarbha and Marathwada. There is only one branch line, that is, the branch line of the Bombay-Calcutta main line which goes via Vidarbha, and in Marathwada, there is only one metre gauge line that is, Manmad-Hyderabad line. These railway lines are insufficient in Vidarbha and Marathwada. Besides cotton, sugarcane is grown in plenty in Marathwada and Vidarbha, and many co-operative sugar-factories are coming up in these areas.

There was a demand in the beginning also, so far as Vidarbha is concerned, that the important centre Khamgaon should be connected to Jalna in Marathwada. The engineering and traffic survey of this line was undertaken by the Railway Ministry in 1912 and in 1933, actual work was started and earth-work, was also completed. The milestones and furlong stones are still visible there. I do not know why that line was abandoned later on and was not completed. Even now, there is a demand for this particular line between Khamgaon and Jalna which goes via Chikhli and Devlgaon Raja. So, I request the railway Minister to give top priority to this particular line, of this important area.

Besides, the Government of Maharashtra has also suggested some new lines for Marathwada. They have suggested a new line connecting Aurangabad to Sholapur via Bihar and Osmanabad. They have suggested a broad gauge line. Again, there is another difficulty for Marathwada, namely only a metre gauge line is there and because of that metre gauge line, Marathwada is not prospering though there is sufficient scope for progress. Because of the lack of a broad gauge line, that area has not prospered. So, there is a move that this Manmad-Hyderabad metre gauge line should be converted into a broad gauge line. There is a proposal to this effect. I do not know what steps the Railway Ministry has taken in that direction. But, if it is difficult to convert the entire line—Manmad—Hyderabad—I request the Minister to consider at

least the feasibility of converting Manmad--Mudkhed portion of that metre gauge line.

Then, I would like to suggest another railway line for this under developed area. I would like to suggest that the two towns Jamner and Chandrapur should be connected by a railway line : via Ajanta, Buldana, Mekhar Washim, Yeotmal, and Wanl. If this line is completed, there will be a railway line in that undeveloped part of Vidarbha Region and that line will also be connecting the world famous place Ajanta. A large number of visitors are coming to see the Ajanta caves and the Ellora caves. So, far, there is no railway line which connects these famous centres of tourist interests. Therefore, considering the importance of these areas, I request the Railway Minister to consider this proposal as early as possible. By this particular new line, Buldana which is the district headquarter in Maharashtra will also have a railway line and the entire area which has no railway line will have the advantage and facility.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the problem of my constituency. There is a village called Jamwasu in between Lohogad and Amanwadi stations of the Kandwa-Purna M.G. section. The actual distance between these two stations is 12 KM. but the chargeable distance is 16 KM. In between these two stations, there is village Jamwasu. It is a hilly track and the people of that area want a station at Jamwasu. I have written a letter to the Minister. I do not know what action they have taken so far. I request the Minister to consider this request as early as possible.

At Jalam station, there is an overbridge. It is a short one; it covers only two lines. But actually there are four lines. That station is towards the south of the village. That overbridge is towards the south of station. I do not know what was the idea in constructing the overbridge towards the south of the station when the village is towards the north of the station. It becomes very difficult, for the people of that area to catch the train when Shunting is also going on these uncovered lines and thus a large number of accidents have occurred. This was brought to the notice of the rail-

way authorities. I am told that the railway authorities have moved the land acquisition authority and the matter is pending. But the railway authorities are not taking active interest in that proceeding and they are not in a position to acquire the land so far. This should be expedited.

I would like to point out certain difficulties in railway timings. Punjab Mail reaches Busaval junction early in the morning. No. 1 Dn Calcutta Mail via Nagpur also reaches Busaval early in the morning, but there is no connection between the two. Before the Punjab Mail is admitted on the platform, clearance is given to the 1 Dn. train and passengers coming by Punjab Mail cannot catch Calcutta Mail. So, they have to waste lot of time unnecessarily at Busaval Junction. This difficulty should be removed by adjustment of proper connection.

श्री ओंकारलाल देवरावा (कोटा) : समाप्ति महोदय, जब भी रेलवे बजट आता है, तो हम आशा करते हैं कि राजस्थान को कोई न कोई रेलवे लाइन या कोई अन्य रेलवे संबंधी सुविधा जरूर ही जायेगी। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि राजस्थान में किसी मंत्री या किसी और के कारण दबाव रेलवे की ओर से जो भी काम किया गया है, उसकी हालत बहुत खस्ता है और रेलवे को उससे नुकसान ही हो रहा है।

यह खुशी की बात है कि श्री नन्दा रेलवे मंत्री बने हैं। वह बड़े अनुभवी हैं। उन्होंने यह मंत्रालय में आते ही सदाचार का ड्रामा रखा था। उसी तरह उन्होंने रेल मंत्रालय में भी आते ही एक ऐसा ड्रामा रखा, जिसके कारण जो रेलवे कर्मचारी, कलर्क या स्टेशन के अन्य कर्मचारी, पहले एक रूपया माँगते थे, वे अब तीन चार रूपये माँगते हैं। श्री नन्दा ने यह मंत्रालय में आते ही कहा था, कि वह दो साल में भ्रष्टाचार को मिटा देंगे। अगर वह रेलवे विभाग में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को दो साल में मिटा दें, तो

[श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा]

ठीक है, बर्ना 1972 आ रहा है; चुनाव में पब्लिक इन लो मिटा देगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि—इस तरह के बायदे करके पब्लिक को घोखा देना ठीक नहीं है। मिट्टी से सोना बनाने जैसे जाहू के खेल से देश की जनता संतुष्टः नहीं हो सकती है। हमने अलबारां में पढ़ा है कि श्री नन्दा ने बाबई में यह डं क्लास में सकर किया, ताकि वे यह डं क्लास में यात्रा करने बाले लोगों की मुसीबतें देख सकें। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की मुसीबतें देखने मात्र से मंत्री महोदय क्या कर पायेंगे—इया वह नये डिव्हेल लगा देंगे, क्या वह उन डिव्हों को एयर कन्डीशंड बना देंगे। क्या उन मुसाफिरों को कम कर देंगे? क्या उनको एकस्ट्रा नहीं बैठने देंगे? क्या उनके लिए नई रेलगाड़ी चला देंगे? इन के हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। केवल एक भभका देना है बारूद का और पब्लिक को घोखा देना है कि हाँ, मिनिस्टर साहब यह डं क्लास में बैठकर गए। हम तो तब जानें कि 6 महीने के बजाय दो साल में भी वह रेलवे से अव्याचार और तमाम जो मुश्किलात हैं उनको दूर कर दें, तब हम जानें या हमेशा यह डं क्लास में चलने का प्रण कर लें कि मैं यह डं क्लास में ही बैठकर चलूँगा तब भी हम मान सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह अव्याचार नहीं मिटा सकते हैं।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : प्वाइट आफ आर्डर है। आप लोगों के कहने से मंत्री महोदय यह डं क्लास में गए, यह बड़े-बड़े पेपरों में आया और यह यहाँ आकर उनकी निन्दा करना शुरू कर दिए। यह तो ठीक नहीं है।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री जी ने जो बीड़ा उठाया है, उसे पार लगाना होगा।

स्टेशनों के लिए और नई लाइनों के लिए [जो रुपया मंजूर है उसमें हमने देखा तो कोटा

से चित्तौड़ तक की लाइन के लिए हमने कई दफा माँग की, दा० राम सुभग सिंह जब मिनिस्टर थे तो हमने इनका बड़ा अच्छा वहाँ जलूस निकाला, कोटा से लेकर बूँदी तक 18 दरवाजे बनाए और बड़ा स्वागत किया, आप जायं तो आप का भी करेंगे, आप के लिए भी 20 दरवाजे बना देंगे, लेकिन कोटा से चित्तौड़ तक की लाइन तो बनाएं। इन्होंने कह दिया कि यह तो अलाभकर लाइन है। अब इन्होंने पहले से ही क्या देखा लिया। पेट में बच्चा और उसका नाम पहले ही रख दिया कि अलाभकारी है। मैं पूछता हूँ क्या यह मिनिस्टर लोग कौन सा फायदा कर रहे हैं? क्या यह अलाभकारी नहीं है? कोनसा फायदा पब्लिक का यह करते हैं, बताएं। हम यह निवेदन करते हैं कि आप 150 मील का टुकड़ा न बनाए, बूँदी तक का ही बना दें और उसमें अगर आप को लाभ दीखता है तो आगे बनाएं बरना न बनाएं। लेकिन आपने यह पहले से ही कह दिया कि वह अलाभकारी है। एक सर्वे मेटी गई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट देखिये। उसने रिपोर्ट दी कि सांगानेर टाउन टोडाराय सिंह होते हुए बूँदी तक मीटर गेज से मिला दिया जाय। कैसी अकल खराब हो गई है उस कमेटी वालों की और आप लोगों की भी? कैसे छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन से मिला दिया जायगा? कोटा से लेकर बूँदी तक कुल 22 मील का टुकड़ा है लेकिन वाह रे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट। लेकिन चलो, रिपोर्ट कर दी तो कुछ न कुछ किया तो। और इन्होंने क्या किया कि मुखाड़िया के दबाव में आकर उदयपुर—हिम्मतनगर लाइन निकाल दी जिस पर 13 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया। उस पर एक मालगाड़ी जाती है और आधी पैसेंजर गाड़ी जाती है जिसमें कोई सवारी बैठती ही नहीं है तो वह अलाभकारी नहीं होगा तो और क्या होगा? इसी तरह गुना-मक्सी लाइन हमारे विद्याचरण जो के दबाव में आकर बना दी। उस पर चार करोड़ रुपया लग गया और अभी तीन करोड़ और लगना बाकी है। अभी उसला

निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। 6 साल हो गए बनते बनते। उसका भी यही हाल होगा। तो ऐसी काइनों के बनाने से जो दबाव में आकर बनाई जाती हैं, क्या फायदा होता है?

बब में आता है रेलवे कर्मचारियों की तरफ। रेलवे गाड़ी और दूसरे रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाल देखिये। यह बोर्ड बैठे-बैठे क्या कर रहा है? 48 किलोमीटर की जो रफ्तार थी उसको बढ़ाकर 90 किलोमीटर कर दिया ही जल इंजिन्स की ओर ब्रेकवान का बजन बही दस टन का दस टन है जबकि एनालिसिस लगा कर देखा जाय तो 18 टन बजन उसका होना चाहिये। स्पीड जैसे जैसे बढ़ेगी पीछे जाकर लोड पढ़ेगा और धकधक ज्यादा होगी। मीटर गेज में भी 18 टन का ब्रेकवन है। लेकिन यहां मंत्री महोदय स्पीड बढ़ाते जाते हैं और ब्रेकवान का बजन बही दस टन का दस टन रखा है। इसके अलावा पहले लकड़ी के ब्रेकवान थे। उसको हटाकर लोहे के ब्रेकवान लगा दिए। लकड़ी के जब थे तो उनकी खिड़की दरवाजे बगैरह अगर हूट जाते थे तो कील ठोक कर काम चला लेते थे। लेकिन लोहे के लगा दिए तो उसमें कील भी नहीं ठोक सकते हैं। अगर बकंशाप में जाय तो 6 महीने तक ममम्मत हो कर नहीं आते। फिर यह गर्मी में गर्म और सर्दी में ठंडे हो जाते हैं। यह देखिए इनकी अकल का नमूना। इसी तरह से इन्होंने सीमेंट के स्लीपर लगाए, उसमें करोड़ों और लाखों रुपये खर्च किए। बाद में वह नाकामयाब हो कर खत्म हो गए। जिस ठेकेदार को करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा देना था, वह उस को देकर बैठ गए और वह सारे स्लीपर खत्म कर दिये। इसी तरह से आगरा ईस्ट बैंक पर मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया के समधी हीरालाल जैन ठेकेदार हैं, उन्होंने भूत बैंगन्स के नम्बर दे दिये, कोयले के बैंगनों के और तीन चार लाख रुपये का बोगस पेंट उनको कर दिया। बिजिलेंस कमेटी बालों

ने रिपोर्ट दे दी, वह दबाकर बैठे हैं। भूत बैंगनों के नम्बर उसने दे दिए। मैं नम्बर बताने को तैयार हूं कि कौन से बैंगन कहां पढ़े हैं और कहां से आये हैं। ... (व्यवधान)..... भूत वह होते हैं जो पुराने बैंगन ट्रॉट-फूटे पढ़े थे, उनके नम्बर दे दिये। गाड़ी का मैंने आप को बताया। गाड़ी अगर किसी पेशी की तारीख को बम्बई जाता है तो 3 रुपये 60 पैसे के हिसाब से 7 रुपये उसको ढेली एलावेंस के मिलते हैं जबकि कोई शादू या शैलासी, चपरासी जाय तो उसे 11 रुपये मिलते हैं। कंडक्टर जाय तो उसे 11 रुपये मिलते हैं। केविं गाड़ी को केवल 7 रुपये मिलते हैं। और गाड़ी से कंडक्टर की तन-स्वाह ज्यादा है तो बताइये वह गाड़ी क्या करेगा? क्या गाड़ी ने ही सारा गुनाह किया है? लेकिन नहीं, यह भी एक नमूना इनकी अकल का देखिये। इन्होंने कंडक्टर को हटाकर उसकी जगह अटेंडेंट रख दिया। लिस्ट अटेंडेंट के हाथ में दे दी जो न पढ़ा न लिखा। मैं जोधपुर जा रहा था पिछली दफा तो मैंने अटेंडेंट से पूछा कि मेरी सीट कहां है? वह कहता है कि आप का तो रिजर्वेशन ही नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि मैंने रिजर्वेशन तीन चार दिन पहले पालियामेंट से कराया था। तो कहता है कि मैं सीट तो आप को दे दूंगा। मैंने कहा लिस्ट कहां है? जब लिस्ट निकाली तो उसमें सबसे ऊपर ही लिखा था ओंकार लाल बेरवा। तो यह तो हाल है। और देखिए कंडक्टर और अटेंडेंट में फर्क कितना है! तनस्वाह दोनों की एक है। तन-स्वाह में कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता। बल्कि कंडक्टर को इनको एक ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ती है, अटेंडेंट को ट्रेनिंग भी नहीं देनी पड़ती। लेकिन यह ऐसे कायदे की सोचते हैं जिस से इनको कोई फायदा तो मिलता नहीं है, खाली बदनामी मिलती है और पैसेंजर को परेशान करना होता है।

इसी तरह से आप देखिये कि जो रेलवे स्कूलों के मास्टर हैं उनकी तनस्वाह दूसरे कर्म-

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

चारियों से कम है। और कर्मचारियों को 15 दिन की कंजुबल लीव मिलती है और इनको 12 दिन केवल मिलते हैं। और तों के लिए जो मास्टरनियां हैं इनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। मैं कोटा का हाल बताऊं। एक एक स्कूल में नब्बे-नब्बे और 100-100 लड़के हैं जिनके लिए बहां जगह नहीं है। मैंने कई दफा कहा कि इस को बढ़ाइए, चीफ़ इंजीनियर भी आकर देख गए, डी० एस० को भी दिखा दिया लेकिन क्या नभूता है कि वह कहते हैं कि क्या करें ऊपर से मंजूरी नहीं आती। लड़कों के लिए मंजूरी नहीं मिलती, यह कितने शर्म की बात है। आज तक मह मिडिल नहीं हो सका।

