

LOK SABHA DEBATES



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LOK SABHA

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1968/
BHADRA 7, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LAUNCHING OF HIGH-POWERED COMMUNICATION SATELLITE ON INDIAN OCEAN

*752. SHRI MAHANT DIGVI-JAI NATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U.S.A. have agreed to launch a high powered Communication Satellite on the Indian Ocean by next year;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and what is India's share;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is also constructing a ground station at Arvi near Poona on the same pattern; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Communication Satellite will prove useful to India's communications and other services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium, of which India is a member along with 61 other countries including U.S.A. have plans to launch a Communications Satellite over the Indian Ocean by the middle of 1969.

(b) Communications Satellites are being launched by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium as part of the programme for

setting up a Global Commercial Communications Satellite system. The total cost of such a system is estimated to be \$ 200 million. India's share of the total cost will be 0.5%.

(c) Yes.

(d) The advantages which will accrue to India from the Communications Satellite System are:—

(i) availability of reliable, stable and high quality international communications facilities to meet India's increasing demands for international telegraph, telephone, radio-photo and telex traffic; and

(ii) provision of capability for handling international television programmes.

श्री महन्त विभिन्न नामः ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि युनान स्टेशन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और साथ ही दूरदेशीय टेलीफोन सिस्टम पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If I have understood the Hon. Member correctly, he has asked as to what would be its effect on telephone. We would be able to have better international telephone service.

श्री महन्त विभिन्न नामः पूना में जो स्टेशन बनने जा रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि चूंकि उत्तर भारत पर विदेशी आक्रमण की सम्भावना रहती है इसलिए उसे कहीं उत्तर भारत में ही बनाया जाए ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजरालः यह स्टेशन पूना में बनने जा रहा है और ऐसा कोई खतरा नहीं है कि इसको कहीं और बनाया जाए । सब चीजों की जांच करके ही यह सोचा गया कि पूना सबसे अच्छा रहेगा ।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Some time back it appeared in the newspapers that the best centre for the Satellite Station would be Ahmedabad and they were preparing for installing the Station at Ahmedabad. May I know whether it is a fact that it will be installed there?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The hon. Member is mixing up two things. There is an Experimental Station existing at Ahmedabad and that is for training and experimentation. This is about Communication Satellite Earth Station.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: It is a great surprise that the hon. Ministers of the Government of India change their statement so often. On August 15, 1967, the same hon. Minister, Mr. Gujral, had made an announcement in public that this Satellite would go into operation in the latter part of 1968, that means, some time around now. But just now he has given the information to this hon. House that it will be launched next year. May I know what are the reasons for this one year's delay and, secondly, whether there is any plan to launch an internal communication satellite in view of the huge land mass of this country?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The delay is because the Satellite will be sent to orbit only after the utilisation stations of the various countries are ready. Japan and India will be the first stations to be ready by 1969. The International Consortium programme was delayed because the utilisation stations were not available till that time.....

SHRI RANGA: What about internal communication satellite?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as internal communication satellite is concerned, we are examining; the stage is very much early; we are not yet in a position to decide whether an internal satellite will be useful.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: I would like to know from the hon.

Minister the distance of Arni from Poona as Arni does not exist in the map of Poona District.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The Station is Arvi. I understand, it is a few miles from there.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: It was reported that this Satellite would be able to cover a vast area—Japan on the one side and London on the other side. It is also possible to interlink this satellite with the other satellites operating over the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It will be a part of the system.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: I have not yet completed my question. There is every possibility of this satellite being utilised for spying purposes mainly by the Americans because this delicate mechanism will be mainly manned by the Americans. In view of the danger posed to the security of our country, and particularly in view of the fact that expert opinions have been expressed recently to the effect that the cables system is much better economically as well as technically than this satellite system, will Government re-think their decision with regard to the launching of this satellite over the Indian Ocean?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Coming to the last point first, namely, the technical opinion that the cable system is cheaper and better than the satellite system, I beg to differ from him, I do not think his information is correct.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: That is the expert opinion.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: There are always many opinions on every problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Many experts.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as spying etc. is concerned, I do not know, unless the hon. Member has some information, I do not think that this satellite can be used for spying.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Can he give an assurance that it will not be used for spying?

DR. RANEN SEN: Just now the hon. Minister has said that he does not know that these satellites can be used or are used for spying purposes. Is it known to him that it is now the present system all over the world used by most of the advanced countries to spy over other countries which are considered to be enemy countries through these satellites? If it is known to him, may I know whether he has ever enquired why the USA was so much interested in setting up this satellite by spending most of the money since India is only spending 0.5 per cent or so? What was the interest that the USA had in establishing these satellites?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am no authority to say what the methods of spying are. But I know one thing that there are many satellites in orbit at the moment. I do not know what satellites are being used for what purpose; so, I cannot say that this particular satellite will be used or that particular satellite will not be used for spying.

As regards the question of America spending more money on this, I would submit that this is not money coming from America only; it is a shareholding company, and 62 countries of the world are participating in it and paying according to their traffic, and therefore, it is not a question of one country being particularly interested.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Is it not a fact that many satellites of the big powers are in operation inside India?

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: मध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमने समझौता किया है जिसमें 0.5 प्रतिशत हमारा हिस्सा है, इसमें कौन कौन से देश शामिल हैं और क्या यह मुमिकिन होगा कि कम्युनिस्ट और नान-कम्युनिस्ट सभी देशों की खबरें और

टेलीफोन आदि इस व्यवस्था के जरिये यहां आ सकें और जा सकें? क्या यह पूरी दुनिया के लिए खुला होगा या जितने लोग समझौते में साझी हैं उन्हीं के लिए होगा?

श्री इ० क० गुजराल: इस बक्त तो 62 देशों ने इस एप्रीमेन्ट को साइन किया है। यह बदकिस्मती है कि जो सेटलाइट सिस्टम हो रहा है उसमें कम्युनिस्ट और नान-कम्युनिस्ट, दोनों तरह के देश शामिल नहीं हैं बल्कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों ने अपना सिस्टम ग्रलग किया हुआ है। अगर ये एक हो सकें तो टेक्निकली मुझे यह ठीक नजर आता है, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि दोनों इकट्ठे नहीं हो रहे हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या यह इन्टर-वैज़िएविल नहीं होगा?

श्री इ० क० गुजराल: नहीं।

OPERATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT IN OIL CORPORATIONS AND OIL COMPANIES

*754. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group set up by the National Labour Commission for oil refining and distribution has suggested that the public sector oil corporations and the private sector oil companies should be brought under Central Government for the operation of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The views of the Study Group are for the consideration of the National Commission on Labour and not of the Government. Government

will consider the matter only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

DR. RANEN SEN: Though it is a fact that the recommendations of the study group are meant for and given to the National Labour Commission, it is also known to the hon. Minister that in the past there had been many difficulties which had prevented the Government of India from intervening in certain disputes that had arisen in different States in the oil corporations in the public as well as the private sectors. In view of the past experience, may I know whether Government have considered the question of adopting those suggestions before the National Labour Commission goes into it?

SHRI HATHI: Disputes have arisen not only in oil companies but in public sector undertakings also. The public sector undertakings are situated in different States. The industrial relations and industrial disputes relating to them are governed by the State Governments. So, these problems have arisen, and Government have thought and are thinking over it. But the question is also there before the National Labour Commission, and, therefore, we are awaiting the recommendations of the National Labour Commission. We do not want to take any decision in advance of their recommendations.

DR. RANEN SEN: In regard to the question of automation and surplus labour in the private oil company, the Government of India did not wait for the State Government to take certain steps. But they set up a commission to go into the whole question. It is known to Government also that in this particular sector of industry the question of surplus labour and automation, etc. first started. In fact, it started in India first in this industry among other industries. In view of the serious situation prevailing in this industry, may I know whether Government are prepared to take any earlier step?

SHRI HATHI: The question of oil companies and the question of commission and surplus people being retrenched etc. is a question relating to the State concerned. It was with the concurrence of the State Governments on that particular issue that this commission of inquiry was appointed, but that was for one specific issue. Whenever such specific issues come, we consider whether a national tribunal can be appointed in consultation with the State Government. But here the question is one of taking the whole Industrial Dispute under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. That is a larger issue on which the National Labour Commission is thinking.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: In view of the fact that Government have accepted mixed economy as our main pattern of economy, and it is very necessary for the survival of the mixed economy that the private sector and the public sector should be dealt with on an equitable basis, could I have an assurance from Government and the Minister concerned that for similar jobs, similar treatment would be given to the private as well as the public sector in regard to labour laws as well as wages?

SHRI HATHI: Certainly, labour laws must be uniformly applied in both the public and private sectors. This question relates also to the same thing that undertakings in the private and public sectors should come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government in regard to labour laws. That is the suggestion and that is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know whether in the opinion of the Hon. Minister it is a fact or not that one of the main causes of labour discontent and of bad employer-employee relations in the public sector is precisely this fact that Central undertakings like the IOC or the HSL have got units situated in different States but the labour relations are left to the responsibility of the separate State Governments.

and hence there is no uniform approach, and the various State Governments treat the matter in different ways though the Central corporation is one? If he agrees that this is one of the main causes of friction, will Government think of considering this question raised by so many trade unions that employee-employer relations should be directly under the Central Government and not be left to the different States?

SHRI HATHI: Exactly. That was the reply I gave. In fact, the Labour Commission is looking into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whether he agrees that that is one of the main reasons—what is his reply to that?

SHRI HATHI: I not only agree, but I had put it before the State Labour Ministers. I wanted to know their views. The States would be rather reluctant to part with their jurisdiction. Therefore, I am awaiting the recommendations of the National Labour Commission.

SHRI RANGA: It will be a burden on the Central Government also.

SHRI HATHI: May be.

SHRI RAMANI: Has the Study Group considered the question of the applicability of the Industrial Disputes Act to State industries, that is, those in the public sector? In the public sector oil industry, Unions and Union office bearers are getting victimised in Madras, Calcutta and other cities like Delhi. Has this been considered by the working group, namely, the question of giving protection to Union office-bearers who are working in the Unions and has any recommendation been made? What are Government thinking about that?

MR. SPEAKER: When one hon. Member is putting a question or is speaking, it is a very well known

practice for others not to cross between him and the Chair. Within the last 15 minutes, I find that two or three members have done this. May I request Members to observe this rule hereafter?

SHRI HATHI: The Study Group was appointed to examine the question of the jurisdiction of the States and the Centre in such public undertakings, whether it should be taken up by the Centre or not. The Study Group has made its recommendations to the National Labour Commission. I do not know whether individual cases have been looked into by the Study Group. It has not come to us.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In the last two years there has been cost inflation due to increase in wages. Will Government consider linking wages to production so that the cost is not raised in that manner?

SHRI HATHI: This does not arise.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Out of 9 oil refineries operating in this country, the larger number is in the private sector. So far as foreign oil refineries are concerned, there is no security of service for the employees there. The employers dismiss them whenever they want to dismiss them. What steps have Government taken to ensure security of service at least to the employees of foreign oil companies in the country?

SHRI HATHI: That is a question which I have answered on various occasions. We have appointed a Commission of Inquiry which will look into it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Pending that, there is no security for these people.

SHRI HATHI: It is again a matter for State Governments.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Hereafter all questions on labour may be addressed to the National Labour Commission.

**SUKHSAGAR, NADIA AND DOGACHIA
LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES,
WEST BENGAL**

*755. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Sukhsagar, Nadia and Dogachia Lift Irrigation Schemes in West Bengal are not functioning fully and adequately even after 3 years of the installation of the pumps and other valuable machinery;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) to what extent the schemes have so far been working; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that the installed capacity is utilised fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: It is so often that we hear this answer that one does not know what to do. As far as West Bengal is concerned, it has become a prize catch for all the political parties to capture power, but when it comes to doing anything for the people, they do not know.....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Except the Swatantra Party.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: That is the reason why I am asking this question. I want to do something for the people. His party was also in power there.

Is it a fact that the rate of electricity supplied for irrigation and agriculture in West Bengal is the highest in India, and is that the reason why

the use of electricity for pumps and other irrigation methods in West Bengal has not become popular at all? If so, what steps are Government taking to bring down the rate?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I do not know how this is concerned with this question.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: That is the very reason why pumps are not functioning.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The question is regarding implementation of the lift irrigation scheme. Of course, use of electric power comes in, but that is not directly concerned with this.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: The question is whether the pumps are not functioning adequately even three years after installation. I am not asking why they have not been installed, but why they are not functioning. Is it because the power rate is exorbitantly high? So it is connected.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Many schemes for West Bengal were undertaken but they were not completed. That is why we have advised the West Bengal Government that instead of taking up new lift irrigation schemes they should try to complete the schemes which have already been undertaken. That is our advice to West Bengal Government. There have been some complaints in regard to the high rates for electricity prevailing in West Bengal but the Centre's position in regard to it is well known. We have been advising the State Governments to keep it up at a particular level.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: How can I ask the second question? It is for you Mr. Speaker to see whether the answer given is all right. They have advised the Government of West Bengal what they should do in future. My question concerns something which has already been done in the past. It is for you to decide now.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि वहां एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट हाई है। मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि बिहार में उस का रेट क्या है और बंगाल में उस का रेट क्या है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Member can address the question to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know whether the Government have given up the lift irrigation scheme in West Bengal as the hon. Minister is not able to supply any information about the functioning of these wells in West Bengal.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: What can I do? I have requested the West Bengal Government to furnish me information. We sent wires and tried to contact them by various means. But they say they are collecting information and it will take some time. In these circumstances, I am unable to give any information.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Is it a fact that the lift irrigation system in general is not operating satisfactorily in various parts of the country? Are the results achieved commensurate with the amounts involved? Does the Government get an annual report on the working of the scheme from various States?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Lady Member is wrong in her presumptions. The lift irrigation system is functioning very satisfactorily in many parts of the country and such schemes are helping our food production programmes in many ways.

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Is the hon. Minister aware that in all about 1,100 wells had been erected in the whole of West Bengal in comparison to 40,000 in Madras and even out of these 1,100, more than seventy per cent have not been electrified and are not in a running order?

Tubewells have been sunk five or six years ago and there is every chance that they would be choked up. What measures are taken to run them?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is for the State Governments to work out their plans for executing minor irrigation schemes. We are trying our best to help all the State Governments, including the State Government of West Bengal. Our pattern of assistance is so liberal that sixty per cent is advanced as loan, 15 per cent is given by way of grant and the State Governments are only to provide 25 per cent out of their budgetary resources. I think in West Bengal also tubewells and minor irrigation schemes are being taken up.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Is it not a fact that the West Bengal Government had forwarded a scheme for shallow tubewells and I think about Rs. 10 crores were needed and the Reserve Bank was to advance this money. Now, after the geological survey report, the Reserve Bank is not inclined to advance money. What is the correct position?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The Reserve Bank is not directly concerned. Some of the schemes are being examined by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. After examining the feasibility of the schemes, they will sanction loans.

SHRI RANGA: In view of the fact that for a few more months West Bengal would be the direct responsibility of the Government of India and in the light of the observations made and information given, would the hon. Minister take some steps and send one or two high powered officials there to study the matter and give them the necessary advice to see that dynamic action is taken in this regard so that these wells are energised?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I appreciate the suggestion of the hon. Member. I myself had gone

there sometime back and discussed this specific problem. The water potential in West Bengal is so rich and the exploitation of that potential is so poor. We are drawing the attention of the West Bengal Government to this and we shall again try to remind the West Bengal Government to put up more schemes.

SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI: In all these three schemes, that is Sukhsagar, Nadi and Dogachia, the pumps have been lying idle and they have not been used at all. Every time they go to the officers, they say there is one part missing or something has happened.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are trying to draw the attention of the West Bengal Government to the fact that they should complete the schemes which have been already undertaken.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

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

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been included in the Special Area programme;

(b) if so, the features of the scheme, the total outlay of the scheme and the approximate period for its outlay; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been declared as a 'special area' by the Prime Minister as eminently suitable for integrated resource development particularly for

the purpose of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. The programme aims at integrated resource development of the area.

2. An Inter-departmental Team was constituted by the Department of Rehabilitation to draw up an integrated resource development programme for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The team submitted its report in April, 1966. The programme recommended by the team visualizes the doubling of the mid-1965 population of about 75,000, by the end of 1971 and its further increase by one lakh during the period ending 1976; land reclamation of about 1.25 lakh acres during the next ten to fifteen years and its utilization for agriculture and plantation crops like rubber, coconut, arecanut etc.; fisheries development programme aimed at raising the present annual catch of 200 tonnes to 2,000 tonnes per annum; setting up a number of wood-based industries in addition to an export-oriented sugar mill and establishment of adequate economic and social infrastructure.

3. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Inter-Departmental Team specific project reports are being prepared. These will be considered by the Government of India and decisions taken. Since the various project reports have not yet been finalised it is not possible to indicate at this stage the total outlay and the approximate period of implementation.

4. The progress of the various schemes which are in hand is indicated below:—

(i) *Betapur and Neil Island Settlement Schemes:*

(a) *Betapur Settlement Scheme:*

An area of 2,050 acres of forest land has been clear-felled and reclaimed. The land has been allotted to 330 immigrant families on individual basis and rehabilitation assistance is being provided to them. Crops like paddy,

jute and vegetables have been grown on these lands during the current agricultural season by the allottee migrants.

(b) *Neil Island Settlement Scheme:*

Timber has already been extracted from about 1,300 acres of forest land in Neil Island and 200 acres out of this area have been cleared and brought under cultivation by 86 families who were moved to the island in April-May, 1967. 114 more families will be moved during this year. Paddy and vegetables have been grown on this island.

(ii) *Setting up of Rubber Research-cum-Development Station:*

A scheme for a Rubber Research-cum-Development Station covering 500 acres at a cost of Rs. 39.31 lakhs has been sanctioned. Planting on the entire area of 500 acres has been completed. The plants are coming up very well. 37 families of Burma repatriates are working as wage-earners at the site.

(iii) *Katchal Commercial Rubber Plantation Scheme:*

A Project for Commercial plantation of Rubber on about 6,000 acres in the Katchal Island at a cost of Rs. 450 lakhs has been approved. An area of 150 acres is expected to be planted by the end of this year. When completed, the project is likely to provide employment to 1,200 families.

(iv) *Reclamation of Mangrove Forests:*

A technical team led by the Director, River Research Institute, West Bengal, indicated after a visit to the islands that

there were excellent prospects of reclamation of about 230 square miles of Mangrove forests there. Before undertaking reclamation of the Mangrove forests it is proposed to establish an investigation team to undertake the necessary surveys and investigations.

(v) *Fisheries:*

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is taking necessary steps for the exploration of the potentialities of deep-sea fishing. A programme for offshore and inland fishing is also under consideration.

(vi) *Settlement of Ex-servicemen in great Nicobar Island:*

Preliminary steps for the opening up of Great Nicobar Island have already been taken. It has been decided that families of ex-servicemen should be settled in the island. The first batch of 100 ex-servicemen families will be sent to the island by March, 1969.

(vii) *Little Andaman:*

It has been decided to colonise Little Andaman Island. In the first instance, 1,500 acres of land will be reclaimed. Part of a fully mechanized unit of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation has been shifted to this island and the rest of it will be shifted during the coming winter.

(viii) *Provision of Landing Facilities:*

The present inadequacies in transport facilities are being made up. Landing facilities in the Katchal Island have already been provided. Appropriate landing facilities are also being provided in the Little Andaman, Great Nicobar, Neil, Havelock, and Kamorta islands and at Mayabunder. Temporary landing

facilities have already been provided in the Great Nicobar and Little Andaman islands.

(ix) *Strengthening of Mainland-Island and Inter-island Sea Transport:*

The existing mainland-island and inter-island sea transport is being improved. Government have already approved the construction of 4 new ships and the acquisition of a second-hand passenger-cum-cargo boat. A second-hand vessel, namely, s.s. 'Bombay', and a timber carrier namely m.v. 'Shonpan', have been acquired and these two vessels have already started sailings. Orders for the construction of a passenger vessel have been placed with the Mazgaon Docks. The Shipping Corporation of India is taking necessary steps for the construction of the remaining two vessels.

(x) *Strengthening of Air Transport:*

The question of providing an all-weather air service from the mainland to Port Blair was examined by a technical group specially constituted for the purpose. The group recommended several short term and long term measures. Some of the short term measures already undertaken include the expansion of the existing runway to 6,000 feet; provision of a Locator Beacon and VOR and strengthening of existing meteorological facilities. Installation of a distant indicating wind equipment is also in progress. The long-term recommendations of the group are under consideration.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In view of the fact that Andaman and Nicobar Island is 800 miles from the mainland of India and is most important

for the security of our country, particularly when the talk of vacuum in south-east Asia is there and in view of the fact that the schemes under the integrated resources development programme which has been laid on the Table of the House have been pending for a very long time, may I know (a) whether the development of the Great Nicobar Island, which is the southern most outpost of our Republic and which is only 75 miles from Kota Raja in Sumatra, will be taken up on a priority basis, so that the entire resources at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Ministry, which is in charge of the integrated development programme may be used for the development of Great Nicobar Islands which is about 200 miles from Port Blair.....

MR. SPEAKER: He should stop now. He can ask the rest in the second question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, in the last 18 months I have just got one question. You will kindly bear with me. May I also know (b) whether the policy decision pending in the Ministry of Rehabilitation as to what is going to be the agency for the clearance of forests and for setting up of various industries will be taken quickly?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I have mentioned in the long statement laid on the Table, Great Nicobar which has got about 400 square miles of land territory, which is very sparsely populated and inhabited by aborigines, has been included in the special area development programme. The proposal under the consideration of the Government is to induct in the initial stages about 100 families of ex-servicemen by March 1969 after the reclamation of the land, which is proposed to be taken up. About 1,500 acres of land are proposed to be reclaimed. That also has been included in the special area development programme.

SHRI RANGA: He asked whether it is going to be taken up on a

priority basis. The hon. Minister has not cared to follow the question.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: All these programmes are on a priority basis.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: What is happening in the Andaman and Nicobar Island is, Government of India is very liberal and generous. But we are taking up some work in this island; some work in that island and so on, with the result that the whole energy and resources which have been placed at the disposal of the Andaman Administration by the Rehabilitation Ministry are being frittered away and in spite of the fact that sufficient amount has been invested in Andaman and Nicobar, the overall development picture is not at all clear. I want to put a direct question. Great Nicobar is a very big island, which is only 75 miles from Sumatra. At the moment, it is not possible for the Rehabilitation Ministry to have some work in Great Nicobar, some work in Katchal island, some work in Neil Island, Great Nicobar some work in Little Andaman and so on. I want to know whether all the resources of the Rehabilitation Ministry will be used for the development of Great Nicobar, which means building of jetties, etc.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Andaman and Nicobar is an area which covers about 3,215 square miles of land territory inhabited by about 75,000 people. It is full of jungle. The difficulty is about landing there. Taking into consideration all these factors, we started this programme. In 1964 this area was declared as a special area by the Prime Minister. In the meanwhile, an inter-departmental study team was constituted which went round and made a study. They have recommended certain projects and laid down certain directions which should be followed. It is not that in a day or two the entire island can be developed. The programme will have to be phased over a period of ten to fifteen years. As I have already mentioned, the Government

of India is very much alive to the development of Great Nicobar. Landing facilities have to be provided. Therefore, in the initial stages we have to construct pontoon bridges and other things before jetties are constructed. Therefore, my submission is, after the Inter-Departmental Study Team submitted its report, various projects have been prepared. It is not that all the resources are being frittered away. For example, Katchal Island is particularly a very good island for rubber plantation. A report was called for and it has been stated by experts that the island is also very good for development of rubber plantation. Secondly, the entire programme has to be tagged up with the settlement of East-Pakistani emigrants and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, it is unfortunate that the Government has not appreciated the importance of the problems pertaining to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Even the answers given by the Minister give me an impression that he himself is not aware of the problems there or probably his officers who are here to advise him are not aware of the difficulties faced by the people in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I am afraid even the figure about the population that he has given is wrong. I would like to know categorically from the Minister whether it is a fact that in spite of the rich potential that is there in Andaman and Nicobar Islands not even ten per cent of the potential has been exploited so far? It is almost a miniature kingdom that is being run there under the aegis of the Chief Commissioner there and the Government here do not have any control whatsoever. Even the essential commodities like foodgrains, in spite of the soil being rich to produce wheat as well as paddy, are being imported from Madras or Calcutta ports. Copra and coconuts in Andamans are being exported to Calcutta. There is not even a single factory to extract oil. They are getting oil from Madras. I would like to know, in

view of all this, whether Government is making some effort to make the Islands self-sufficient in the matter of essential consumer goods?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I said earlier, only in 1964 it was indicated that this area could be taken under the Special Area Development Programme. Before that it was not the charge of the Department of Rehabilitation.

SHRI RANGA: It was the charge of the Government.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Quite right. But the question which relates to this Department is the question concerning the Special Area Development Programme. As I have already submitted, the Inter-Departmental Study Team was constituted some time in 1964.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Have you ever been there?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have not gone but I am going there very soon. But I know much more about the Islands. It is true that up to this time no concerted effort was made to bring about an accelerated development of the area. But now since the work has been undertaken under the Special Area Development Programme and quite a lot of money is likely to be spent I am quite confident that the area is likely to come up very well and early.

A point was made about self-sufficiency. I may mention that the total area under cultivation is about 9,000 acres and the production is about 9,000 tonnes. About 6,000 tonnes to 7,000 tonnes are required to be imported. In the meanwhile we have reclaimed some areas in Betapur, nearly about 2,000 acres, and an area of about 2,000 acres has been put under cultivation. On the Neil Island also an additional 2,500 acres have been undertaken for reclamation which are likely to be put under cultivation. When all these programmes are completed in a couple

of years I am quite confident that the Island will not depend for its food import on the main land.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We are hearing about this question of special areas development schemes for the last so many years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any estimate has been made of this integrated scheme which has been drawn up for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and, if so, whether any phasing of the programme has been made so that we can know from next year within three or four years the integrated scheme can be put into operation. Since Andaman and Nicobar is very charming and beautiful, when he is going to visit that area which he has not visited so long, will he try to get some Members of Parliament interested and the steps taken so that the schemes can be put into operation very soon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): It is not a fact that we are hearing of the special development scheme for so many years. Actually, it was in 1964 that a decision was taken that certain areas should be developed and for that the work began. It must be understood that before we develop any area for cultivation or factories are established, we have to give certain facilities for landing and going there. Then the jungle has to be cleared. All this work has started. The jungle has been cleared and we have constructed jetties and some more steamers have been purchased for inter-communication. I may also say that I have visited this place even though my colleague has not done so.

SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI: What are the estimates of the integrated scheme and what about the phasing of the programme?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: May I request the hon. Member to study the report of the Team which has been placed in the library of Parliament? Even then, in the statement

that has been laid on the Table of the House certain projects which have been undertaken and the expenditure that is likely to be incurred have been mentioned. In addition, I may state here that it is not possible at this stage to give the exact expenditure; I can only mention the approximate expenditure. For example, in Betapur the average cost of reclamation comes to Rs. 700 per acre and the average cost of resettling one family is Rs. 12,000 to 14,000. In Neil Island also the approximate cost of reclamation will come to the same amount.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You say you are spending so much for rubber replantations. But the rubber plantations which were there from 1940s are rotting now. So, how am I to believe this statement?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: For rubber development and research 500 acres have been taken over and planted. The plantation is coming up so well that it could compare with the best in the world. It is not correct to say that these plantations are rotting.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is so. I have seen it with my own eyes.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Regarding other expenditure, for rubber research development scheme it is Rs. 39.31 lakhs. The Katchal rubber plantation scheme will cost nearly Rs. 4.50 crores where 6,000 acres of land would be brought under rubber plantation. Only 150 acres have been reclaimed there for the purpose of phased programmes. Some more jetties have been provided in some of the islands like Neil, Trinket and Car Nicobar. The average cost of improvising pontoon bridge is Rs. 2 lakhs to 4 lakhs. One jetty is likely to be constructed in Little Andaman and the cost is Rs. 220 lakhs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not only a question of exploring the possibility of integrated development of

rubber industry, deep sea fishing and coconut industry but also of development of Andaman and Nicobar as a strategic naval base for India. With this object in view, one associated issue is that as many of the East Pakistan refugees as possible should be resettled there. The East Pakistan refugees coming from the coastal region of East Pakistan are acquainted with the sea. Therefore, (a) is it a fact that although the East Pakistani refugees coming from the coastal region who are acquainted with sea—in fact, it will be a good recruitment ground for the future navy—are willing to go to Andaman and Nicobar in very large numbers, but, unfortunately, the Government is hesitating to take them to Andamans in proportion to the demand that is being placed by the East Pakistan refugees in West Bengal; (b) is it a fact that, although the Bengali population constitutes the largest linguistic group there, there are only 2 middle schools and those people wanted that there should be some higher secondary and high schools but not one single higher secondary or high school has been established there; and (c) is it a fact that when the Prime Minister and the Home Minister visited the Andamans the people of Andaman numbering not 75,000 but 82,000 demanded that for the progress and development of Andamans a territorial council should be set up there; if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: He has mixed up a number of questions with which the Department of Rehabilitation is not concerned: for example, the establishment of the naval base. So far as persons coming from East Pakistan and whether those persons are being taken there in large numbers is concerned, I may say that the largest number of families which are being settled there are from East Pakistan and only 37 families are from the Burma repatriates. It is no use taking people in lakhs unless provision is made there for settling those persons.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question was whether there are many others who are willing to go there but who are not taken. So long the Government of India was accusing that the East Pakistan refugees do not want to go out of Bengal. Now, here, they want to go there but you do not take them there.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There is no point in getting excited over the question. A large number of people are willing to go and the Government of India is willing to take those persons in large numbers provided facilities are created for settling those persons there. It is no use taking these persons as and when we like it.