कोटा में जो लोकों कर्मचारी हैं उनकी जो कालोनी बनी हुई है उसके पास ही उन के कोयले के बैगन खाली होते हैं जो सारी भूल उड़ कर इन के मकानों में जाती हैं। मैंने कई दफा कहा कि जैसे रतलाम में और बाहौद में सीमेंट की दीवार बनाई है वैसे ही यहां भी दीवार बना दें ताकि उनके कपड़े इत्यादि खराब न हों और वह बीबारी से बचें लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

कोटा की एक बात मैं और यतां। वहां जितने कर्मचारी हैं उन को अनफिल्टर्ड पानी पिलाया जाता है। टैक में कभी साफ किया हुआ पानी नहीं रहता है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में एक दफा डाक्टर ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि यह पानी पिलाया जाएगा तो इन को बीमारी हो जायगी; लेकिन कितने शर्म की बात है कि 22 साल में वह अपने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को फिल्टर्ड पानी भी नहीं दे सके। कम से कम दस पन्द्रह हजार कर्मचारी वहां रहते हैं। और छोटी उद्दीप्ती स्टेशन पर तो इंजिन से पानी पिलाया जाता है जिस में एसिड होता है। कितने शर्म की बात है? क्या इतना भी आप नहीं कर सकते कि वहां जो 60-70 आदमी हैं उन के लिए एक कुआं सोया जाव? लेकिन वहीं, यहां तो बैठे-

बैठे कुछ और ही सोचा करते हैं। ... (अवधान) ... अरे बैठो, सिर मालिश करो। टिकट तभी मिलेगा जब सिर मालिश करते रहोगे।

आपने कुछ अनुबादक रखे हुए हैं जो स्टेशनों पर लाउड स्पीकर से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजों में घोषणायें करते हैं कि फलाँ गाड़ी इतने बजे आयेगी और इतने बजे जायेगी। 1966 में जब इन को इस काम पर लगाया गया था तो उन से कहा गया था कि तुम को 130-300रु के ग्रेड में लगाया जा रहा है, लेकिन तुम्हारी बरिष्ठ कर्मचारी के रूप में पदोन्नति कर दी जाएगी, यानी 210-400रु के ग्रेड में कर दिया जायगा। चार साल हो गये लेकिन पदोन्नति करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। सात और पांच यानी कुल बारह जगहें हैं—बम्बई, सैट्रल, बडोदा, राजकोट, भावनगर, दोहद, परेल, अजमेर, जयपुर, रतलाम, कोटा, कारखाना-अजमेर जहां पर इन लोगों को अभी तक प्रमोशन नहीं मिला है। आप इनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र प्रमोशन दें।

शेड्यूल कास्ट के कर्मचारियों के साथ जो व्यवहार किया जाता है, उसका नमूना देखिये। अजमेर में एक लड़का 18 साल से मिस्त्री के रूप में कार्य करता था, दो साल पहले उस का आई, ओ. डब्लू. में प्रमोशन कर दिया गया, दो साल काम करने के बाद उसको फिर रिवर्ट कर दिया गया और किसी दूसरे को पीछे की तरफ से भरती कर लिया गया। यह कह दिया कि तुम्हारा तो कन्फर्मेशन ही नहीं आया है, तुम को इस जगह पर कैसे रखा जा सकता है। यह व्यवहार शेड्यूल कास्ट के कर्मचारियों के साथ हो रहा है।

महीं व्यवहार हमारे लक्ष्यों बकंशाप में चल रहा है। वहां गुप्ता भैनेजर है जो शेड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों की पदोन्नति करना ही नहीं

चाहता, चोर दरवाजे से आदमियों को ले लिया जाता है।

अब डाक्टरों का हाल देखिये। आप कहते हैं कि हम मोनोपली को खत्म कर रहे हैं, हमारे यहाँ कोटे में कमल एंड कम्पनी, चश्मेवाला है, उसकी मोनोपली अब भी कायम है। डा० मनसारमण, डा० दयाल और डा० भट्टाचार्य 8-10 साल से वहाँ चले आ रहे हैं, हर एक को लिख कर दे देते हैं कि कमल एंड कम्पनी से चश्मा ले लो, 200 रु० देकर जो उस कम्पनी से चश्मा ले लेता है, वह पास हो जाता है। जब कि वहाँ पर दूसरी दुकानें भी हैं, उन में से एक तो इंगलैंड रिटर्न है अगर उनसे कोई चश्मा ले लेता है तो उसे रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन डाक्टरों का ट्रस्फर क्यों नहीं होता है।

बहीलर की मोनोपली जन्म से चल रही है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा है। उस के स्टाल पर काम करने वालों को अंग्रेजों के जमाने में 15 परसेंट कमीशन मिलती थी, लेकिन अब 7 परसेंट हो गई है, न उन को कोई वर्दी मिलती है, न दूसरी सुविधा मिलती है। अगर कोई शिकायत होती है तो प्रधान मंत्री के पास जा कर हाथ जोड़ देते हैं—जय माती की।

रिफेशमेंट का हाल देखिये। हमारी कमेटी भी कई दफा जा कर देखती है, एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि मोनोपली को खत्म करो, दूसरी तरफ खुद मोनोपली को कायम रखता चाहते हैं। अगर किसी के पास 10 ठेले हैं और अगर 11वाँ आदमी जिसके पास ठेला है, वह मर जाय, तो उस गय। रहवे ठेले को भी उसी दस ठेलेवाले को एलाट कर दिया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? अच्छा तो यह था कि उस ठेले को उसी के बच्चे को एलाट कर दिया जाता,

जिससे कि उस की विधवा रोटी कमा कर गुजारा कर सकती, अगर यह भी मुमकिन नहीं था तो टेण्डर कर के देते, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं करते, जिसके पास पहले ही चार हैं, उसको पौचबां और दे दिया जाता है और कहते हैं कि ऐसे ही आईंर हैं।

आपने एक यूजर्ज कमेटी बनाई हुई है—उसके नमूने देखिये। हमारे वेस्टनैं रेलवे के होश्यार बनरल मैनेजर यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। इस कमेटी में एक आदमी को लिया गया है, जिस का नाम है दारोलिया, जो शायद हिन्दुस्तान समाचार की तरफ से उसमें है। एक दफा वह फर्जी टिकट के आधार पर शायद अपनी औरत को ला रहा था, चैकर ते उसको चैक किया और चार्ज कर लिया। उसने धोंस दिलाई तो उस की रिपोर्ट कर दी गई। बाद में तय हुआ कि उस को कमेटी में न लिया जाय। लेकिन उसने कहा कि तनखाह चाहे 2 रु० कर दो, जो पास मिलता है वह बन्द कर दो, लेकिन नाम दोरोगा धर दो। हमारे डी.एस. ने उस की सिफारिश की और जनरल मैनेजर साहब ने उसको एप्वाइंट कर दिया। जो आदमी भट्टाचार के आरोप में पकड़ा गया, जिस को हटा दिया गया, उसी को फिर रिकमेण्ड किया जाता है और रख लिया जाता है।

तापड़िया साहब को उस में लिया गया है, जो कलकत्ते में रहते हैं, वेस्टनैं रेलवे के स्टेशनों के नाम तक का पता नहीं है। नाहटा साहब को लिया गया है, जो जैसलमेर में रहते हैं, जो कि नादं रेलवे में है, कोटा डिवीजन के बारे में उन को क्या पता है? कितने शर्म की बात है। जो उस डिवीजन में रहता है, अगर आप उस को रखें, तो वह कुछ काम कर सकता है, लेकिन जो रहता कलकत्ते में है, कानपुर में है, उस को रखने से क्या लाभ है।

[श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा]

एक सत्येन्द्र पहाड़िया साहब हैं, उन को इसमें रखा गया है जो जे. के. सम्पत्ति में कानपुर में काम करते हैं—आप बताइये इस तरह की यूज़ज़ कमेटी का क्या लाभ है? एक आपने कर्नल पटेल की ओरत को रखा हुआ है, जिसके पति हमारे यहाँ से रिटायर हो कर डी. सी. एम. में जा कर लगे। हिन्दी उन को आती नहीं है जिसको कोटा स्टेशन का पता नहीं है, यह बलास पैसेन्जर हिल्ड का पता नहीं है, उस को हमारे ऊपर थोप दिया है। वह क्या करेगी? ऐसी अन्धेर गर्दी हमारे यहाँ मची हुई है। मैं नन्दा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर आप इन चीजों की तरफ थोड़ा भी ध्यान दें तो ये शिकायतें बहुत जल्दी दूर हो सकती हैं।

अब शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइव्स के सिलैक्शन की बात को लीजिये। सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइव्स के थर्ड थ्रेड के लोगों का ट्रांसफर नहीं होना चाहिए। क्यों कि उन को ट्रांसफर की धोस दे कर दी-तीन सी रुपया उन से लूट लिया जाता है। यहाँ एक बात और कह दूँ—अगर इन अट्टाचारों की शिकायत की जाव तो उस का कोई लाभ नहीं है, जांच कौन करेगा? आप का दिल्ली स्टेशन सुप्री-टेन्डर्नेट है, उसके खिलाफ अट्टाचार के आरोप थे, उसका ट्रान्सफर कर दिया सया, लेकिन कहाँ ट्रान्सफर हुआ। उसने कहा—मैं प्रमोशन नहीं लेना चाहता और यहीं पर जमा रहा, क्योंकि रुपयों की गहरी यहीं पर दिलाई देती है।

अगर आप अपनी एजेंसीज के अट्टाचार को देखना चाहते हैं तो दिल्ली स्टेशन के बाहर तीन-चार एजेन्सियाँ हैं स्टेशन से टिकट नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि उन एजेन्सियों ने बहले ही उन टिकटों को ले रखा है और बाब बदाचार की बात कहते हैं—चार रुपये लेने और आप को

टिकट मिल जायगा। आप नौकर को भेज कर देख लीलिए, स्टेशन पर नहीं मिलेगा, पार्लियामेंट के बुकिंग अफिस पर नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन इन 3-4 दुकानों पर जरूर मिल जायगा।

अब अगर अट्टाचार के खिलाफ दरखास्त दी जाती है तो उसकी जांच कौन करेगा? जिन लोगों को आपने विजिलेंस में लगा रखा है, इंस्पेक्टर बर्गरह, वे बेचारे क्यों मुसीबत में पढ़े। तीन साल के बाद उन को फिर इसी विभाग में वापस आना है, इस लिये वे क्यों किसी को बुरा बनायें। जब उन को उसी अफसर के नीचे आ कर काम करना है, जो चोर अफसर है, तो वह तो उस बेचारे को खा जाएगा, इस लिये क्यों बुरा बनें। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बाकी वह कुछ काम करें तो उसको विजिलेंस विभाग में ही परमानेंट पोस्ट दीजिये।

अब अस्पतालों की दवाइयों का हाल सुनिये। हमारे यहाँ कोटा से बीना तक मैंडिकल वान चलती हैं, उसमें कितनी दवाई है, कितने इंजेक्शन हैं, कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं होता है। स्टेशन मास्टर तो बड़े स्टेशन पर जा सकता है, लेकिन जो बेचारा गैंगसंग है वह कहाँ जाय, उसका इलाज कौन करेगा।

16.29. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

बुकिंग क्लक्स को आपने 5-10 रु. की बेन्ज रखने पावर दी है। इसके बारे में मैंने एक प्रश्न भी पूछा था और आपने उत्तर में बताया कि स्टेशन मास्टर को पावर दी गई है। अब जो आदमी 6 आने का टिकट लेता है, वह भी रुपया पकड़ता है, जो 10 आने का टिकट लेता है, वह भी 5. एकड़ाता है, अब इतनी रेजगारी बुकिंग क्लक्स कहाँ से लाये। यहाँ पर कहा जाता है कि उन को रुपया दो तों वे पूरा पैसा नहीं लौटाते हैं, मैं पूछता हूँ कि वहाँ से

लौटाये, वह वह से रेजारी बना कर लाये। उस पर भी अगर विजिलेंस इंस्पेक्टर आ कर जांच कर ले और उसके पास कुछ ज्यादा मिल जाय तो उस उस को आप सजा देना चाहते हैं, तुम्हारे पास यह रूपया कहाँ से आया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue the next day. Now we may take up private members' business. Mr. Parmar.

16.30 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FIFTY-NINTH REPORT**

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dhad) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th March, 1970."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th March, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

16.31 hrs.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

(Insertion of New Section 7A)

श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधि-

नियम, 1951, में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

*(Substitution of Article 16, Amendment
(of article 320 and omission of Article
335)*

श्री मधु लिम्ये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिम्ये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

(Amendment of Section 80)

श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लिखिल प्रक्रिया संहिता,

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 26-3-70.

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी] 1908, में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

अवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation of a Board for the purpose of rapid agro-industrial development of North Bihar."

The motion was adopted.

श्री शिव चंद्र ज्ञा : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 120, 210, 345 etc.)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 120, 210 and Part XVII)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, I introduce this Bill.

MITHILA DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL*

श्री शिव चंद्र ज्ञा (मधुबनी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार के शीघ्र कृषि औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक बोर्ड के गठन की

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 217)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में

आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री बोन प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

16.34 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

(*Omission of article 314*) by Shri

Madhu Limaye—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the motion of Shri Madhu Limaye :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

We have already started the discussion. Shri Madhu Limaye has taken one minute. He may continue his speech.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Batal) : I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that we cannot proceed ahead with this Bill. This Bill takes us into an area entry into which requires President's recommendation under Article 117 read with Article 110 of the Constitution. I wish to make it absolutely clear that I consider the measure proposed in the Bill as extremely salutary and very desirable. We should get rid of the privileges of this un-Indian Indian Civil Service which are sought to be done away with by this Bill. I have absolutely nothing against the Bill. Since I considered the measure very salutary,

I too consider it very necessary for us to make sure that we are not guilty of any technical laps which might bring about invalidation of the Act itself.

This Bill seeks deletion of Article 314 of the Constitution.

Inter-alia, Sir, Article 314 of the Constitution provides as follows. I quote :

"Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who having been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India continues on and after the commencement of this Constitution to serve under the Government of India or of a State shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India and the Government of the State, which he is from time to time serving, the same conditions of service as respects remuneration, leave and pension, etc. etc."

This Article guarantees continuation of the same service conditions to the I. C. S. Officers notwithstanding the transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands. The crucial words under consideration, I submit, are 'the same rights as respects remuneration, leave and pension'. These have to be considered. The term 'remuneration' has been the subject matter of interpretation by the Supreme Court in the case of Accountant General, Bihar *versus* N. Bakshi reported in A. I. R. 1962, Supreme Court 505. In that judgment, the Supreme Court, while dealing with the term 'remuneration' have stated that the term 'remuneration' is of the largest amplitude and is of the widest connotation. I would, with your permission, read only the relevant portion of the placitum. The expression 'remuneration' in Article 314 is not used in any limited sense as merely salary. If a person was in receipt of a payment, or receipt of a percentage, or any kind of payment annually, it would be termed remuneration.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

The expression 'remuneration' has been used in the Constitution in this wide connotation. The right to passage benefits was statutory and was under the Indian Independence Act in the nature of allowance or in any event a privilege or facility paid in kind. It was expressly made part of the remuneration earned by the Members of the Indian Civil Service. The conditions of Service as to remuneration having been guaranteed, the right to this benefit remained guaranteed to those Members of the Indian Civil Service who were entitled to it before the Constitution. This guarantee which was continued in force even after the commencement of the Constitution was for the first time, by the All-India Service Rules, made in June 1957 by retrospective amendment of the said statutory rules from July 1956 sought to be cancelled. But the Central Government, in exercise of the rule-making power was incompetent to destroy or cancel the constitutional guarantee.

It follows therefore that rule 3 of the All India Services (Overseas Pay, Passage and Leave Salary) Rules 1957 is *ultra vires* having regard to the guarantee contained in Art. 314 of the Constitution.

It follows clearly from this that term remuneration in article 314 involves various pecuniary and financial rights of the Indian Civil Service Officers. It is not merely confined to salary but the aggregate—the totality—of the various financial benefits. These financial benefits are to be considered as remuneration. If this is the correct view of the matter, then it follows that Art. 314 guaranteeing remuneration to the I. C. S. officers has clearly gone into the realm of financial obligations which have been undertaken by the Government.

Then, Sir, we may refer to Art. 117.
... (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुरोर) : मैं इनसे कह रहा था कि आगुंमेन्ट बड़िया आयेगा, आप जरा सुनिए। I am only complimenting him. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, the point of order cannot be so long.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It has to be enough to react this hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not merely a point of order. But his submission is that this House does not have the legislative competence to discuss the Bill.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : without the recommendation of the President. If Shri Madhu Limave bears with me I shall try to convince him Article 117 reads to say. The Bill for amendment making provisions for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) in clause (1) of Article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President. The Bill making such provisions shall not be introduced in the Council of State etc., etc.

Now, Sir what do clauses (a) to (g) contemplated in Art. 110 ? For the purposes of this Chapter.

"A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters"—I shall forget (a) and go to (b)—

"the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India or the amendment of the law with respect to any *financial obligations* undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India".

Clause (g) which is the residuary clause says :

"any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f)".

The position is that 's that of Art. 117 in terms states that as long as a bill deals with—not the impact, not the effect—but its subject matters as such has any nexus withs

the financial obligations undertaken by Government, recommendation of the President is necessary.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : What about (d) ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am going on clauses (b) and (g) primarily. This is implicit in Shri Madhu Limaye's brilliantly drafted statement of objects and reasons which says :

"In a society wedded to the democratic ideals of equality and social justice, special privileges and vested rights, no matter whether of ex-rulers, bureaucrats, capitalists or Ministers have no place"—

The last two are out of place here—

"The guarantees given in art. 314 were as much the product of the essential conservatism of the then dominant leadership of the national movement as of the political compulsions characteristic of the transition from the imperialist domination to complete independence".

Therefore, article 314 carries certain financial obligations is implicit Shri Limaye's argument.

Two eminent commentators on the Constitution, Basu and Seervai, support my point. Basu in p. 177, 4th ed. says :

"A financial bill of the first class, that is to say, a Bill which contains any of the matters specified in art. 110 but does not exclusively deal with such matters has two features in common with a Money Bill, that it cannot be introduced in the Council of States and also cannot be introduced except on the recommendation of the President".

Similarly, Seervai, in p. 835 of his book says :

"A my Bill providing for matters in art. 110 (1) (a) to (f) cannot be introduced except on the recommenda-

tion of the President and cannot be introduced in the Council of States".

In this view, it will be extremely dangerous to proceed with this Bill now. I submit we may do so a little later after it comes back from the President with his recommendation. Assuming all these are very detailed technicalities, it would be better for us to err on the safe side by taking the President's recommendations and then debate it, as this is an important Bill which we want to support.

श्री शिव चन्द्र शर्मा (मधुबरी) : मेरा प्रौढ़त आफ आंदर है। केवल इसके कि आप कोई रुलिंग दें, आप हम को सुन लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order when I am dealing with one. Before I ask Shri Limaye to reply, I want to allow Shri Bhandare and a few other hon. members who want to speak.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके बारे में सफाई चाहते हैं तो हम को आप बोका दें।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Let others speak first.

श्री शिव चन्द्र शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सालवे जी ने यह कहा कि जो मनी बिल या फाइनेंशियल इन्वाल्वमेंट की बात आती है उस में राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति की जरूरत होती है। प्राइवेट मेम्बर का बिल होम मिनिस्ट्री के मात्र हत आता है। प्राइवेट मेम्बर का बिल होम मिनिस्ट्री उसके मुतालिक राष्ट्रपति को लिखती है कि इस तरह का विधेयक है और इस पर आप की अनुमति होनी चाहिए, आप अपनी अनुमति देंगे या नहीं देंगे। तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय ने क्या राष्ट्रपति को लिखा है कि इसमें एक ऐसी बात है जिसमें पैसे की बात आ जाती है, फाइनेंशियल इन्वाल्वमेंट की बात आ जाती है और आप अपनी रिकमन्डेशन दें। तो मैं जानना

[श्री शिव चन्द्र सा]

चाहता हूँ कि क्या राष्ट्रपति ने रिकमन्डेशन दी है ?

मेरा एक विषेयक या प्रेस के बारे में उस पर राष्ट्रपति ने स्वीकृति नहीं दी। दूसरा एक फाइनेशियल बिल या, मोरार जी देसाई वित्त मंत्री थे, उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति को लिखा। राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति नहीं आई। मुझे जवाब आया कि राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति नहीं आई।

इसी तरह ये माननीय जार्ज फरनेंडीज का ट्रस्टीशिप के बारे में एक विषेयक या.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a little out of the question that we are considering.

श्री शिव चन्द्र सा : राष्ट्रपति श्री जाकिर हुसैन साहब की अनुमति नहीं मिली, माननीय गिरि साहब की अनुमति नहीं मिली। फिर माननीय हिंदायतुल्ला साहब के सामने वह बात रखी गई तब जाकर अनुमति मिली और तब माननीय जार्ज फरनेंडीज ने अपना विषेयक पेश किया। अनुच्छेद 117 (1) में जैसा माननीय सालवे ने कहा है, यह बात आती है। लेकिन मंत्रालय का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस विषेयक को राष्ट्रपति के सामने पेश करें और बतायें कि इस पर आप की रिकमन्डेशन मिलनी चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने इस को राष्ट्रपति के सामने भेजा या नहीं ? यदि भेजा है, तो राष्ट्रपति का क्या जवाब आया ? और अगर नहीं भेजा तो क्यों नहीं भेजा ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : After all, the objection of Mr. Salve is that this is a money Bill and this should get the approval of the President. (Interruption) At least is is considered like that. It has got the implication that whatever was guaranteed by the Constitution is sought to be taken away. Therefore, it should have the President's approval; that is what our friends say. But here, the purpose of Mr.

Madhu Limaye's Bill is this : It is not only a question of money. It is a question of the concept : the privileges, the rights, which they enjoy. All these items are to be taken away. If you want to pay them a little more, pay them. The question of money does not arise. (Interruption) Hear me, please. Mr. Salve, I have heard your argument. Mr. Salve says that he is not against the Bill (Interruption). I am not going into the merits, but what say is this. If the Bill is to be taken back and sent to the President and then sent back here, it will not come here at all. That is the difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The limited question is whether the House has the legislative competence.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It has ; it has the right.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whatever may be the emotion and enthusiasm to rush through this Bill, I must say that the point raised by Mr. Salve should be given due consideration. But I have a fear; It is like this, Article 314 says :

"...to receive from the Government of India and the Government of the State, which he is from time to time serving, the same conditions of service as respects remuneration..." etc.

When we put this in contrast to article 110 (1) (b), what do we find ? Article 110 (1) (b) says :

"...or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations..." etc.

The true question is, what does this Bill seek to do ? The Bill seeks to delete the special powers, privileges, etc. which ICS people had enjoyed and are now enjoying. The Bill wants to take away the obligation which was there on the Government of India. Since it does not become an obligation, it does not come within article 110

(1) (b) and therefore, the Bill is proper. It should be discussed.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : To understand the character of the Bill, we have to take into consideration the judgment of the Supreme Court, to which Mr. Salve has already referred. It has not been considered by these who would like this Bill to be moved. The Bill deals with the question of remuneration and other matters.

We have to look into the subject-matter of article 314. As soon as we read the judgement of the Supreme Court as cited in Vol. 49, 1962 AIR page 505, we have to take into consideration whether it is a Bill which deals with "financial matters". I am underlining the words "financial matters" and not Money Bill. Money Bill as such has been dealt with under article 110. But we have to take into consideration articles 110, 111, 112 and 117. I am relying on article 110, specially sub-clauses (d), (e) and (g). If we are to draw any amount from the Consolidated Fund, it is but natural that there ought to be a financial memorandum. Also, it is only with the previous consent of the President that such a measure could be moved. That is the constitutional position.

We are not opposing the merits of the Bill as such. All that we are urging is that the author of the Bill has to obtain the recommendation of the President. We have to wait till then. We are not going to lose anything by waiting for that recommendation.

So far as the privileges are concerned, let me make the point very clear, we are one with him in opposing them. But that is not the point at issue. Here it is a question of constitutional propriety in dealing with such a case. After all, it is a matter of fifteen to twenty days. We can wait till then. Therefore, Sir, I would urge on you to uphold the point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH ROHTAK : The point made by Shri Salve is not only valid but something mandatory and imperative. A money Bill cannot be introduced without the previous recommendation of the President. So far as the ICS officers

are concerned, some constitutional guarantees have been given to them under article 314. There is no doubt about it that they are financial obligations entered into by the Government of India with the ICS officers. If you try to modify them it will certainly affect the Consolidated Fund of India and thereby attract the provisions relating to money Bill. Therefore, unless the conditions mentioned in the Constitution are satisfied, we will be by-passing the Constitution. So, this lacuna has to be rectified before we proceed with the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kallabor) : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is already a point of order. Let me dispose of that first.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : How can you prevent members from raising point of orders?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is already one point of order. Let me dispose of that

17.00 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Sir, the point is very clear and very simple. The Bill seeks to amend article 314 of the Constitution. The only question is whether this article is affected by article 117 (1) of the Constitution of India or not.

If article 117 (1) is read along with article 110 (1) (b) the matter becomes very clear. I am reading article 110 (1).—

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

X X X X

(b) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of

India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India."

This sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of article 110 is very important for the consideration of this important question.

Now, article 314 reads:—

"Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who having been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India continues on and after the commencement of this Constitution to serve under the Government of India or of a State shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India and the Government of the State, which he is from time to time serving, the same conditions of service as respects remuneration, leave and pension, and the same rights as respects disciplinary matters".

In this article certain financial obligations are definitely involved and in order to give a correct interpretation to the words used in article 117 read with article 110 (1) (b) of the Constitution it may not be very difficult to come to the conclusion that financial obligations are involved. Once it is determined that financial obligations are involved, definitely it is attracted by article 117 (1) of the Constitution and the Bill could not be introduced without the recommendation of the President.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुगेर) : साल्वे साहब ने जो मुद्दा सदन के सामने रखा है। उसको मैंने गौर से सुना है। बाकी माननीय सदस्यों ने भी उन्हीं की बात को दौहराया है।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की जिस बारा पर वह निर्भर कर रहे हैं, उसको आप देखिये। उसकी परिभाषा को देखिये। एक तो वह है :— 110(1)

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters."

एमालूमैट्स के साथ साथ कंडिशंज आफ संविधान आदि पक्षाओं जीजे हैं। इसलिए आप जिस को "ओनली" यानी सिर्फ मनी बैटर्ज कहते हैं या लाइनेशल आवलगेशंज कहते हैं, इसकी चर्चा नहीं है, सारे विशेषाधिकारों की चर्चा है। उस में एक एमालूमैट्स भी हो सकता है। सिर्फ नहीं है। इस में सिर्फ जिस में बेतन और भत्ता यानी पैसे की जो बात है, उसकी चर्चा नहीं है। आई० सी० एस० लोगों के भी विशेषाधिकारों की इस में चर्चा है और उसका एक हिस्सा बेतन भत्ता आदि भी हो सकता है।

अब आप वी देखिये।

"...or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India."

अब मैं जो स्मेंड करने का जा रहा हूँ वह ला नहीं है वह कांस्टीट्यूशन है। मेरा जो विस है वह पास होने के बाद ला बनेगा। दोनों में फर्क है। मैं जो बदलने जा रहा हूँ वह ला नहीं है, कानून नहीं है, वह संविधान है, लेकिन मैं जिस के द्वारा बदलने जा रहा हूँ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के गोकलनाथ केस के अनुसार वह ला है, विदिन दी मीनिंग आफ आटिकल 13। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसिशन है। अगर इसको आप नहीं मानते हैं तो कोई भागड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह डिसिशन है कि मैं जो परिवर्तित करने जा रहा हूँ वह कानून नहीं है, वह संविधान है लेकिन जिस के द्वारा मैं करने जा रहा हूँ, बिल, वह पास होने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के अनुसार ला बन जायगा। यह बुनियादी फर्क है। इसलिए पहली बात इस

में नहीं आएगी क्यों कि मैं संविधान बदलने जा रहा हूँ—

धी मु यूनुस सलीम : बिल है या नहीं है ?

धी मधु लिम्बे : इतना सटल डिफा डिफेंस आप नहीं समझते हैं ।

what I am seeking to demand is not a law but the Constitution. I am seeking to amend it through a Bill which after the assent of the President will become a law according to the Supreme Court judgment.

कहने का मतलब यह है कि संविधान को परिवर्तित करने का जो साधन है, पास होने के बाद और राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति मिलने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के गोलकनाथ निरांय के अनुसार वह ला है । लेकिन मैं जो बदलने जा रहा हूँ—

“...or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations...”

मैं बदलने नहीं जा रहा हूँ । किन्तु यह पास होने के बाद जब नियम बनेंगे वह कानून हो जाएगा संविधान की घारा 110 (बी) के अनुसार ।

आप 117 (3) पर आइये :

“A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill.”