So far as the question of educational facilities that are to be provided is concerned, I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that there are about 53 primary schools, 8 middle schools, 3 high schools, 32 junior basic schools and one teacher training school.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question was very specific. I wanted to know whether there is any Bengali medium high school.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: About that I will have to get the information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the letter from the Editor of *Andaman Times*.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are three higher secondary schools where Bengali is the medium.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: May I know whether the Government of India functions in separate compartments unconnected with one another because, as mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri Ganesh, the defence part of it cannot be ignored as it is very near the Indonesian islands? Is there any member from the Defence Department in this Inter-Departmental

Committee which is considering drawing up plans for the development of the islands?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Most of the departments of the Government of India were represented on the Inter-Departmental Study Team. It is not that the study team was constituted of only the officials of the Department of Rehabilitation.

श्री रवि राय: मंत्री महोदय ने खुद यह स्वीकार किया है कि अन्दामान-निकोबार के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए जो कार्य होना चाहिए, वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

"In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Inter-Departmental Study Team specific project reports are being prepared."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे। क्या वहां के विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने में वहां 'की साधारण जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से मंत्री महोदय वहां जा कर वहां के राजनीतिक दलों और सामाजिक संस्थाओं, सोशल आर्गनाइजेशन्स, के साथ बात करेंगे या क्या यह सब काम नौकरशाही के द्वारा ही किया जायेगा? क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कुछ सोचा है; यदि हां, तो क्या?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: All the development which is taking place is taking place in isolated pockets. For example, in Betapur the reclamation work that is going on is completely in an isolated pocket; therefore, the persons who would be there would only be those persons who are settlers. Therefore, the question of taking cooperation from *rajnaitik dal* and others does not arise. However, it is a good suggestion which we will consider.

श्री कमलनाथन बाजाज़ : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां पर गृह-उद्योग, आमोद्योग और छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के बारे में कोई योजना है। हम वहां पर फ़िशरीज़ के उद्योग को काफ़ी बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र वहां पर फ़िशरीज़ का काफ़ी एक्सप्लायटेशन कर रहे हैं। उस की हमें खुशी है—दुख नहीं है। लेकिन क्या हम भी वहां पर फ़िशरीज़ का एक्सप्लायटेशन कर रहे हैं; यदि नहीं, तो क्या उस के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गई है? आजादी से पूर्व हमारे जो नेता और देशभक्त ग्रन्दमान में रखे गये थे, क्या उन की स्मृति में कोई नैशनल मानुमेंट बनाने की योजना है या नहीं?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The hon. Member's point is about the establishment of industries there. I may mention that the Small-scale Industries Organisation had sent a study team there and it made a number of recommendations which are under the consideration of the Government. In the meanwhile, there are about 8 saw mills. Two are in the public sector and 6 saw mills are in the private sector creating a number of jobs and the people are getting jobs there. Therefore, this is very much in the mind of the Government. As a matter of fact, the integrated development means the entire development of the resources that are available there. About the fisheries, I am sorry to say that the hon. Member has not read the statement laid on the Table of the House. As a matter of fact there is a big programme for fisheries development. We have placed about Rs. 6.74 lakhs at the disposal of the Agriculture Department which will undertake the programme in the direction that has been indicated. The idea is to introduce about 100 country boats and 100 mechanised boats for the fisheries development and to increase the catch from 200 tons to 2,000 tons in due course of time.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I would like to put a specific question. The Andaman Islands is a cluster of 200 islands having great strategic importance and that importance is going to grow in course of time as the vacuum develops in the Indian Ocean. I want to know how many of these islands are still uninhabited. In furthering your rehabilitation schemes, are you giving top priority to settling refugees in those islands which are still completely uninhabited? Unless there is rehabilitation, those islands can be lost any time. Are you giving top priority to inhabiting those islands which are uninhabited so far.

Secondly, you have stated that in the next five years, you are going to increase the number by 75,000. The island is big enough and they can accommodate a million people there. May I know whether you will accelerate the speed of taking people there so that the population of these islands can be increased quickly?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The point which has been mentioned by my hon. friend is very relevant. As a matter of fact, the islands which are being developed are sparsely populated. For example, 'Great Nicobar is inhabited by about 200 people. About Katchal Island which is also in the Nicobar group of islands, there are only 900 Nicobaris and the population is not very much. In Little Island, the population is only 130 Onges. All those islands which have been selected for development are very sparsely populated. That is very much in the mind of the Government.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What is the number of islands?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The total number of islands will be 223. A major portion of these islands are in the Andaman group of islands and about 19 in the Nicobar group of islands. As a matter of fact, a major portion of these islands have not been adequately developed.

INCREASE IN FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

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*757. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

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

(a) the extent of increase in foodgrains output in the current year with State-wise break-up of the figures;

(b) to what extent this increase is attributable to increase in acreage under cultivation and to what extent it is attributable to rise in productivity;

(c) whether any special assistance is being given to the deficit States to step up their foodgrains output; and

(d) if so, the nature of the assistance given?

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

STATEMENT

(a) A statement giving State-wise figures of production of foodgrains during 1967-68 and 1966-67 along-with increase in production is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1950/68.] At the all-India level there has been an increase of 28.8% in 1967-68 over 1966-67;

(b) At the all-India level, the area and productivity of foodgrains during 1967-68 showed an increase of 5.4% and 22.2% respectively over the previous year.

(c) and (d). Under the new strategy, intensive efforts are made for increasing foodgrains production in the country. Central financial assistance is given for agricultural production programmes to all States including both surplus and deficit States on the basis of expenditure incurred under the broad sub-heads of development

and the patterns of Central financial assistance in vogue for the sub-head.

MR. SPEAKER: You can read the answer to question 760 also.....

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That is a separate Question, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Allright. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From the statement which has been laid on the Table I find that no specific reply has been given to part (c) of the question. Part (c) is whether any special assistance is being given to the deficit States. The reply given is that Central financial assistance is given to all States, both surplus and deficit States. I should have thought that the Centre would be particularly interested in giving special assistance to those States where because of chronic deficit every year they have to give a lot of assistance from the Central food stocks. It is in the Centre's own interest to give special assistance to such deficit States. But I find no reply here. I would like to know what is the position, what is the meaning of saying that they give assistance to all States.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As is well known to the House and to the hon. Member also, detailed plans are discussed between the representative of the State Government, representative of the concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission, and Annual Plans are drawn up on the basis of the accepted pattern of assistance to be provided to the States under various schemes, and assistance is extended to the State Governments. Of course, it is not a criterion for extending assistance, whether a particular State is a deficit State or a surplus State. But may I say this? For instance, in certain cases, for drought, etc., some special assistance is rendered to the State Governments by the Centre.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know during this year, 1967-68,

what was the total value of assistance given by way of fertilisers to the State of West Bengal, and whether it is a fact that all fertiliser assistance given to West Bengal is routed through a private concern known as Shaw Wallace & Co., and if so, why.

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: I am sorry, the hon. Member is not aware of the pattern of assistance which goes from the Centre to the States. The pattern of assistance is based on these: intensive cultivation programme (HVP, IADP, Multiple Cropping and Commercial Crops) —75 per cent is by way of grant; then in the case of plant protection, 50 per cent is by way of grant; for other programmes it is 30 per cent loan and 20 per cent grant..... *Interruptions* I shall come to that. Then in the case of minor irrigation it is 60 per cent loan and 15 per cent grant.

As far as fertiliser distribution is concerned, there is no Central pattern of assistance for fertiliser distribution. As far as distribution is concerned, we make allotment to the State Governments out of the imported fertilisers, and as far as indigenous fertilisers are concerned, a part of it is allowed for the manufacturers to be sold in free market and the rest is taken to the Central pool and allotted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I asked a specific question as to what was the value of fertiliser supply given to West Bengal in 1967-68. I did not ask anything about pattern.

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE I want notice for that.

SHRI SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether the Government of India has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh about the suffering of the people in the drought-affected areas, and if so, what do the Government of India propose to do to overcome drought conditions? Even though it was a surplus State so long, several areas are now affected without

rains. May I know whether the Government of India is prepared to send some rigs after procuring them from the other parts of the country?

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: I am in sympathy with the hon. Member, but this does not arise out of this Question. The matter is coming up for discussion in the afternoon.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There is a claim made here that the increase in production is due to the new strategy. The claim has also been made elsewhere by the Ministry and the ICAP that there has been a breakthrough. In that connection, I would like to refer to the figures given at the back of the statement. The average is 28 per cent. Punjab is claimed to have received most of the assistance from Government, where the breakthrough was very pronounced. But in Punjab you will find only a percentage of 29. Madras also which is regarded as a very model State has only 2.4. Mysore has got only 8 per cent. On the other hand, Rajasthan where the soil has not even been scratched has a very high percentage namely 51. I am pointing this out not to criticise the Ministry or anything of that sort but to bring home this point that we depend on rain and on water and when rain is not available, we depend on irrigation. The word 'irrigation' has become irritation because the hon. Minister by a Freudian lapse said 'irritation', because instead of irrigating anything, he has denied finance for irrigation. In Mysore, they have cut down the number of tube-wells by half. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government are prepared to revise their policy and bank more heavily on irrigation.

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: Government have already revised the priority and they are giving utmost importance to minor irrigation projects all over the country.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: According to the statement laid on the Table by

the hon. Minister there is increase in production of foodgrains this year. But is that increase sufficient to meet the needs of the drought-affected areas of Andhra Pradesh and parts of Madras and Mysore?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That does not arise out of the main question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अच्छी बात है कि भगवान की कृपा से और लोगों के परिश्रम से पैदावार बढ़ी है। लेकिन यह प्रोडक्शन पर एकड़ जितना बढ़ना चाहिए उतना नहीं बढ़ा और दूसरे देशों के मुकाबिले में हमारा प्रोडक्शन एक एकड़ पर बहुत कम है। मैं भवी महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रति एकड़ पैदावार सारे देश की ज्यादा हो इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने कुछ रिसर्च किया है या क्या पग उठाया है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the per-acre yields of outstanding cases of individual farmers in our country are concerned, they are almost on par with the international standards. But as has been mentioned by the hon. Member, our averages are very low. But as a result of the higher inputs and the introduction of new technology, new seeds etc., our yields are increasing.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the new technology? What is the new result?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister cannot explain all this during the question Hour. He need not make a speech now. This is not a debate.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि इस समय कितने ट्यूब वैल्स की रिपोर्ट आप के पास ऐसी है जो बिजली के कनेक्शन के बिना बेकार पड़े हैं, चल नहीं रहे हैं? अगर सरकार सेंटर से सहायता

देती और वह चलते तो अन्न अधिक उपज हो सकता था। तो मैं आंकड़े जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने ट्यूबवैल ऐसे बेकार पड़े हैं आप की सहायता के बिना?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The increased production should also be attributable to the basis of assessment. Sometimes the assessment is made of the crops in the field and there is a lot of difference between the assessment of the crops in the field and the quantity obtained after harvesting.....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is giving information and not asking for information.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I want to know whether there is a lot of difference. Government may be seemingly under the impression that there has been a very good crop or bumper crop and there is increased production, but towards the fag end of the year they find themselves in a soup. What is the basis of assessment, whether it is of the crops on the field or after the crops are harvested?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: There are obviously certain limitations, but scientific methods are followed, and broadly the estimates are correct.

HANDLING OF FOODGRAINS AT NARAINA DEPOT, DELHI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after the failure of the contract for handling of foodgrains at Naraina Depot, Delhi, fresh tenders were called for on the 11th June, 1968 to take up the work with immediate effect but without accepting any tender, the Food Corporation of India took up

the work departmentally resulting in heavy losses on account of demurrage, damage due to rains and additional freight on re-booking of Railway wagons to Nagpur on the 21st June, 1968;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred under each head; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such loss in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is a fact that consequent on the failure of the handling/transport contractor at Delhi, fresh tenders were invited by the Food Corporation on the 11th June, 1968. None of the tenders for Naraina Depot was however accepted as the tendered rates were very high. The work at this Depot was therefore taken up by the Food Corporation departmentally from the 28th June, 1968 at the risk and cost of the defaulting contractor. This arrangement did not, however, result in heavy losses on account of demurrage or damage due to rains. The wagons were re-booked to Nagpur when the defaulting contractor was still operating and the work had not been departmentalised.

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

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ठेकेदार का काम असफल रहा, जोकिन जो दूसरे टेप्डर कराये गये, वे कितने एवव ये तथा जिस ठेकेदार का टप्पर असफल रहा वह कितने परसेन्ट एवव या तथा डमेज और डेमरेज पर कितना कितना नुकसान हुआ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The tenders were considered to be high on the ground that they were much higher as compared with the prevailing rates and that was why F.C.I. could not accept them. As far as demurrage is concerned, I have

got the figures with me. The total demurrage exceeds Rs. 1 lakh, but the liability is that of the contractor. When it was departmentalised, the demurrage only came to about Rs. 233.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

HOLD-UP OF 228 DOWN CHHITAUNI-GORAKHPUR PASSENGER TRAIN

SNQ. 15 SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police resorted to firing injuring many persons at Dhagda village in Gorakhpur District on the 15th August, 1968 when a mob held up 228 Down Chhitauni-Gorakhpur passenger train;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to an incident on the 15th August 1968 near village Khajwa between Pipraich and Unaula Railway Stations, when train No. 225 UP Gorakhpur-Chitauni passenger train was held up at about 10-30 hours by a mob which became violent and threw stones injuring railway staff, police and Railway Protection Force personnel. Consequently, the Police had to open fire resulting in injury to three persons.

(b) The train was overcrowded by students and others, who were mostly without tickets and were travelling on foot board and roof of carriages. The police assisted by the Railway Protection Force posted at Pipraich Station detained passengers from foot board and roof tops. The train was repeatedly stopped by pulling alarm chain. The police tried to clear the mob which became violent.

(c) A case has been registered by the local police on Crime No. 68 under sections 307/323/336/427 IPC and 126/127/128/129 Indian Railways Act on 15-8-1968. 130 persons are reported to have been arrested so far. The case is still under police investigation.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाष्ठेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया स्वतन्त्रता दिवस पर यह दुर्घटना हुई। प्रत्येक स्वतन्त्रता दिवस पर ऐसा होता है कि डिब्बों में अधिक यात्रि बैठते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को जानते हुए क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों ने ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया था कि जहाँ से गाड़ी चले, वही से ठीक भीड़ का नेतृत्व किया जाय, जिससे आगे चल कर काफ़ी भीड़ न रहे और गोली चलाने का काण्ड न हो ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Normally, every effort is being made to check the overcrowding and particularly the travel on the roofs of carriages and also on the footboards. But on the 15th August, 1968, when the train arrived at a particular station, the train was overcrowded, and the people were travelling on the roof and also on the footboard. In order to avoid any unprecedented accident, the police on the station detrained the passengers from the roof and allowed the train to move. Immediately after that, the train was made to halt by alarm-chain pulling and all the passengers that were detained at the station rushed on again to get up on the roof of the train which was stopped. After that again a similar thing happened and alarm-chain was pulled and the other passengers who were waiting there all came up and asked the driver and the guard not to move the train. When the police and the railway staff wanted to persuade the people, the mob became violent and in that process, the police had no alternative and self-defence they had to resort to firing and in that incident three persons received injuries.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाष्ठेय : जिन लोगों को चोट लगी है, उन में कितने ग्रामीण लोग थे और कितने विद्यार्थी थे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Most of the people who were travelling were ticketless. Three persons were injured. I do not know whether they were ticketless passengers or not.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी शिक्षण संस्थाओं का इतना दोषपूर्ण रवैया है कि अधिकतर विद्यार्थियों में यह भावना है कि 15 अगस्त के दिन रेले की चलती हैं, इस लिये कभी गोरखपुर से पटना और कभी पटना से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये विद्यार्थी बिना टिकट के यात्रा करते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय शिक्षण संस्थाओं को आदेश देंगे कि वे विद्यार्थियों में सही किसी की भावना पैदा करें। दूसरे जो गोली चली है वह सिविल पुलिस की तरफ से चली है या रेलवे पुलिस की तरफ से चली है। उस में सोहनी करनेवाले खेतीहर मजदूर कितने घायल हुए तथा कितने विद्यार्थी घायल हुए ? उस में बहुत से खेतीहर मजदूर जो सोहनी कर रहे थे, घायल हुए हैं।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I am not aware of any such instructions.

SHRI S. KUNDU: This incident involves two matters: one travelling without tickets and another, law and order. There has been an allegation of police firing and lathi charge, and sometimes brutal lathi charge. As for the question of law and order, police excesses have been alleged. Is the hon. Minister going to institute a judicial inquiry into these things? I am not going into the question of the offence of people travelling without tickets. The ordinary law will take its course in their case. But he is going to institute a judicial inquiry into the police firing during which 130 persons have been arrested?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: A magisterial inquiry has already been instituted.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is such a ghastly brutal action. Will a judicial inquiry be instituted?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it is a magisterial inquiry; that means, no judicial inquiry.

श्री विभूति चित्त: 1942 के आन्दोलन के बाद से प्रायः हर जगह यह कायदा सा हो गया है कि विद्यार्थी 15 अगस्त के दिन स्वतन्त्रता दिवस मनाने के लिये रेलगाड़ियों में जाते हैं। क्या सरकार 15 अगस्त को छात्रों को इस प्रकार की सुविधा देने के लिये सोच रही है ताकि इस तरह की घटनायें न हों, टिकट की जांच पड़ताल न हो और वे स्वतन्त्रता दिवस का काम ठीक से मना सकें?

श्री दुर्गम चन्द्र कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिना टिकट की जो मनावति है वह आम लोगों में इस प्रकार से छाई हुई है कि 18 अगस्त का जो त्योहार है, वह राष्ट्रीय त्योहार है, हमें इस रोज़ आजादी मिली है, इस लिये सब बातें की होनी चाहिये—विद्यार्थियों में ऐसी धारणा बन गई है। हर वर्ष 15 अगस्त को बहुत भीड़ होती है—इस पिछले अनुभव को ध्यान में रखने हुए—क्या गाड़िया अधिक बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई तथा भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार आगे क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: We are trying to increase the number of trains.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DRUGHT IN ORISSA

*751. **SHRI A. DIPA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area covered by Phulbani District in

Orissa has been affected by drought continuously for the last three years;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have declared only 12% of the area as drought area on the basis of assessment made by the Collector of the area in spite of the fact that the Chief Minister and Industry Minister of Orissa declared at public meetings held at Uanla and Harbanga during their tours in November, 1967 that this area was completely a drought area;

(c) if so, whether Central Government have ascertained the correct position of the extent of drought prevalent in this area; and

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard and the nature of the assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government for this area?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government is responsible for the assessment of scarcity and drought and their assessment is accepted for the purpose of undertaking relief works. The State Government has taken Phulbani district as a drought affected district on the basis of crop damage of 12% based on crop cutting surveys in each area. Taking up of relief works in any particular part of the district will be decided on by the State Government keeping in view the intensity of distress in that part.

(d) Central assistance is provided for the State as a whole and it is for the State Government to determine its utilization in the various parts of the State.

SINKING OF TUBEWELLS IN BIHAR

*753. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic has offered to sink a

large number of tube-wells in Bihar for irrigational purpose;

(b) if so, the terms and details of the offer; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Trade Representative of the German Democratic Republic had made some enquiries from the Department of Agriculture and the Government of Bihar on the possibility of technical assistance for the setting up of a custom service for drilling of tubewells. However, the Ministry of Commerce who are responsible for handling proposals from the Trade Representative, have not received any communication from the Trade Representative on this subject.

NON-JOURNALISTS WAGE BOARD AWARD

*759. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make the non-Journalists Wage Board award statutorily binding on newspaper industry; and

(b) if so, the action which is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

SPECIAL AID TO KERALA FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

*760. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre for

special aid to the State for stepping up food output;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of aid asked for; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The request for assistance over a period of next five years mainly relates to sums of

(1) Rs. 25.00 crores for the construction of permanent bunds in certain areas like Kuttanad, Thrissur Kole Lands and Kole Lands in Malabar.

(2) Rs. 35.00 crores for some of the Major Irrigation Schemes included in the Plan.

(c) As the total amount available in the Central budget for providing assistance to States has already been committed it has not been possible to provide any additional Central assistance to Kerala for special programmes.

RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES FROM EAST PAKISTAN IN ASSAM

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

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the Government of Assam to allot lands to refugees from East Pakistan who are occupying them for the last few years in various parts of Assam on a permanent basis;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have paid large amount of money as compensation to the tea garden owners of Assam through the Government of Assam for surrendering some portions of their unutilised

land in favour of the refugees for their settlement;

(c) if so, how much land has been surrendered by the tea garden owners during the last five years and how much of this land has been given to the refugees; and

(d) the amount paid to the tea garden owners each year during the last five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In the year 1959, a sum of Rs. 3.24 lakhs was sanctioned to cover the cost of acquisition and compensation on requisition of some tea garden lands for the rehabilitation of displaced families in Assam. The State Government has reported that, out of the above-sanctioned amount, a sum of about Rs. 2.54 lakhs had been paid for requisition and acquisition of tea garden lands up to the year 1967.

(c) The State Government has reported that about 13429 bighas of land has so far been acquired on which 2512 refugee families have been settled.

(d)

	Rs.
1959-60	— 13661
1960-61	— 80869
1961-62	— 14862
1964-65	— 144587

Rs. 253979

विभिन्न राज्यों में ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्र

* 762. श्री ज्ञारखंड राय: क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कुले कितना ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्र है और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में कितना क्षेत्र ऊबड़ खाबड़ है; और

(ग) इस ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने तथा बन लगाने और इसको अन्यथा उपयोगी बनाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्दालाल्हिंशु शिंदे) (क) 'ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्र' से तात्पर्य कन्दरा युक्त भूमियों से है। ऐसे क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार, मद्रास और पश्चिम बंगाल में होते हैं और उनमें कुल आवरित क्षेत्र का अन्दराजा 48.30 लाख एकड़ भूमि का है।

(ख) तीन राज्यों में कन्दरायुक्त भूमियों की सीमा नीचे दी गई है:—

राज्य	कुल कन्दरायुक्त भूमि क्षेत्र (लाख एकड़ों में)
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	3.040
2. मध्य प्रदेश	6.000
3. राजस्थान	8.000

(ग) व्यावहारिक असुविधाओं की दृष्टि में कन्दरायुक्त भूमियों का सुधार एक चयनीय आधार पर किया गया है जिससे कि (i) समोच्च बांध के साथ कृषिकृत-पटल भूमि का व्यवहार, (ii) खेती के लिये परिधिस्थ भूमि और उथली कन्दरायुक्त भूमियों का सुधार और (iii) गहततर कन्दरायुक्त भूमियों के बास क्षेत्रों एवं बनारोपण का विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके।

कृषि एवं बनारोपण के लिये सुधार के योग्य कन्दरायुक्त भूमियों के चुनाव के हेतु, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में 1967-68 के अन्त तक 9.43 लाख एकड़ के क्षेत्र पर भूमि सर्वेक्षण कर दिये गये हैं। गुजरात में कन्दरायुक्त भूमि के 9.32 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र पर हवाई फोटोग्राफी भी हो गई है। उसी अवधि के दौरान, द्वितीय 31,000 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि का कन्दरा सुधार कर दिया है। 1.40 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र के ऊपर कन्दरा भूमि का बनारोपण भी पूर्ण कर दिया है।

दिग्भिन्न राज्यों में कन्दरा सर्वेक्षण और सुधार गतिविधियों को समन्वित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय रैविन रिसलेमेशन बोर्ड नियमित किया गया है और उपरोक्त चार राज्यों में प्रचुर मात्रीय कन्दरा सुधार की तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता को स्थापित करने के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य में 10,000 एकड़ वाली मार्गदर्शी प्रयोजना का निर्माण हो रहा है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

*763. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायाः क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसंसं डायर्स स्टोन लाइम कंपनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता, मैसंसं लाइम एंड रिफ्रिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई तथा मैसंसं इंडियन डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कटनी ने गत कई वर्षों से अपने कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा नहीं कराई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मजूरी बोर्ड पंचाट के अनुसार वे अपने कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं कर रहे हैं;

(ग) इन फर्मों में स्थायी तथा प्रस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये फर्म लोगों को बहुत समय तक काम पर नहीं रखती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो गत पांच वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी से हटाया गया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों ने त्यागपत्र दिया?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ङ) : सूचना एकदम की जा रही है और सभा की बेज पर रख दी जायगी।

कालकाजी कालोनी (दिल्ली) में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को भूमि का आवंटन

*764. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोहरी :
श्री भारत सिंह जोहन :

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

(क) क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों ने सरकार को यह प्रार्थना की थी कि कालकाजी कालोनी, दिल्ली में उन्हें दी गयी भूमि के किराये तथा मूल्य को कम कर दिया जाये;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी मांग को प्रस्वीकार कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चक्रवर्ती) : (क) से (ग) . एक विवरण सभा की बेज पर रख दिया गया है।

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पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की ओर से की गई प्रार्थना

(1) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की बस्ती में अलाट की जा रही भूमि का मूल्य मांगे जा रहे 30 ह० प्रति वर्ग गज के स्थान पर 5 ह० प्रति वर्ग गज निश्चित किया जाये।

(2) भूमि का वार्षिक किराया 30 ह० प्रति वर्ग गज की दर पर परिकलित किये गये प्रिमियम के 3 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 1 ह० निश्चित किया जाये।

भारत सरकार का निर्णय]

(1) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की बस्ती में प्लाट अलाट करने की योजना 'अलाभहनि' आधार पर तैयार की गई है। भूमि अर्जन तथा विकास के वास्तविक मूल्य का वर्तमान अनुमान 30 ह० प्रति वर्ग गज है। इस लिये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की यह प्रार्थना कि उनसे 5 ह० प्रति वर्ग गज की दर से बसूल किया जाये स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती है।

(2) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की बस्ती के लिये जिस भूमि का विकास किया जा रहा है, उसे विस्थापित व्यक्ति पुनर्वस्थापन (भूमि अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत अर्जित किया गया है। अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार भूमि अर्जन के मूल्य तथा उस पर विकास के व्यय को जोड़ कर 3 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ग की दर से भूमि का किराया लिया जायेगा। चूंकि यह सांविधिक आवश्यकता है इस लिये भूमि के केवल नाममात्र किराये की प्रार्थना मंजूर नहीं की जा सकती है।

इस विषय में यह बताना उपयुक्त होगा कि दो प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों में जिनके उत्तर में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों ने बस्ती में प्लाटों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं, यह साफ साफ कहा गया है कि अलाटियों से भूमि अर्जन तथा विकास का कुल मूल्य बसूल किया जायेगा और उन्हें प्रिमियम पर 3 प्रतिशत भूमि का किराया भी देना होगा।