मेरा संशोधन पास होने के बाद और 314 घारा जब हट जाएगी तो सरकार को नया खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा । सरकार का पैसा बच जायेगा । आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निरांय को कहूँ किया है, उसी के आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूँ । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निरांय में क्या हुआ था, उसकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या थी ? उसकी पृष्ठभूमि यह थी

कि आई. सी. एस. अधिकारियों को पुराने नियमों अनुसार यह सुविधा प्राप्त है कि वे विलायत की यात्रा करें । उसका उनको खर्ची मिलता था, न केवल उन अफसरों को उनकी विविधों के और उन के बच्चों को भी, फिर वाहे एक या दस बच्चे हों । हुआ क्या ? बिहार के एकाउंटेंट जनरल ने चाहा कि उनको भी वह मिले । लेकिन 1957 में सरकार ने नियमों में परिवर्तन किया कि भविष्य में यह सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी । उसने उसके ऊपर आपत्ति की । बिहार सरकार ने कहा, चलो, आपको दे देंगे । उन्होंने कहा मेरी पत्नी को भी देना चाहिए, बच्चों को भी देना चाहिए । इस पर यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि घारा 314 जब तक है तब तक यह नियम कानून नहीं है, असंवैधानिक है, अल्टावायरस इसको उसने डिक्लेयर कर दिया । इसलिए विधेयक लाया है । शायद चब्बाण साहब चर्चा के दौरान हमारी दलीलों से प्रभावित हो जाए और इसको मान लें । इसलिये मैंने कहा है कि संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पास होने के बाद सरकार का कोई खर्च बढ़ने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत घटने वाला है । अगर किसी बिल में खर्च होने की कोई व्यवस्था हो, तो बिल पेश करने वाले सदस्य को फिनांशल मेमो-रैडम देना पड़ता है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखते ही हैं कि हम कई बार मत्रियों को टोकते हैं कि उन के बिलों में फिनांशल मेमोरेंडम, या डेलीगेटिड लेजिसलेशन का मेमोरेंडम, नहीं है । अपने इस बिल को देखने के पश्चात् मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा कि चूंकि इस में खर्च बढ़ने की बात नहीं है, बल्कि खर्ची घटाने की बात है, इस लिए फिनांशल मेमोरेंडम देना आयश्यक नहीं है और इसलिए राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति लेने का प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, चूंकि इस बिल के द्वारा कोई नया खर्च नहीं होने वाला है, इस लिए अनुच्छेद 117 (1) या 117 (3)

[भो मधु लिमये]

के अन्तर्गत इस पर आपत्ति नहीं उठाई जा सकती है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने नोलकनाथ और बंकों के नेशलाइजेसन के मामलों में यह निर्णय दिया कि संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से में जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं, वे पालियामेंट के द्वारा स्वतं नहीं किये जा सकते हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उन अधिकारों को इतना पवित्र माना है। इस लिए अगर हम अनुच्छेद 314 को नये सिरे में रखने के लिए कोई कानून बनाते, तो संविधान के समानता वाले अनुच्छेदों तथा अन्य अनुच्छेदों के कारण वह पास न हो सकता। संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से के अनुसार जो बुनियादी अधिकार दिये गये हैं, वे इतने पवित्र हैं कि उन से टकराने वाला कोई संविधान संशोधक विधेयक असांविधानिक करार दिवा जायेगा। लेकिन चूंकि अनुच्छेद 314 पहले से ही मौजूद है, इस लिए संविधान को संशोधित करने का काम सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं करेगी।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के लिए राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस विधेयक के द्वारा मैं कानून में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करने जा रहा हूँ, संविधान में परिवर्तन करने जा रहा हूँ, हालांकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के अनुसार यह पास होने, और राष्ट्रपति को अनुमति मिलने के बाद कानून बन जायेगा।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Before you give your ruling, Sir, I beg your indulgence for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have spoken enough.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is a very important matter. Please give me half a minute. The basic point has not been replied to by Mr. Madhu Limaye. According to Art. 117 (1) a Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters

specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Art. 110 shall not be introduced... etc. Therefore, whether the pecuniary liability is lessened or increased or extinguished is not the consideration. The only consideration is whether the subject matter is such which happens to be specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of article 110. Secondly, to say that Constitution is not the law is to misread Golakhnath's case completely. Constitution has been described as the law of laws.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is about the legislative competence of this House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : No, No. I have not raised any question of Parliaments' Legitimate competence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And that it is necessary that the President should give his recommendation.

Now there are two aspects to this question. One is the question of introduction which has already been done last time and no objection was raised. The Bill was introduced and we have entered the consideration stage. Mr. Madhu Limaye has already taken one minute and he is to continue his speech.

Now, I think, the crux of the whole question lies in Article 117 (3). This Article reads as follows :

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

Article 110 (b) make special provision and the wordings are, "financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India."

My own feeling is this. When those obligations attract expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, then only

the President's recommendation will be necessary. In any case, the question is still open whether this House can pass the bill or not. And I think, all this will be considered at the stage of passing ; and it is for the Members to establish now that this Bill would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

If, in the course of the debate, it is established that it will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, then the question whether we are component to pass it or not without the recommendation of the President will be considered at that stage.

Shri Madhu Limaye has already started ; he may please continue his speech.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विवेयक जो सदन के सामने में विचारार्थ पेश कर रहा हूँ यह सभी निहित स्वार्थों के लिलाफ जो एक अभियान हम लोगों ने चलाया है उसी का एक हिस्सा है। आर्थिक बराबरी और सासाजिक न्याय की भूख हमारे देश में जग गई है और हस्त लोगों की कोशिश है कि यह और प्रज्ञवलित हो ताकि जितने निहित स्वार्थ हैं या विशेष सुविधा हासिल करने वाले और उस का उपभोग करने वाले जो वर्ग हैं उन की सारी सुविधाएं खत्म हों। राजाओं के विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त करने का जो सुझाव यहां पर रखा गया वह भी उसी का अंग या और आज यह जो 314 धारा को समाप्त करने का विवेयक में लाया हूँ वह भी इसी का एक अंग है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विवेयक 16 दिसंबर 1967 को मैंने पेश किया था। सरकार को बहुत पहले इस पर विचार कर के निर्णय करना चाहिए था। लेकिन जिस के बारे में सरकार आश्वासन दे चुकी है वह निजी कोष वाला मामला जो है उस पर भी सरकार ने अपने वादे को पूरा नहीं किया और अभी भी बिल पेश नहीं हो पाया है। जिस तरह जमीदारी प्रथा का खात्मा हुआ,

उसी तरह राजा सहाराजाओं के निजी कोष को समाप्त करने के बाद सामन्तवाद को समाप्त करने का कार्य पूरा हो जायगा। हम यह चाहेंगे कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो कम्पनियां हैं और इन की मैनेजिंग ऐंजेसी है, सोल सेलिंग ऐंजेसीयां हैं, पचासों तरह की ऐसी बातें हैं जिन से विशेष सुविधाएं, तनस्वाह और भले कम्पनी वालों को भी प्राप्त होते हैं तो अगर हम निहित स्वार्थों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के अन्दर जो बातें चलती हैं उन के ऊपर भी रोक हमें लगानी पड़ेगी।

तीसरी बात-जिस तरह से राजाओं, कम्पनी वालों और आई. सी. एस की बात है, मैं यह भी चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, एक नया राजनीतिक नेताओं का वर्ग उत्पन्न हो रहा है और हम लोग भी चूँकि कानून बनाने की हालत में है, हम अपनी सुविधाओं को और मंत्रियों की सुविधाओं को भी बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उस का साधारण जनता के ऊपर क्या असर हो रहा है, इस का भी हमें विचार करना चाहिए। और इसी एक अभियान का यह भी एक अंग होगा कि जो राजनीतिक नेता हैं, मंत्री हैं, या विधायक हैं वह भी अपनी सुविधाओं के बारे में पुनर्विचार करें और इन विशेष सुविधाओं को खत्म करने का, घटाने का प्रयास करें। लेकिन सबाल सिर्फ सामाजिक न्याय का और आर्थिक बराबरी का नहीं है, साथ साथ प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण का भी सबाल है। आज जो मैं बोल रसा हूँ आई. सी. एप. अधिकारी को एक प्रतीक के रूप में ले रहा हूँ। एक साधारण प्रशासक, जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव की जो श्रेणी है, उस का यह प्रतीक है। आई. ए. एस. के बल उस का नया अवतार है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब अंग्रेजों ने इंडियन सिविल सर्विस का निर्माण किया, उस समय राज्य के कार्य बहुत सीमित थे। आर्थिक मासलों में, व्यापार में राज्य का हस्ताक्षेप नहीं

[श्री मंडु लिमये]

होता था। इसी तरह से राज्य समाज कल्याण के जितने काम आज कर रहा है, उस तरह के कार्य उन दिनों राज्य नहीं करता था। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी आते थे, उन का एक मुख्य काम यह रहता था कि वे जिलों में लगान बसूल करते थे, कानून और अमन-चैब का इन्तजाम रखते थे, साधारण प्रशासन के जो कार्य थे, उन्हीं को वे अधिकारी किया करते थे, और जो सचिवालय में बैठते थे, इन में से जो अनुभवी लोग थे, बड़े लोग थे, व सचिवालय के विभिन्न विभागों में जा कर सचिव का काम करते थे। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज राज्य का कार्यक्षेत्र बहुत बड़ गया है, समाज-कल्याण का कार्य राज्य करता है, बैंकों के क्षेत्र में भी राज्य-आया है। रिजर्व बैंक उन दिनों नहीं था, वह बाद में बना, 1935 के आसपास बना। 14 साल पहले स्टेट बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और इस के बाद हम देखते हैं कि राज्य के कार्य में परिवर्तन आने लगा, लेकिन हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि ये जो आई०सी०एस० अधिकारी हैं, सभी कामों के लिये इन को लायक माना जाता है। आजादी के पहले तकरीबन 1084 आई०सी०एस० अधिकारी थे। मुल्क के बटवारे के बाद 451 रहे, आज के आंकड़े क्या हैं मुझे पता नहीं है, उम्मीद है गृह मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में यह जानकारी हम को देंगे। लेकिन हम ने सुना है कि 111 आई०सी०एस० अधिकारी सरकार में बचे हैं, आपके मंत्रालय ने ही यह जानकारी मुझे दी थी, हो सकता है कि यह पुरानी जानकारी हो.....।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) : Less than 100.

SHRI S. KUNDU : With all the public sectors it is more than 150. About 40 people are in the public sectors.

श्री मंडु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स का जयन कैसे होता था। 19 से 24 साल के लोगों को इस में लिया जाता था, उन की परीक्षायें होती थीं स्पर्धा के आधार पर, उस के बाद साक्षात्कार में छुड़-सवार होना या ऐसी दूसरी चीजों के जरिये इन में से ऐसे लोगों को छाट दिया जाता था जो सावारण गरीबों में से आते थे या जिन में ये सारी खुबियाँ नहीं होती थीं। इस तरह से एक विशिष्ट टाइप, विशेष प्रकार के अधिकारी आई०सी०एस० के रूप में यहां आये।

इन में एक दूसरी विशेषता यह थी कि जयन के बाद बाहर से किसी भी आदमी का बाद में इन में प्रवेश नहीं होता था। इस तरह से एक सीमित गुट बन कर, क्लास-प्रूप बन कर इन का सारा काम चलता रहा। इन लोगों का हमेशा यह दावा होता था कि प्रशासन के अन्दर जितने बड़े पद हैं, ये सब पद इन्हीं को मिलने चाहिये, यद्यपि ये उस पद के विशेषज्ञ नहीं थे। बल्कि एक लेखक ने तो यह कहा है—

Technical innocence was considered a strong point of the I.C.S.

यानी विशेष ज्ञान जिनको नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों का— Technical point was the strongest point of the I.C.S.

इन का यह दावा था कि हम विशेषज्ञ नहीं हैं, लेकिन सबंध हैं, हम सब चीज जानते हैं। आई०सी०एस० क्या नहीं कर सकता था, आज भी बन सकता था और बम्बई में आप जानते हैं एक आई०सी०एस० चीफ जस्टिस भी बन गया था, ऐसा अंग्रेजों के जमाने में होता था, क्या नहीं होता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र से इन का क्या सम्बन्ध है, 20-24 साल की उम्र में स्कूल या कालज छोड़ने के बाद इन का क्या सम्बन्ध रहता था, लेकिन आई०सी०एस० अधि-

कारी उपकुलगति बनाये जाते हैं, राज्यपाल के पद पर तो इन का विशेष अधिकार है और कूट-नीति इन से अधिक अच्छी की जानता है। सारं राजदून भी धोर-धीरे यही लोग बनते रहे। कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं रहा, जहाँ इनको न रखा गया हो। रिजर्व बैंक या स्टेट बैंक के गवर्नर का चयन करना है—उस के लिए भी आई. सी. एस., लाइफ इंशोरेंस कार्पोरेशन के लिये भी आई. सी. एस. इतना ही नहीं सार्व-जनिक क्षेत्र में जब बड़े-बड़े कारखानों का निर्माण हुआ, उनकी जो बरबादी हुई, उन के सत्यानाश का कारण भी यही लोग हैं। ऐसे लाट साहब लोगों को इन कारखानों का प्रमुख बनाया गया। नतीजा यह हो गया कि शौकीनी और फिजूल खर्च के साथ सारे प्रशासकों में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो सारे गुण या दुर्गुण आये थे—मैं यह कहने वाला नहीं हूं कि इनमें सभी दुर्गुण हैं, कुछ गुण भी हैं—लेकिन उन गुणों के साथ जो सारे दुर्गुण वे उनको लेकर ये कारखाने के प्रशासक बने। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन में आयान-नियंति के बारे में जानकारी, प्रशिक्षण और संस्कारों की जरूरत है लेकिन उसके बारे में आई. सी. एस. लोगों को कोई ज्ञान नहीं परन्तु उसमें भी इनको योग्य माना गया।... (व्यबधान)...

इसके अलावा यह जो हमारी नौकरशाही है और समाज के अन्दर जो जाति व्यवस्था है उसी का प्रतिबिम्ब इस नौकरशाही में है। ये जो आई. सी. एस. अधिकारी हैं वे समाज के ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री और ठाकुर हैं। आइ. ए. एस का नम्बर बाद में आता है। और बाकी जो कोई है वे सारे पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं जिनको शुद्ध कहिये, असूत कहिए या हरिजन कहिए। तो हमारे समाज में जाति व्यवस्था का जो दुर्गुण है, जो ऊँच नीच का भेदभाव है वह इन लोगों में जा गया है। मैं मानता हूं कि इन लोगों में जाता की सफाई जकर है। ये परिष्कृत भाषा में बोलते हैं। इन

में बहुत सारे आकसफँड और कैम्पिंग में पड़े हैं। चूंकि अंग्रेजी हमारे व्यवहार की भाषा है इसलिए ये अंग्रेजी की परिष्कृत भाषा में बोलते हैं। इनके व्यवहार में शिष्टाचार और बातों में सफाई रहती है इसलिए ये लोग अपना काम चला लेते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ-जहाँ विशेष ज्ञान की वास्तुरत है, जाहे वह समाज कल्याण का ऊँच हो, भवदूर-मालिक रिश्ते का सम्बन्ध हो, व्यापार और कारखानों का सम्बन्ध हो, मैं समझता हूं वहाँ पर इनकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। इन लोगों को प्रशिक्षण से कहा गया था कि कुछ नहीं करेंगे, यह इनका सब से बड़ा कर्तव्य है और इसके बारे में, एक बड़े अंग्रेज प्रशासक हैं, उन्हीं के ही कुछ वाक्य रखना चाहता हूं:—

वे कहते हैं :

"The Government of India is a mighty and miraculous machine for doing nothing. Nothing has been done hitherto under six months. When I suggested six weeks, the attitude is one of pained surprise; If six days, it is one of pathetic protest, if six hours one of stupefied resignation."