चावल और गेहूंकी कमी

* 765. श्री शारदानन्दः

श्री टी० पी० शाहः

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहूः

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

(क) किन किन राज्यों में चावल और गेहूं की कमी है;

(ख) इसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या केरल में राशन के कोटे में बढ़ि कर दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्तासाहिब शिंदे): (क) सामान्य उत्पादन के वर्ष में और चावल तथा गेहूं को मिलाकर भी अग्रर देखें तो असम, बिहार, गुजरात, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, केरल, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, पश्चिमी बंगाल और नागालैण्ड राज्यों में कमी हो सकती है।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। केन्द्र के पास कुल उपलब्धि और विभिन्न राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये केन्द्रीय पूल से भी खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). केरल में खाद्यान्न का कुल राशन 2240 ग्राम प्रति वयस्क प्रति सप्ताह है जोकि पहले ही अधिक है। तथापि, जून से राशन में चावल की मात्रा बढ़ा दी गयी है।

दिल्ली में दुध सप्लाई व्यवस्था

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अपेक्षित मात्रा में दूध की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस व्यवस्था को स्थायी रूप देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्तासाहिब शिंदे): (क) विशेषज्ञों के दल ने, जिसने 1964 में दिल्ली दुध योजना की जांच की थी,

दिल्ली में दूध की प्रतिदिन आवश्यकता का अनुमान 5,00,000 लिटर लगाया था। यह मांग दिल्ली दुध योजना और कुछ गैर-सरकारी डेरियों तथा सम्भरणकर्ताओं द्वारा पूर्ण की जाती है। आजकल दिल्ली दुध योजना 2,28,000 लिटर दूध की सप्लाई प्रतिदिन कर रही है।

(ख) दूध की सप्लाई की मात्रा में वृद्धि करने के लिए, सरकार दिल्ली के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में उत्पादकों को विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करके प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। दिल्ली दुध योजना की सप्लाई के क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

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

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योजना के विस्तार के लिए निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं:—

(1) राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से दूध की उपलब्धि के लिए कुछ क्षेत्रों को केवल दिल्ली दुध योजना के लिए आरक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(2) दूध के उपलब्धि क्षेत्र का विचार किया जा रहा है। करनाल में दो वर्ष पूर्व प्रारम्भ की गई विभागीय उपलब्धि के अतिरिक्त, जनवरी, 1968 से उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर और मुरादाबाद जिलों में और राजस्थान के अलवर और भरतपुर जिलों में नये क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। हरियाणा के गुडगांवा जिले में शुहरांवा-रिवाड़ी रोड पर भी उपलब्धि का विस्तार किया जा रहा है।

(3) दूध के उत्पादन में बड़े पैमाने पर वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए योजना के दूध उपलब्धि क्षेत्रों में विकास

कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया जा रहा है। लगभग 80 लाख रुपये प्रति योजना के निवेश द्वारा चार सवन पशु विकास कार्यक्रमों को उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ, हरियाणा के गुडगांवा और करनाल तथा राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिलों में प्रारम्भ किया गया है। ये कार्यक्रम केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित हैं और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं।

(4) योजना की केन्द्रीय डेरी की नाममात्र कार्य क्षमता को 2,55,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन से 3,00,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन तक बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। प्रथम अवस्था में 50,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन की क्षमता वाला एक गोण डेरी संयन्त्र (संतुलन केन्द्र) बीकानेर में स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

कपड़ा उद्योग सम्बन्धी मजूरी बोर्ड

*767. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा उद्योग सम्बन्धी मजूरी बोर्ड का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन में क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं तथा सरकार ने उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत किया जाना या तथा उसके प्रस्तुत करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मजूरी बोर्ड का काम अब पूर्ण होने वाला है और उसकी रिपोर्ट अक्टूबर, 1968 के अन्त तक दिये जाने की आशा है।

EXTRACTION OF PROTEIN FROM GRASS AND LEAVES OF TREES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at the annual general meeting of the Association of Food Technologists, Eastern Regional Branch which was inaugurated by him, he urged upon the gathered food technologists that they should devise ways and means to extract protein from grass and leaves of trees;

(b) whether there is any possibility of extracting such protein from grass and tree-leaves in the near future; and

(c) if so, how will it help the solution of our food problem?

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

(a) In the context of mentioning research efforts needed in making protective foods available from new sources to supplement the traditional sources of protein it was pointed out that it is possible to extract protein from vegetable matter including grass and leaves and that there is scope for further work in this field.

(b) Research work already undertaken in this field has shown that leaves contain protein and that leaf protein could be extracted by application of proper techniques, but the feasibility of large scale production and utilisation remains to be established.

(c) If the researches are successful for commercial production these will augment the available protein supplies in the country for eradicating malnutrition.

FOOD SITUATION IN 1968-69

*769. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether any final assessment of food situation after this rainy season has been made; and

(b) if so, the total estimated foodgrains required to be imported during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A final assessment of the food situation, as it will emerge after this rainy season, has not yet been made.

(b) Does not arise.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN ASSAM

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of food in Assam to which a dimension has been added by the recent floods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this extra-ordinary situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Shortage of foodgrains was reported in some sub-divisions in Assam due to drought. The recent floods have created difficult conditions in some of the plains districts. It is, however, understood that with the arrival of the new early crop in the market the situation has begun to ease.

(b) The supply of wheat to Assam has been increased considerably, *viz.* from about 12,000 tonnes per month

to more than 35,000 tonnes per month. The rice supply position with the Centre is very difficult. Even so, 4,000 tonnes of rice has been released to Assam to meet the present situation.

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

*771. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide disparity in procurement prices in the different States of India;

(b) whether this leads to large scale smuggling of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent smuggling in such cases; and

(d) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission approve of such variation in prices in the different States?

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

(a) Procurement prices fixed for rabi foodgrains are generally uniform throughout the country. In case of kharif grains there are some differences in the prices fixed for the States, the prices fixed for the deficit States being generally higher than those of the surplus States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) While recommending the procurement prices the Commission had taken into consideration the disparities in the procurement prices fixed in the States. In their view the disparities are to be gradually eliminated.

दिल्ली दुध योजना द्वारा दूध का वितरण

*772. श्री यशवन्त तिहर कुमारः क्या आप तथा दूधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुध योजना, नई दिल्ली में दूध के वितरण की दैनिक कमता क्या है;

(क) इस समय कितनी मांग पूरी नहीं की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या सारी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना के विस्तार की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

आदि, हृषि, सामुदायक विकास तथा स्थानकार भवनालय में राज्य भवनी (श्री अनन्तासाहित्य शिल्प): (क) दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना के मौजूदा संघर्ष प्रतिदिन लगभग 2,55,000 लिटर दूध संभाल सकते हैं।

(ख) 1964 में दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना की कार्यप्रणाली की जांच करने वाले विशेषज्ञों के दल के अनुसार दिल्ली की दुर्घट संबन्धी दैनिक आवश्यकता 5,00,000 लिटर थी। इसकी तुलना में योजना इस समय प्रतिदिन 2,28,000 लिटर दूध सप्लाई कर रही है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पठल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

योजना के कार्यकलापों का विस्तार करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं:—

(1) संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से एक ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसके अनुसार क्षेत्रों को इस ढंग से रिजर्व किया जायेगा कि वहां से केवल दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना ही दूध खरीद सकेगी।

(2) दुर्घट की उपलब्धि के क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। दो वर्ष पूर्व करनाल से विभागीय तौर पर दुर्घट

खरीदना शुरू किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त जनवरी 1968 से उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर और मुरादाबाद जिलों में और राजस्थान के अलवर और भरतपुर जिलों के नये क्षेत्रों में यह कार्य शुरू किया जाया है। हरियाणा के गुडगांव जिले के गुडगांव-रिवाड़ी मार्ग पर भी दुर्घट खरीदने के कार्य का विस्तार किया गया है।

(3) दुर्घट उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये योजना के दुर्घट क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर विस्तार संबन्धी कार्यकलाप शुरू किये गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ, हरियाणा के गुडगांव व करनल और राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिलों में लगभग 80-80 लाख रुपये लागत की सधन पशु विकास की 4 परियोजनायें शुरू की गई हैं। ये केन्द्रीय संचालित परियोजनायें हैं और इनको संबन्धित राज्य सरकारे कार्यरूप दे रही हैं।

(4) योजना की केन्द्रीय डेरी की मौजूदा 2,55,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन की निकासी की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 3,00,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन करने के विषय में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। पूरक उपकरणों की व्यवस्था होने से इस क्षमता में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की जा सकती है। प्रथम स्तर पर बीकानेर में प्रतिदिन 50,000 लिटर प्रति दिन क्षमता के एक अनुषंगी डेरी संघर्ष (बैलैंसिंग स्टेशन) के बारे में भी योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

PRICES OF VANASPATI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Vanaspati have been raised from time to time and of late, they have been showing a higher trend; and

(b) if so, the steps that Government propose to take to stabilize them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Prices of vanaspati are periodically reviewed with reference to the prevailing prices of raw oils used in its manufacture and revised upwards or downwards in accordance with a formula mutually agreed upon between the Government and the industry. Thus since January 1968, the prices have been revised upwards in all or most of the zones on three occasions only, w.e.f. 1st of May and June and 25th of August, and downwards on six occasions, w.e.f. 1st of January, February, March, April, July and 1st August.

SUPER BAZAR

*774. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of merchandise sold in the Super Bazar are the same and in some cases even higher than those prevailing in the market;

(b) whether in spite of this fact, the Super Bazar showed loss in the year ending on the 31st March, 1968; and

(c) if so, the extent of loss and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) No, Sir. Generally, the rates of merchandise sold in the Super Bazar are competitive, compared with market prices.

(b) The Super Bazar incurred a loss in the year ending 30th June, 1967. The accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1968 have not yet been finalized and audited.

(c) The loss incurred in the year ending 30th June, 1967 is to the

extent of Rs. 7.08 lakhs and was mainly caused by high promotional, administrative and operational costs, including the high rent of the building in Connaught Circus in which it is housed.

SUGAR PRICE

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

(a) whether the sugar manufacturers had approached Government for help in checking a further erosion in the prices of sugar in June this year;

(b) if so, what were the precise demands made by the industry; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) (1) that the validity period of the current and future release orders for free sale of sugar be increased from 30 days to 45 days;

(2) that the quantum of future free sale releases be confined to 50,000 tonnes;

(3) that the restriction on the trade with regard to inter-state movement of free sugar should be relaxed;

(4) that the bank margins for sugar trade should be reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent;

(5) that the licensing system for dealers in free sugar should be done away with. Quantitative restrictions on storage of sugar by trade should also be removed; and

(6) that the lapsed quotas of free sale sugar should be re-allocated and released for free sale.

(c) None of the demands has been accepted by the Government.

दिल्ली में दूध का संकट

*776. श्री रामावतार शर्मा:

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:

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

(क) क्या हरियाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश से दूध की सप्लाई न होने के कारण दिल्ली में पिछले कुछ दिनों से दूध का गम्भीर संकट पैदा हो गया है; और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में प्रति वर्ष होने वाले इस संकट को ध्यान रखते हुए सरकार ने दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ दुग्ध सम्पर्क कर्ताओं ने 27 मई से 31 मई, 1968 तक हड्डताल रखी, जिससे जनता को असुविधा रही। दिल्ली दुध योजना की सप्लाई पर हड्डताल का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा।

(ख) दिल्ली दुध योजना के दूध-उपलब्धि क्षेत्रों में उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ, हरियाणा के गुडगांव और करनाल और राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिलों में चार सधन पशु विकास प्रायोजनायें लगायी 80 लाख रुपये प्रति परियोजना के हिसाब से व्यय की स्वीकृति से प्रारम्भ की गई हैं। ये कार्यक्रम सधन पशु विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए कृतिम गर्भाधान, पशु चिकित्सा सहायता, आहार और चारा विकास और दुधारू पशुओं के लिए ऋण आदि की सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं। दूध का अभाव ग्रीष्म ऋतु के मासों में विशेष रूप से गम्भीर रहता है और इस अभाव की पूर्ति के लिए सूखा-स्वाद की वस्तुओं जैसे कीम, छेना, कीम निकाला,

दूध, खोया, रबड़ी, पनीर और दूध की मिठाइयां बनाने पर दो मास की अवधि के लिए 15 मई, 1968 से 14 जुलाई, 1968 तक प्रतिवर्ष लगा दिया गया था। इससे इस अवधि में दूध की अधिक सप्लाई प्राप्त होने में सहायता मिली। प्रत्येक ग्रीष्म ऋतु में दूध के अभाव का सामना इसी प्रकार के आदेश से करने का प्रस्ताव है।

चीनी का आंशिक विनियन्त्रण

*777. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 40 प्रतिशत चीनी पर से नियन्त्रण हटा लिये जाने से किसानों के हितों तथा चीनी मिलों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): चीनी की आंशिक विनियन्त्रण की नीति से गन्ना उत्पादकों को लाभ हुआ है क्योंकि उन्हें गन्ने का सरकार द्वारा नियर्दित न्यूनतम मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य मिला है। चीनी उद्योग गड़ तथा खंडसारी निर्माताओं के साथ होड़ में अधिक गन्ना प्राप्त करने में समर्थ हुआ है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिक समय तक पिराई होती रही और चीनी उद्योग की क्षमता का बेहतर प्रयोग हुआ।

FISHERY PROJECT WITH JAPANESE COLLABORATION

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up a Fishery Project in coastal area, with Japanese collaboration; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal of the Government of Maharashtra to set up a fishery project in collaboration with a Japanese firm is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The proposal is to undertake a survey of the deep sea resources off the Maharashtra coast with a view to establishing a joint company for deep sea fishing between the proposed Maharashtra State Fisheries Corporation and the Japanese firm. The Japanese concern will provide the vessels and the expertise and the survey operations will be conducted jointly on a commercial basis, Indian personnel being associated with the survey for the purpose of training.

SURATGARH FARM

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of the Suratgarh Farm was submerged under the floods recently;

(b) if so, the total loss on this account; and

(c) the reasons for not taking preventive measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. An area of about 18,000 acres was submerged by the recent floods.

(b) The loss is estimated to be Rs. 20,245.

(c) Precautionary measures by way of strengthening of bunds had been taken but the flood pressure was the

highest this year as compared to previous years and some breaches in the bunds did take place.

P & T TREASURIES BEING RUN ON CONTRACT BASIS IN DELHI

*780. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:**
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Posts and Telegraphs Treasuries in Delhi are run on contract basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to convert these Treasuries into departmental ones on the expiry of the present contracts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been the general policy to run the treasury branches on contract in post offices where the daily cash receipts exceed Rs. 1 lakh as the arrangements are found to be more economical and administratively convenient.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

MACHINERY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS

6324. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Machinery exists under Government to ensure correct implementation of Labour Laws such as the Payment of Wages Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Factory Act, the Hours of Employment Regulations etc. on Railways;

(b) if so, the number of persons employed in such an organisation, categories of staff and their grades; and

(c) whether any training is given to them to deal correctly with all Labour Laws referred to above, before or after being appointed in the above organisation and if so, the details of syllabus, duration of training, the number of persons already trained and the number yet to be sent for training?

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

(b) The Organisation of the Chief Labour Commissioner is entrusted with the enforcement of labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, Hours of Employment Regulations, Payment of Wages Act and the Employment of Children Act on Railways. The categories and number of officers as well as their grades are given in the statement attached. The Factories Act is administered by the State Governments.

(c) The Labour Enforcement Officers are attached to the headquarters office of the Regional Labour Commissioner for a period of one month for practical training before they are posted to independent charges. They are later deputed in small batches for the Short Term Social Worker Course of the Calcutta University for 6 months. Assistant Labour Commissioners and Regional Labour Commissioners are also sent in turn for training in Labour administration to the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan or to the United States under the U.S. Aid Programme for about 4 months. The Central Institute for Training in Industrial Relations (now called Indian Institute of Labour Studies) was started in 1964 to give inservice training in industrial relations, personnel management, enforcement of labour laws etc. to these officers and to those of State Governments and Union Territories, etc. The duration of the training at the Institute is 3 months. The number of officers so far trained is 168 and the number yet to be trained is 17.

STATEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale of pay (Rs.)
1.	Chief Labour Commissioner	1	1800-100-2000
2.	Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners	3	1300-60-1600
3.	Regional Labour Commissioners	13	900-40-1100/50-2/1250.
4.	Assistant Labour Commissioners	46	600-35 670-EB-35-950.
5.	Labour Enforcement Officers	122	350-25-575.

RATIONING IN STATES

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

6325. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have not so far introduced rationing; and

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

(b) In the context of the improved food position, it is not considered necessary to extend statutory rationing to more areas.

FOOD AID TO STATES

6326. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States like Bihar, U.P. (particularly the eastern region) and Kerala, are still suffering due to the scarcity of food and Central Government have failed to provide sufficient food to these States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ASSISTANCE FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS OF TRIPURA

6327. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of agricultural land inundated by floods in Tripura this year and the damage caused thereby to the various types of crops.

(b) whether special types of seeds and fertilizers are being or have been made available to the cultivators of the lands which were inundated;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent and nature of assistance or subsidies given for the supplies of seeds and fertilizers to such cultivators;

(d) whether any assistance has also been given to such affected cultivators for making tractors and tillers available; and

(e) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) According to the report furnished by Tripura Administration a total crop area of 0.172 lakh hectares has been inundated by floods. The damage caused to the various types of crops is as follows:

Aus. ... 11,105 Metric tons.

Boro ... 2,956 Metric tons.

Jute ... 511 Metric tons.

In addition, Aman seedlings in about 0.025 lakh hectares of seed beds were also damaged.

(b) to (e). No special type of seeds and fertilizers, tractors and tillers, assistance or subsidy were given to the affected cultivators. However, normal supply of seeds and fertilizers and subsidy continue to be made available to such cultivators.

आधुनिक स्वचालित चावल संयंत्र

6328. श्री भीठासाल भीना: क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान से आयात किये जाने वाले आधुनिक स्वचालित चावल संयंत्रों की तरह के संयंत्र भारत में बनाए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे भारत में कहां-कहां बनाए जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई मिल मालिक ये स्वचालित संयंत्र जापान से सीधे आयात कर सकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कैसे?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) जिस प्रकार के उपकरण जापान से आयात किए गए ? वे इस समय

भारत में नहीं बनाए जाते हैं। तथापि, विदेशी सहयोग से देश में इन उपकरणों ने बनाने के प्रयत्न किए गए हैं।

(ख) देश में ये उपकरण निम्नलिखित फर्मों द्वारा बनाए जाने की सम्भावना है :—

(1) मैसर्स दामोदर इन्टरप्राइज़, कलकत्ता ; और

(2) मैसर्स बिन्नी इंजीनियरिंग वर्सं, मद्रास।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारत के खाद्य निगम द्वारा राजस्थान में चने की खरीद

6329. श्री भीठासाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मन्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा द्वारा चालू वर्ष में बांदीकुर्दि केन्द्र में एक दिन में अधिकतम कितना चना खरीदा

(ख) चने की उक्त मात्रा किन दरों पर तथा किस तारीख को खरीदी गई;

(ग) क्या चने की उक्त खरीद के बारे में संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका तथा इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच का व्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) लगभग 226.3 मीटरी टन।

(ख) 3 जून, 1968 को 71 रुपये और 74 रुपये के बीच।

(ग) किस्म निरीक्षक, बांदिकुर्दि के विरुद्ध एक आम दोषारोपण की शिकायत

प्राप्त हुई थी लेकिन वह विशेष रूप से 3-6-1968 को की गई खरीद के संदर्भ में न थी?

(घ) अचानक जांच करने पर कुछ अनियमितायें पाई गई थीं। प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये हुये अधिकारी को प्रत्यावर्तित कर तत्काल उसे राज्य सरकार को लौटा दिया गया था और उसके मूल विभाग को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए एक आरोप पत्र भेजा गया था।

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER PROJECTS

6330. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Freedom From Hunger Projects operated in India by the Food and Agricultural Organisation with their names and locations;

(b) the number of foreigners employed on these projects at various locations and the expenses incurred on them by Government annually; and

(c) the amount of money spent on each project and the contribution in each case by our Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Freedom From Hunger Campaign Projects in India are not being operated by the Food and Agricultural Organisation. There are, however, 24 FFHC projects for which assistance has been received from donors abroad through the agency of the FAO. These are being operated by various Governmental and non-Governmental Organisations. The list of these 24 projects and their locations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1951/68.]

(b) 2 foreigners are employed on two projects, namely (a) Internation

Training Centre in Food Technology at Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and (b) Mechanisation of Cattamarans at Kanyakumari, Madras. The expenditure on these foreigners is being incurred by the respective donors.

(c) The amount of assistance received or to be received from the foreign donors for each project is indicated in the attached list. The counter-part contribution incurred by the recipient Government agencies or voluntary organisations, as the case may be, consists of facilities in kind like land, buildings, locally available equipment, personnel, etc., which are usually provided by them for the normal implementation of the projects and of which the cash value varies from item to item and place to place.

COTTON COMMISSION

6331. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

SHRI MANIBHAI J.
PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an appointment of a Cotton Commission has been proposed to look after the intensive cultivation of cotton in the country; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND OF
INDIAN ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.,
CALCUTTA

6332. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund of the Indian Electric

Works Ltd. of Calcutta has been fully deposited with the proper authorities;

(b) if not, the respective amounts that were not deposited during the private management period and during Government management period;

(c) whether any steps were taken by his Ministry to realise the amounts;

(d) whether any of the actions of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs prevented realisation of the above Provident Fund dues; and

(e) the arrangements his Ministry have made to safeguard the Employees' Provident Fund since a liquidation case against the company is pending in the High Court?

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

(b) Amount in arrears—

(i) in respect of the period during which the establishment was under private management—Rs. 10.08 lakhs.

(ii) in respect of the period during which the establishment has been under the Authorised Controller—Rs. 2.48 lakhs.

(c) The matter was taken up with the Government of West Bengal and as a result, recovery and prosecution proceedings were launched against the Company.

(d) No.

(e) The matter is under examination.

FORTIFICATION OF SALTS

6333. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether common salt used by the entire population of the country could be used as an effective vehicle for fortification with the much

needed calcium, iron, vitamins and proteins; and

(b) if so, the measures which are being taken by the Government for the enrichment of salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some trials relating to the technical and practical feasibility of fortifying salt with calcium, iron and lysine are now being conducted. The possibility of using salt as a vehicle for large scale fortification will depend on the results of these trials.

FRUIT PROCESSING INDUSTRY

6334. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that our country is ideally suited for development of a flourishing fruit processing industry; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government for the development of this Industry?

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

(b) Some of the various measures taken by the Government for the development of the industry are detailed below:—

(1) A Fruit Products Order 1955 has been promulgated with a view to develop the industry on planned lines and enforce proper quality standards of the fruit and vegetable products manufactured by the Licensees.

(2) The Government through the field staff under the Scheme of Fruit Products Order and subsidiary food enforce quality control and also render all possible assistance to the individual processing units in the

matter of Technical-know-how, manufacture of products, selection of equipments for the industry, availability of raw material including supply of tin plates, chemicals etc., and also guide the industry in the matter of increasing productivity, improving quality and expanding export.

(3) A provision exists under the National Co-operative Development Corporation to finance suitable co-operatives through the State Governments for establishment of fruit and vegetable processing units.

(4) Common equipments required for the industry have been developed indigenously. The industry is assisted wherever necessary in the matter of import of equipment, chemicals and tin plate which may not be available indigenously.

(5) Export incentives have been provided to encourage expansion of exports.

(6) A Central Fruit Products Advisory Committee consisting of experts in the line from various Government Agencies, Departments concerned and the representatives of the industry, has been set up to advise the Government on the development of fruit and vegetable processing industry etc., etc.

NUTRITIOUS PREPARATIONS FROM MAIZE

6335. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suji, flour, dalia and other nutritious preparations can be made from maize for its better utilization; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to produce and popularise maize products?

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

(b) Government of Maharashtra are proposing to set up a unit in public sector for dry milling of Maize for production of Sujji, Flour etc. Various private parties and State Governments who have shown interest in establishing Maize milling plants are being assisted with technical information and in the imports of essential equipment.

ARREARS OF SUGARCANE PRICE IN U.P.

6336. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of arrears of sugarcane price are due to cane growers from different sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears at present; and

(c) the steps Government are considering to take for realising the arrears from the sugar mills and paying them to the cane growers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Out of the total price of Rs. 11,914 lakhs for sugarcane purchased by sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68, the arrears of cane price as on 31st July, 1968, were Rs. 214 lakhs.

(c) The State Government has been asked to take stringent measures including prosecution of the defaulting sugar mills for early clearance of arrears.

SUBSCRIBER TRUNK DIALLING SERVICE BETWEEN DELHI AND PUNJAB BORDER CITIES

6337. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not having connected so far border cities of Amritsar, Kapurthala and Pathankot with

Delhi through the Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service particularly when the lines have already been laid up to Jullundur nearest to Kapurthala and Amritsar and Jammu, Srinagar through Pathankot; and

(b) by what time these cities will be connected with Delhi by the Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). S.T.D. system is being extended gradually as coaxial and microwave schemes are completed. STD on the Delhi-Amritsar route has been planned and is likely to be introduced at the end of 1969.

Kapurthala and Pathankot are at present manual exchanges. S.T.D. service from these stations to Delhi will be considered after the exchange systems at these stations are converted to automatic working.

SCHEME FOR FISHERY DEVELOPMENT IN MADHYA PRADESH

6338. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted any scheme for development of fisheries in that State during 1968-69;

(b) if so, the details and lay out of the scheme and government's decision thereon;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have also submitted another scheme for development of fisheries in the State under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and its lay-out, indicating the main spots which are to be developed for fisheries; and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had proposed an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs in their Annual Plan for 1968-69 for the development of Fisheries. The main schemes relate to intensive fish culture, survey and research, production of fish seed, development of reservoir fisheries, fisheries extension work in Community Development and Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks, fish storage and marketing, and reclamation of fallow waters. The proposals were approved and an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs was agreed to.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Five Year Plan proposals for the development of Fisheries in Madhya Pradesh have not been received. They are expected to be received shortly.

NON-STANDARDIZATION OF TINNED FOOD SUPPLY

6339. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9368 on the 2nd May, 1968, and state:

- (a) whether the information regarding the non-standardization of tinned food supply has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No complaints have been received regarding non-standardisation of tinned ghee and 'Ajanta' thick cream. Director General Health Services have, however, informed that they received a letter from Consumer Council of India intimating that certain complaints have been received regarding Amul Processed cheese marketed in 200 grams tins which omitting nauseating odour and taste as well as abnoxious flavour.

At present there is no legislation under which compulsory quality control can be exercised on tinned food stuffs. The minimum standards for most of the food products have already been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. In the case of fruit and vegetable products, however, the Fruit Products' Order, 1955, lays down minimum grade standards and compulsory quality control is enforced. As regards other food stuffs, which come under Voluntary Quality Control under "Agmark" and I.S.I. (Certification mark) Acts, 1952, minimum grade standards are laid down and as both these acts are permissive in nature, no compulsory quality control can be enforced thereunder, unless the manufacturers volunteer to come under any of the Quality Control Scheme, *viz.* Agmark and I.S.I. (Certification mark) Act.

- (c) Does not arise.

SHOP HOURS OF FRUIT MERCHANTS IN INDRA MARKET, DELHI

6340. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior Shop-Inspector has ever visited Indra Market, Delhi during the period from the 1st January, 1968 to the 31st July, 1968, to find out the truth in the allegations made by residents to Members of Parliament that all the shops of fruit merchants are open after 3.30 p.m. and business is done in the shops;

(b) if so, the number of the shops visited by him and the action taken in all such cases; and

(c) whether shop Nos. 33, 36, 49, 53, 63, 66, 67 and 68 are open all the twenty four hours causing great inconvenience to the residents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The Indra Market was inspected 43 times during the period from 1st January, 1968 to 31st July, 1968, by Shop

Inspectors and higher officials of the office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi as a part of normal inspection and not as a result of any complaint. Thirteen Shop keepers were prosecuted for infringement of law.