और यही व्यक्ति आगे कहता है :

"It is worked by loyal and hard-worked men."

तो गुण तो कुछ है।

"I have not one word against their devotion to duty and their industry, but they are so absorbed with the daily grind that their eyes are never lifted from the ground. No ray of imagination strikes upon their minds, no spark of initiative springs from their breast. If left to themselves, they will instinctively oppose and throttle every reform."

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे अंग्रेज कौन थे? यह हिन्दुस्तान के वाइसराय कर्जन साहब की उत्तिः है। यह किसी समाजवादी या कम्युनिस्ट की उत्तिः नहीं है बल्कि कर्जन की है जिसकी योग्यता के बारे में, सन्देह नहीं रहा। उनके साथ हमारे मतभेद ये, राष्ट्रवादियों के अगड़े और संघर्ष उनके साथ जरूर रहे लेकिन उनकी काविलयत के बारे में, उन की योग्यता और बुद्धि के बारे में किसी को सन्देह नहीं था। वे स्वयं अपनी सेवाओं के बारे में कह रहे हैं इसलिए कोई भी यह न समझे कि विट्टेप या जलन की भावना से प्रेरित होकर हम लोग इसके बारे में कुछ कह रहे हैं। बाहरी शिष्टाचार से तो काम चलता नहीं है। अगर भीतरी शून्यता है विचारों की, मूल्यों की और सिद्धांतों की और अगर जनता के प्रति आस्था नहीं है तो ये सारे काम नहीं होंगे। साधारण प्रशासक में ये सारे दुर्गम अंग्रेजों के जमाने से आ गये। उन में जो गुण थे उन गुणों का आज फायदा नहीं है। विशेषज्ञों की जरूरत है जिनका जनता के साथ जीवित सम्बन्ध हो, जो जनता की समस्याओं को समझते हों और जनता की तकलीफों के बारे में जिनको आस्था हो। ऐसे लोगों की आज आवश्यकता है। इसके अलावा हम लोगों ने, मुझे याद है कि 1948 में...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have allotted one hour and there are a large number of Members who want to speak. I would like to regulate it so that we do not take too much time.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पांच छ: मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। 1948-49 की बात है जब आधिक योजना की बात हमारे यहाँ शुरू हुई और लोग समझते लगे कि अब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उद्योग खुलेंगे, आधिक व्यवहारों में राज्य दखल देगा। तो हम ने उस समय एक सुसाब दिया था कि एक आधिक और व्यापारिक सेवा, इकोनामिक सिविल सर्विस चालू की जाय जिस

में जिन को श्रीशोगिक प्रशिक्षण हो, जो कार-खानों, व्यापारों और बैंकों का काम कर सकते हैं, जिन को इस बारे में जानकारी है, ऐसे लोगों को भर्ती किया जाय। उन को और प्रशिक्षण दिया जाय और उन के जरिये जिनने सरकारी प्रकल्प हैं उन को भाइया ढंग से चलाया जाय। लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने इस सुधाकर को नहीं माता। आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की और सरकारी प्रकल्पों की जो लोग आलोचना करते हैं उस का कारण यही है कि सरकार ने सारी जिम्मेदारी जनरल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के ऊपर, साधारण प्रशासक के ऊपर छोड़ दी।

अब सामाजिक समता का जो पहलू है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आई. ए. एस. में भी बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं, जैसे इन लोगों में हैं, लेकिन दोनों सेवाओं में एक ही देश के प्रशासन में इतनी असमानतायें हैं। और इस के चलते क्या हुआ कि जाति व्यवस्था की त्रात नौकर-शाही में और तेजी से चल रही है और स्तन्त्री का निर्माण होता चला जा रहा है, और कुछ राजनीतिक नेता भी इस के लिये दोषी हैं। क्यों कि मैंने सुना है कि पुराने जमाने में जब आई. सी. एस. लोगों की संख्या घटने लगी और दूसरे लोग भी भर्ती होने लगे, तो कुछ मंत्री कहते थे कि मेरे विभाग का सचिव आई. सी. एस. क्यों नहीं है। इस का मतलब यह है कि मेरे विभाग के बारे में सरकार ठीक ढंग से नहीं सोचती है। तो आई. सी. एस. सचिव रहेगा यह स्टेट्स का सिम्बल बन गया। जैसे कैंडिकेक, रोल्स रायस गाड़ी स्टेट्स सिम्बल बन गयी उसी तरह से यहाँ भी स्टेट्स सिम्बल बन गया। माननीय चबहाण साहब को पहले से ही यह सिम्बल प्राप्त है। लेकिन बहुत सारे मंत्री हैं, और मैं ने सुना है कि कई मंत्री ऐसा कहते थे कि हमारे विभाग की सरकार में कोई कदर नहीं है क्यों कि हमारे लिये एक मामूली आई. ए. एस. अधिकारी को लगाया दिया है, आई. सी. एस. को नहीं लगाया। तो राजनीतिक

नेता भी इस बीमारी से मुक्त नहीं हैं। यह जो कंच, नीच, स्नौबरी वाली बीमारी है उस से हम लोग भी मुक्त नहीं हैं।

अब इन लोगों को जो विशेष सुविधायें हैं, बहुत तफसील में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, क्यों कि बहुत सी बात इन्होंने स्वयं कह दी, जब आई. सी. एस. अधिकारी अधिकारी इंगलैंड से आते थे तो विलायत की यात्रा और बच्चों तथा बीबी को ले जाने की, ये सारी सुविधायें उन को थीं। लेकिन आजाद हैन्दुस्तान में इस तरह की सुविधाओं को देने का कोई मतलब नहीं था, लेकिन बहुत सारी बातें ऐसी हो गयी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी आ गयी लेकिन आजादी प्राप्ते आते हमारी जो राष्ट्रीय लोकतांत्रिक कानूनित थी यह कानूनित कैद हो गयी, अबरुद्ध हो गयी और नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे संविधान में, प्रशासन में, राजनीति में और सार्वजनिक जीवन में यह बहुत सारी बीमारियाँ आ गयीं। माननीय नेहरू और माननीय पटेल साहब ने राजाओं के साथ समझौता किया, प्रिवी पसं का बोक्स उठाया। अगर उन के लिये कोई चारा नहीं था तो बाद में राज्य स्थिर होने के बाद तो कम से कम यह करना चाहिये था, लेकिन उल्टी इन की शक्ति और ताकत बढ़ने लगी। आई. सी. एस. के बारे में भी शाब्द उन दिनों में यह लोग कहते थे कि अगर सब के सब वह आई. सी. एस. लोग चले जाते तो हम प्रशासन कंसे करते। इसलिये उनको खुश करने की जरूरत थी। लेकिन कम से कम नया संविधान लागू होने के पहले नियमों और सेवाओं की शर्तों में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये था। एक मुरदा और भी है। नतीजा क्या होगा। यह सब लोग विलायत जाते रहते हैं, कम्पनियों के साथ व्यवहार होते हैं, ठेके होते हैं। आब यह सोचने लायक बात है कि कितने आई. सी. एस. अधिकारी सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद कम्पनियों में नौकरी पाते हैं। जबीं मैं ने सुना है कि लाइफ इंस्योरेंस

कारपोरेशन के श्री भिडे को बोल्टाज में बड़ी नौकरी मिली है। इसी तरह से हमारे इस सदन में कुछ लोग हैं जो आई. सी. एस. से सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद वडे विजिनेसमें बने। इस का साफ मतलब है कि उन का पहले से उद्योगपतियों के परिवारों से सम्बन्ध था और उन्होंने जहर उन के साथ कोई न कोई रियायत और गैर-कानूनी व्यवहार किया है, बिलायती कम्पनियों के साथ भी और यहाँ की कम्पनियों के साथ भी।

उन को एक अधिकार है जिस के कारण उन के लिलाक कोई कानूनी कारंवाई मुश्किल हो जाती है। दूसरे आई. ए. एस. अधिकारियों को राज्य सरकारे और गवर्नर वर्गीरह स्पैन्ड कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आई. सी. एस. अधिकारियों के साथ ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। कपूर के मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय है कि :

"We, therefore, allow the appeal and declare rule 7 of the Discipline Rules in so far as it applies to members of the Indian Administrative Service who are members thereof by virtue of Rule 8(a) and (6) of the Recruitment Rules to be bad to the extent to which it permits an authority other than the Government of India to suspend as an Interim measure (and not as a punishment) such members of the services. In consequence, we set aside the order of the Governor dated July 18, 1959." (1964 ASC 798)

आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट उन के विशेषाधिकारों को खत्म करने वाले सारे नियमों को इस लिये खत्म करता जा रहा है कि वह बारा 314 से टकराते हैं। यही कारण है कि आई. सी. एस. के लोग आज लाट साहब बनते चले जा रहे हैं।

इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है और मैं मंत्री जी से घपील कहंगा कि वह हमारे इस बिल को

[श्री मंचु लिमये]

मान ले। अगर वह तत्काल इस का पास करवाने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो [मैं कहूँगा कि जैसे कम्पनी कानून के बारे में किया गया था, इस बिल के सिद्धान्त को मान ले। हो सके तो इस बजट सत्र में बैंबिनेट में निरांय लेकर इस तरह के विधेयक को लाने के बारे में सदन को आश्वस्त करें। आज एक अभियान, एक आन्दोलन सारे निहित स्वार्थी के खिलाफ शुरू होना चाहिये, वर्णा हम जो समाजवाद की धोषणायें करते हैं उन का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता।

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तोरगढ़) : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, इस लिये समय को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Time should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 7 hon. member would like to speak on this and out of the 1 hour, Mr. Limaye has taken 20 minutes. I will be guided by the House. For the moment, let us stick to the time-limit of 5 minutes for each speaker.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is an important Bill and I would like it to be discussed in much more detail. Let us not have any time-limit for the discussion of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the House agree with that proposal?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, इस के बाद जो विधेयक है वह अपने संविधान के डाइरेक्ट प्रिसिपल्स के बारे में है। इस लिये मेरा आग्रह यह है कि आप भले ही इस विधेयक पर समय बढ़ाइये, इस में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन अगला विधेयक आज पेश किया जा सके इस की सुविधा आप जरूर दें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It can be postponed to the next sitting.

SHRI NAMBIAR : If the House agrees, Mr. Bhogendra Jha's Bill may or be included in the ballot next time. Otherwise, if it is included in the ballot, he may not get a chance.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kallabari) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset of the consideration of the Bill a number of legal arguments were raised against it. So far as article 368 is concerned it gives Parliament the power and authority to amend any article of the Constitution except those articles that have been mentioned therein. The article that is now sought to be amended is not one of those articles which are considered to be not subject to amendment. So, that argument is not valid.

The other argument was whether a Bill to amend or delete an article would itself become a money Bill. On the very face of it, it looks absurd that an amendment of the article, which has been specifically allowed under article 368, cannot be amended because by some legal interpretation of some other article of the Constitution that Bill would be a money Bill. I cannot describe it as anything but absurd.

The Constitution allows certain privileges to the legislature, the political sovereign, to bring about certain changes in regard to the democratic functioning of the Constitution and all those basic and vital decisions can be taken only on the basis of the needs of the people and any attempts to stall those decisions on the plea that they are unconstitutional should not be allowed.

It is true that in the Golak Nath case, as the mover has rightly pointed out, the Supreme Court has struck down the right of Parliament to amend certain parts of the Constitution. But this article under reference does not come within the articles mentioned in the Golak Nath case. So, no bone should be made about it. It is very clear that it is an article of the Constitution which can be amended by Parliament.

If we believe in the concept of democracy or rule of the people then the civil

servant must be an adequate instrument for social change or an adequate instrument for administration. So far as the protection that is given is concerned, that has to be there. It is not that the civil servant need not be protected, whether by Constitution or by law. In a democratic system some of the protections that are given to the civil servants are just and proper because sometimes a civil servant has to stand up to the political authority and say "this cannot be done" and he should be above being persecuted for giving correct advice or even sticking to that advice. But the final decision has to be taken by the political authority over which he has no control.

But we are continuing under the cover of this article the protection that was given by the British Government to the loyal British administrative officers of those times. Somehow, this provision in the Constitution is a hang-over of the British imperialism. This provision smack of the British concept of law and order, as they understood it, and that was put into the Constitution and it has continued pretty long. So, it is necessary that we have a second look at it and find out if it is really relevant to the functioning of administration today.

The British concept of administration, as administering law and order for the peace and tranquillity of the British Empire, can no longer obtain in a democratic set up. Therefore, what we have to do now is to make the administration an effective instrument of change.

17.42 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TEWARI *in the chair*]

As the hon. Mover has said, the concept of administration has changed vastly and the rights of administration have been replaced by the rights of the people. If the rights of people have to be guaranteed, the administration must be informed with the will of the political sovereign, that is, the people, and expression in the form of the Government and Parliament.

If a certain decision is made by Parliament or, with the approval of Parliament, by

Government, it demands a commitment on the part of the administration to carry out that decision. There has been a lot of controversy about this commitment. This question of commitment was discussed by political theorists in the West and they have very categorically stated—the conclusion is obvious and unanimous—that the administration must be an impartial instrument, like a knife in the hands of a surgeon. The administration must function for good or for evil; it can function as a surgeon's scalpel or as a knife in the hands of a dacoit. The administration must be an adequate instrument for the exercise of power and authority. The impartiality of the administration can be guaranteed when the administration functions not upon its right but upon its duties. Those duties have to be laid down from time to time by the political administration, the Parliament. Therefore while I would not like that there should be vendetta against the civilian officers or that they should not be protected in substance, it becomes an entirely different matter when the Constitution itself comes forward and guarantees certain privileges which in a democratic set-up cannot be sustained in relation to their functions.

Again, as the Mover has said, we have now to carry out a large number of functions which are mostly in terms of business, commerce and so many other things. We have to control trade and industry. Unless we do away with the very special position that we have given to the civil services, unless the type of emphasis that has been placed upon the civil service is done away with, unless we put other groups of entrepreneurs and nation-builders like engineers, technicians, on par and place them equally in command of different enterprises, it would not be possible for us to fulfil the demands of the time. These demands cannot be fulfilled because the Government happens to have its eyes and ears in the civil service. Even when the Government wants or would like to do certain things, because of the very special position that has been guaranteed to them the administration cannot be made to respond to the policies that are laid down, I can give a hundred instances but I do not have the time. But every time when the policies have been laid down, whether on

[Shri Beda Brata Barua]

import substitution or on indigenous know-how or no economic matters, the details that are worked out are quite out of tune with the policies openly laid down by the Government or Parliament.

This type of situation cannot continue for long. In the name of democracy and freedom of the people we would like that these privileges that have been enjoyed by the ICS officers should go. It is true that the ICS is a vanishing entity; it is not that there are larger numbers of officers in the ICS cadre today. But the very atmosphere that a speciality is created militates against the basic concept of democracy. I do not think, the ICS as it is placed in the Indian Constitution and administration obtains a parallel anywhere in the world not even in great Britain. They have made their civil servant a sort of a pivot in the administration of the country. So, this special position is completely out of tune with the basic requirement of democracy. We have possibly to look further afield and find out new cadres in terms of our need. We will have to establish a new trend, a new type of administration, in country. Any country in Asia and Africa that has achieved much, that has achieved their aims and objectives, is because they have an administration that is willing to respond to the needs of the situation.