(c) These are shops of fruit merchants, which provide sleeping accommodation to paledars and out-station customers after 8.30 p.m. So far no complaint of any inconvenience to the residents of the locality has been received by the Labour Commissioner, Delhi.

CHAMBAL SCHEME FOR RAJASTHAN

6341. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-U.N. team will tackle the problems in the Chambal Scheme in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the team apart from taking steps to improve the water table of the river Chambal will also initiate action to demonstrate in reclamation or development of the ravines to make them suitable for agriculture; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme taken up by the team?

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

(b) and (c). A Project for "Land and Water Use and Management in the Chambal Irrigated Area in Rajasthan" has been taken up with assistance from the U.N.D.P. (SF). The purpose of the Project is to evolve effective solutions to the soil and water management problems of the irrigable area commanded by the Chambal Project through the implementation of pilot schemes. The Project does not visualise the reclamation of ravine areas, which is being tackled separately by the State Government with technical assistance and advice from the Centre.

IMPORT OF RICE FROM U.A.R.

6342. SHRI SRADHAKAR SU-PAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 570 on the 23rd July, 1968 and state:

(a) the total quantity of rice likely to be imported from U.A.R. as a result of the recent negotiation by the Ahuja Mission; and

(b) the total C.I.F. cost of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) A quantity of 40 thousand metric tons of rice had been purchased from the U.A.R. for import during 1968.

(b) Since the Government still contemplate some purchases of rice from abroad, it would not be in the public interest to disclose the price at which rice has been purchased from the U.A.R. this year.

IMPORT OF TRACTOR SPARE PARTS

6343. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to issue licences for the import of tractor spare parts;

(b) the annual requirements of such imports and whether an estimate has been made of tractors rendered unserviceable for want of spare parts; and

(c) the efforts made to meet the requirements by the indigenous manufacture of spare parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid

on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

टेलीविजन के विकास के लिये उपग्रह प्रणाली

6344. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'संचार उपग्रह निगम' के टेलीविजन विशेषज्ञ तथा अध्यक्ष तथा मुख्य अधिकारी ने सिफारिश की है कि भारत में टेलीविजन के विकास के लिये आन्तरिक 'उपग्रह-प्रणाली' अपनायी जानी चाहिये, जैसा कि रूस और अमेरिका में किया गया है;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं। संचार उपग्रह निगम (कम्युनिकेशंस सेटेलाइट कापरिशन) के अध्यक्ष से हुई वार्ता उपग्रह संचार के क्षेत्र को व्याप्त करते हुए सामान्य प्रकृति की थी। देश में दूरदर्शन (टेलीविजन) के विकास के लिए आन्तरिक उपग्रह संचार 'प्रणाली' स्थापित करने के विषय में किसी विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया गया।

(ख) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY IN TAMIL

6345. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P. & T. Department is unable to bring out the Delhi Telephone Directory in Tamil for the use of people of Madras in the absence of printing facility; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to get the work done at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Directories are published in English and in Hindi also in several places in the country. Directories are also being progressively published in regional languages.

As Tamil is not the regional language of Delhi it is not proposed to publish the Delhi Directory in Tamil.

संसद भवन के स्टालों के लिये दूध की सप्लाई

6346. श्री शिवपूजन 'शास्त्री' : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय संसद भवन के "स्टालों" पर पहले दिन लाया गया बासी दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन स्टालों पर ताजे धी और दूध की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करेगी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य मंत्रालयों तथा संसद भवन में कर्मचारियों को केवल एक बांटे अर्थात् 10 म० प० से 11 म० प० तक, दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या कर्मचारियों को दिन भर दूध की सप्लाई करने की सरकार व्यवस्था करेगी ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब सिन्हे) : (क) दिल्ली दूध योजना, देहाती क्षेत्रों से दूध खरीदती है, इस दूध प्राप्त करने के कार्य में, उसके प्रौद्योगिकी करने, तथा वितरण करने इत्यादि इत्यादि में

कुछ समय अवश्य ही लगता है। किन्तु दूध की क्वालिटी की निश्चयता के लिए उसे निम्न तापमान पर सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। संसद भवन में स्थित दूध डिपो को प्रतिदिन ताजा पेश्चुराइज्ड दूध दिया जाता है। शाम के समय जो दूध बच जाता है उसे रेफिनरेटिड ठंडे गोदाम में रख कर परिरक्षित किया जाता है।

(ख) ऊपर दिये (क) के उत्तर के कारण, प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) संसद भवन में स्थित स्टालों के अतिरिक्त जो कि दुग्ध डिपो से भिन्न है, योजना के किसी भी डिपो पर पेश्चुराइज्ड दूध नहीं बेचा जाता है। स्टैर्लाइज्ड दूध तथा अन्य पदार्थों की बिक्री संसद भवन के केन्द्रीय हाल के पास के स्टाल को छोड़कर, जहां कि माननीय-संसद सदस्यों की सुविधा के लिए दूध तथा अन्य पदार्थों की बिक्री केवल संसद सदस्यों तक ही सीमित है, अन्य डिपो पर, कार्यालय-समय में सारे दिन जारी रहती है लोकसभा-सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए संसद भवन के मिल्क बार पर 10 से 11 बजे तक प्रातः पेश्चुराइज्ड दूध की बिक्री होती है।

(घ) पेश्चुराइज्ड दूध, योजना के पूरे शहर में स्थित डिपो से मिल्क टोकनों द्वारा बेचा जाता है। दुमार्क्यवज्ज्ञ दूध की सप्लाई सीमित होने के कारण, सभी मिल्क स्टालों पर पेश्चुराइज्ड दूध की बिक्री संभव नहीं है।

ROYALTY CHARGED ON TIMBER FOR DEPARTMENTAL EXTRACTION IN THE NEIL ISLANDS

6347. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of royalty charged on timber for departmental extraction in the Neil Islands, Andaman;

(b) the amount of royalty levied from Messrs Keinal Enterprise during the period of their contract of Neil Islands; and

(c) the reasons for the difference in royalty, if any?

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

(a) No royalty is charged on departmental extraction in Neil Islands as such. However to arrive at the working results of the department as a whole royalty is adjusted in the proforma accounts at the time of compilation on a proforma basis. Departmental extraction in Neil island started in 1968-69 only and the proforma accounts for this year will be finalised in October, 1969.

(b) The amount of royalty levied from M/s. Keinal Enterprise during the period of their contract from 22-6-1968 to 21-6-1968 is Rs. 4,76,628.83 for removing 35,709.592 cu.m. of commercial timber.

(c) Does not arise.

AMENDMENT OF REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT

6348. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include leprosy as one of the conditions for disqualification of candidates contesting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring the necessary Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The various disqualifications mentioned in articles 102 and 191 of the Constitution or in sections 8, 8-A, 9, 9-A, 10, 10-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, do not entail any physical disease, infirmity or disability. The reason for not making any proposal in relation to leprosy is that under the modern medical treatment it can perhaps be kept under effective check, if not completely cured. Then, if the disease is in advanced stage in the case of any person he will not even think of standing for any election and the electorate also will not vote for him. If the disease is in a preliminary stage then it can be hidden and the sufferer may stand as a candidate. But, as the disease is not easily contagious, the risk to others is not great. If we amend the law with respect to leprosy, we may have to do the same in respect of several other diseases like T.B., Cancer etc. In any case, no respectable person suffering from fell diseases is likely to seek election to the Houses of Parliament or State Legislatures. As the practical aspect of the matter is negligible, no legislation seems to be called for.

FOODGRAINS HANDLING CAPACITY OF INDIAN PORTS

6349. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the improved food situation and prospects of diminishing food imports in the coming years, Government have made any re-assessment of the foodgrains handling capacity that will actually be required at Indian ports;

(b) if so, whether acquirement and installation of new mechanical plant for unloading and storing grains at the major Ports is being adjusted accordingly; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent under this Head during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Reassessment of foodgrains handling capacity required at the various ports and of the need for new mechanical equipment and installations is being made at present. The amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent can be determined only when the Fourth Plan has been finalised.

SETTLEMENT OF LAND IN FAVOUR OF HARIJAN FAMILIES IN BIHAR

6350. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector (Land Reforms) of Darbhanga had issued an order on the 7th October, 1967 for settling 55 Bighas of gairmararua land in favour of 71 Harijan families of village Ujna, Anchal, Kusheswarthan in the same District;

(b) whether the local landlords, with the help of the police, have tried to prevent those Harijan families from enjoying the peaceful possession of the land in defiance of the District Collector's order; and

(c) the steps taken by the authorities concerned to enforce the said order of the District Collector?

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

कोकराधार, गोहाटी में उप-चुनाव

6351. श्री मोठालाल मोला : क्या विधि मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोकराधार (गोहाटी) में लोक-सभा के उप-चुनाव

के दौरान कुछ मतदान केन्द्रों पर मत नहीं डाले जा सके क्यों कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने वहां पर धरना दे रखा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के विश्वद क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपर्यादी (श्री श्रृंगार सतीम) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आवश्यक जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

CENTRES TO CHOOSE THE COURSES BY STUDENTS IN DELHI

6352. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Information Centres are proposed to be set up in Delhi to help boys and girls who have completed school and college education to choose their careers;

(b) if so, the main guidelines on the basis of which the pupils will be guided by these Centres with a view to minimising educated unemployment; and

(c) whether similar centres are also proposed to be set up in the different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) The regular Vocational Guidance Sections attached to the Employment Exchanges and the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Delhi, give such guidance to employment seekers and students. Besides, the Delhi Administration organise *ad-hoc* Information Centres just about the time the results of the Higher Secondary Examination are announced every year, as a part of 'Choose Your Career Campaign' to provide occupational information

to those who are about to complete their school and college education.

(b) The *Ad-Hoc* Information Centres disseminate information relating to employment opportunities and educational and training facilities, particularly in Delhi.

(c) Vocational Guidance Sections attached to Employment Exchanges in the different States and the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux in different Universities offer Vocational Guidance regularly to job seekers. Besides, special guidance programmes have been organised in a number of States.

IRRIGATION OF LAND IN BIHAR THROUGH FLOATING PUMPING SETS

6353. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to irrigate lands on both the sides of river Burhigandak from Samastipur to Khagaria in Bihar through the system of floating pumping sets;

(b) if so, the progress already made in this regard;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend this scheme to the river Bagmati and Khiroi in the Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur Districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

SUGAR MILLS

6354. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been issued for new sugar mills during the

last two years and which of them have been completed and started production; and

(b) what is the installed capacity of the existing sugar mills in the country and how much of it was worked in the crushing season of 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Licences for the establishment of 16 new sugar factories were issued during the period February, 1966 to July, 1968. Of these the factories at the following three places have been established and gone into production:—

1. Dhoki, District Osmanabad (Maharashtra).
2. Sangamner, District Ahmednagar (Maharashtra).
3. Una, District Junagadh (Gujarat).

(b) The installed annual sugar production capacity of the sugar industry in 1967-68 is 34.69 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity of the working sugar factories is 34.13 lakh tonnes.

दिल्ली में होटलों में खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्य

6355. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा छवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी होटलों में और केन्टीनों में अनाज तथा सब्जियों से बनाये गए खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्यों में अनाज के भावों में उतार चढ़ाव आने के साथ परिवर्तन नहीं किये जाते;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक साधारण होटल में पकी हुई सब्जी के एक प्लेट का मूल्य चार आने होता है, चाहे कच्ची सब्जी का मूल्य कुछ भी हो

प्रौर यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) समय समय पर होने वाली ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कायदावाही करने का विचार है, जिससे लोगों को अधिक मूल्य न देने पड़ें?

खाद्य, छवि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार ममतालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन को विशेषकर नई दिल्ली के होटलों तथा रेस्टोरेंटों द्वारा ऊचे दाम बसूल करते रहने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं।

(ख) साधारणतया एक प्लेट चार आने पर भी न मिलती क्योंकि इस समय पके हुये खाद्य पदार्थों के दामों पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं लगा हुआ है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक समिति गठित की है जोकि दिल्ली के होटलों तथा रेस्टोरेंटों में परोसे जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के पकवानों के दाम निर्धारित करने में परामर्श देगी।

EXPORT OF TELEPRINTERS

6356. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Teleprinters made in India with the collaboration of an Italian firm are available for export to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange profits available from this export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Under the collaboration agreement entered into by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited with M/s. Olivetti of Italy export of teleprinters is permissible

to a limited number of countries only *viz.*, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet-Minh till 1970. After 1970 the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited will be free to export their products to all countries without any restrictions. The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited have already received an order from the Government of Ceylon for the supply of teleprinters. The foreign exchange profit available from this order would be about Rs. 2.07 lakhs.

LAND REFORM MEASURES IN STATES

6357. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress made so far in the States in implementing the land reform measures has not been very satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of States which are lagging behind in this regard; and

(c) whether Government intend to appoint a high-powered committee to review the impact of land reforms on the life of agriculturists and the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Land reform measures are at various stages of implementation in different States. Whereas considerable progress has been made, certain gaps and short-comings have been noticed in some States.

(b) and (c). The National Development Council had set up a Committee to review the progress of land reforms in different States, ascertain the difficulties experienced by the State Governments in expeditious and effective implementation of land reforms and propose measures for speedy implementation. The Committee consisted of the Minister of Home Affairs as Chairman and Minister of Food & Agriculture, Mem-

ber Incharge (Land Reforms) in the Planning Commission and Chief Ministers who were Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Councils as Members. The report of the Land Reforms Implementation Committee has since been published for general information. Attention of Chief Ministers has been drawn to the findings and suggestions made in the report and for the need for effective and early action by the Minister of Food and Agriculture. It is not considered necessary at this stage to appoint another high-powered Committee to review land reforms.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

6358. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to encourage inter-caste marriages; and

(b) whether Government propose to finance at least partially the expenditure incurred by State Governments which are providing incentives in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6359. श्री गंगा चौकिल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों के लिये कितने नये टेलीफोन केन्द्र भंजूर किये गये हैं;

(ख) 1968-69 और 1969-70 की कितनी योजनाओं के बरि में संबंधित किया जा चुका है, अबवा किये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के विस्तार और इस की जनसंख्या में बढ़िया को व्यापार में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस जिले में एक सबडिवीजनल अधिकारी के अधीन एक कार्यालय स्थापित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संतद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) 1968-69 के दौरान पूर्वी निमाड़ और होशंगाबाद जिले में कोई नये टलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) दो।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) पूर्वी निमाड़ जिला इटारसी उप-मंडल के कार्य-क्षेत्र में है, जिसमें बेतूल जिला और होशंगाबाद जिले का एक भाग भी शामिल है। इस उप-मंडल का पुनर्गठन अभी जून, 1968 में किया गया था। फिलहाल यह महसूस किया जाता है कि इस उप-मंडल से इसके कार्य-क्षेत्र के इलाकों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी होती हैं। दूर-संचार सेवाओं की प्रशासनिक और विकास की आवश्यकताओं का नियमित रूप से पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और जब भी विकास-कार्यों के आधार पर इसके लिए औचित्य होगा, नये उप-मंडलों का गठन कर दिया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में कार्मिक-संघ

6360. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कौन कौन से कार्मिक संघ हैं;

(ख) मार्च, 1968 में प्रत्येक कार्मिक संघ की सदस्य संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या उन कार्मिक संघों द्वारा लेखा रखा जाता है तथा क्या उस लेखे की परीक्षा होती है; और

(घ) क्या वे अपना वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन नियत समय पर भेजते हैं?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथो) : (क) से (घ) . यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खेतिहार श्रमिकों का पुनर्वास

6361. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खेतिहार श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितने धन की व्यवस्था की थी;

(ख) क्या निर्धारित धनराशि का पूरा भुगतान कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी धन-राशि का भुगतान किया जाना अभी बाकी है;

(घ) क्या शेष धनराशि को तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का विचार है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) . तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए भूमि-हीन कृषि मजदूरों के पुनर्वास हेतु लगभग 91.50 लाख रुपये व्यय किये जाने वाली एक योजना स्वीकार की गई

थी। योजना की वास्तविक क्रियान्विति के आधार पर, राज्य सरकार ने कुल 41.50 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी थी जो पूर्ण रूप से दे दी गई थी।

(ग), से (ड). केन्द्रीय सहायता की प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता के स्वीकृत प्रतिमान के आधार पर तथा वास्तव में हुए व्यय की सीमा के अन्तर्गत की जाती है, अतः राज्य सरकार को कोई बकाया राशि अदा करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। योजना के "स्पिल ओवर" भाग के लिए निम्नलिखित और सहायता प्रदान की गई है:—

1966-67	13.97 लाख रुपये
1967-68	10.00 लाख रुपये
1968-69	15.00 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम नियतन)

STAFF OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR FORESTS

6362. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on administrative and supervisory staff of the Andaman and Nicobar Forests for maintenance and regeneration and structural operations; and

(b) the total staff, administrative and supervisory required for the above purposes only, category-wise, right from the Chief Conservator of Forests to Forestor, and the expenditure on them category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE):
(a) and (b). The required information is being collected from Andaman Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

6363. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the role of Agricultural Universities in promoting the modern technique of production in the agricultural field;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to set up more agricultural universities in the country during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) if so, the number of universities to be set up?

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

(a) and (b). Since the Agricultural Universities are of recent origin there has not been any specific assessment so far of the role of Agricultural Universities in promoting the modern technique of production in agricultural field. It has, however, come to the notice of the Government of India that some of the Agricultural Universities where Research, Education and extension are fully integrated have made good strides in this direction.

(c) The decision to set up Agricultural Universities has to be taken by the State Governments. The Government of India is, however, prepared to assist the States to set up Agricultural Universities during the Fourth Plan period.

(d) The State Governments of Kerala, Assam and Bihar have so far proposed to set up Agricultural Universities in the respective States during the Fourth Plan period.

CO-OPERATIVE RICE MILLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

6364. SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI: Will the Minister of FOOD

AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the Co-operative Rice Mills installed in Andhra Pradesh are automatic and how many of them are of the conventional type; and

(b) how many are in working condition and whether they are running at a loss or profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) Out of 143 co-operative rice mills assisted so far, only one rice mill is modern/automatic and the remaining 142 are conventional sheller type.

(b) Of the 143 co-operative rice mills, 113 have been completely installed and almost all of them are in working condition. Most of the units have started working only last year and the information regarding their working results is not readily available.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

6365. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is not yet self-sufficient in the production of modern agricultural implements; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to step up production of modern agricultural implements?

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

(a) and (b). No Sir. The modern scientific agricultural implements are available at reasonable rates to farmers. Generally, improved agricultural implements are manufactured by both public sector and private sec-

tor undertakings. A large number of small fabricators also manufacture improved agricultural implements. Improved agricultural implements are also being manufactured in Government Workshops in Madras, Maharashtra, U.P., Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Agricultural implements considered useful for farmers in India are also imported for demonstration and trial purposes.

SELF SUFFICIENCY IN RICE

6366. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is not yet self-sufficient in the production of rice;

(b) the extent of rice deficit at present;

(c) whether any special measures have been taken to wipe out this deficit within the next few years; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures taken?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the absence of a comprehensive survey regarding consumption of rice in different parts of the country and in view of the fact that the requirement of rice is also elastic to some extent depending on the availability of rice and other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanisation etc., it is not possible to estimate the exact requirements and consequently the extent of deficit. However, it may be mentioned that a total quantity of 4 lakh tonnes of rice is likely to be imported during 1968.

(c) and (d). Steps have been taken to increase the production of rice under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme and Multiple Cropping Programme. It is planned to bring a total

area of 12.5 million acres under the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of paddy by the end of 1970-71. This area is expected to give an estimated additional production of about 8.5 million tonnes of rice. The high-yielding varieties of paddy were raised over an area of 2.2 million acres during 1966-67 and 4.41 million acres during 1967-68. The tentative target for 1968-69 has been fixed at 8.5 million acres.

The High-Yielding Varieties Programme has been taken up in areas having irrigation facilities or assured rainfall. The participating farmers are assured the needed inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, credit etc. Arrangements have also been made to train the farmers in the adoption of the package of practices recommended for the high-yielding varieties of paddy. Under the Multiple Cropping Programme initiated from 1967-68, two or even three crops of paddy are being raised instead of a single crop of paddy in areas having necessary irrigation facilities.

HANDLING OF FOODGRAINS AT NARAINA DEPOT, DELHI

6367. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period from the 18th June, 1968 to the 31st July, 1968, the Food Department paid through the Food Corporation of India a sum of Rs. 19,636 to labour in addition to losses due to demurrage on account of the handling cost at Naraina Depot, Delhi;

(b) whether the expenditure incurred is six times of what would have been paid to the contractor if it had been done through him;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made into this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir; the Food Department has made no such payment.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

HANDLING OF FOODGRAINS AT NARAINA DEPOT, DELHI

6368. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the agreement on handling of foodgrains at Naraina Depot, Delhi in the event of failure of the contractor to carry out the agreement, he is made responsible for the payment of only the excess of the rates paid to another agency engaged at his risk and not for demurrage etc. on the foodgrains;

(b) if so, who is responsible for the losses of demurrage; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to check the recurrence of such losses?

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

(a) Yes Sir; the contractor is however liable for all costs, damages, demurrage, wharfage charges etc., incurred by the Food Corporation of India because of the default on the part of the contractor during the currency of the contract.

(b) The contractor or the agency undertaking the work at the risk and cost of the defaulting contractor is responsible for the losses on account of demurrage not attributable to the defaulting contractor.

(c) Every effort is made to ensure that the loading/unloading of wagons is carried out within the stipulated period.

EVACUEE LAND IN HOSHIARPUR

6369. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that gross mismanagement of evacuee land prevails in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab and that the real tillers, who have all along been depositing all dues to Government and have legally acquired right of ownership of land, are being harassed and interfered with in tilling;

(b) whether any complaints in this regard have been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to protect the interests of tillers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT ORIENTED COOPERATIVE PROCESSING UNITS

6370. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a centrally sponsored scheme for the establishment of export-oriented cooperative processing units has been worked out; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) A centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of export oriented cooperative processing units is in operation since 1966-67. The question of its continuation during the 4th Plan is at present under consideration.

(b) Under the scheme, the State Governments are eligible to get from

the National Cooperative Development Corporation, outside their state plan ceilings, 100% assistance provided by them in the form of share capital contribution/loans for meeting the block capital requirements of agricultural processing units.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM FOR EDUCATIONAL T. V. PROGRAMMES

6371. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Satellite Communication System within the country for educational T. V. programmes as also aeronautical communications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c) The question of setting up a Satellite Communications System within the country for Educational T. V. programmes is at a preliminary stage of consideration. No details have so far been worked out. No proposal for utilising the satellite system for aeronautical communications is at present under consideration.

REFUGEE SETTLERS IN CHATLA IN CACHAR DISTRICT, ASSAM

6372. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether refugees settlers in Chatla in the Cachar District of Assam have submitted a memorandum to him on the 5th May, 1968; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes. A memorandum was submitted on behalf of seven refugee-settlers to the Deputy Minister for

Rehabilitation during his tour of Cachar district of Assam in the month of May, 1968.

(b) An enquiry was made from the Deputy Commissioner regarding the correct situation; the Rehabilitation Secretary to the Government of Assam also furnished information. The refugee-settlers of Chatila were reported to have made their own arrangements for occupying certain lands and to have, in consequence, come into difficulty. The matter did not call for the intervention of the Government of India. This position was explained orally on the spot to the honourable Member of Parliament who happened to be present. The displaced persons' case will be settled under the ordinary law of the land to which they can have recourse.

गैर-पंजाबी शरणार्थियों को भूमि का आवंटन

6373. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण:

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल;

श्री जिंद ब० सिंह:

श्री हरवयाल देवगुणः

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-पंजाबी शरणार्थियों ने सरकार को लिखा है कि उन्हें पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में भूमि का आवंटन करने का प्रस्तुति पिछले 20 वर्षों से विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री द० रा० चब्हान) :
(क) और (ख). पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में भूमि की अलाटमेन्ट के लिये कुछ अध्यावेदन गैर-पंजाबी भूमि दावेदारों द्वारा तथा उनकी ओर से प्राप्त हुये थे। उन दावेदारों के मामलों में जिन्होंने 30-6-64 से पहले आवेदन-पत्र दाखिल किये थे, मामलों पर विचार किया जा

चुका है और प्रायः सभी मामलों में अलाटमेन्ट की जा चुकी है। बाद में प्राप्त लगभग 200 अध्यावेदनों पर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

शुद्ध धी का उत्पादन

6374. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण:

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री जिंद ब० सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1937 में शुद्ध धी का उत्पादन 2,30,00,000 मन था जब कि 1957 में यह घट कर 1,08,92,000 मन रह गया;

(ख) 1967 में शुद्ध धी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) शुद्ध धी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पट्टन पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए निगम

6375. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये

एक निगम बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है,

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

(ग) इसके कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की संभावना है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) . यह निगम बीज उत्पादकों और अन्य परियोजना के भागीदारों की संज्ञी निगम होगी। इसके प्रारम्भिक कार्यकलापों में बीजों का विद्यायन, चण्डारण और विपणन करना शामिल होगा। इसका संगठन व्यापारिक आधार पर होगा और यह भारतीय कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत समाविष्ट होगी। संभवतः निगम की अधिकृत पूँजी 2 करोड़ रुपये होगी। परियोजना को गतिमान करने के लिये आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं?

समुद्रपार संचार सेवा के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

6376. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समुद्रपार संचार सेवा के कर्मचारियों ने मांग की है कि दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार समयोपरि भत्ते के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह मामला भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

मुरादाबाद में तांबे के तार की चोरी

6377. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में तांबे के तार की चोरियों को घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस में पुलिस का तथा कुछ विभागीय कर्मचारियों का हाथ है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निरन्तर प्रयत्नों के बावजूद इन चोरियों को अभी तक क्यों नहीं रोका जा सका?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं, हमें ऐसी किसी साठ-गांठ का पता नहीं है।

(ग) तांबे के तारों की चोरियों को दबाना कानून और प्रशासन का काम है और इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए फिर निवेदन किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल को भी अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि वे राज्य के पुलिस के महानिरीक्षक से निकट संपर्क बनाये रखें ताकि अपराधियों को पकड़ा जा सके और तांबे के तारों की चोरियों की घटनाएं कम से कम हों।

गेहूं का आयात

6378. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस वर्ष गेहूं का पर्याप्त उत्पादन होने के बावजूद भी क्या सरकार का विचार गेहूं का आयात करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कितना गेहूं आयात किये जाने की संभावना है और यह मात्रा गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा कितनी कम होगी; और

(ग) खाद्यान्मों के आयात की कब तक बन्द होने की संभावना है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्तसाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां। सरकार का इस वर्ष गेहूं आयात करने का विचार है क्योंकि अनाजों की कुल उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है और बफर स्टाक भी तैयार किया जाना है।

(ख) वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार 1968 में लगभग 63 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं का आयात किए जाने की सम्भावना है। 1967 में आयातित गेहूं की मात्रा 64 लाख मीटरी टन थी।

(ग) धीरे धीरे आयात की मात्रा कम करने और जब देश खाद्यान्मों के उत्पादन में अस्तिनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर लेगा तब खाद्यान्मों का आयात पूर्णतः समाप्त करने का विचार है।

खाद्यान्मों का रक्षित भंडार

6379. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में इस बार बनाये गये खाद्यान्मों के रक्षित भंडार में कितना अनाज है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन रक्षित भंडारों के बावजूद कुछ राज्यों में खाद्यान्मों की कमी बनी रहेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों में कमी की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनन्तसाहिब शिन्दे): (क) इस वर्ष दोनों केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के पास लगभग 30 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्मों का बफर स्टाक तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) पूर्व वर्षों की भाँति, इस वर्ष भी कुछ राज्यों अथवा कुछ राज्यों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में सूखा, बाढ़ आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक विपदाएं पड़ सकती हैं जिससे इन क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्मों की कमी पैदा हो सकती है। ऐसे राज्यों व्या राज्यों के ऐसे क्षेत्रों को इस संकट से निजात दिलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के पास इस बफर स्टाक का अपेक्षित मात्रा में उपयोग किया जाएगा।

BUILDING FOR SUB-POST-OFFICE AT RAIRANGHUR IN ORISSA

6380. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have acquired any land for the construction of Sub-Post-Office building and Telephone Exchange building at Rairanghur of Mayurbanj District in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the construction of the buildings will be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Post Office is

located in an ex-State building. Action has also been initiated to take over the plot of land along with the existing post office building for reconstruction to meet the shortage in accommodation.

The Telephone Exchange is situated in a rented building having sufficient accommodation. There is no proposal at present for construction of telephone exchange building.

(b) Action for reconstruction of post office building will be initiated as soon as the property is transferred to the department.

दिल्ली में नये डाक-घर

6381. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अगले वर्ष दिल्ली में कितने और किस-किस स्थान पर नये डाक-घर खोलने का विचार है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : 1969-70 के वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली में 20 डाकघर स्थापित किये जाने की समावना है बास्ते कि फंड उपलब्ध हो, वामागीय मानक पूरे हों तथा उपयुक्त इमारतें उपलब्ध हो सकें।

प्रस्तावित डाकघर निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाएँगे :—

- (1) सुदर्शन पाक
- (2) इर्वन अस्पताल
- (3) प्रताप नगर
- (4) टैगोर गार्डन
- (5) मानसरोवर गार्डन
- (6) चाणक्यपुरी
- (7) बायु भवन
- (8) लाजपत नगर डबल स्टोरी
- (9) सबोली
- (10) फेंडस कालोनी
- (11) शक्ति खामपुर

- (12) गुरु अंगद नगर
- (13) मनोज गार्डन
- (14) चांद मुहल्ला
- (15) ककराला
- (16) तुथालकाबाद
- (17) लड्डो सराय
- (18) रामहोला
- (19) कमोरदी नगर
- (20) निवोय

FISH MORTALITY IN INDIAN OCEAN

6382. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the need to prevent the large scale mortality of fish in the Indian Ocean has been examined; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Occurrence of large scale mortality of fish in the Indian Ocean has been observed only as an occasional phenomenon. These occurrences have been attributed to oceanographic factors which are not subject to human control at the present stage of technological development.

CENTRAL LABOUR WELFARE FUND

6383. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the 18-Member Labour Welfare Committee appointed by Government last year under the

Chairmanship of Shri R. K. Malaviya has suggested the setting up of a Central Labour Welfare Fund;

(b) whether the suggestion has been considered; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). The Committee on Labour Welfare has not yet submitted its report to the Government of India.

HIGH-YIELDING CROPS

6384. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that high-yielding crops are not good for consumption, require more investment and resources, are susceptible to pests and diseases and have low market value; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the available data, the high-yielding varieties of cereals are generally good for human consumption and also more nutritive than the traditional varieties. Tainan-3 variety of paddy, however, is coarse and possesses poor cooking quality and as such is not popular with the consumers. To make the high-yielding varieties acceptable to the consumers, improved cooking methods and different recipes are being propagated. Simultaneously, the research workers are making efforts to evolve new varieties having

better cooking quality, colour, high nutritive value, etc. For example, the high-yielding varieties of wheat like Sharbati Sonora, Kalyan Sona, Sonalika and S-331, which have recently been evolved, have amber colour and as such are more acceptable to the consumers.

The high-yielding varieties of cereals are fertilizer responsive and require application of fertilizers in much higher doses than the traditional varieties. The cultivation of these varieties involves much greater investment in terms of the use of high-yielding seeds, greater quantity of fertilizers, more intensive application of pesticides etc. However, since the yields obtained from these varieties are considerably higher than those from the traditional varieties, the net profit per acre to the farmer accruing from their cultivation is substantially higher than that from the traditional varieties.

On account of the heavy application of chemical fertilizers, which is anything from 2 to 3 times as compared to the local varieties, the high-yielding varieties of cereals are more susceptible to pest and disease attacks. Keeping this in view, the farmers are advised to have recourse to regular prophylactic measures, as part of the recommended package of practices, so that the out-break of pests and diseases is avoided. In the case of actual incidence suitable remedial measures are taken so that the large investments made in terms of seeds, fertilizers, etc. bring adequate returns.

In some areas the high-yielding varieties fetched lower market price than the local varieties since the former were treated as coarse grain. Wherever such instances came to the notice of the Government of India, the matter was taken up with the concerned State Governments and steps have/are being taken by them to equate the grains of high-yielding varieties with appropriate grades so that remunerative prices are fixed for them.

RELEASE OF GIFT WHEAT TO KERALA STATE

6385. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have released 500 tonnes of gift wheat to the Government of Kerala for free distribution among the people affected by the recent floods;

(b) whether requests from the States of Rajasthan, Bihar and Assam for the supply of free gifts of food-grains to the people of the States affected by the floods have also been received; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) One thousand tonnes of gift wheat has been released to the Government of Kerala for free distribution among people affected by the recent floods.

(b) No, Sir.
 (c) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF AUSTRALIAN SHEEP

6386. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir Government have signed an agreement with the Australian Government for the import of Australian sheep during the next five years;

(b) if so, the total cost of foreign exchange required for the deal; and

(c) the reasons for importing the sheep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, on receipt.

SUPER BAZAR, NEW DELHI

6387. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Management of the Delhi Super Bazar which came into being two years ago as a symbol of the consumers' cooperative bid to curb price-rise has passed into the Government hands;

(b) if so, whether Government have reconstituted the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of new members of the committee; and

(e) how the change-over will help the improvement of the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir; the Super Bazar continues to be run by a Consumers' Cooperative Society.

(b) Yes Sir;

(c) The term of the first nominated Managing Committee expired on 29th June, 1968; hence, a new Managing Committee had to be constituted;

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House;

(e) It is expected that the members of the new Managing Committee, with their varied experience, will take steps to improve the working of the Super Bazar.

Statement

1. Shri S. D. Misra, M.P. 10, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi.	President
2. Sardar Buta Singh, M. P. 21, Feroz Shaw Road, New Delhi.	Member
3. Shri L. C. Jain, General Secretary, Indian Co-operative Union, New Delhi.	Member
4. Shri S. C. Chhapra, Chairman, New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.	Member
5. Dr. Durga Deulkar, Director, Lady Irwin College, Sikandara Road, New Delhi.	Member
6. Smt. Geeta Kumar, 16, Golf Link Road, New Delhi.	Member
7. Shri Pran Sabharwal, D. II/89, Pandara Road, New Delhi.	Member
8. Shri H. S. Lather, C/o Delhi State Co-operative Bank, 31, Netaji Subash Marg, Delhi.	Member
9. Shri S. M. Goyal, Secretary, Planning, Delhi Admn.	Member
10. Shri D. K. Dass, Chief Controller of Rationing, Delhi Administration, Delhi.	Member
11. Shri S. C. Dua, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi.	Member

ENFORCEMENT OF BONUS ACT IN COLLIERIES

6388. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of collieries which have not yet paid the profit sharing bonus for the years 1965-1966 and 1967;

(b) the number of workers working in each of these collieries; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to enforce the Bonus Act in these collieries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of collieries which have not yet paid the profit sharing bonus for the accounting years 1965 and 1966, as also the number of workers employed therein, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1952/68]. Bonus for the accounting year 31-12-1967 is payable by the 31st August, 1968 as per Section 19 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and, as such, no colliery can be said to be a defaulter in respect of the accounting year 1967 at the present moment.

(c) 14 collieries in respect of the accounting year 1965 and three for the accounting year 1966 have already been prosecuted for contravention of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The other defaulting collieries have been served with show cause notices to explain why action should not be taken against them for contravention of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Action for filing claim applications and for prosecution is being taken in these cases.

खेती के लिए बैल

6389. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजित सिंह :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जलवायु में खेती के लिये घोड़े तथा भैंसे उपयोगी नहीं हैं और इस काम के लिये केवल बैल ही उपयोगी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्ष 1950 के बाद बैलों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या किसानों को सस्ते तथा स्वस्थ बैल उपलब्ध कराने के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहाकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नाशाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) भारत में घोड़े खेती के लिए प्रयोग में नहीं लाए जाते हैं। भैंसे कुछ परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत खेती के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं जैसे धान की खेती के लिए, विशेषकर, तटीय क्षेत्रों में। भैंसे के खेती तथा अन्य माल ढोने आदि के कार्यों में प्रयोग की अधिकता के

बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है। सामान्यतया खेती के लिए बैल अधिक उपयुक्त समझे जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, बैलों की कीमतों में कमी एवं बढ़ावती उनकी उपलब्धता के साथ-साथ उनकी मांग और दाने-चारे आदि आदि के मूल्यों के अनुसार रहती हैं।

(घ) पशुधन की श्रेणी में सुधार लाने के लिए जो विभिन्न ढोर विकास योजनायें (प्रजनन, पोषण एवं रोग नियंत्रण से सम्बन्धित) कियान्वित की जा रही है अथवा जिन्हें शीघ्र ही कियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनसे बैलों की ढोने की क्षमता तथा तथा उनके स्वास्थ्य सुधार करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

गृह श्री के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण राष्ट्रीय आय में कमी

6390. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् शुद्ध धी के उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय आय काफी घट गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय आय में कुल कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ग) उसे वर्ष 1947 के स्तर पर लाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहाकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नाशाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) से (ग) : पूछी गयी जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

प्रति व्यक्ति आय

6391. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खात्र तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वार्षिक योजना में देहाती क्षेत्रों में तथा सारे देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ख) क्या चालू वार्षिक योजना में ग्राम, खण्ड तथा जिला स्तर पर पंचायती राज स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा ?

खात्र, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. गुप्तपदस्थानी) :

(क) यदि राष्ट्रीय आय 5 प्रतिशत वढ़ती है, जैसा कि 1968-69 की वार्षिक योजना में अनुमान लगाया गया है, तो समग्र देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 2.5 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ सकती है। ग्रीमीण क्षेत्र के बारे में अनुमान अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

सोयाबीन

6392. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

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

(क) देश में कितना तथा कितने मूल्य (विदेशी मुद्रा में) के सोयाबीन का प्रति वर्ष आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) जबलपुर, पन्तनगर तथा राजस्थान में सोयाबीन की खेती के सम्बन्ध में किये गये प्रयोग तथा उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप एकत्रित किये गये आंकड़ों का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इन प्रयोगों तथा उनसे प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर भारत को सोयाबीन आत्म-निर्भार बनाने का कार्यक्रम कियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

खात्र, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे)

(क) सन् 1967-1968 और 1968-69 में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से आयात की गयी सोयाबीन के बीज की मात्राएं और विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में उनका मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	आयतित मात्रा आयात की जाने वाली मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)	स्वीकार की गई विदेशी मुद्रा (रूपयों में)
1967-68	12	19,815
1968-69	44 (42 मीटरी टन का आयात किया जा चुका है)	1,16,580

(ख) भारतीय हृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने सोयाबीन पर 10 केन्द्रों के साथ अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान योजना स्विकार की जिनमें से एक केन्द्र जबलपुर में और एक केन्द्र पन्तनगर में है। परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अधिक उत्पादन-शील किसी का विकास करने और फसल से सस्य विज्ञान और विशेषकर बुवाई के समय, बुवाई की विधि और अन्तरालन आदि की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी करने के लिये विभिन्न केन्द्रों में प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं। जीवाणु संवर्धनी टीकों, कीटों और रोगों के नियन्त्रण तथा धास-पात नाशियों के प्रयोग से धास-पात पर नियन्त्रण पाने का कार्य जारी है। समन्वित अनुसंधान परि-

योजना के अन्तर्गत किये गये प्रयोगों के फलस्वरूप, गंगा के बैदानों तथा देश के मध्य भागों के लिए सोयाबीन की कुछ किस्में प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनमें से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से आयातित "ब्रैरा" तथा "क्लार्क-63" किस्में सबसे प्रमुख हैं।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सस्य विज्ञान संबन्धी आवश्यकताओं पर किये गये प्रयोगों के निश्चित परिणाम अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। फिर भी आशा है कि फसल के चालू भौमि के बाद सस्य विज्ञान संबन्धी जानकारी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

10 समन्वित अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में से कोई भी केन्द्र राजस्थान में स्थित नहीं है। फिर भी सूरतगढ़ फार्म में इस वर्ष 800 एकड़ भूमि पर बीज-गुणन का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

इतिया, मध्यप्रदेश में टेलीफोन केन्द्र के लिये इमारत

6393. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कृष्णाहः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के दितिया जिला मुख्यालय में टेलीफोन केन्द्र की इमारत के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दूष्प्रज्ञ जुजराल) :

यह टेलीफोन केन्द्र राज्य सरकार की एक किराये की इमारत में है और इसमें पर्याप्त स्थान है।

कारखाना अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

6394. श्री मोल्ह प्रसादः क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 11 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6947 के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन कारखानों में कारखाना अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के मामलों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी, प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

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

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) :

(क) से (ग) : लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6947 के उत्तर में जिसका उत्तर 11-4-68 को दिया गया था, दिया गया आश्वासन, इस मंत्रालय के संसदीयकार्य विभाग को भेजे गये प्रपत्र, संख्या 11-1-68-संसत, तिथि 27 मई, 1968 द्वारा पूरा कर दिया गया है, जिसकी एक प्रति विवरण सहित सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये Lt-1997/68] यह विवरण पूरक-कथन सं 4 की मद संख्या 25 के अनुसार 29-7-68 को संसदीय कार्य-विभाग द्वारा सभा के पटल पर रखा गया था।

आस्वासनों को कियान्विति

6395. श्री मोल्ह प्रसादः क्या संसद कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 22 मई, 1967 से लेकर आज तक संसद सदस्यों द्वारा पूछे गये उन प्रश्नों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन के सम्बन्ध में उस तारीख को उत्तर नहीं दिये गये थे जिस तारीख को दिये जाने चाहिये थे और जिन के बारे में सरकार

ने अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र करने और सभा पटल पर रखने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रश्नों के उत्तर सभा-पटल पर रख दिये गये थे और कितने प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में अभी सूचना एकत्र की जानी है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने प्रश्नों के उत्तर उनके नोटिस मिलने की तारीख से 60 दिनों के भीतर दिये गये थे और ऐसे कितने प्रश्न हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में 60 दिनों के भीतर उत्तर नहीं दिये गये थे; और

(घ) जिन मंत्रालयों ने प्रश्न के नोटिस प्राप्त होने की तिथि से लेकर 60 दिनों के भीतर प्रश्नों के अपेक्षित उत्तर नहीं भेजे, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

संसद-कार्य मंत्री (डॉ राम सुभग सिंह):

(क) 22 मई, 1967 से लेकर 29 जुलाई, 1968 तक लोक सभा में प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते समय अथवा बाद-विवाद के दौरान 3,234 आश्वासन दिये गये थे।

(ख) 3,234 आश्वासनों में से 1,650 आश्वासनों को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है तथापि लगभग 300 कार्यान्वित प्रतिवेदनों को दिनांक 30 अगस्त, 1968 की सभा पटल पर रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) प्रत्येक आश्वासन को पूरा करने की तारीख सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाई जाती है। सभा पटल पर रख देने के बाद विवरणों को सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समिति को स्वतः सौंप दिया गया भान लिया जाता है और यह समिति इस बात की जांच करती है कि क्या आश्वासनों को निर्धारित सीमित समय के अन्दर, जिसे हाल ही में 2

महीने से बढ़ाकर 3 महीने कर दिया गया है कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है।

(घ) मंत्रालयों को निरन्तर स्मरण कराया जाता है और उन पर जोर दिया जाता है कि आश्वासनों को यथासम्भव शीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाये।

EMPLOYEES OF SUPER BAZAR,
NEW DELHI

6396. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of the employees of the Super Bazar, New Delhi are closely connected with some officials of Government; and

(b) if so, the names of such employees and their relationship with the officers in question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) The Super Bazar has about 1,100 employees, and information about their connections with government officials is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

AUTOMATION IN INDUSTRY

6397. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employers' Federation of India has in a recent monograph claimed that the demand for new jobs created by automation and the employment opportunities created in the other departments due to growth in business would more than off-set the unemployment resulting from the introduction of automation;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this claim; and

(c) whether Government have decided to speed up automation in all

the industries during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period for intensive and speedy development of industry?

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

(b) Government have noted the point of view referred to under (a) above and also the views of workers' organisation in the matter.

(c) Government's policy has been that the introduction of automation should be selective and consistent with the social good, that there should be no consequential retrenchment and that the Model Agreement on Rationalisation evolved at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference should be followed in all such cases.

ISSUE PRICES OF WHEAT

6398. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided to issue wheat of comparable imported and indigenous varieties at the same issue prices to the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in overall increase in the prices of wheat to be paid by the States for their supplies from the Centre;

(c) if so, to what extent each State will have to pay in excess of their original estimates; and

(d) the resultant prevailing retail prices of wheat of different varieties in the different zones and how do they compare with the prevailing prices on the eve of the said decision?

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

(b) The supplies of wheat to the States from the Centre prior to the present fixation of uniform prices for imported and indigenous wheat w.e.f. 17-6-68 mainly consisted of imported wheat. With the procurement of huge quantities of indigenous wheat for the Central pool during the current season, it became necessary for the Central Government to fix the issue prices on a pooled basis by which the losses involved in the sale of some varieties could be adjusted by making profits in the sale of some others. This principle of fixing the issue prices of wheat on a pooled basis has resulted in increase in the prices of imported wheat and fall in those of locally grown varieties.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The issue prices of wheat supplied from the Central stocks are uniform for all the States. The retail issue prices are fixed by the State Governments on the basis of Central Government issue prices and their overhead charges. The resultant retail issue prices of wheat in the States consequent upon the present revision in the Central Government issue prices w.e.f. 17-6-68 compared with the retail prices prevailing in the States prior to 17-6-68 would correspond generally to the extent of revisions made in the Central Government issue prices of various varieties of wheat.

DECONTROL OF SUGAR

6399. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Presidential Address delivered by Shri V. H. Dalmia at the Fourteenth Annual General Conference of the West U.P. Branch of Sugar mill owners demanding complete decontrol of sugar;

(b) if so, the main grounds on which the decontrol was sought by the said Association at the said meeting; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decontrol of Sugar in the ensuing season has been suggested on the following grounds:—

(1) Sugar price may be slightly higher in comparison to levy price but on the whole the sugar would be selling at prices lower than the present open market prices.

(2) Decontrol would lead to a substantial reduction in the price of gur and khandsari and the normal price parity between these and sugar would be re-established.

(3) Reduction in price of these two sweetening agents is bound to have a very welcome effect on the general price structure.

(c) The sugar policy for the next year will be reviewed in September, 1968, when information in respect of standing sugarcane crop will be available.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR POSTAL DIVISIONAL OFFICE IN ORISSA

6400. SHRI G. C. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired at Keonjharagarh in the State of Orissa for construction of the Postal Divisional Office building and staff quarters; and

(b) if so, by what time construction will be started, and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Approval for acquisition of land for construction of

Head Post Office building and Divisional Office buildings has been given.

As regards, staff quarters, proposal for acquisition of land is under consideration.

(b) Action for construction will be taken when sites for these have been acquired and funds are available.

BUILDING FOR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND SUB-POST OFFICE AT BARBIL IN ORISSA

6401. SHRI G. C. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have acquired any land for the construction of Sub-Post Office building, Telephone Exchange building and staff quarters at Barbil of Keonjhar district in Orissa State;

(b) if so, when the construction work will start; and

(c) the reasons or delay in undertaking the construction work and steps taken to expedite it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a):

(a): (i) The Department has initiated action for acquisition of a plot of land for the construction of post office building at Barbil.

(ii) The Telephone exchange is situated in a rented building, which is sufficient for its present needs.

(iii) 5 rented quarters have been provided to the staff.

(b) and (c). Action for construction of Post Office building will be taken when land has been acquired.

There is no proposal at present, for the construction of Telephone Exchange building and staff quarters.

बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

6402. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 1966 और 1967 में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) देश के किस भाग में सब से अधिक बेरोजगर व्यक्ति हैं; और

(ग) बेरोजगारी की समस्या को काबू में रखने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

अम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० चू० जमीर): (क) इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी केवल नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या द्वारा उपलब्ध है। एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) देश के प्रत्येक भाग में बेरोजगारी की सम्पेक्ष-स्थिति सम्बन्धी विश्व-मनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल के नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर रोजगार खोजने वालों की अधिकतम संख्या (4.41 लाख) दर्ज थी।

(ग) देश के स्वोतों को देखते हुए प्रच-वर्षीय और एक वर्षीय योजनाओं के अधीन विकास की विभिन्न योजनायें अधिकतम रोजगार अवसर जुटाने के लिए बनाई गई हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 1962—67 के दौरान, नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में दर्ज

बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या, जैसा कि प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में थी।

वर्ष के अन्त में नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर वर्ष में दर्ज बेरोजगर लोगों की संख्या

1962	23,79,530
1963	25,18,463
1964	24,92,874
1965	25,85,473
1966	26,22,460
1967	27,40,435

अत्यावश्यक सेवाओं में हड्डाल

6403. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि अत्यावश्यक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में हड्डाल करने पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाये तथा कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिये कर्मचारियों की सहमति से एक स्थायी और प्रभावी संगठन बनाया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं; जिन में हड्डाल करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

अम, और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) अत्यावश्यक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में हड्डाल पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) आद्योगिक विवादों के समझौते और बिना उचित नोटिस दिए हड्डाल तथा ताला बन्धी पर रोक के सम्बन्ध

में ग्रौदोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के बर्तमान उपबन्ध पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं?

DOUBLE-CROP CULTIVATION

6404. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been achieved in increasing the areas under double-crop cultivation during 1967-68;

(b) whether this has been mainly dependent on the availability of irrigation facilities; and

(c) whether special steps have been taken to examine the needs of areas now engaged in single-crop cultivation only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. Against the all-India target of 7.5 million acre under the multiple cropping programme for 1967-68, approximately an area of about 9.2 million acres is reported to have been covered.

(b) Yes. Areas with assured rainfall are also covered to some extent.

(c) Under the multiple cropping programme, measures have been taken to encourage the cultivation of 2-4 crops in areas where lesser number of crops were raised earlier. This has been made possible by the introduction of short duration high-yielding varieties of cereal crops. The programme is being supported with supply of seeds, fertilisers, plant protection services etc.

A symposium on cropping pattern was organised recently by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in which suitable cropping patterns were developed taking into consideration the agro-climatic conditions and the needs of different zones in each State. These recommendations have been circulated to the States and form the guide-lines for developing suitable multiple cropping patterns

in single cropped areas with irrigation or assured rainfall.

बैंकों तथा अन्य संस्थानों में धीरे काम करो और "नियमानुसार ही काम करो" आनंदोलन

6405. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि विभिन्न संस्थाओं के विशेष रूप से बैंकों और सरकारी उपकरणों के कर्मचारी बिना कोई पूर्व सूचना दिये "धीरे काम करो" तथा "नियमानुसार ही काम करो" आनंदोलन आरम्भ कर देते हैं, जिस के फलस्वरूप सांबंधित सेवाओं में ग्रव्यकस्था उत्पन्न होती है तथा उत्पादन की हानि होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे आनंदोलनों को हटाल मानने के लिये सम्बन्धित कानूनों में संशोधन करने का है?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) बैंक प्रतिष्ठानों में बिना औपचारिक पूर्व सूचना "धीरे काम करो" और "नियमानुसार ही काम करो" की घटनायें समय-समय पर नोटिस में आई हैं।

(ख) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई संशोधन करने का विचार नहीं है। यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो राष्ट्रीय अम आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर इस मामले पर आगे विचार किया जायगा।

अनाज का उत्पादन

6406. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या आद्य तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में इस वर्ष खरीफ फसल के आधार पर विभिन्न किसिमों के खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन तथा उन की वसूली का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अनाजों की खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

जादा, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) जी नहीं। क्योंकि खरीफ की फसलों की बुवाई जारी है, अतः चालू बर्ष में खरीफ की फसल के खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन की मात्रा का अभी अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले कृषकों को बीजों, उर्वरकों, कीटनाशकों और औषधि जैसे आदानों के सप्लाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जाती है। कृषकों को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने और कार्यक्रम की उचित देख भाल करने के लिये खेत्र विस्तार एंजेंसी को भी विभिन्न स्तरों पर समर्चित रूप से सुदृढ़ बनाया गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक फसल के मौसम से पूर्व कृषकों और खेत्र कार्यकर्ताओं को सुधरी विधियां अपनाने के लिये उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

जेतसर कार्म

6407. श्री रघुबीर तिह शास्त्री: क्या जात्य तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार को जेतसर कार्म के आरम्भ से ले कर अब तक वार्षिक कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई है?

जादा, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): कार्म ने 1964 में कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था और अभी तक इसमें कोई लाभ

नहीं हुआ है। प्रारम्भ से कार्म को निम्नलिखित घाटा हुआ है:—

वर्ष	लाख रुपये
1964-65	1.44 रुपये
1965-66	3.70 रुपये
1966-67	2.79 रुपये

1967-68 के लेखे को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग

6408. श्री रघुबीर तिह शास्त्री: क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वसि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आज तक राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ख) इस आयोग द्वारा अब तक कितने प्रध्ययन दल बनाये गये हैं;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने किन विषयों पर तथा कितने प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत किये हैं;

(घ) उनमें से किन प्रतिवेदनों पर कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वसि मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) 1966-67 और 1967-68 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग पर कुल लगभग 12.01 लाख रुपये खर्च हुआ।

(ख) अठतीस।

(ग) से (ङ) आयोग ने अभी तक सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है। इसका कोई अंतरिम रिपोर्ट भेजने का विचार नहीं है। इसके कार्यक्रम के अनुसार यह 1969 के शुरू में अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजने की आशा करता है।

संचार मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी

6409. श्री राम चरणः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी का पद तदर्थं आधार पर भरा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरे जाने चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा यह पद कब विज्ञापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजरात) : (क) हिन्दी अधिकारियों के तीन पद हैं—एक संचार विभाग में और दो डाक और तार निदेशालय में। तीनों पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरे गये थे।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा भत्ता

6410. श्री राम चरणः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार डाक तथा तार प्रशुल्क जांच समिति द्वारा अपनी हाल ही की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति की बत्तमान पद्धति के स्थान पर इंग्लैंड में अपनाई जाने वाली चिकित्सा भत्ता देने सम्बन्धी प्रणाली को लागू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजरात) (क) इस सम्बन्ध में डाक-तार प्रशुल्क जांच समिति ने ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की थी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

समयोपरि भत्ता समाप्त करने के लिये डाक व तार विभाग में अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

6411. श्री राम चरणः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समयोपरि भत्ता पूर्णतया समाप्त करने के लिए डाक व तार विभाग में अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को कोई निर्धारित दैनिक भत्ता देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजरात) :

(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) समयोपरि आधार पर सुरक्षित किये जाने वाले काम में हर रोज़ काफी घटा-बढ़ी होती रहती है और इसकी धूतिपूर्ति के रूप में दैनिक भत्ता देना उतना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा जितना कि वास्तविक कार्य-समय पर आधारित, मौजूदा प्रणाली है। अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने से श्रम-व्यंगों का अपव्यय होगा।

पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अफसर

6412. श्री राम चतुर्थ: क्या अब तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अफसर का पद तदर्याद्याधार पर भरा गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे पदों पर संघ सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पद पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्ति करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस पद के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा कब तक विज्ञापन दिये जाने की समावना है?

अम, बेरोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दूरोज्ज्वल):

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) 8 फरवरी, 1968.