An example was just cited about ICS officers retiring and becoming officials of the private firms. Here is a Constitution that has guaranteed all types of privileges to a set of people. What is their commitment? They have only one commitment, that after they retire, they join private firms--not all but nearly all of them do so. I would like the Government to make an enquiry how many ICS officers are in the employ of business houses. As soon as they retire, they go into those business houses with which they were connected as administrators and with whom they were in contact. This is the most tragic thing. Mr. Bhilde, for some obscure reasons, has very peculiar opinions to express on economic and other matters. 27 per cent of the shares of the company were supplied to the Volta by the L.I.C. of which he was the Chairman. We can always argue that this does not involve

an impropriety. But the impropriety is very clear if we look at it very closely.

We have created rights without any consequent duties. I think, we must have a look at it. We must make every privilege respond to the needs of the situation and the functions of bureaucracy. A functionless bureaucracy cannot have any privilege. We have always given only the privileges and, when it comes to duties, not even in law we have created duties for them and made them obligatory for them. In France they have made two sets of codes. It is not a common law like in England. They have got a code for administrative officers. To our concept of democracy, it looks rather wrong. Here, an administrative officer not only has protection but when it is found there is an impropriety involved, as is evident in so many cases we have not even enquired into it. The House does not know it. If a question is put as to how many ICS officers are in the employ of business houses, we do not know how many of them are employed there, I am told that in public sector enterprises, out of 54 public enterprises 45 public enterprises have either ex-ICS officers or presents KS officers. In this way, these privileges have been utilised not for national benefit but for private benefit. Unless we do away with these privileges and not only do away with these privileges but we have a mind to replace them by a more balanced outlook on the administration so that the administration functions and responds to the needs of the situation and of the people, we will not be able to achieve our aims and objectives that we are pursuing now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Kundu.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : May we know from the hon. Home Minister how many ICS officers are on the rolls today so that the debate becomes purposeful?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that we have just had a general census of the KS officers who are functioning as ICS officers today and they are less than a hundred. Taking into account their period of service and possibility of their retirement etc., my information is that the last ICS

officer will retire in 1979. This is rather on the wasting side.

SHRI S. KUNDU : How many of them are in the public sector after retirement ?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : After retirement they are not supposed to be members of the I.C.S.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Not formally as members of the I.C.S. But how many to them are there ?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I can give the details later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a list of Members who want to speak. I will call one by one. Mr. Kundu.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is giving it to me because I requested him.

SHRI N K.P. SALVE : Since when you have started doing this ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : It is a great tragedy for us that when I look at the entire administration of this country which has been carried out from 1947 till this day, I feel whether our struggle for independence has been successful, whether our independence is really complete. I have my doubts that the independence is really in essence complete. It is not because you get certain powers to rule. The question is that after a great struggle you have an effective power to implement your ideas and for that you choose a band of dedicated workers who can translate the hopes and aspirations of the people. There is no such parallel anywhere. In any part of the country where after long years of subjugation and being beaten by the Police and the military by the British people a system has been allowed to be run by those people who are responsible for doing all this. It is indeed very strange that has happened which has no parallel anywhere. When we discuss these things, I do not have any particular anguish in mind. I do not have any particular objection to I. C. S. officers as such. What was the reason for the Secretary of State of the Crown demanding so much vehemently of the then leaders of our national movement

to keep special reservation by certain agreements ? They were not satisfied that they should be in some sort of agreement but they were keen that they should be enshrined in our Constitution I do not know. What were the circumstances ? I will read out some of the speeches made during that time when this Article was inserted in the Constitution. You find two different views. One view was taken by Mr. Ananthasayam Ayyangar and another view was taken by our late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr Ayyangar wanted that the entire privileges should be abolished lock, stock and barrel. But Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was a stout defender of this ICS class. As I read the speech of Sardar Patel, I am really shocked that only when the draft Bill was sent as passed by the Crown there, this provision was there and they could not change it. Though the British people said that they would make some relaxation for the Indian ICS officers, no relaxation whatsoever was made for the Indian ICS even after 22 years. Therefore, I doubt whether we have our national freedom, whether we have actually in the real sense full independence and whether the power is really transferred to the people. Somebody becoming Minister of Prime Minister—that is not important. The source of power which is carried through the instrument of people is very very important.

18 hrs.

This instrument was thought to be most indispensable at that time. I cannot imagine how the ICS officers who ordered shooting and hitting of Indians till the other day can suddenly become good, dedicated, patriotic noble chaps. They are incomparable in refinement ; they are uncomparable to please Ministers who are good quite people who want a little simple courtesy. I have been seeing this during the last 2 or 3 years as to how the class of bureaucracy has worked. When they want something to be done, they run after the Ministers, they go on opening the handle of the car and also polishing the tables and chairs of the Ministers, but once the work is over, they think : "What are these people ? These are all fools ; these politicians are illiterate people ; and yet they are going to teach us !" This is something strange,

[Shri S. Kundu]

We thought of building up a new India, we thought of giving all encouragement and help to the weaker sections of our society, we wanted to produce more food, we wanted to build up more factories and set up more industries, and whom did I think to be the instruments to achieve all these things? It is these people, who were educated in England, who were supposed to carry on the massage or the orders of the British Crown and the British imperialists. These ICS people passed their examinations in the British days and their knowledge has no relevance to the present-day needs of our times.

Sir, this is an unfortunate situation from which we would like to seek deliverance somehow or the other. I do not know what is the way.

Now certain points were raised by others. The Supreme Court says, you cannot take away these special privileges, unless and until Article 314 is removed. As long as Article 314 is there and the guaranteed covenants which you have codified, you cannot alter or remove them. I do not know what is the legal remedy and how the Government is thinking about it.

It is interesting to read a few lines from the Debate which took place in the Constituent Assembly in those days. This heaven-born Service was given all sorts of privileges; the objective was to make the Civil Service contented; the object was to give them stability; and to give them their rights. But what is position regarding Members of Parliament? For us, Members of Parliament, our privileges are not codified. For these people who represent this country, their privileges are not codified. If there is a Parliament session anybody can arrest me under Sections 107 and 109 Cr P.C. Anybody can arrest me and put me there. Even a police constable can arrest me and I have no privilege but the ICS people who wanted to crush the freedom movement, who sailed with the British imperialists, except of course some noble friend like Mr. Kamath and Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose—their privileges and rights have been codified.

It is interesting to know what Mr. Aanant-

hasayanam Ayyanagar says when this Bill was passed. I quote :

"The European Government that ruled over us sometime ago could not rely upon the loyalty of any citizen in this country, because their loyalty and our loyalties were different. They belonged to a different country from ours and therefore that prejudiced their loyalty. It was the money that could attract loyalty of any citizen of this country to the King of England and therefore the salaries they gave and the scales they fixed knew no bounds. The Governor-General got Rs. 21,000 a month ; Governor got Rs. 10,000 a month ; a Secretary got Rs. 4000 a month,—out of all proportion to our national income."

Further on, he says :

"The persons, who are our leaders and the winners of freedom of this country say that they have given a guarantee collectively and individually to every one of those people that this was a condition of the transfer of power by the British Government in to our hands. They wanted these conditions, particularly in the interests of the Europeans, not so much in the interests of the Indians. Possibly they wanted the interests of the Indian bureaucrat to be safeguarded because they were loyal to them and they did not want to let them down when our own Government came in. I am not in favour of any provision in this Constitution. We could as well incorporate it in an Act of Parliament lateron. But we must have the power to regulate. These are becoming 'super-sovereigns' of this country."

After we had our freedom, we made these people super-sovereigns. This is not my word but this is the word used by Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyanagar. Now it is interesting to know how Sardar Patel defended that. I mince no words. He used words sometimes in a jocular way. He said

'Do you want to run this Government by the Congress Workers?' I would have been really happy if this Government had been run by the Congress workers. And I would have relied on the strength of my own people from whom a very strong party would have emerged. They would not have grown food for the people but they would have grown only flowers in their small gardens. I will cite another example. This is what Sardar Patel had said. I quote :

"I feel very sad that the very instruments from whom we have to take work, we have been continuously quarrelling with. If that is so, we are not doing a service to the country. We are doing great disservice."

I do not want to take the time of the House by quoting what Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said with regard to these privileges. There was a difference in their attitude gap. These people took advantage of this attitude gap. Some of our leaders had spent many more days in the prison in their struggle for freedom. We would have got our freedom on any account after a few more years. And heavens would not have fallen even if it was too late. The British people would have been forced to give us the freedom. But we struck to our guns. Mr. Hendersons came from England and he wanted certain rights to be given to them. These people fell prostrate before him. They had their own interests. Our Indian leaders also agreed that the rights to the Indian I.C.S. Officers should not be there. I do not know why? Were they not patriotic, loyal and good citizens? Why should they like this sort of rights? Mr. Henderson said that these rights should not be there for the Indian I.C.S. Officers. These rights were specifically meant for the British people who were serving here. For 22 years these Officers put pressure on the home Minister to continue with these privileges. Whenever a delegation comes here there is a long queue to get more and more privileges and advantages. This is another lever where by the vested interests try to remain in power. I do not know whether, Shri Chavan will take us into confidence. There is a news which has come in the papers that some of the I.C.S. people are trying to

oppose these privileges being withdrawn. The Minister had hardly any time to reply to letters that we wrote. I think the Ministers go on signing the letters without reading the contents of the letters. Who produces these draft letters? These are produced by our young, and brilliant I.A.S. officers. They are also patriotic and they are made work under the I.C.S. people. And whatever they write that comes to the Ministers. But I am disgusted with the type of replies that I get to my letters. If I write a letter to-day I get a reply after one year or so. Then I write a letter. Then I get a reply in six months. Crores of rupees are spent on the bureaucracy. This is the agony of an MP. The letters are couched in so many words that you cannot just catch it. They are true, they are not true. I have so many letters to prove this. Whom are we serving? It is time we took a decision I have nothing against them individually. But they are as a class not fit for anything. I am astounded to know—Shri Chavan will tell us—that in disciplinary matters, they are not subject to the UPSC whereas the I.A.S. and others are subject to the UPSC's disciplinary jurisdiction. I hope now there is not much furore about going to England every two years and getting all those privileges. They have special privileges in emoluments, in retirement allowance. They get a salary of Rs. 4000. They get larger bungalows bigger amenities. After 1947, they enjoyed the maximum fruit of our freedom.

To which sphere have they not been assigned? They have been ambassadors. Some of them have been very good. I have been abroad two or three times touring the world. I have issued statement also. It is a purposeless visionless mission which these people are doing. They are there sleeping and enjoying nicely without knowing, without bothering to know what they are meant for.

Our foreign embassies are absolutely sleeping islands and within these people are having a luxurious holiday home. This is most unfortunate. Do they carry the mission, the real feelings and the real objects for which India stands to the other parts of the world? I can quote many instances, but I do not want to. I am speaking from the depth of my heart. How are these people going about their tasks?

[**Shri S. Kundu**]

In 1956 I had gone to Bandung as a delegate from India to the Asian-African students' conference. It would be interesting to know that the Chinese embassy gave a gala party for 150 people which went on from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. We then went to our ambassador and asked whether we should also not do something. But he said : 'Do not worry, Mr. Kundu. Nehruji and and Gandhiji are completely stabilised in the heart of people of this region: We are firmly in the heart of the people'. We now know how firmly we are in the heart of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

These people are manning our public sector. Lots of money have been sunk in it. It is a contradiction in ideas we see. Can a humble worker go to the manager's office and will he be offered a chair? Even joint secretaries and deputy secretaries have to stand and cumble before the ICS Secretary. They are not offered a chair.

Sir, we have been fighting that you should trust these workers in the public sector. There have been many pieces of legislation, but how many of them have been implemented? Who says, who tells in the ears of these Ministers, "Do not trust these people, the workers. They are the men who are responsible for all the agitation, and so keep them at a distance." Mr. Chavan has no time; he has been in office for a long number of years, but has hardly any time to go and see the problems. I wish he were in office for five more years to see how these things go on!

Before there is production, there should be swimming pools! In a small enterprise I can disclose the name—they said there should be first two swimming pools; big bungalows; even in the lavatory there should be a carpet! 45 per cent of our money has been wasted in such things. Who defends this? Who says this is a necessity?

I can tell you another interesting story. In a party I met a very big army officer, and he was telling me that "You are only giving us Rs. 1,800 with deductions, and how can I fight and defend the country?" I said that in my constituency people are

dying of hunger and without any tube-well and whether he would not like that money to be spent there. He said "I do not believe in these things. I have 50 junior officers and if I give them each just half a peg of whisky this amount of money is finished". Is that a necessity? In modern civilisation 50 pegs of whisky are a necessity. But in the villages, sinking of a well is not a necessity. This is the concept, this new civilisation, especially the concept of having more and more of affluent living and catering to the affluent society: It is this thing that goes into our heart and soul. We demand more and more, and these people are for them.

It is a question of utter orientation. The greatest tragedy today is this: thousands of young boys and girls are turned out from the colleges. Who trains them? Who trains them in their schools? Some of these young IAS boys come and tell me. Some of them are very patriotic. Many of them come from the poor strata of society. They say horse-riding is compulsory; they have to wear a certain dress in a certain fashion; eat in a certain fashion. "And the lesson that we learn ultimately is, how to open a soda bottle." I do not say about bottle.

Has this got any relevance to the needs of the present society? Even when some of the Adivasi Harijan boys becomes IAS men, when they come back, they do not say that they are Adivasi Harijans! They defend themselves in a false sense of prestige. They are completely cut out off from the roots; they remain in an ivory tower. Many of the younger people now are rebelling, and the younger generation of the affluent society in the Scandinavian countries like Norway, also in America rebel against these things; that is out of their feeling; not education.

I would not take much of your time. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He has already taken more than 20 minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU : As I said in the beginning, I have no personal quarrel with

any member of the ICS. But I have one feeling ; I cannot understand why these ICS officers did not say to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, "Please for us do not keep this provision in the Constitution." Something of the great Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Kamath, they should have learnt. It is very difficult for me to excuse them because I am not prepared to excuse them. I do not want to hang them, but I just want to say, "What you have given them, please do not give it to them perpetually. Please for Heaven's sake, for the sake of the teeming millions of poor people, do not give it perpetually. Please reorient the education which you give to these IAS bureaucrats." Because somebody is an IAS, I do not say he becomes a bureaucrat, but if he does not conform to the will of the people, he becomes a bureaucrat. Even a technologist becomes a bureaucrat if he forgets the work that is assigned to him in the interests of the people.

I would, therefore, support this Bill. One of my short notice questions is also there. Keeping that in view, I have been telling them that this privilege, special privilege, should go. I have my doubts. Mr. Chavan may consult his experts, but I have my doubt that these privileges cannot be tinkered with piecemeal ; you cannot take away one privilege and allow the others to remain, because the Supreme Court will strike it down.