(ग) भर्ती नियमों में, जो कि अन्तिम रूप देने की प्रक्रिया में है, दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार यह पद भरा जायेगा।

(घ) जैसे ही पद के लिये भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा, पद को उन नियमों के अनुसार भरा जायेगा और, यदि उन नियमों के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक हुआ तो, इस मामले में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये अनुरोध किया जायेगा।

बेरोजगार शिक्षित युवक

6413. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालये: क्या अब तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को देशों में शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 10.83 लाख बेरोजगार म्नातकों में से केवल 1.30 लाख को ही रोजगार दिला सकी है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार शेष 9.53 लाख बेरोजगार शिक्षित युवकों को रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

अम, नियोजन तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-अधिकारी (श्री स० च० ज्व०): (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी केवल नियोजन कार्यालयों के चानू रजिस्टर पर दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों के आंकड़ों द्वारा उपलब्ध है। इनके अनुसार 31-12-67 को पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या 10,87, 371 थी। जिनमें मैट्रिक 7,14,148 हायर सेकण्डरी / इन्टरमीडिएट/प्रेजुएट से नीचे 2,51,744 और ग्रेजुएट/पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट 1,21,479 थे। जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 1967 के दौरान नियोजन कार्यालयों द्वारा 1,51,443 पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों को नियुक्ति सहायता दी गई। इनमें मैट्रिक 9,4,580, हायरसेकण्डरी / इन्टरमीडिएट/ग्रेजुएट से नीचे 30,178 और ग्रेजुएट पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट 26,685 थे।

(ग) पढ़े-लिखे वर्ग को, वर्धमान और आधुनिक कृषि विकास, सामुहिक, बड़े पैमाने, मध्यम और लघु उद्योग, मध्यवर्ती-आधिकारिक (टैक्नोलॉजी) पर आधारित उद्योग, समाज कल्याण सेवा और इनकास्ट्रक्चर के विकास और साथ ही में सामान्य प्रशासन सेवा में वृद्धि द्वारा, बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

SALE OF EVACUEE PROPERTY ON AJMAL KHAN ROAD, DELHI

6414. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a valuable evacuee property plot on Ajmal Khan Road in Karol Bagh, New Delhi is being sold for less than Rs. 12,000;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar plots in the same locality have fetched more than a lakh rupees through auction; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not selling the above-mentioned plot through auction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) In the absence of necessary particulars, such as Number etc., of the plot which the Hon'ble Member has referred to, it is not possible to ascertain the exact position.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of the answer to (a) above.

SHORTAGE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND MONEY ORDER FORMS

6415. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from several post offices in the country shortage of stamps and money order forms is reported and the public are put to great inconvenience as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, steps taken to ensure adequate supply of stamps and postal stationery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) There have been temporary shortages of postage stamps

in a few post offices in the country. There is, however, no shortage of money order forms in any post office.

(b) Steps have been taken to print and supply adequate quantities of postage stamps and stationery in the post offices throughout the country.

D.M.S. PRODUCTS

6416. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has refused to submit its products, *viz.*, Milk and Ghee for laboratory tests of the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that doubts have been raised about the quality of its products; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure supply of pure quality products?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Doubts are sometimes raised but these are without foundation.

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme has a well equipped quality control laboratory under highly qualified officers who maintain strict control of the quality of milk and milk products at all stages of processing and manufacture.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME IN WEST BENGAL

6417. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Intensive District Agricultural Programme known as the package programme, has failed to effect any improvement in the agricultural production of West Bengal;

(b) whether the report on Burdwan district prepared by the Agricultural and Community Development Project Department of the West Bengal Government shows that although additional 18,000 acres of land has been brought under rice cultivation during the last six years, the yield rate per acre between 1962-63 remains virtually unchanged;

(c) the main findings of the report prepared by the Agricultural and Community Development Project Department of the West Bengal Government; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the total amount of money spent up-to-date on account of package programme in West Bengal and in the District of Burdwan?

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

(a) The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) has been in operation in the district of Burdwan (West Bengal) since 1962-63 Rabi season and covered 1.85 lakh hectares cultivated area out of the total cultivated areas of 4.99 lakh hectares in the district upto 1967-68. As a result of the implementation of the programme, there has been considerable improvement, in respect of adoption of improved methods of farming by the cultivators. The total consumption of chemical fertilisers in the district has gone up from 10,020 tonnes (in terms of ammonium sulphate) in 1962-63 to 22,338 tonnes in 1967-68. Similarly, there has been improvement in use of improved seeds and adoption of plant protection measures. The yield per hectare has not maintained an upward trend owing largely to unfavourable weather conditions.

(b), (c) and (d) Government of India have not so far received the report on Burdwan District prepared by the Department of Agriculture

and Community Development Project of the Government of West Bengal. The report has been called for and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

DISAPPEARANCE OF VANASPATI FROM MARKET

6418. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that before the price of Vanaspati is raised, all stocks of vanaspati oil disappear from the market and no or little supply comes from the factories; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken to see that such underhand tactics are not resorted to by the dealers and manufacturers?

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

(a) No such report has come to Government's notice.

(b) Does not arise.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

6419. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance or co-operation his Ministry is likely to get from the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs for implementing the proposal of Consumer Co-operative Societies taking up industries and manufacturing work;

(b) how the co-ordination between the two Ministries will be achieved and with whom the distribution of raw material will rest;

(c) whether any scheme or broad outlines for the working of such consumer co-operative societies has been worked out; and

(d) if so, whether the same would be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Technical advice of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and the Central Small Industries Organisation is available to the extent required.

(b) Necessary liaison is being maintained between the Department of Co-operation and the Department of Industrial Development.

No centralised arrangement is at present required for distribution of raw material, which will be obtained by the consumer co-operatives as by other small industrial co-operatives.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A copy of the broad guide-lines suggested for the development of consumer industries by consumer co-operatives is laid on the Table of the House.

BROAD GUIDE-LINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER INDUSTRIES BY CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

In Western countries, one of the main sources of the strength of the consumer movement is the fact that consumer co-operatives, apart from making bulk procurement, also undertake manufacture of consumer goods either directly under their own auspices or through manufacturers acting on their behalf. In respect of some of the goods, the main margins accrue at the manufacturing stage rather than at the stage of the wholesaling and retailing. In this context, it is necessary that consumer co-operatives in India also enter the field of establishing consumer industries. At the same time, such an entry has to be made very carefully. In the first place, it has to be safeguarded that development of consumer industries does not prejudicially affect retailing operations. Secondly, it has to be recognised that manufacture of consumer goods in certain

fields is highly competitive. Finally, there is the fact that consumer co-operatives, particularly at the primary level, are generally at an infant stage and hence may not often be in a position to undertake the burden of running consumer industry in addition to undertaking the job of retailing. In view of these pros and cons, the entry of consumer co-operatives into the field of consumer industries must be carefully planned. Such planning should cover proper selection of industries to be taken up, as also the selection of the co-operatives which are to set up the industries.

2. The term consumer industries should be interpreted comprehensively so as to cover both manufacturing industries (e.g. production of washing soap) as well as consumer service industries (e.g. dry cleaning, repair facilities for electrical goods etc.).

3. The following consumer industries offer scope for being taken up immediately:—

- (i) Spices powdering.
- (ii) Dal Mills
- (iii) Coffee grinding.
- (iv) Washing soap.
- (v) Exercise books and
- (vi) Polythene bags.

In addition to the above industries, there is scope for immediately taking up, on a selective basis, the following types of consumer industries:—

- (i) Repairing facilities for domestic electrical appliances,
- (ii) Readymade garments,
- (iii) Small bakeries in cities other than metropolitan cities,
- (iv) Power driven atta chakkies, and
- (v) Dry cleaning.

4. The following consumer industries may be taken up in due course after fuller investigation about their feasibility, economics, etc:—

- (i) Mechanical laundry.
- (ii) Vegetable ghee.

(iii) Fruit and Vegetable processing.

5. Generally speaking, before establishing any consumer industry, it should be ensured that the concerned co-operative has had sufficient experience of handling the concerned commodity by way of wholesaling and/or retailing. This would enable the concerned co-operative to have inside knowledge about problems of the quality of the product and other essential tricks of the trade.

6. Ordinarily, establishment of consumer industries should be confined to consumer co-operatives at the following level:—

- (i) National Consumer Federation.
- (ii) State Consumer Federations, and
- (iii) Large Departmental Stores.

7. With regard to food processing industries such as manufacture of vegetable ghee/fruit and vegetable processing the feasibility of establishing them through collaboration between consumer co-operatives and agricultural producers' co-operatives should be kept in view.

8. The Consumer Division in the Ministry may formulate suitable model schemes in respect of various consumer industries. While circulating these schemes, it should be made clear that while actually implementing an industry the model scheme should be suitably readjusted to suit the local conditions. The model scheme would be ordinarily conceived for a fairly viable project; wherever conditions so permit, units with larger capacity may be set up. In every case, it should be examined whether it is necessary for the concerned co-operative to undertake the consumer industry directly under its own auspices or whether the purpose could be served by the concerned co-operative entering into an agreement with an established manufacturers so that the later produces goods of the required quality and with the co-operative trade mark at a pre-determined price.

PROGRESS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK AS A RESULT OF MERGER OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WITH MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

6420. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of progress made in the work of community development after the abolition of the Ministry of Community Development and its merger with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture;

(b) whether the staff in the Community Development Blocks has since then increased or decreased with reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage by which the Budget of the Department of Community Development has been reduced and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The progress made since the merger of the two Ministries in January, 1966, has been as reported in the Annual Reports for 1966-67 and 1967-68, copies of which have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) The earlier trend of augmenting the strength of the block staff for programmes of agricultural production and redetermining the strength of other staff has continued in the States in consonance with the developing needs and priorities.

(c) There has been reduction in establishment expenditure of the following order in recent years:

1966-67 ... 10.75%

1967-68 ... 15.00%

1968-69 ... 4.75%.

GODOWNS FOR STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS

6421. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big godowns for the storage of surplus paddy were constructed in Suryapet in Andhra Pradesh though that area is not a paddy growing centre;

(b) the amount spent for construction of such godowns;

(c) the number of such godowns for storage of foodgrains which are lying vacant in other parts of India; and

(d) what Government propose to do with such godowns when there are no sufficient foodgrains to store in any part of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation godowns of 10,000 tonne capacity in Suryapet (Nalgonda district) is meant for storage of all foodgrains and other commodities. Its actual occupancy at the end of July 1968 was 95%.

(b) Rs. 14,48,728 (subject to final adjustment) for the godowns at Suryapet.

(c) and (d). There is no godown of the Central Warehousing Corporation which is lying vacant at present. The total occupancy of the C.W.C. Crash programme godowns as on 31-7-1968 was 85%. There are, however, vacant spaces in these godowns and the extent of vacancy in each godown varies from time to time. When adequate foodgrains are not available for storage, the C.W.C. godowns are also utilized for the storage of other agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities offered by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY T.E.S. CLASS II AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES EMPLOYEES

6422. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a resolution condemning all Scheduled Castes Government employees has been passed recently by the T.E.S. Class II Association Jullundur Branch recently after the convention of Scheduled Castes Government Employees held there on the 29th July, 1968; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SUGAR MILLS

6423. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 42 sugar mills in India have lapsed their quota of free sugar in 1968;

(b) if so, the number of such mills in U.P.;

(c) the reasons for this lapse;

(d) whether huge financial loss is likely to be sustained by these mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total number of sugar factories in India, which have some quantity of sugar left undespached out of free sale quota released to them, is 52.

(b) The total number of such factories in U.P. is 39.

(c) The quantity lapsed because the sugar was not sold or despatched by the respective factories within the period specified in the relevant orders.

(d) This will be known at the end of the season.

(e) Does not arise.

SUGAR PRICE

6424. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual cost of sugar in free market in U.P. per quintal;

(b) how the price compares with the price of same sugar in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(c) the reasons for the difference in price; and

(d) The total free market realisation per quintal in U.P. after de-control?

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

(a) The wholesale price of sugar in Kanpur was reported to be Rs. 354 per quintal on 22nd August 1968.

(b) The wholesale prices of sugar on the same date in Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay were Rs. 318, Rs. 300 and Rs. 340 per quintal respectively.

(c) The difference in prices in the free market in different areas depend upon the supply and demand position in such areas at any particular time.

(d) The average free market realisation per quintal by sugar factories in U.P. from the release given on 23rd November, 1967, up to the release given on 23rd June, 1968 was Rs. 374.9 per quintal.

WAGE BOARD AWARDS

6425. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legislation is likely to be brought up to make Wage Board Awards mandatory; and

(b) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to ensure that recommendations of Wage Board are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Representations have been received for and against making the recommendations of the Wage Boards enforceable statutorily. The matter is under study.

PROVIDENT FUND EMPLOYEES

6426. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious discontentment prevails among the Provident Fund Employees throughout the country on the question of deputationists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this question is likely to be discussed by Government with the representatives of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) and (b). Certain representations were received against filling of posts in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation by appointing officers on deputation. These were particularly directed against the appointment of Accounts Officers.

(c) This was discussed with the representatives of the employees on 21st August and it was explained to them that it has been decided to hold a Departmental Accounts Service Examination for employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation to enable them to qualify for appointment as Accounts Officers in the Organisation. Representatives of the employees were also informed

that till such time as they qualified for appointment as Accounts Officers on the result of the Departmental Examination, appointments would continue to be made by transfer of Officers on deputation from Organised Accounts Services as provided under the Recruitment Rules.

PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN MANAGEMENT

6427. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scheme of workers' participation in management has been dropped by Government;
- (b) if so, the reason thereof; and
- (c) if not, what is the present position regarding the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) No, Sir. The nomenclature of the scheme has, however been changed to "Scheme of Joint Management Councils".

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) At present 131 Joint Management Councils (44 in Public Sector and 87 in Private Sector) are functioning.

WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

6428. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the question of imposing sanctions against employers failing to implement Wage Board recommendations has been considered by Government; and
- (b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Wage Boards, except those made by the Wage Board

for working journalists, are not statutorily enforceable. The question of Government imposing sanctions against the defaulting employers, therefore, does not arise.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN COAL MINES

6429. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Study Group on Coal appointed by the National Labour Commission has recommended that the co-operative movement in the coal mining areas should be encouraged through special efforts to bring the maximum number of colliery workers under the co-operative societies and store; and

- (b) if so, Government's attitude thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views of the Study Group are for the consideration of the National Commission on Labour and not of the Government. Government will consider the matter only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission which are awaited.

However, Government have been encouraging the organisation of co-operatives in the Coal fields. Till February 15, 1968, 12 Central Stores, 373 primary stores and 197 colliery workers' credit co-operative societies were functioning in coal mines throughout the country, with substantial assistance from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

GRATUITY FOR COAL MINE WORKERS

6430. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Study Group on Coal Mines set up by the National Labour Commission has urged the

early implementation of the scheme of gratuity for coal mine workers, as recommended by the Central Wage Board on Coal industry; and

(b) if so, the action which has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views of the Study Group are for the consideration of the National Commission on Labour and not of the Government. Government will consider the matter only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

Government decision regarding the gratuity scheme has been kept pending as the progress of implementation of the Wage Board recommendations already accepted by Government has not been very satisfactory.

MAY DAY AS PAID HOLIDAY

6431. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of declaring May Day as a paid holiday for workers has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

6432. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received reports that the commission agents and officials of the Food Corporation of

India conspire to purchase foodgrains at a very low price and account for them at the prices fixed by the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made and cases tried and whether the allegations have been proved; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken against the guilty parties and what measures are being taken to obviate these malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A few complaints of this nature have been received.

(b) and (c). Some of these complaints have already been investigated but have not been proved except one case in which disciplinary action has been initiated against the delinquent official. Some others are still under investigation. The Corporation is keeping a close watch on the activities of the commission agents and the officials concerned to obviate the malpractices in future.

DELEGATIONS SENT ABROAD BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

6433. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations, Ministers, officials or other experts who went abroad on Government accounts at the instance of his Ministry during the year 1967-68;

(b) the names of the countries visited in each case and the duration of the visits;

(c) the amount spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the precise nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit and if any agreements were concluded, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Information concerning the Department of Agriculture only is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1953/68]. Information regarding the Department of Food, Community Development and Co-operation and some additional information regarding the Department of Agriculture is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(d) As the list shows, these delegations have been to either technical meetings for specialists or to Conferences called by bodies of which India is a member and as such has obligations to participate in the meetings etc. The conclusions and decisions of these Conferences and meetings have been of considerable value to agricultural development in India.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW

6434. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many Members in each Committee or Board are public men and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of Members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of terms; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI

M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1954/68.]

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

6435. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry and the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are public men and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only, if not, for how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of each term; and

(d) total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) to (d). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

CORRUPTION CASES IN THE MINISTRY

6436. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases detected during the period from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1968, involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry and the number of officials and non-officials involved;

(b) in how many cases the prosecutions were launched and how many cases were referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) how many cases were caught in 1967-68, how many of the cases resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken, with details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps which have been taken to prevent such cases:

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c) and (d). Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

HOUSES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

6437. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many families of agricultural labourers and poor peasants have their houses on the lands owned by others in various States of the country;

(b) how many State Governments have got all the homestead lands entered in the names of their residents in the rural areas of the country;

(c) how many Governments have such enactments which have not yet been fully implemented;

(d) whether Government propose to make it obligatory for the recording of all the homestead lands throughout the country in the rural areas in the names of the residents by the end of 1969; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (e). The information is being obtained from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received and analysed.

INDEBTEDNESS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

6438. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lakhs of agricultural labourers and poor peasants throughout the country are traditionally and illegally in debt-boundage;

(b) if so, what is its estimate in various States;

(c) whether Government propose the total annulment of all the debts in respect of which an amount in kind or cash of the double of the principal taken as loan is to be paid;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to make it a cognisable offence to charge or accept more than double of the principal in any form; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Government are aware that many agricultural labourers and poor peasants throughout the country are in debt. No appropriate survey indicating to what extent they are traditionally and illegally in debt bondage has been made;

(b) According to Rural Debt & Investment Survey carried out by the Reserve Bank of India in 1961-62 the total borrowings of all cultivators was Rs. 1,034 crores for the country as a whole. This indicates the borrowings or indebtedness of all peasants. The share of indebtedness of agricultural labourers and poor peasants separately State-wise has not been estimated.

(c) to (f). Several States have passed Debt Relief and Money Lending Regulation Acts providing protection and giving relief to the Agri-

culturists. Some of the State Governments have already provided in their Acts making it a punishable offence to charge more amount than the double of the principal in any form.

BISFI BLOCK HEADQUARTERS

6439. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2082 on the 1st August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the buildings now under construction at Bisfi for the accommodation of the Block Headquarters are complete excepting the roofs;

(b) whether at present the construction work is at a standstill and that the walls already completed may collapse or get damaged by rains unless completed quickly;

(c) whether at the last meeting of the Block Development Committee it was unanimously decided to shift the Block Headquarters to Bisfi after the rainy seasons; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure implementation of this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). Information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

STRIKE BY MICA WORKERS

6440. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about ten thousand mica workers of Giridih and Jhumritalaiya mica mines

have been on strike for the last fortnight; and

(b) if so, what are the demands of the strikers and the steps taken to meet the same and to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) There has been no strike by workers of Giridih and Jhumritalaiya mica mines.

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

DAMAGE TO FOODGRAINS

6441. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of foodgrains damaged and likely to be damaged this year during transit and due to inadequate storage and exposure to rains and pests would be as voluminous as the increase in food production;

(b) the comparative figures of loss of foodgrains due to the aforesaid factors in the first half of the current year and the corresponding period of last year; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to prevent such damage to foodgrains this year and whether the storage capacity available is too inadequate for the purpose?

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

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

(c) With regard to the steps being taken to prevent such damage to foodgrains in future, attention is invited to the answer given in this Sabha to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4898 on the 22nd August, 1968.

The storage capacity available with the Government and the agencies in the public sector in the country is adequate for the current requirements.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

6442. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact despite the bumper crop and the expectations of another good harvest, there has been no appreciable fall in the prices of rice and wheat;

(b) if so, what were the prevalent prices of rice and wheat of different types in each of the food zones during each of the months of May and June, 1968;

(c) whether there has been sharp disparity between the prices in the different food zones at any time during these months;

(d) if so, what was the maximum disparity in prices of wheat and rice in any two zones, and what were the main reasons for the sharp disparity in prices in the different zones and some time in different parts in the same zone, and

(e) whether in view of this disparity in prices, Government have considered the question of abolition of food zones and if so, with what result?

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

(a) The price of rice has shown a mixed behaviour during the season. The price of wheat has generally shown a fall.

(b) Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1955/68.]

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The maximum difference was Rs. 126.66 in case of rice and Rs. 19.38 in case

of wheat. Disparity in the prices of foodgrains between different States depend upon the production of the particular grain, the total foodgrain production in State, the consumption requirements, the pattern of consumption purchases and distribution by the Government etc. Besides the above factors the disparity during the current season is also attributable to the residual effect of the heavy shortfall in production during the previous two years and a shift in the consumers demand from fair price shops to open market.

(e) The policy regarding food zones will be reviewed in the next Conference of the Chief Ministers to be held before the next kharif season. It is not desirable to make any change in the zonal pattern during the midst of the season.

STRIKE BY ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN WEST BENGAL

6443. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the engineering industry units in West Bengal had given notice for an indefinite strike from June 17, 1968;

(b) if so, their precise demands;

(c) the steps taken to avert the strike; and

(d) how the differences had been resolved?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) In response to the appeal made by the Government of West Bengal, the strike was deferred by the Employees' Federations.

STATEMENT

Demands of workers in the engineering industry in West Bengal:—

1. Stoppage of retrenchment and re-opening of locked-out and

closed engineering factories without any retrenchment.

2. Payment of arrear D.A. from July 1963 on revised conversion factor and payment of current dues admissible on quarterly basis by engineering establishments who have been paying on this basis.
3. Expediting the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industry.
4. Implementation of the 7th Industrial Tribunal Award for Small Engineering Establishments.
5. Social security benefits to displaced workers in respect of loss of employment.

Steps taken to avert the Strike

The demands were taken up for conciliation by the Government of West Bengal and a series of meetings were held. As a result of efforts of the State Government and their appeal, the Engineering Firms agreed to revise D.A. on a quarterly basis.

To avert retrenchment and lay off, the State Government has set up a Committee with the representatives of various Chambers and Central Trade Union Organisations for evolving a machinery to look into the question of mass retrenchment and mass lay-off. The Committee has already held six sittings.

A Committee was also set up by the State Government to look into the causes of closure of industrial units in West Bengal. The Committee has since submitted its report and its recommendations are under examination.

The Engineering Wage Board has been requested to expedite submission of its final report which is now expected by the end of October, 1968.

ADVANCE OF RAJASTHAN DESERT TOWARDS DELHI

6444. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the fact that the desert of Rajasthan is extending towards Delhi, there was any proposal to create a green belt with a view to prevent the advance of the desert towards the Capital;
- (b) if so, the steps taken for implementation of the scheme; and
- (c) the details of the scheme and for how long it has been under consideration?

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

(a) There is no evidence to show that the Rajasthan desert is expanding towards north and north-east. However, in 1952, the Government of India had appointed an *ad hoc* Committee to suggest measures for afforestation of the Rajasthan desert, which recommended the creation of a green belt 5 miles wide and 400 miles along the western border of the desert.

(b) and (c). A Desert Afforestation Research Station (subsequently named as Central Arid Zone Research Institute) was set up at Jodhpur 1952. As a first step towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, this Research Station took over an area of about 46 sq. miles (a strip of land about 2 to 5 miles wide and about 40 miles long) along the western border from Gadra Road to Bandhra, and initiated afforestation measures there. Several repeated attempts for afforestation over a period of 8 years in the area failed to produce the desired vegetation. The main factors leading to this failure were extreme aridity, heat, frost, desert rats and illicit grazing. The cost per plant of survival was prohibitive. On the basis of the review made by Forestry

Experts and after considering all the above points, the project was abandoned towards the end of 1966.

However, the Government of India have set up a Central Desert Development Board to ensure a more rapid development of the desert areas in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana.

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर

6445. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के कितने पद हैं;

(छ) उनमें से कितने पद गृहकार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसरण में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या इन सभी आरक्षित पदों पर उक्त जातियों के व्यक्ति कार्बं कर रहे हैं; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) एक।

(छ) कुछ नहीं।

(ग) और (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

REPORT OF EXPERTS OF PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES PROJECT

6546. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts of the Pre-investment survey of Forest Resources Project have submitted their final report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendation made by them in that behalf; and

(c) the recommendations accepted by Government and the total estimated expenditure thereon?

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

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

CONSUMPTION OF FOODGRAINS BY RATS

6447. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHİ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains worth crores of rupees are being consumed by rodents in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa every year;

(b) if so, the estimated total quantities of foodgrains consumed in these States by rats per annum and the measures taken by Government to launch rat-eradication programme in these States; and

(c) the Central assistance provided to these States during 1968-69 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) and (b). No precise State-wise data of losses of foodgrains by rodents each year are available. The losses in the infested fields and godowns are nevertheless believed to be substantial. It is gathered on a purely *ad hoc* estimate that the rat population in India accounts for a loss of 2.4 million tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs. 100 crores annually. Effective methods of rat control have been evolved and are propagated to the farmers through field extension staff.

Eradication methods include use of rat poisons, gassing of burrows as well as trapping. The Agriculture Departments of all States, including Haryana, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, organise regular anti-rat campaigns to synchronise with the peak period of activity of field rats. For this purpose, the rat poison is issued free of cost.

(c) Assistance totalling Rs. 1.50 lakh each for Haryana and Punjab and Rs. 1.00 lakh for Orissa has been allocated during 1968-69. The corresponding allocation for Bihar is expected to be settled shortly.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TUBEWELLS IN BIHAR

6448. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government for aid for constructing tubewells for the purpose of cultivation;

(b) if so, the assistance sought and obtained during 1966 and 1967 and quarter ending the 31st March, 1968; and

(c) the actual amount utilised year wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Proposals for financing the construction of tubewell both private and State owned form part of the Minor Irrigation programme of a State and are discussed as such during the Annual Plan discussions between representatives of the State Government and the Government of India. For the financial year 1966-67, the Government of Bihar proposed a tubewell programme of Rs. 164 lakhs, forming part of their total Minor Irrigation programme of Rs. 978 lakhs. The total outlay on

Minor Irrigation approved during that year for Bihar was Rs. 915 lakhs, of which Rs. 143 lakhs intended for tubewells. Similarly, for 1967-68, the Government of Bihar proposed a tubewell programme of Rs. 467 lakhs forming part of their overall Minor Irrigation programme of Rs. 1636 lakhs. However, a total outlay of Rs. 1234 lakhs was approved during that year for Minor Irrigation programme of the State. The State Government made a budget provision of Rs. 190 lakhs for tubewells for that year.

Allocation of Central financial assistance to State Governments are made according to financial years and not according to calendar years or on quarterly basis.

(c) The State Government is reported to have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 56 lakhs during 1966-67. The estimated expenditure for 1967-68 has been indicated as Rs. 210 lakhs.

PROHIBITION OF CHILD LABOUR

6449. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child labour is prohibited in India;

(b) if so, up to what age and in what occupations with details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the present child labour force in the country, in what occupations they are mostly employed and at what wages and with what social benefits?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes, in specified occupations.

(b) Article 24 of the Constitution of India prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment. A statement showing the occupations in which the

employment of children is prohibited under the various Central Labour Laws is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1956/68].

(c) Does not arise.

NEW BRANCH POST OFFICES IN MADHUBANI SUB-DIVISION OF BIHAR

6450. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Branch Post Offices which have been opened in the Madhubani Sub-Division in Darbhanga District (Bihar) since April, 1967 with their locations; and

(b) how many cases for opening new branch post offices, are on the pending list and for what places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Three branch post offices, namely, Belhawar, Mailam and Malangia.

(b) Eleven cases for opening branch offices one each at Shahpur, Dumra, Kalma, Sulebhani, Fent, Sheohali, Chatra, Champa, Kakna, Darima and Banigara are pending examination.

BIPARTITE COMMITTEE FOR RATIONALISATION AND AUTOMATION IN INDUSTRIES

6451. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Trade Union Congress has demanded the setting up of a statutory bi-partite Standing Committee to screen all proposals for technological change embracing rationalisation and automation in industries; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) A suggestion for the establishment of a statutory machinery, with representation for labour, to screen such proposals was made by the All India Trade Union Congress in their memorandum which was circulated for discussion at the 28th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held on 18th July, 1968.

(b) The views expressed by various parties at the 28th Session of the Standing Labour Committee have been noted. A procedure for screening proposals for the import of computers is already in existence. A proposal for setting up a Tripartite Committee for laying down policy guide-lines in respect of introduction of automation is under consideration.

DEEP SEA-FISHING HARBOURS

6452. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for the construction of deep sea fishing harbours during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of harbours to be constructed and the places where they will be located; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred by the Centre in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A scheme has been prepared for construction of deep sea fishing harbours.

(b) The locations under considerations are Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Malpe, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Paradeep, Haldia and Port Blair. Decision with regard to the harbours will be taken after detailed examination of the requirements and the economics of the project at each location.

(c) The amount broadly assessed as required is about Rs. 15 crores.

NEW SUGAR FACTORIES

6453. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production capacity of each of the new sugar factories proposed to be set up during the current year;

(b) the estimated cost of these factories; and

(c) the sites selected for their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no annual target for setting up of new sugar factories. But, out of the new factories licensed, 6 factories with an annual sugar production capacity of 1.13 lakh tonnes are expected to go into production in 1968-1969 crushing season. The total cost of these factories is estimated at about Rs. 13.0 crores. Their locations along with the estimated annual sugar production capacity of each factory are given below:—

S. No.	Location with District	Annual sugar production capacity (Lakh tonnes)
MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Kalambar, District Nanded.	0.20
2.	Theur, District Poona.	0.20
GUJARAT		
3.	Madhi, District Surat.	0.20
mysore		
4.	Hallikhed, District Bidar.	0.19
5.	Kadrolli and Das-tikop Villages, Sampagaon Taluk, District Belgaum.	0.19
PUNJAB		
6.	Nawanshahr, District Jullundur.	0.15
	Total	1.13

खांडसारी बनाने का नया यंत्र

6454. श्री एस० एम० जोशी: क्या आज तक हावि मंत्री यह बनाने की हृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को नियति पात्रों (वैक्युम पान) के सीमित प्रयोग द्वारा खांडसारी को उत्पादन करने का एक नया यंत्र बनाये जाने के बारे में जिसका मूल्य लगभग 1-1.5 लाख रुपये लग्ज होगा, गोपाल कुण्ड उद्योग समूह कोलहापुर से एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उक्त जापन में यह उत्लेख किया गया है कि खांडसारी उद्योग का विकेन्द्रीयकरण किया जा सकता है और नये यंत्र प्रयोग द्वारा इसको प्रामाण में प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस नये यंत्र के प्रयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई खांडसारी पर उत्पादन शुल्क इस यंत्र से भिन्न रूप में तैयार की गई खांडसारी पर लिये जाने वाली उत्पादन शुल्क की दर से अधिक दर पर नहीं लेने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) खांडसारी के उत्पादन के लिए इस नये यंत्र के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के हेतु क्या अन्य सुविधाएं देने का विचार है?

खाल, हावि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्ताहिन्द शिंदे): (क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित जापन भव तक इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठाए।

टाटानगर फार्मंडरी, जमशेदपुर का बन्द होना

6455. श्री लक्ष्मनलाल कपूर: क्या अब तक पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की हृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1966 से टाटानगर फार्मंडरी, जमशेदपुर

बन्द पड़ी है और इसके फलस्वरूप 1400 मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण के अध्यक्ष ने स्पष्ट निर्णय दिया है कि फाउंडरी का बन्द होना गैर-कानूनी तालाबन्दी है और मालिक इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि यदि मालिक यह समझता है कि उसके लिए फैक्टरी को छलाना कठिन है तो फैक्टरी को छलाने के लिए मजदूरों को एक सहकारी समिति बनानी चाहिए और सरकार को उन्हें कृष्ण देना चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार मजदूरों को कृष्ण देती और सहकारी समिति के द्वारा फैक्टरी के छलाने में उसकी सहायता करेगी?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंडी (श्री हाथी):
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, बिहार ने अपने पंचाट, दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 1967, में इस कामबन्दी को तालाबन्दी घोषित किया है और श्रमिकों को उस मारे समय के लिए जब कि वे बेरोजगार रहे हैं, पूर्ण मजूरी की आदयगी का ग्रादेश दिया है।

(ग) और (घ): 23 जनवरी, 1968 को संयुक्त विचार विभाग हुआ जिसमें प्रबन्धकों के प्रतिनिधियों के कारखाना छलाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की और उसे श्रमिक सहकारी समिति द्वारा छलाने का भी प्रस्ताव किया। बिहार की सरकार इस प्रस्ताव की आनंदीन कर रही है।

STATISTICS REGARDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN WEST BENGAL

6456. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the method followed by the West Bengal Government for assessing increase or decrease in the agricultural and food production for the whole State;

(b) whether there is any discrepancy between the statistics collected by the State Agricultural Directorate and the State Statistical Bureau;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps, if any, being taken by Government to effect improvement in the method of assessment of agricultural and food production; and

(e) whether the figure of net production of cereals (46 lakh tons) in West Bengal for the year 1967-68 as supplied by the Government Officers to Members of the West Bengal Consultative Committee on the eve of the second meeting of the Committee, is authentic?

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

(a) and (b). Each year increase or decrease in agricultural and food production for the whole State is assessed by the State Statistical Bureau on the basis of crop cutting experiments and sample survey method, and notional estimates for such production are also prepared by the Agriculture Department on the basis of crop cutting experiments and local and intimate knowledge possessed by the agricultural field staff. Sometimes differences are noticed between the estimates prepared by the State Statistical Bureau and the Agriculture Department and such differences are reconciled by the experts of the Agriculture Department and the State Statistical Bureau;

(c) The differences in estimates prepared by the two agencies are mainly due to differences in methods adopted by them in preparing their estimates.

(d) The Central and the State Governments attach great importance to the adoption of suitable improvements in the methods of assessment of agricultural and food production for the whole State. The question of improving the method of assessing agricultural and food production has therefore, been receiving the close attention of the State Government. Till the method of complete area enumeration for the whole State can be adopted, steps will have to be taken for removing the defects in the existing method, and for this purpose a pilot survey is being conducted by the State Government. Final decision regarding further improvement in methods will be taken when the results of the pilot survey become available;

(e) Estimates of 45 lakh tonnes (not 46 lakh tons) relates to production of Aman (winter rice) and not to the production of all cereals. This estimate of Aman rice during 1967-68 is considered to be reliable by the Government.

DATA RE: IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN EAST PAKISTAN

6457. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7673 on the 18th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to collect data regarding immovable properties left behind by 50.13 lakh displaced persons in East Pakistan in view of the fact that the affected generation, which has experienced the partition of the country and is also capable of furnishing requisite information pertaining to their properties, is fast fading;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). No. The case of displaced persons from East Pakistan is governed by the provisions of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, of April 1950 under which they retain their proprietary rights in the property left behind by them in that country. Therefore, the question of collection of data regarding their immovable property left behind in East Pakistan does not arise.

EVACUEE PROPERTY ACT

6458. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7674 on the 18th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the provision of the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact of April, 1950 which governs the fate of the immovable properties left behind by the displaced persons in East Pakistan in the light of the fact that the affected immigrants have left that country for good and will never return to that country and their ancestral properties, which are now in the occupation either of Government or individuals belonging to East Pakistan, should not be treated as free gift to that country;

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to adopt in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). No. The Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan to honour the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April 1950, and to create conditions there as will enable the minority communities to continue to live peacefully in that country.

R.M.S. DIVISION AT JHARSUGUDA IN ORISSA

6459. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any follow-up action has been taken with regard to his assurance given on the floor of the House to start a R.M.S. Division at Jharsuguda in Sambalpur District (Orissa) and connecting a R.M.S. van in Puri-Hyderabad Express; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) As per assurance given, the proposal for introducing a R.M.S. Section by Puri-Hyderabad Express was examined. It could not be finalised as the train timings between Howrah and Hyderabad were revised from 1-10-68, and the train was not to touch Puri at all. This has called for re-examination of the case.

KHARIF CROP

6460. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to untimely rain most of the cultivators could not sow their Kharif crops in time and floods ruined most of Kharif sowings;

(b) if so, whether there is a danger that country may suffer badly in food-grains production as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any arrangements to face the coming danger; and

(d) whether Government are allowing sufficient grants to State Governments to give aid to cultivators who suffered due to floods?

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

(SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE):

(a) Due to late onset of South-West Monsoon this year and deficient rains in some parts of the country, there was a delay of 10 to 15 days in the sowing of current Kharif crops. However, during the South-West Monsoon season so far (1st June to 31st August, 1968), the rainfall has been normal or in excess of the normal over large areas of the country except Andhra Pradesh, Madras and parts of Rajasthan and Mysore, where it has been below normal. The crops are also reported to have been damaged to some extent by floods in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Orissa, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The size of Kharif crop during the current year would also depend to a large extent upon the behaviour of weather during the rest of the season. It is, therefore, too early to form any precise idea of the damage caused by floods and drought. The Government is, however, keeping a watch over the situation.

(d) Only the Governments of Kerala, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat have come up for financial assistance so far in the current year. The requirements of West Bengal and Rajasthan have only recently been assessed and the reports of the Central Teams are expected shortly. The requirement of funds in the case of Gujarat is to be assessed by a Central Team which is scheduled to visit the State shortly. The following amounts have so far been sanctioned in this year (1968-69) for flood relief expenditure (including assistance to cultivators): Kerala Rs. 1 crore, West Bengal Rs. 1 crore.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN TRACTORS FOR CULTIVATORS

6461. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the social control on banks will help his

Ministry to meet the most important need of cultivators for tractors; and

(b) if so, when the requirements of tractors for cultivators will be met in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) As agriculture is a priority sector of development, social control on banks may help to make available adequate credit for various items of agricultural development including availability of tractors.

(b) It is proposed to step up indigenous production of tractors to about 20,000 Nos. during 1968-69 as against 11,394 Nos. during 1967-68. It is also proposed to meet to a considerable extent, the gap between demand and indigenous supply by imports.

RICE PRODUCTION

6462. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice production this year will be much less than that in 1967-68; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made specially for those States where the rice eaters are between 60 per cent to 90 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is yet too early to give a precise indication of the total production of rice for the year 1968-69 in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

UNUSED CULTIVABLE LAND IN POSSESSION OF RAILWAYS IN ORISSA AND RAJASTHAN

6463. **SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of cultivable land lying unused at present in the possession of the South Eastern Railway in Orissa and Western Railway in Rajasthan; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to get released lands from those Railways and hand them over to the cultivators for agricultural purposes?

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 placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible. *

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN AND ORISSA FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ETC.

6464. **SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Central Government to Rajasthan and Orissa separately for carrying out programmes of (i) animal husbandry, (ii) dairying, and (iii) fisheries in the States during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount actually spent by these States, during the same period on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement, showing the amounts sanctioned to the Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa for

State Plan and Centrally sponsored Schemes in respect of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries during the year 1967-68 against the ceilings of central assistance fixed for these programmes, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1957/68.] The central assistance paid to the States is based on the estimated figures of expenditure against the ceilings of assistance fixed and is subject to final adjustment according to the audited figures of expenditure for the year as a whole. The figures of actual expenditure have not been sent by the State Governments so far.

ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN RAJASTHAN AND ORISSA

6465. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to Rajasthan and Orissa separately for the development of sugarcane cultivation in these States during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals of Government to give financial assistance during 1968-69 to these States?

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

(a) and (b). According to the revised procedure of release of financial assistance introduced from 1958-59, central assistance for State Plan scheme is released under various Heads of Development, such as, 'Agricultural Production', 'Land Development', 'Minor Irrigation' and not for individual schemes. The amounts released to the Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa under 'Agricultural Production', which includes sugarcane

cultivation, during 1967-68, were as under:

State	Central assistance (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Loan	Grant
Rajasthan	28.80	55.70
Orissa	80.40	92.60

(c) Central assistance for these States for the current financial year has not been finalised so far. However, outlays of Rs. 176.00 lakhs and Rs. 250.00 lakhs have been approved for the head 'Agricultural Production' for Rajasthan and Orissa respectively, for the year 1968-69.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

6466. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of indigenous wheat supplied by the Centre to Himachal Pradesh are rotting in the open; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stock it in proper warehouses?

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

(a) No indigenous wheat has been supplied by the Centre to Himachal Pradesh Government in recent months, Himachal Pradesh being in the same Wheat Zone as Punjab and Haryana.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी सिक्काई योजना

6467. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित: क्या वाष्प तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1960 से लेकर मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने

कितनी छोटी सिचाई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनुमोदनार्थ भेजी हैं;

(ख) अब तक मंजूर की गई योजना के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) किन योजनाओं को अभी मंजूरी दी जानी है; और

(घ) उनको अब तक मंजूरी न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) से (घ) : केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अनिरिक्त छोटी सिचाई योजनाएं, राज्यों की योजनाएं हैं, वे राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही तैयार, स्वीकृत तथा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। अतः वे अनुमोदनार्थ केन्द्रीय सरकार को नहीं भेजी जाती हैं। फिर भी, गज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं पर भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ वार्षिक रूप में बैठकों में विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है। भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों की छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए वार्षिक योजना-विचार-विमर्श के अनुसार केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती हैं और यह योजना आयोग वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित सीमाओं में स्वीकृत प्रतिमानों के अनुसार होती है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमिगत जल संरक्षण और जांच-पड़ताल के लिये एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना प्रस्तुत की है, जिसे भारत सरकार के 50 प्रतिशत अंशदान के रूप में 5.00 लाख रुपये की लागत से 1968-69 में कार्यान्वित करना प्रशासनिक स्तर पर स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की कोई भी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित

लघु सिचाई योजना खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय के पास विचारार्थ नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिहीन खेतिहार मंजूरों को पुनः रोजगार देना

6468. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिहीन खेतिहार मंजूरों को पुनः रोजगार देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना आरम्भ की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये 1967-68 और 1968-69 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है और इस कार्यक्रम में अब तक कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास, तथा सहकार नन्दलल ने राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) भूमिहीने कृषि मंजूरों को पुनः रोजगार दिलाने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं है। किन्तु बेकार भूमि के सुधार तथा भूमिहीन कृषि-मंजूरों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना है, जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही है।

(ख) सन् 1967-68 के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 10 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता की स्वीकृति दी गई। सन् 1968-69 के लिए इसी कार्य हेतु 15 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया गया है। इस मन्त्रालय को प्राप्त नवीन-तम सूचनाओं के अनुसार 31-3-1968 तक 79,529 एकड़ बेकार भूमि का सुधार कर उस पर 11,157 भूमिहीन कृषि मंजूर परिवारों को बसाया गया है।

**PRE-PARTITION MONEY ORDER CLAIMS
OUTSTANDING AGAINST PAKISTAN
GOVERNMENT**

6469. SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pre-Partition money order claims, the credits in respect of which are still outstanding included in the list submitted by the Auditor-General, Lahore (Pakistan) to P.T. Audit, Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any representation for such claims which are still outstanding and have been included in the above list;

(c) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Government have informed the Government of India that some money order claims in question have been paid in July, 1952 in spite of the fact that the payees and the remitters are both living in India;

(d) if so, whether the Government of India have challenged the validity of such payments; and

(e) whether such money order claims cannot be paid to the claimants on the indemnity bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Money order accounts for the period prior to partition in respect of money orders issued from Post Offices now in Pakistan were maintained by the Deputy Accountant General, Delhi. The Deputy Accountant General, Delhi and not the Auditor General, Lahore (Pakistan) was required to prepare a list of money orders in respect of which credits were still outstanding. Therefore no list of outstanding money orders issued prior to partition was due to be received from the Auditor General, Lahore (Pakistan) by the P&T Audit, Delhi.

(b) According to the agreement reached with Pakistan at the Indo-

Pakistan Conference in November, 1948, the initial liability in regard to pre-partition money orders outstanding on 31-3-48 devolved on the country in which the Post Office from where money orders were issued is located after partition. Representations received for such outstanding claims would have been disposed of accordingly. In accordance with this decision, a list of money orders issued from Post Offices now in Pakistan in respect of which credits were outstanding with D.A.G. P&T, Delhi was furnished to Pakistan Audit in October, 1951. Claimants in respect of pre-partition money orders issued from Post Offices now in Pakistan were instructed to prefer their claims with the Pakistan Administration.

(c) Enquiries made into complaints relating to two money orders issued in Rawalpindi on 20-7-47 and 14-7-47 and payable in Poonch now under illegal occupation of Pakistan showed that the credits in respect of these two money orders were included in the list sent by the D.A.G., P&T, Delhi to Pakistan. Consequent on a decision taken in 1960 according to which the country in which the claimant resides will accept the initial liability in respect of pre-partition money orders for which credits were outstanding, a reference was made to Pakistan Administration for settling the claim relating to the above two money orders. A reply was, however, received from Pakistan that payment had been made in respect of these two money orders by the issue of duplicates in 1952.

(d) No further enquiries could be made about the validity of the payments made by the issue of duplicate money orders as paid vouchers required for the purpose were not available and they had been destroyed in due course of time.

(e) The claim in respect of these two money orders cannot be satisfied even on indemnity bonds as credits are not outstanding. The payment on indemnity bonds is made only in regard to cases where the money is

due but the identity of the payee cannot be clearly established.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

6470. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Study Group on Iron and Steel Industry in its report to the National Commission on Labour has recommended that "it may be desirable to have a National/Wage Commission to take up the question of fixing a national minimum wage for different sectors";

(b) whether a recommendation to this effect has been made by the National Commission on Labour to Government; and

(c) whether the same has been considered and if so, with what results?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The views of the Study Group are for the consideration of the National Commission on Labour and not of the Government. Government will consider the matter only on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि वितरण

6471. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद: क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री 25 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 886 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जोत की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित किये जाने के बाद कलकट्टों ने अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश की जिला-बार जानकारी क्यों नहीं दी है, कि खेती के लिये कितनी भूमि अंजित तथा वितरित की गई है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासत्ताहिब शिंदे): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [उस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1958/68].

खाद्य विभाग से सम्बंधित अपराध के मामले

6472. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद: क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री 4 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6364 के उत्तर के संबंध में दिये गये आश्वासन की क्रियान्विति में 29 मई, 1968 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये वक्तव्य के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) खाद्य विभाग के अधीन विषयों से संबंधित मामलों में तथा अपराधों की जांच करने वाले अपराध जांच विभाग की 8 शाखाओं को 1 मार्च, 1968 से बन्द कर दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) खाद्यान्नों की नस्करी तथा जमाखोरी आदि के मामलों में जिन व्यक्तियों का अपराधियों के हृष में उपरोक्त अपराध जांच विभाग ने पता लगाया है, उनके नाम तथा पते क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं; जिन्हें (1) न्यायालयों द्वारा दण्ड दिया गया है, (2) जिनके लाइसेंस रद्द करने की सिफारिश की गई है, (3) जिन पर न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और (4) जिनके मामलों में जांच की जा रही है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासत्ताहिब शिंदे): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश से सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ब) और (ग)। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित करनी पड़ेगी और उन्हें यह सूचना सम्बन्धित जिनों से इकट्ठी करनी पड़ेगी। सूचना एकत्रित हो जाने के बाद भी यह सूचना बहुत ही विस्तृत होगी। अतः इस पर जो समय और श्रम लगेगा उसके अनुपात में इससे उतना फायदा नहीं होगा।

NANGAL FERTILISER WORKERS' UNION

6473. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Nangal Fertiliser Workers' Union containing demands of the workers;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the dispute between the workers and the managements?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

USE OF LYSINE IN MODERN BAKERIES

6474. SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent on purchasing Lysine used in the Modern Bakeries run by Government;

(b) whether the Nutritional and Food Technological Institutes at Hyderabad and Mysore respectively were consulted on fortification of the bread produced by these bakeries; and

(c) the authorities on nutrition in India who were consulted by Government before adopting the mixing of Lysine and using the Australian formula in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) Lysine used by the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., was supplied to the Government of India as a gift by the Netherlands Government.

(b) They were not specifically consulted on this issue.

(c) The Nutrition experts in the Government of India and a few international experts had been consulted in regard to the mixing of Lysine with bread. This was not based on any Australian formula.

ट्रेक्टरों के साथ जोड़े जाने वाले ट्रेलरों पर सड़क-कर लिया जाना

6475. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री १० ला० बाल्पाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अधिकतर राज्यों में ट्रेक्टरों के साथ जोड़े जाने वाले ट्रेलरों पर सड़क-कर नहीं लिया जाता;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में ऐसे ट्रेलरों पर कुछ कर लिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या जून, 1968 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हुई परिवहन विकास परिषद की बैठक की सिफारिशों के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में भी ट्रेलरों पर कर न लेने का निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) :

(क) जी नहीं। तथापि कई राज्य ट्रेक्टरों के साथ जोड़े जाने वाले ट्रेलरों

पर, जबकि वे पूर्णतया कृषि उत्पादन परिवहन के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जाने हैं, कर में रियायत देते हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ) 24 और 25 जून, 1968 को मैसूर में दुई परिवहन विकास परिषद की 7 वीं बैठक में यह जानने में आया कि कई राज्य सरकारें पहले ही मोटर परिवहनों पर, जिसमें कृषि हेतु ट्रैक्टरों के साथ जोड़े जाने वाले ट्रेलर भी शामिल हैं, लगे कर में रियायत दे रही थीं। इस परिषद ने अन्य राज्य सरकारों को भी इस पढ़ति को अपनाने का उत्तरोध किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए प्रयोग में आने वाले ट्रैक्टर-ट्रेलरों पर ऐसे जोड़ों पर लगने वाली कर-राशि के 2/3 भाग तक, कर में छूट दी है। राजस्थान सरकार ट्रैक्टर पर 20 रुपए तथा ट्रैक्टर के साथ लगने वाले प्रत्येक ट्रेलर पर 40 रुपए का नाम मात्र कर बमूल कर रही है। राजस्थान में ऐसे जोड़ों के मालिकों के कृषि उत्पाद के परिवहन के लिए प्रयुक्त ट्रैक्टर-ट्रेलरों और अन्य व्यक्तियों के ट्रैक्टर-ट्रेलरों में कोई अन्तर नहीं किया गया है।

टाटा इलेक्ट्रिक एन्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी के कर्मचारी

6476. श्री लखन लाल कपूर: क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटा इलेक्ट्रिक एन्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों में बहुत असन्तोष है क्योंकि उनकी शिकायतें दूर नहीं की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए सरकार का विचार एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का है?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):
(क) और (ख). चूंकि कम्पनी के विभिन्न भागों में बार-बार कामबंदियां हुई हैं, इसलिए इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए जांच न्यायालय स्थापित करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विहार सरकार विचार कर रही है।

टाटा कम्पनी के पास भूमि

6477. श्री लखन लाल कपूर: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमशेदपुर में टाटा कम्पनी के पास बहुत सी भूमि है;

(ख) क्या विहार में जमींदारी प्रथा के उन्मूलन के तथ्य को व्याप्ति में रखते हुए क्या इस से कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं होता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि टाटा कम्पनी ऐसी कार्यवाही कर रही है कि जिस से जमशेदपुर में बसे हुये लोग उजड़ जायेंगे; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के अन्तर्गत जमशेदपुर में टाटा आइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के लिये औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिये विहार सरकार द्वारा भूमि आर्जीत की गई थी। इन जमीनों को विहार भूमि सुधार संशोधन अधिनियम, 1960 के अन्तर्गत धारा 2वीं लागू करने के कारण विहार भूमि सुधार

अधिनियम, 1950 की व्यवस्थाओं से मुक्त कर दिया गया। ऐसी जमीनों को विहार भूमि मुद्धार अधिनियम की सीमा में लाने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS

6478. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

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

(a) the Central assistance given annually to the States for improving storage facilities, State-wise;

(b) whether any survey has been made to find out to what extent Centrally-aided schemes have succeeded in reducing the storage losses per year; and

(c) what are the details of the new schemes which are to be financed by the Centre during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE):

(a) A statement showing the financial assistance given to the States by the Centre for storage facilities is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1959/68.] The assistance is provided generally through the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During 1968-69, the Central Government propose to construct storage capacity for 2.15 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. The State Govern-

ments have in their budgets, made provision for Central assistance of Rs. 80,223 lakhs for construction of 403 rural godowns and 287 marketing godowns.

SYNTHETIC FOOD

6479. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item on "Synthetic Food for Troople" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', dated the 13th May, 1968 has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to obtain the know-how to help fight malnutrition in India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Similar products had already been developed by scientists in India, who have done pioneering work in this field and there is enough technical know-how available in this country for the production of high protein foods. A sample of the product has however been obtained from the Michigan University Laboratory for tests.

PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED

6480. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of certified seed per acre had been less this year despite bumper crop; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken to improve production per acre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information about the production and processing of certified seed during 1967-68 is being collected. A reply would be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when the information is received.

It may, however, be mentioned that the production of certified seed is the responsibility of the respective State Departments of Agriculture. The National Seed Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking is responsible for the supply of foundation seed of the hybrid varieties, and is at present certifying the multiplied seed throughout the country except in Gujarat and some parts of U.P. Selection of growers and fields and other production aspects are looked after by the State Departments of Agriculture.

BLACK-STAINED MEXICAN WHEAT

6481. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that black-stained Mexican wheat is not fit for human consumption from the health point of view;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken to improve the variety of wheat; and

(c) whether instructions in this regard have been issued to the State Governments and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No; there is so far no information of any ill effect on health if such wheats are consumed by human beings.

(b) So far the disease has not presented any serious problems. However, work is already under way to

evolve varieties resistant to this disease. Some of the tall Indian varieties, which have been found to be highly resistant to it, have been used as parents in crosses with Mexican varieties and it is expected that some of the dwarf varieties which will be obtained from these crosses will be resistant to the "black point" disease.

(c) State Governments are already aware of the incidence of the disease in the country during 1967-68. Suitable action is being taken to chalk out a programme of breeding work at the Central and State centres, under the All-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project sponsored by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for evolving varieties resistant to the disease.

RESETTLEMENT OF REPATRIATES FROM CEYLON

6482. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin arrived so far from Ceylon under the Sirimao-Shastri Pact of 1964; and

(b) the places where they have been rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) 5497 persons have returned to India from Ceylon up to 31st July, 1968, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964.

(b) These persons have come back to India on their own accord over the past about four years. On arrival in India, they dispersed to places of their own choice and the State Governments do not have detailed information about the places where they have settled. The time and labour involved in collecting this information is not considered commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

गंगापुर में भारतीय खाद्य निगम का गेहूं तथा धान का स्टाक

6483. श्री भीठा लाल भीना: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम का कई हृजार बोरी गेहूं तथा धान का पुराना स्टाक राजस्थान में गंगापुर नगर में पड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और गेहूं और धान का स्टाक पृथक पृथक कितना है; और

(ग) क्या यह अनाज आदमियों के खाने योग्य नहीं रहा है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नसाहिब शिंदे): (क) और (ख). गंगापुर शहर में भारतीय खाद्य निगम का पुरानी धान के लगभग 71 मीटरी टन बचे हुये स्टाक को छोड़कर गेहूं और धान का अन्य कोई स्टाक नहीं पड़ा है। निगम ने यह धान राज्य सरकार की ओर से हक्कफा के अधिकार के अधीन खरीदी थी और मूल्यों में गिरावट आने के कारण बिना कुटी पड़ी है। राज्य सरकार इस धान से बने चावल को नहीं उठा रही है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन और टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज लगाना

6484. श्री भीठा लाल भीना: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन उपकरणों, तथा तार और खम्बों की कमी के कारण राजस्थान में विशेषतः जयपुर विभाग में टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने

तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने की अनेक योजनाएं रखी पड़ी हैं; और

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

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। राजस्थान सर्कल के लिए 35 छोटे स्वचल और 6 करचल एक्सचेंजों के लिए उपस्कर्ताओं का पहले से ही निर्धारण कर दिया गया है और काम विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रगति पर है। सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की योजना, जो मंजूर की गई थी, उसका कार्य भी संतोषजनक ढंग से चल रहा है।

तार और केबिलों की कुछ कमी है, जिनको प्राप्त करने के संबंध में विभाग कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

MID-TERM POLL IN HARYANA

6485. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from several quarters regarding the interference by the authorities during the recent mid-term poll in Haryana;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation into the alleged interference by authorities has been conducted by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1960/68.]

FOOD PRODUCTION IN STATES

6486. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortage of food production as a result of unsatisfactory monsoon in the various States;

(b) the extent of loss in terms of food production caused by the recent floods in many areas; and

(c) the overall effect of the shortfall in production on the targets set for the various foodgrains for 1968-69?