I would conclude with the request that Mr. Chavan may make some announcements regarding positive steps to do away with these privileges, when he replies.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तोड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय में संभवतः इस बिल के मूवर, श्री मधु लिमये, को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि देर से ही सही, उन्होंने इस बिल को सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। सांप चला जाये और किर हम लाठी पीटें, कुछ इस तरह का अनुभव मुझे हो रहा है। आजादी के बाइस बर्ष बाद आज हम यह चर्चा करने बैठे हैं कि हमारी आजादी का बचीचा कुछ लोग चर गये। अगर हम ने आजादी के दूसरे प्रामाण में ही यह निर्णय के

लिया होता कि हमें अपने आजाद देश के प्रशासन को निष्ठावाम सेवकों और मिशनरी भावना वाले सरकारी अधिकारियों के द्वारा चलाना है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की तस्वीर कुछ दूसरी होती। लेकिम यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हम ने बाइस बर्ष तक उन पुराने चाष और खूसट लोगों के द्वारा देश के प्रशासन को चलने दिया।

हमारे देश केन्द्र में और हर राज्य में सरकारें एक प्रजातात्त्विक ढांचे के अन्तर्गत काम कर रही हैं। लेकिम पंडित नेहरू और श्री बड्डाण जैसे जो लोग सार्वजनिक जीवन में काम करते रहे हैं, उन सब लोगों को समय समय पर यह अनुभव होता रहा है कि प्रशासन की जो मर्शनरी अंग्रेजों के द्वारा उनके समय में स्थापित की गई और उन के जमाने में पनपी, जिस का जत-भावना से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, वह निरंतर प्रगति के रास्ते में रोड़ा बनी रही है ; जब तक हम यह स्वीकार नहीं करते कि प्रजातंत्र का पौधा केवल मिशनरी भावना के और निष्ठावाम सेवकों के द्वारा ही पनपाया जा सकता है, तब तक हम इस देश को प्रगति और विकास के रास्ते पर आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते।

हमने समाजवाद को अपना लक्ष्य घोषित किया है। समाजवाद या सामाजिक कल्याण का आदर्श और लक्ष्य एक विशेष प्रकार के मानसिक सेट-अप की मांग करता है। लेकिन इन पुराने आई० सी० एस० लोगों की आया में चलने वाले इस प्रशासन का सारा ढांचा इतना नाकामयाब हो याया है कि पिछले बाइस बर्षों में हम तहसील लेबल से लेकर केन्द्रीय लेबल तक अपनी जनता को राहत नहीं दे सके, उसके लिए आवश्यक सुख-सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के अनुकूल बालाकरण नहीं बना सके। हमने सामुदायिक विकास योजनायें, कम्बूनिटी प्रौद्योगिक्स एवं समाज कल्याण के विभाय छोड़े हैं, शिक्षा और

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

सेवा की कई योजनायें चलाई हैं, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा जन-सहयोग को माध्यम बना कर हमने अपने देश के विकास का एक कार्यक्रम बनाया है, लेकिन देश की प्रगति और विकास के इन कार्यों में इन आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों और उनके मातृत्व काम करने वाले अन्य छोटे अधिकारियों का कोई सहयोग हमें नहीं मिला है। यही कारण है कि आज आजादी मिलने के बाईस वर्ष बाद भी श्री कुन्नू और श्री मधु लिमये सांप निकल जाने के बाद लाठी पीट रहे हैं।

अतः मैं अतीत की बात में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज भी श्री चबहारा, जिन्होंने इस विचार-विनियम में बहुत अधिक उत्साह दिखाया है, यह निरांय लें कि हमारे देश का प्रशासन निष्ठावान सेवकों के हाथ में रहेगा, वह उन लोगों के द्वारा संचालित होगा, जिनका कमिटमेंट है समाजवाद के लिए, जनता के लिए, प्रजातंत्र के लिए और प्रजातंत्रीय व्यवस्था को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए। मंत्री, संसद-सदस्य और एम० एल० ए० प्राप्त हैं और उन्हें जाते हैं, लेकिन प्रशासन की मशीनरी बनी रहती है। इसलिए यदि इस देश में प्रजातंत्र को कायम रहना है, यदि इसको सुगंध देनी है, यदि प्रजातंत्र के इस पौधे को हरा-भरा रखना है, तो हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे प्रशासन की मशीनरी की, हमारे अधिकारीयों की, जन-सेवक के नाम से हमारी छाती पर लड़े हुए लोगों की नीतियां और भावनायें क्या हैं। क्या ये लोग सचमुच हमारे देश की जनता को प्यार करते हैं और उसके हित में काम करना चाहते हैं, या केवल अपनी सर्विसेज अपने कंडर, अपने ग्रेड और अपनी सुविधाओं के लिए ही जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं? श्रीमान, जैसा अभी चम्हारा सहब ने बताया कि आई० सी० एस० तो केवल सौ से

कम रह गए हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई० सी० एस० भले ही सौ से कम रह गए हों लेकिन इन आई० सी० एस० वालों ने जो बातावरण बनाया है पिछ्ले 22 वर्षों में और जिस तरह से हमारे प्रशासन को दूषित किया है, हमारे प्रशासन को निर्जीव, निष्ठक्य और अनुपयोगी बनाया है, उसको सम्भालने की आज भी दरकार है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की सासन-व्यवस्था हमारे देश का प्रजातंत्र और हमारी समाजवादी व्यवस्था तेजी से आगे बढ़तों में चाहूँगा कि आज यह मौका आ गया है कि जब हम सांवंजनिक उद्योग क्षेत्र में, समाज-कल्याण के क्षेत्र में और कई ऐसे जनोपयोगी क्षेत्रों के अन्दर निश्चित रूप से इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि वह लोग उनमें जुने जाएं जिनकी जनता में आस्था हो, जिनकी प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर श्रद्धा हो और जो नीचे से जनता को ऊपर उठा ने के लिए अपने आर को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। हम बशावर उन्हें पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स कहते हैं। पब्लिक सर्वेंट का सीधा अर्थ है जन सेवक। वह हमारे राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं की तरह, हमारे सांवंजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं की तरह उनका एक पद है। वह भी जन सेवक है। मैं उनको नीची दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहता। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि हम लोगों से अधिक, राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं से अधिक इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन को बदलने में यदि कोई सबसे बड़ा योगदान कर सकता है तो वह हमारे प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और हमारे उच्च अधिकारी तथा छोटे स्तर के जो कर्मचारी हैं, वह कर सकते हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि आज आप किसी शांत में चले जाइए, किसी शहर में चले जाइए, कहीं जाइए, यह बातावरण आप देखें कि इन अधिकारियों के प्रति एक विशेष प्रकार की नफरत हमारे देश के अन्दर फैली हुई है। लोगों को यह लगता है कि यह अधिकारी सचमुच में राज करते हैं और नेता और भंडिगण के बल इनके इशारे पर चलते हैं।

और उसका कारण यह है कि कानून के अन्दर, टेक्निकल डांचे के अन्दर इन को ऐसा महत्व दिया गया है और ऐसी एक टेक्निकलिटी हमारे सारे प्रशासन में पिछले 22 वर्षों में पैदा हो गई है कि हम चाह कर भी इस माहोल से जो हमारा जन-जीवन का कारबा है, उसे आगे नहीं बढ़ा सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के अंदर क्या स्थिति है? पब्लिक सेक्टर क्यों चौपट हो रहा है? मैं मधु लिमये जी से सहमत हूँ कि ऐसी एक सर्विस तैयार की जानी चाहिये जिन का सब विषय में विशेष अनुभव हो और हम विश्वास करना सीखें। आज उद्योग के क्षेत्र में, व्यापार के क्षेत्र में, सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में, छोटे से छोटे दूकानदार से ले कर अच्छे से अच्छे व्यापारी और उद्योगपति की हम राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर, देश-सेवा के नाम पर मांग कर सकते हैं कि वह आये और हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करें। जब निजी क्षेत्रों को वह सम्भाल सकते हैं, उस में मुनाफा कमा सकते हैं तो क्यों नहीं जो देश की विशेष योजनायें हैं, जिन में करोड़ों रुपया हम ने लगाया है, उन में उन को मोका दें काम करने का और उन पर विश्वास रखें? लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि जो हम ने डांचा बनाया है, उस में हम केवल उन लोगों को जिन का उस विषय में कोई अनुभव नहीं है, मोका देते हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर का इन अनुभवहीन लोगों की वजह से सारा उद्देश्य उस का चौपट होता जा रहा है। इसी तरह से आप देखेंगे कि समाज-कल्याण के क्षेत्र में भी हम ने इन सरकारी अधिकारियों का उपयोग किया। मैं सरकारी अधिकारियों को बढ़ानाम नहीं करना चाहता। मैं जानता हूँ कि जो नई पीढ़ी के आईं ए० ए० ए० हैं उन में बहुत से बड़े देशभक्त हैं, कालेज के लेवल पर, विद्यालय के लेवल पर सब जगह उन्हें देनिग मिली है, वह आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं, मैं सब में से अधिकारी को जानता हूँ, इन के

मन में कुछ करने की तमन्ना है, वह चाहते हैं कि देश का यह डांचा बदले। उन में से बहुत से हमानदार और अच्छे हैं। लेकिन उन को मोका नहीं मिलता। जैसे विद्यविद्यालयों के अन्दर बड़े बड़े डीन और प्रोफेसर हमारे साथारण स्तर के लेक्चरर्स को पनपने नहीं देते ऐसे ही यह हमारे जो बड़े पुराने और खुस्त अधिकारी हैं जिन के ऊपर पुराना डांचा लड़ा हुआ है, वह हमारी नई पीढ़ी के प्रतिभावान अधिकारियों को और छोटे अफसरों को काम करने का मोका नहीं देते हैं। यही बजह है कि हमारे देश की प्रतिभायें आज विदेशों में जा रही हैं। हमारे डाक्टर, इन्जीनियर और और भी कई अच्छे अच्छे कुशल कार्यकर्ता और कुशल अधिकारी आज देश को अपनी प्रतिभा का योगदान नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और वह अमेरिका या विदेशों में जा कर काम करना चाहते हैं। यह इसी बजह से है कि जो हमारे यहां का पुराना डांचा चला आ रहा है उस को हम तोड़ नहीं पाये।

इसलिए मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि यदि सचमुच में हम इस देश को समाजवादी ध्यास्था की ओर से जाना चाहते हैं तो हमारे जो जनो-पर्यागी कार्य है और हमारा जो सारा प्रशासन है उस को हम तेजी से बदलें। और अगर हम तेजी से नहीं बदले नारे लगाते रहे, बड़ी-बड़ी राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपना काम करती रहीं, लेकिन हमारे अधिकारी और प्रशासनिक सेवक जो हैं इन का सब नहीं बदला, इन का मनो-विज्ञान नहीं बदला और इन के माइंड सारा सेट अप, इनके दिमाग का जो नजरिया है वह नहीं बदला तो आप चाहे कितने नारे लगाइए, कितना ही अपना उद्देश्य घोषित कीजिए समाजवाद का, यह एक मृग मरीचिका होगा। सचमुच आज समय आ गया है, चाहे देर से ही सही, इन प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के बारे में हम की यथार्थवादी हृष्टिकोण से विचार करना

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

चाहिए, फैक्ट्स और तथ्य के आधार पर विचार करना चाहिये तथा इस पूरी प्रशासनिक मशीनरी को नया आधार देना चाहिये। जो सुविधाएं आज इन को निव रही हैं-खुट्टी, प्रिवेजेज, रिटायरमेंट तथा अन्य अनेकों सुविधाएं—ये सब विट्टेसाम्राज्य की देन हैं, अब हमें इन को खत्म करना चाहिये तथा आगे के लिए इन तमाम प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए एक नया आधार स्थित करना चाहिए। यदि बुनियादी इच्छा से हम प्रशासनिक सेवा का गठन कर सकते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस समाजवादी भारत का निर्माण हम करना चाहते हैं, उस में सहायता बिलेगी।

अभी जैसा हमारे कुण्डू जी ने कहा कि हमारे दूतवासों में ऐसे ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिन को हमारे देश के रहन सहन, कला, सांस्कृति, हमारे देश के इतिहास का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है, लेकिन आज वे विदेशों में हमारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। मैं सब के बारे में नहीं कहवा हूँ, लेकिन अधिकांश की यही स्थिति है। इस लिए अब समय आ गया है यदि हम अपने देश का बास्तविक प्रतिनिधित्व देश विदेश में करना चाहता हैं तो हमें समाज के तपे तपाये लोगों को या जिन्होंने इस देश की मिट्टी में अपने जीवन को आत्मसात रखा है, ऐसे लोगों को अबसर देना चाहिए। देश में, योग्यता की कमी नहीं है, प्रतिभा की कमी नहीं है, आवश्यकता वह है कि उन के लिए बातावरण बनाये और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मात्रात सारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे लोगों को भौका दें, जास तौर से नई पीढ़ी के लोगों को भौका दें, जो अपनी प्रतिभा से देश का नव निर्माण करने में लग सकें।

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Mr. Chairman, it was a decision of very great parliamentary propriety that the Deputy-Speaker has kept the question of the Presidential recommendation entirely open and that the matter would be duly considered from all angles before we pass this Bill.

I extend my wholehearted support, approbation and commendation for the spirit behind this Bill. I really do not know I am unable to comprehend the precise circumstances under which Sartar Patel so stoutly defended the un-Indian Indian Civil Service which was neither Indian nor civil nor service. But it is impossible for a person, who has been making and is capable of making an objective and realistic evaluation and assessment of things and events in India in the preceding two decades, not to accept the points made by Shri Madhu Limaya in his Bill and enumerated in the statement of objects and reasons as valid. They are most rational. It is impossible to refute their rationale. It is irrefutable.

Shri Limay has made three points in statement of objects and reasons. I am extremely impressed by the way he drafted the statement of objects and reasons. When he speaks on the Constitution, I am dumbfounded. He is one of the greatest exponents of Constitutional law. The only thing is that when he comes down to the applied Constitution and super imposes politics, we see that Mr. Hyde in him; otherwise, he is Dr. Jekyll.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He does not like my politics.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Yes; I do not like it sometimes. It is open to me to do so, for sometimes he brings too much politics in the Constitution. Otherwise his original thinking in the Constitution is that of a genius.

The three points Shri Limay makes are these. The first point he makes is that the special privileges are opposed to democratic ideals of equality and social justice. This is absolutely irrefutable. It is undeniable that special privileges which have been conferred on members of the ICS are certainly opposed to our democratic ideals or to our concept of social justice.

The second point that he has made in which he has been ably supported by all the Members is that the members of the

Indian Civil Services have established a vicious strangle-hold over the administration. Undoubtedly, they hold the top-most civilian posts and these small men are assigned to the highest civilian posts.

The third point that he has made is that the cause of this rancour, this ~~invidiousness~~, against the ICS offices and the immense dislike which they have earned for themselves is entirely due to the most unwarranted snobbery they have been showing. There is no justification for them to show snobbishness.

In fact, in any other country, after achieving independence, the treatment to be meted out to a set of people who had always been trampling the rights of their people and crushing the forces of nationalism would have been different. It is only in the land of Buddha and Gandhi that a very kind treatment had been given to the ICS people after the British Rule. Article 314 gives them guarantees safeguards. This was a gesture of the magnanimity of the Indian people. But what did they give in return? Did they live upto this trust. No. They have completely abused the magnanimity of the Indian people.

These ICS officers were described as an iron-frame of the administration in the British days and they continue to be so described even today. To built up this iron-frames of the administration, it is necessary that the officers must be elevated to the Herculean position, they must be raised to dizzy heights of power and comfort, they must be raised to the position of demi-gods because, unless they are demi-gods, they cannot be powerful enough to make an iron-frame of the administration. One can understand, in the British days, when certain slaves were picked, who were willing to barter away their conscience, who were willing to barter themselves away and their intellect only to perpetuate a colonial rule on their fellow countrymen that such people had to be elevated to such dizzy heights of kingly grandeur and had to be given all the privileges and the untrammable authority. But, I submit, In all humility, this concept of iron-frame today is not only

an ~~anachronism~~ but, to me, it is a most ~~morbid~~, a most obnoxious of concepts for a ~~Government~~ which is a Government of the people by the people, and for the people dedicated to cater to the welfare of starving millions.

Where is the place for any privileged section at all in this country today when teeming millions of people do not have, as Mr. Kundu pointed out, even pure drinking water? When I go to my constituency, when I go through the Adivasi villages, whom I represent here I find, people in villages ~~after~~ villages do not have even a single wrist watch, many of them have never worn shoes, or socks for generations and there are many families who have never seen white crystal sugar, to eat the same art of question. Our rural economy today is in a miserable condition. But that is different aspect of the country's malaise. What I am trying to submit is what disparities we are bringing about. Have we not, as a result of the privileges confined in Article 314, given to the ICS men, widened and augmented these disparities between the peoples of our country and the administrators.

Then the next aspect to which I should like to refer is this tremendous haughty and invidiousness which the ICS men have earned for themselves from the Indian people. I submit, there were other also who served in the British days and, after the British rule was over in this country, they fully aligned themselves with the aspirations, ambitions in happiness and sorrows of their own Indian people. I would like to give the example of the men in army, air force and navy. They had also served the British people. But after Independence, today, the people in the defence services are most respected and esteemed Govt. employees all over the country. Why? There is only one reason and that the country is sure that these men in defence force are people who can be counted upon and depended for selfless dedication and sacrifice for the cause of the country and for the cause of the Indian people. It is most regrettable that the only thing we can depend upon for the ICS men is intrigue, infinite snobbery and selfishness and capacity rough-shod over all the officers and Minis-

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

ters and politicians. They demonstrate as much as arrogance as they can and, ~~no~~ nothing else they have proved to the ~~limit~~ that they live for themselves, they think for themselves and they act for themselves. We have no We have no use for such a selfish tribe. There are, of course, certain exceptions among the ICS officers which I must make clear at this juncture itself. As has been so rightly pointed out, so long as I.C.S. officers are in office, they adopt an attitude of tremendous snobbery and stiffneck as though they are put in a straight jacket. Soon after they retire and when they are faced with the day to day problems of life and living and when they are no longer at the dizzy heights of power and comforts they act as the best liaison officers and as contact men. What unseemly double standards are these? My respectful submission is: If nothing else is done, whether this Bill is accepted by the Home Minister or not, I would very humbly appeal to Mr. Chavan to so amend the service Rules that these men in high positions after they retire are not allowed to abuse their authority and power almost retrospectively.

Another thing to which I would like to draw your very kind attention is the high posts in which we keep these ICS men. Every Member who spoke today had his own tale to narrate about the misdemeanors of the ICS men. Most of them continue on the top civilian posts. Is it not possible, even if Article 314 is not amended, to give these officers smaller jobs? Can they not be sent to be in charge of zoo or put in charge of museum or some archeological department. That will show them their proper place and would save the country from the cumbresomeness that these people have brought into the administration.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is not possible.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I hope the Minister will deal with this matter. If this is not possible, at least withdraw I.S.C. officers completely, lock stock and barrel, from our public sector undertakings. In

all humility I submit that I have a some knowledge about the modern techniques of management of Business and industrial undertakings. After coming into Parliament I have been watching with very great interest the working of public sector undertakings where the ICS men head the organization. And if the management techniques can be categorised into, techniques which ever a most for adoption for purposes of progress of any business undertaking, and the techniques which must be discarded in the interests of the business then 90% of the techniques followed by ICS officers are those which need to be discarded. By training, by temperament and by tradition, if I may use the the word, these I.S.C. men are demand not to understand how Industry or business are run. How can they carry on a business undertaking efficiently or profitably They have acquired Himalayan arrogance. Mr. Kundu complained that junior officers when called by their ICS bosses tremble before them. I submit that even a Minister's decision to my knowledge was thrown in the waste paper baskets by an ICS officer of a large Industrial undertaking saying that the Minister does not understand the matter. This is how they treat the Minister's decisions. I am not referring to Minister who know how to treat the ICS offices. But it is this stupendous arrogance they have acquired which is most inconsistent with the techniques to be followed by the head of a business organization. All these people are saturated and dripping with arrogance and the sooner we get rid of them, the better it shall be, for our Public Sector undertakings.

Therefore, I submit that the matter needs to be fully examined. Even if the Home Minister is magnanimous enough and accepts the Bill of Shri Madhu Limaye it will only mean that the guarantee of their continued service conditions will no longer last. Still it will continue to remain subject to the contract. Because there are agreement and covenants with its I.C.S. officers. I would really like to know from the Home Minister what exactly is the position of these covenants. Assuming we get rid of Art. 314, still in terms of the contract, and in terms of the covenant, are we still bound to afford them the same privileges and the same position. If you are going to keep them out the same dizzy heights,

of affluence and power then, there is no use of getting rid of Art. 314. I hope Mr. Chavan will consider this aspect of the matter and tell us what he has to say about this.

Before I close, please permit to me recite a couplet, particularly for Shri Chavan's benefit to understand the ICS officers. It is in very simple Urdu :

“तालिबे हूस्त तो संकड़ों हैं मगर,
दर्दगम का लतबगार कोई नहीं,
पीने वालों में बैठे हैं कुछ गेर भी,
एक कतरा न देना हूँदे साकिया,
ये मयरुवार हैं बक्त के भार हैं,
इनमें तेरा परिस्तार कोई नहीं।

— — —
18.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAM-AIAH) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Omission of Article 314)

by Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री सरबू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : समाप्ति महोदय, जो बिल सदन में आया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए लड़ा हुआ हूँ। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने तरह तरह के तर्क दिये हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाइस वर्ष के बाद भी मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे संविधान में जो व्यवस्था की गई है और आई०सी०एस० बफस्तरों को जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं उनको देने का कारण क्या है।

बाइस वर्ष की आजादी के दोरान हम ने देखा है कि देश में एक चेतना आई है, समाज में एक नई चेतना पैदा हुई है और आज कई

प्रश्न हमारे सामने आये हैं। कई बार इस संविधान को बदलने का अवधार भी आया है। हमने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है और जिन बुनियादी अधिकारों को हम ने अपने संविधान में रखा है उनके सम्बन्ध में देश के बहुत से लोगों ने, बहुत सारे विधिवेत्ताओं ने मांग की है कि संविधान में से सम्पत्ति के प्रधिकार को हटा दिया जाये। यह आई०सी०एस० हमारे संविधान में कलंक है। यहाँ पर नौकरशाही ने देश की जनता को छूटने, उसको दबाने और बरबाद करने का काम किया है। उनमें हमारे आई०सी०एस० आफिसर भी हैं। इन आई०सी०एस० आफिसर्स ने आज तक देश की जनता के साथ बैहमानी की है। हम कानून बनाते हैं, लेकिन लागू करने वाले अधिकारी उसका वर्ष कुछ और लगाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि समाज में गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा होती हैं।

कई लोगों ने प्रश्न किया कि हमारे देश में आई०सी०एस० आफिसर्स को सुविधायें देने की क्या ज़रूरत है जबकि हम देश में समाजवादी समाज की इच्छा की बात करते हैं? खासतौर से कुछ लोगों को इस तरह की सुविधायें देना और उसका संविधान में बना रहना अच्छी बात नहीं है। प्रक्षसर राजाओं के बारे में प्रश्न उठता है। हम लोगों ने कई बार मांग की है, और वह प्रश्न आने वाला भी है, कि उनकी सुविधायें खत्म की जाएँ। अब वह बक्त भी आ गया है कि हम अपने संविधान में संसोधन करें और जो आई०सी०एस० अफसर हमारे देश में बैठे हुए हैं उनकी सुविधाओं को हटायें, उनको समाप्त करें।

जो लोग हमारे देश की आजादी के लिए लड़े, जिनकी कुर्बानियों से आज हम लोग इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, आज वह नहीं हैं, और अगर हैं भी तो राज काज में हिस्सा नहीं ले रहे हैं, अपने भारों में बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने हमको कुचला था, जो हम पर जुल्म

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

दाते रहे, हमको दबाते रहे, उनके बारे में संविधान में सुविधायें रखली जायें वह कौन सा औचित्य है ? मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की मंशा क्या थी और वह क्या करना चाहते थे । श्री चवहाण ने कहा कि बहुत योड़े से आदमी हैं । 100 के लगभग होंगे । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अबर एक भी हो तो बहुत है । जहर के लिए ज्यादा की जरूरत नहीं होती । एक मछली सारे तालाब को गन्दा करती है । मैं तो कहता हूँ कि 100 क्या अगर एक भी हो तो उसको जाना चाहिये ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चवहाण : मैंने समर्थन नहीं किया था । मैंने तो हकीकत रखली थी ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अगर 100 भी हैं तो भी बहुत हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसे लोगों को पश्लिक कंसन्स में लगाया जा सकता है । मैंने लुढ़ जाकर देखा है किस तरह से पश्लिक कंसन्स में आई. सी. एस. अफसरों को रखला जाता है और किस तरह से वह घाटे पर चलती है, उनके उत्पादन में कमी होती जा रही है ।

संविधान में इन आई. सी. एस. अफसरों के सम्बन्ध में जो धारा रखली गई है वह हमारे संविधान के लिए कलंक है और उसको निकाला जाना आवश्यक है । आज ही श्री चवहाण को इस विधेयक को पास करना चाहिए । इस लिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ इस आशा के साथ कि श्री चवहाण इसको स्वीकार करेंगे । मैं तो यह भी चाहूँगा कि आज पूरे संविधान को बदला जाय । आज देश में नई मान्यतायें पैदा हो रही हैं, नई चेतना पैदा हो रही है । इस चेतना को हमारा पुराना संविधान आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकता । एक बार सवाल आया था तो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बाहर कहा था कि अगर सदन की कॉस्टीट्यूशन को तोड़ा जायेगा तो बड़ा हल्ला भेगा तब मालूम हो रहा था कि कोई गोला चल रहा है । लेहिन वह कॉस्टीट्यू-

शन जो समाज की प्रगति में बाधक है, जिस में ऐसी धारायें हैं, उनको तो आप बदलेंगे ही । ऐसा मौका समाज को न आप दें कि स्वाम-स्वाह लोग उसको तोड़ें । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस धारा को आप निकालिए और आज ही इसको पास आप करें जाहे कानून को रूप जो भी आप दें । इन आई. सी. एस. अफसरों को जो आपने ये सुविधायें दे रखी हैं, ये विशेषाधिकार दे रखे हैं संविधान में, इनको आप समाप्त करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Will the hon. Home Minister clarify the points raised by shri Salve with regard to covenants etc. ?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I shall speak a little latter.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : What is the use then ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will reply at that time. Now Shri Nambiar.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

I would request the hon. Members to refresh their memory by reading only the first few lines of Article 314 which we are trying to remove. The Article 314 says :—

“Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who having been appointed by the Secretary of States or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown.”

First the term ‘Crown’ is to be understood. Why should this be here even after adopting this Constitution ? Formerly they were the civil servants of the British-Crown. To-day we are discussing this Bill and

thanks to Shri Madhu Limaye that we want to delete this. But there are persons here who still say that they would not like to delete it.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I did not say that.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am happy to know this. I have no quarrel if we want to pay anything to these people. I have no objection to this at all. I am not thinking in terms of money or perquisites but I am only considering about the concept of slavishness. We are now sovereign and we should not allow such things to come in. If you want to pay anything to any person you can do so. I have no objection to that. When it comes to the question of I.C.S. men there comes the legal difficulty. After all if we are enacting a legislation then we must find out whether that legislation can be made legally under the Constitution itself. The only condition that requires is that in this House there must be more than 50% members—two-thirds majority—present at the time of voting. If this condition is fulfilled, we can pass the enactment. And no court can strike it down saying that there was no prior President's sanctions.

Therefore, let us not go into legal quibblings. Let us first accept the concept. We are a sovereign independent nation and no more a slave of the Crown. Accept the concept and proceed further, and see that this Bill is passed. Let Shri Chavan accept this and we will get the required majority. We will physically produce members. We will get two-third majority and let us pass it, if at all we have some self-respect left in us. I cannot express my feelings in any better term.

There is another aspect. This ICS is a vanishing creature—so we are told. But it is producing the IAS which is going to be worse. A bureaucracy is being built up round it. I am connected with the supervision of some public undertakings as an MP. I have visited 20-25 undertakings. To my surprise, I find that the behaviour of the IAS is no less repugnant. A boy passes through the UPSC in IAS, gets

trained and becomes General Manager of a concern or the Chairman of a concern. He does not know what is being produced there or what is the mechanism of production. But he can be General Manager and the technicians, Chief Engineer and others must come and bow before this boy who joined IAS only two years ago. IAS means Indian Administrative Service, of course, talented men.

This concept of building a bureaucracy will do great harm. If we do not correct ourselves now, the future will correct all of us. People will not wait for us. I have no grouse against any individual but I am against the bureaucracy which is a fossilised power kept up within the four walls of a room not knowing what is happening around and absolutely out of touch with the people. They have got power at the tip of their pen. They can do anything because there are fellows sitting above who will certify everything they do. This bureaucratic set up should go, from top to bottom, from bottom to top,

One of the members on the other side said that the service should be built up. I agree. But with no particular privileges or rights. Otherwise, a bureaucracy will form and we will not be in a position to break it. Just as in many other countries, we can have 5-year and 10-year agreements for recruiting and enlisting the services of talented people. We can give them the salary necessary. But after that period, we must get rid of them and bring another set of people if we so chose. This is the way to get away with a bureaucracy which built when is most harmful. Even in communist and socialist countries, we find the bureaucracy raising its head and threatening the very concept of the social order.

Therefore, this is dangerous to any country which is backward and wants to progress. The I.A.S. must behave; otherwise, it must also be changed and another system brought in. That will cleanse the administration and serve the people.

19 hrs.

Therefore, first begin by accepting this concept. Let Shri Chavan and his party

[Shri Nambar]

accept this Bill and let us pass it and see that the Constitution is purified and the black dot in it wiped out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhandare.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is 7 O'clock.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It can be taken up next time.

SHRI BHANDARE : Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue next time.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 28, 1970/Chaitra 7, 1892 (Saka).