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

(a) It is too early to give any quantitative estimate of foodgrains production during 1968-69 as the sowings are still in progress in several parts of the Country.

(b) Attention is invited to the second supplementary statement on the Flood Situation placed before the Lok Sabha on 26-8-68 by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer given at (a) above.

दूध के उत्पादन में बुद्धि करने की योजना

6487. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशेषज्ञों के मतानुसार शाकाहारी व्यक्तियों के प्रोटीन की अपेक्षित मात्रा लेने के लिये अति दिन औसतन 30 ग्रौंस दूध पीना चाहिये जब कि वर्तमान औसत केवल 10 ग्रौंस है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान जनसंख्या के लिये दूध का उत्पादन तिर्यका करने और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के लिये दूध

का अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कौन-कौन सी योजनायें सम्मिलित करने का विचार है और इस के लिये क्या अनुमानित लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अंद्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे): (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभापटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में दूध के उत्पादन को 6 ग्रौंस प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन के स्तर से अधिक बढ़ाना युक्तियुक्त प्रतीत नहीं होता। तृतीय लोकसभा की अनुमान समिति ने अपनी 110 वीं रिपोर्ट में निम्न टिप्पणी प्रस्तुत की है:—

“समिति को आशा है कि दूध के उत्पादन को देश में बढ़ाने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न किये जाने चाहिये जिस से कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 6 ग्रौंस प्रति व्यक्ति की व्यनतम आवश्यकता की प्राप्ति को जा सके।”

सतत बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के लिये दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता सर्व विदित है। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने पशु और डेंरी विकास के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कई एक प्रायोजनायें आरम्भ की हैं, दुग्ध उत्पादन पर जिन योजनाओं का प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ेगा उन में से कुछ अधिक प्रमुख निम्न हैं:—

1. अखिल भारतीय आदर्श ग्राम योजना।
2. सधन पशु विकास योजना।
3. संकरण योजना।
4. आहार और चारा विकास योजना।

5. गोशाला विकास योजना ।
6. बछड़े पालन योजना ।
7. पशु फार्मों का विस्तार एवं उन को दृढ़ बनाना ।
8. पशु प्रदर्शनियां और दुग्ध उत्पादन प्रतियोगितायें ।
9. जंगली और आवारा पशुओं को पकड़ने की योजना ।
10. रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - (अ) पशु चिकित्सालयों और श्रीष्ठालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि ।
 - (ब) पशुप्लेग निस्कामन योजना ।
 - (ज) वैक्सीन और सीरा के उत्पादन के लिये जीवाणु उत्पाद विषयक प्रयोगशालाओं का विस्तार ।

चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वित होने पर दुग्ध उत्पादन 315 लाख मीटरी टन तक बढ़ जायेगा । अतः 1973-74 के अन्त तक जब कि मानव जनसंख्या लगभग 6000 लाख होने की आशा है दूध-की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन उपलब्धि 135 ग्राम के वर्तमान स्तर से 145 ग्राम तक बढ़ जायेगी ।

आयशा ट्रैक्टर इंडिया लि०, फरीदाबाद

6488. श्री महाराज] सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयशा ट्रैक्टर इंडिया लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद द्वारा बनाये और बेचे जाने वाले ट्रैक्टर पुराने डिजायन के और घटिया किस्म के हैं और

(ख) यदि हां, तो घटिया किस्म के आयशा ट्रैक्टरों को अधिक कीमत पर बेचने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंदिरालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार को कोई ऐसी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि जिससे पता चले कि इचर कम्पनी, फरीदाबाद द्वारा बनाये गये ट्रैक्टर पुराने डिजायन और घटिया किस्म के हैं । ये ट्रैक्टर एक सुप्रसिद्ध विदेशी विनिर्माता के डिजायन के अनुसार तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

भूमि अर्जित करने के लिए मुआवजा

6489. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों द्वारा उन की भूमि का अर्जन किये जाने पर बाजार भाव पर मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता है, जबकि किसी उद्योग का गार्फीय-करण किये जाने पर उस के लिये बाजार भाव पर मुआवजा दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति अपनाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंदिरालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भूमि अर्जन

अधिनियम, 1894 की धारा 23(1) के अनुसार सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए जिसमें हृषि भूमि शामिल है अर्जित की गई भूमि हेतु क्षतिपूर्ति धारा 4(1) के अधीन अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तिथि को होने वाले बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर अदा की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त भू-स्वामी को बाजार मूल्य के 15

प्रतिशत के हिसाब से क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाती है।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

TRACTORS ON HIRE SERVICE FOR FARMERS

6490. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to the present fragmentation of lands and because of the land-for-tillers laws, owners of small units cannot dream of owning tractors for farming;

(b) whether for such small farmers, who cannot get even bullocks or farm labourers these days, Government propose to organise tractors-on-hire service at District towns;

(c) if so, the salient features of any such scheme in hand; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(a) The low average availability of land per acre and pre-dominance of large number of small farms is due to excessive pressure of population on land. To the extent land reforms measures reduce excessive concentration of ownership and cultivation of land, it reduces the proportion of cultivators in the sub-marginal group. Land reform measures, therefore, do not result in increase in the number of small farms. The problem of fragmentation of holdings is distinct from the average size of the farm or sub-division of holdings where the proprietary rights are divided among the co-sharers for the sub-division of cultivation, where the land held by the owner is cultivated by different tillers. Fragmentation of holdings, no doubt, hampers mechanical farming. To meet this problem, the programme of consolidation of holdings has been undertaken in various States.

(b) and (c). Agro-Industries Corporations set up in various States in the public sector are being encouraged to provide tractor-hire service facilities. Detailed schemes are being prepared.

(d) Does not arise.

REHABILITATION OF PERSONS AT KHEM KARAN

6491. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private houses destroyed at Khem Karan during the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September, 1965;

(b) the number of private houses reconstructed by Government or the amount of cash assistance given by Government for their reconstruction;

(c) whether it is a fact that hundreds of house-owners are complaining bitterly and are disappointed at the manner in which the rehabilitation work is going on; and

(d) if so, the time by which all the affected persons are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) 1640 private houses were damaged or destroyed in the Khem Karan town during the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September, 1965.

(b) Government in their scheme have provided only financial assistance for the repairs or reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed, the actual construction being left to the owners themselves. Payments made under the schemes so far total Rs. 33.03 lakhs in respect of 1546 houses.

(c) and (d). While no complaint has been received regarding the implementation of this housing programme, there were 90 cases in which claimants for housing assistance were

in occupation of evacuee properties. Their title to such properties has been determined recently and housing assistance has been sanctioned for them also. It is expected that they would receive the first instalment of housing assistance by the end of October, 1968. The payment of the second instalment would depend on when half the house has been built in each case.

**APPOINTMENT OF SCIENTISTS IN
INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD**

6492. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have made any representation to the Ministry of External Affairs to appoint some scientists in Indian missions abroad; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
HATHI):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

RICE MILLS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

6493. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rice mills sanctioned by Government for the State of Maharashtra during the last three years and the details of their allocation district-wise by the State Government;

(b) the number of rice mills out of them allotted to the Co-operative Societies; and

(c) the demand of the Maharashtra State for the establishment of new rice mills and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-
CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVE-
LOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

(SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Government does not sanction rice mills in each State. Powers to issue licences for establishment of rice mills under the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 are delegated to State Governments.

(b) 64 rice mills were allotted by National Cooperative Development Corporation for the State of Maharashtra during the last three years, the district-wise allocation being Bhandara 10, Chandrapur 9, Nagpur 7, Kolaba 14, Nasik 3, Dhulia 1, Osmanabad 1, Poona 3, Satara 2, Sangali 1, Kolhapur 5, Ahmednagar 1, Alibhag 2, Thana 4 and Wardha 1.

(c) As stated in (a) above the licences for setting up of new rice mills are issued by the State Government under delegated powers and not by the Central Government. However, the Maharashtra Government had requested that one of the new modern rice mills being established by the Food Corporation may be set up in their State, but it was not found possible to accede to this request.

देहाती क्षेत्रों में भांडारगारों का विकास

6494. श्री देवराव पाटिल: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादों और विशेष तथा खाद्यान्नों को अच्छी तरह संग्रह करने के लिये देहाती क्षेत्रों में किसानों के लिये भांडारगारों का विकास करने की योजनायें बनाई गई हैं;

(ख) क्या ऐसी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में उन्होंने गत वर्ष संसद में कोई आश्वासन दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस योजना को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे): (क) से (ग) : निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ या तो पहले ही प्रगति पर हैं या बहुत ही जल्द कार्यान्वित किए जाने की सम्भावना हैं:—

(1) सहकारी तथा विषयन समितियों द्वारा छोटे गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता-प्राप्त राज्य लान-स्कीमों/केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित विशेष विकास (काश) कार्यक्रम के अधीन भाण्डागार बनाने का कार्यक्रम प्रगति पर है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन 1967-68 के अन्त तक 25 लाख मीटरी टन की क्षमता के गोदाम बनाए गए हैं। इन में 3500 मंडी स्तर के और 15,000 ग्रामीण गोदाम शामिल हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन चौथी योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

(2) पाइलट परियोजनाओं के रूप में दो योजनाएँ तैयार की गयी हैं। इन में से एक परियोजना प्रत्येक किसान को प्रत्येक 6 मीटरी टन क्षमता के 20 घात विन उपहार रूप में मुलभ किरणे के लिए पेस्टीसाइडज़ एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया और राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बनायी गयी है। दूसरी परियोजना आन्ध्रप्रदेश के चार गांओं में मंचयन सम्बन्धी स्थिति मुद्धारने के लिए भूख से मुक्ति अभियान और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, आन्ध्रप्रदेश के सहयोग से तैयार की गयी है। पहली योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रुकी है और दूसरी योजना शिर्षी ही कार्यान्वित की जाएगी।

CEILING PRICE FOR THE PURCHASE OF JOWAR

6495. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Government have fixed the

ceiling price for the purchase of jowar;

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission that the maximum ceiling price fixed for jowar should be removed; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No. Sir. Purchases are made at specified prices.

(b) There is no maximum ceiling price fixed for jowar in Maharashtra, hence the question of Government considering removal, does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

LACK OF FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATION IN DELHI POST OFFICES

6196. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that basic facilities provided in the Post Offices in Delhi, especially in the walled city, are inadequate to meet the increased traffic in these Post Offices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of the Post Offices are housed in old and unsuitable rented houses;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide necessary facilities to meet the requirements of the increased traffic and also to provide suitable accommodation to house the old Post Offices in the city of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Basic postal facilities

are provided in the Post offices in Delhi. The non-availability of suitable accommodation is however a handicap especially in the walled city.

(b) Yes.

(c) Efforts are being made (1) to acquire on rent other suitable buildings for all those offices which are working in cramped accommodation, and (2) to open other post offices in order to divert some traffic from the existing post offices to the new ones.

FORESTRY-CUM-FUEL WOOD PLANTATION

6497. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2111 on the 1st August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any allocation is proposed to be made by Government for the implementation of the large scale programme for the countryside forestry-cum-fuel wood plantation in the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether the programme will be centrally sponsored or would be shared by the State Governments;

(c) the States where the programme is proposed to be started; and

(d) if the programme is to be shared by the State Governments, the Central assistance proposed to be given for the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) The Sub-Group on Forestry Programmes set up by the Department of Agriculture has tentatively proposed an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs. But no final decision has yet been taken.

(b) to (d). No decision has yet been taken.

अम अधिकारी

6498. श्री राम सेवक यादव: क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5610 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय पूल, दिल्ली में पिछले पांच वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से लगातार काम कर रहे श्रम अधिकारियों को इस बीच स्थानान्तरण किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) और (ख). जो पांच अधिकारी दिल्ली के किसी प्रतिष्ठान में चार वर्ष की निश्चित अवधि से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं, उनमें से दो को बदली की जा चुकी है और वे अपनी नयी जगहों पर चले गये हैं। तीसरे अधिकारी की बदली का आदेस जारी कर दिया गया है लेकिन उनके नियोजकों ने यह प्रार्थना की है कि जब तक उनके स्थान पर केन्द्रीय लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा दूसरा व्यक्ति भर्ती होता है तब तक उन्हें वही रहने दिया जाय। शेष दो व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि प्रश्न संख्या 5610 के उत्तर में बताया गया है, उनकी बदली में इस समय पूल के अधिकारियों को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा।

टेलीफोनों तथा ट्रक्कालों में विलम्ब के बारे में शिकायतें

6499. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहत: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) "साधारण तार" तथा "साधारण ट्रक काल" का क्या लाभ है जबकि "तुरन्त तार" और ट्रक कालों में असाधारण विलम्ब होता है;

(ख) क्या पिछले कई वर्षों से डाक तार विभाग की दक्षता में कमी आ जाने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों को भी अपने स्थायी निवास स्थान (होम टाउन) और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए लम्बी अवधि के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संसद-कार्यविभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (इ० कु गुजराल): (क) साधारण तार और साधारण ट्रॅक काल, अपनी तुरन्त तारों और तुरन्त ट्रॅक कालों की दरों की अपेक्षा सस्ती दरों के कारण उपयोगी हैं। तारों या ट्रॅक कालों में भारी परियात के मार्गों तथा लाइनों की गड़बड़ी की अवधि के दौरान खासकर उन मार्गों पर जहां एक या अधिक मध्यमार्ग स्टेशन पड़ते हैं, के सिवाय कोई असाधारण देरी नहीं होती।

(ख) वास्तव में देरी संबंधी शिकायतें कम होती जा रही हैं। 1965-66 में तारों के विलम्ब से वितरण करने संबंधी शिकायतों का प्रतिशत कुल परियात पर 0.035 था और वह 1966-67 में 0.032 और 1967-68 में 0.026 प्रतिशत हो गया। ट्रॅक कालों के संबंध में भी इसी प्रकार की प्रगति हुई है। 30-6-67 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही के दौरान ट्रॅक कालों के विलम्ब संबंधी शिकायतों का टेलीफोन सेवा की कुल शिकायतों पर 3.55 प्रतिशत 31-3-68 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के दौरान घटकर 1.62 प्रतिशत हो गया है।

(ग) संसद सदस्यों के प्रति कोई प्राथमिकता की नीति नहीं बरती जाती, अतएव उनकी कालों में भी उतना ही

विलम्ब होता है जितना कि उसी श्रेणी के अन्य परियात की कालों में।

(घ) साधारणों की उपलब्धि के आधार पर सहधरीय और सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणालियाँ के माध्यम से स्थान से स्थान उपभोक्ता ट्रॅक डायलिंग प्रणाली और राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता डायलिंग सेवा को चालू करके विभिन्न स्थानों को सीधे परिपथों की व्यवस्था करके तथा परिपथों के बड़े ब्लाक उपलब्ध कराकर परियात की गति सुधारने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

पी० एल० 480 करार के अन्तर्गत अनाज का आयात

6500. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में खाद्य स्थिति में सुधार को ध्यान में रखते हुए पी० एल० 480 करार के अन्तर्गत अनाज का आयात बन्द करने के लिए किस तारीख तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासहिब शिंदे) : यह योजना आयोग का विचार है कि पी० एल० 480 जैसी रियायती शर्तों के अधीन खाद्यान्तों का सारा आयात अगले तीन वर्षों में बन्द होना चाहिये। सरकार योजना आयोग की इस पहुंच का स्वागत करती है और 1970-71 के बाद खाद्यान्तों के किसी रियायती आयात की परिकल्पना नहीं की जाती है।

DAMAGE OF FOODGRAINS IN TRANSIT

6501. SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains damaged this year while being transported in open wagons and lying at Rail-way Stations; and

(b) the action taken to store them in godowns?

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

(a) Complete assessment of the damage caused to foodgrains in rail transit during this year has not so far been made. The damage is not, however, likely to exceed 0.15% of the total quantity moved by rail this year.

(b) All the foodgrains despatched to various destinations have been properly stored.

चीनी और गन्ने का उत्पादन

6502. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों को क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं; और

(ख) गन्ने के उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) 1967-68 में चीनी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की मिलों सहित देश में चीनी मिलों को अस्तित्वात्मक सुविधाएं प्रदान की गयी हैं—

(1) उन्हें 1967-68 में उत्पादित चीनी का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत खुले बाजार में बिक्री करने के लिए दिया जा रहा है।

(2) जो कारखाने पहली अक्तूबर, 1967 से 30 सितम्बर, 1968 तक औहली अक्तूबर 1966 से 30 सितम्बर, 1967 तक की अधिक के 80 प्रतिशत

के उत्पादन से जितना अधिक चीनी का उत्पादन करेंगे उन्हें उसपर मूल उत्पादन शुल्क में 50 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाएगी।

(ख) (1) राज्य सरकार गन्ना क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए दोनों क्रृषि तथा उपदान हेतु धन-राशि निर्धारित कर रही है।

(2) कुछेक संस्थाएं उदाहरणार्थ भूमि विकास बैंक, कृषि-आद्योगिक सहकारी बैंक, कृषि सहकारी तथा वाणिज्य बैंक लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए किसानों को क्रृषि देते हैं।

(3) राज्य सरकार का चीनी कारखानों के इर्द-गिर्द क्षेत्रों तथा महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों में लघु सिंचाई के लिए एक विशेष योजना तैयार करने का विचार है।

दिल्ली में गृह निर्माण सहकारी समितियां

6503. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितनी गृह निर्माण सहकारी समितियां हैं, इनको किन शर्तों पर भूमि अलाट की गई है और उन समितियों की संख्या क्या है जिनको क्रृषि दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) गृह निर्माण सहकारी समितियों के नाम पर कदाचार करने वाली समितियों के विशद्द अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) इस समय दिल्ली में 285 गृह निर्माण सहकारी समितियां हैं। किसी भी समिति को केन्द्रीय सरकार की गृह निर्माण क्रृषि योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कोई क्रृषि नहीं दिया गया है।

समिति को भूमि आवंटित करने की दरें हर क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं, जो अर्जन की लागत तथा अन्य वातों पर निर्भर करती हैं। प्रारम्भ में समिति को केवल भूमि में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति संविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार दी जाती है, जिसके अन्तर्गत समिति को सक्षम स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा मंजूर की गई ले-आउट तथा सर्विस प्लान्स के अनुसार तीन वर्षों की अवधि में भूमि का विकास करना होता है। जब समिति स्वीकृत योजना के अनुसार भूमि का विकास कर लेती है और सक्षम स्थानीय प्राधिकरण से इस बारे में प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर लेती है, तो समिति के नाम पर चिरस्थायी पट्टा निष्पादित कर दिया जाता है, जिसके बाद समिति अपने उन व्यक्ति सदस्यों को भूमि आवंटित करने के प्रस्ताव पेश करती है जो आवंटन की शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं। व्यक्ति सदस्यों को इस बात का शपथ-पत्र भरना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली अथवा दिल्ली छावनी में उसका अपने नाम पर अथवा उसकी उसके पत्नी/पति अथवा आश्रित बच्चों के नाम पर कोई मकान/मकान की जगह नहीं है। उप-पट्टे के निष्पादन के बाद प्लाट की पट्टेदारी के अधिकार व्यक्ति को मिल जाते हैं। चिरस्थायी उप-पट्टे में अन्य वातों के साथ-साथ इस बात की भी व्यवस्था होती है कि उप-पट्टेदारी को उप गवर्नर की मंजूरी के बिना अपने प्लाट को बेचना अथवा उसमें कोई अन्य हित पैदा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

(ख) अनियमिताओं के मामलों का पता लगने पर जांच की गई थीं और जहां धन के गवन अथवा दुर्बिनियोग का पता चला था वहां वे मामले आगामी कार्यवाही के लिए पुलिस को भेजे गए थे। समुचित मामलों में दिल्ली में लागू

सहकारी समिति अधिनियम/नियमों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की गई थी।

बिहार में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन

6504. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन उस राज्य की आवश्यकता से कम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राज्य में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन उसकी वार्षिक आवश्यकता से कितना कम होता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत वर्ष बिहार में खरीफ तथा रबी की फसलें बहुत अच्छी हुई थीं;

(घ) क्या गत वर्ष बिहार में आवश्यकता से अधिक खाद्योत्पादन हुआ था;

(इ) यदि हां, तो आवश्यकता से कितना अधिक अनाज पैदा हुआ था;

(च) क्या इस अधिक उत्पादन का बाजार-भाव पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा था; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-सहित शिंदे): (क) और (ख) : खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता कुछेक तत्वों जैसे कि जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन, प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि के कारण लोगों के उपभोग स्तर में घट-बढ़ लोगों की भोजन सम्बन्धी प्रादत्ते और सहायक तथा वैकल्पिक खाद्यों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करती है। भारत में ये सभी तत्व बराबर बदल रहे हैं। इस तथ्य की दृष्टि में और खाद्यान्नों की खपत के बारे में किसी वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के अभाव में किसी राज्य

विशेष की तो क्या सारे देश की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। तथापि, गत कुछ वर्षों में खाद्यान्नों के सरकारी वितरण के तरीके के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि सभी खाद्यान्नों को मिलाकर देखें तो बिहार में पैदावार राज्य की आवश्यकताओं से कम हुई है, यद्यपि यह पैदावार वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं से कितनी कम हुई है इसका अनुमान ठीक परिमाण में नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) और (ङ): सरकारी वितरण के आधार पर गत वर्ष बिहार में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन आवश्यकताओं से अधिक नहीं हुआ था।

(च) और (छ). अच्छी पैदावार, यद्यपि इसे आवश्यकताओं फालतू नहीं क्या कहा जा सकता है, से खाद्यान्नों के बाजार भावों में पर्याप्त गिरावट आयी है। बिहार ने चुने हुये केन्द्रों पर खाद्यान्नों को योक बाजार भाव बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT-1961/68].

IMPORT OF COMPUTERS

6505. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a new scheme regarding the import of computers from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI H.VTHI): (a) and (b). A procedure for the screening of applications for import of computers has been in operation in the Department of Labour

and Employment since October, 1966. According to this procedure, prior consultation with the Department of Labour and Employment is necessary before import of any electronic computer is authorised. On receipt of intimation regarding the proposed import of a computer by any establishment, action is taken to collect factual information in a prescribed proforma about the data processing equipment already installed at the undertaking concerned, the number of persons employed, items of work proposed to be done by the computer, the amount of work already done by conventional processes, extent to which it is done by machines and manually and the effect of the introduction of computers on the existing employment position. Consultations are also held with the local management, the unions at the plant level, Central Trade Union Organisation concerned and the State Labour Commissioner. A recommendation is made to the Ministries of Finance and Commerce for release of foreign exchange and issue of import licence after the Department of Labour and Employment is satisfied that there is need for importing a computer and that the import will not adversely affect the employment position.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES

6506. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of developing forest-based industries in the country; and

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

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

(b) (i) The development of major Forest-Based Industries such as plywood, fibreboard, particle board, safety matches, paper, pulp and newsprint has been taken up on a plan-

ned basis. The following table indicates the production of these industries during 1950-51, 1967-68 and the anticipated production during 1973-74:—

Name of the Industry	Unit	1950-51	1967-68	1973-74
Plywood	Cubic Meter	20,412	105,868	210,000
Fibreboard	Metric tons	Nil	*12,485	40,000
Particle Board	Metric tons	Nil	*7,720	40,000
Safety matches	Million boxes of 50 sticks.	3,900	8,323	11,500
Paper and Paper Board	Figures in thousand tonnes	114	625	960
Newsprint	-do-		31	260
Rayon Grade Pulp	-do-	..	56,869	150

*The units in both these industries went into production during 1961. The production during that year was 9,000 tons and 740 tons of Fibre Board and Particle Board respectively.

(ii) Government have approved a project for Preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources with the assistance from F.A.O. with a view to assisting the Government in the development of country's resources and associated forest-based industries. The Project report is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.

PADDY LEVY FROM ADIVASIS

6507. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paddy levy is being collected from the adivasi tenants of Samuktala Block of Jalpaiguri district without any payment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Block Development Office has been collecting paddy even in the absence of the inmates of the house by breaking open the doors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

JOBs FOR EDUCATED TRIBALS IN TEA GARDENS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES

6508. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the educated tribal youngmen of Tea Garden areas in West Bengal and Assam find it extremely difficult to get jobs either in Government offices in West Bengal and Assam or in tea garden offices;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that tribal educated young men are also offered suitable job opportunities; and

(c) if not, the percentage of tribal employees in offices of West Bengal and Assam Governments and tea garden offices at present to that of the total employees in these offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) to (c). A statement is attached, furnishing the available information in respect of West Bengal. The information in regard to Assam is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

STATEMENT

(a) Regarding entry into Government services, the West Bengal Government do not make any discrimination between Tribals of Tea Estate areas and those of other areas in the State. According to them, there is a dearth of qualified Scheduled Tribe candidates and the quota of vacancies in West Bengal Government services reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates remains partly unfilled.

(b) The Government of West

Bengal have taken, or propose to take, the following steps for offering suitable opportunities to educated young tribal people:

- (i) Five per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for tribals in general in West Bengal Civil Service (Executive) and in all State Services, Classes II, III and IV, carrying scales of pay upto Rs. 650 per month;
- (ii) Appointment of Liaison Officers in every Department for the purpose of ensuring the employment of Scheduled Tribes to the extent of reserved quota is under active consideration of the Government;
- (iii) Setting up of Employment Cell in Tea Garden Areas for providing employment to Scheduled Tribes is also under consideration.

(c) Percentage of Tribal Employees in West Bengal Government Offices to total number of employees under the State Government (as on 31st March, 1966).

Category of post	Total employment.	Scheduled Tribes employed	
		Number	Percentage
(i) Gazetted posts.	7,743	20	0.26
(ii) Non-Gazetted posts (Superior)	1,65,560	2,909	1.76
(iii) Non-Gazetted posts (Inferior)	81,563	1,578	1.90

ORISSA GOVERNMENT'S LEGISLATION PROHIBITING CONVERSIONS

6509. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have passed an Act recently by which it has been made a penal offence to convert any

one by compulsion, duress or before the age of 21; and

(b) if so, the full text thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected.

पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में
मध्यावधि चुनाव

6510. श्री रामाचारण शास्त्री : क्या
विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने पश्चिम
बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में
मध्यावधि चुनाव कराने के लिये तिथियां
निश्चित कर दी हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो किन-किन तिथियों
को ये चुनाव होंगे;

(ग) क्या इन तिथियों को निश्चित
करने से पूर्व निर्वाचन आयोग ने प्रत्येक
राज्य में विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के
साथ परामर्श किया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न दलों की
क्या राय थी और उन राजनीतिक दलों
के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें परामर्श करने के
लिये प्रत्येक राज्य से परामर्श के लिये
बुलाया गया था ;

(ङ) क्या राजनीतिक दलों के साथ
इई बैठकों में निष्पक्ष ढंग से चुनाव कराने
के बारे में भी चर्चा की गयी थी ;

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

(छ) प्रत्येक राज्य में चुनाव पर कितना
खंड होने का अनुमान है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस
सलीम) : (क) और (छ). निर्वाचन आयोग
ने पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में नवम्बर
1968 में और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार
राज्यों में फरवरी, 1969 में मतदान
कराने का अस्थायी रूप से विनिश्चय
किया है। मतदान की ठीक तारीखें अभी
अंतिम रूप से नियत नहीं की गई हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(ब) पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक आमन्यता-
प्राप्त दल अर्थात् भारत की रिवोल्यूशनरी
कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (टैगोर) को छोड़कर
सभी राजनीतिक दलों और समूहों ने
नवम्बर, 1968 में मतदान कराए जाने
के बारे में सहमति दे दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में इस बारे
में सभी सहमति थे कि मध्यावधि निर्वाचन
फरवरी, 1969 में कराए जाने चाहिए।

सम्बन्धित राज्यों के मुख्य निर्वाचन
आक्षिकरों द्वारा सभी मान्यताप्राप्त और
अमान्यताप्राप्त दोनों प्रकार के राजनीतिक
दलों। समूहों को अधिवेशनों में भाग
लेने के लिए नियंत्रण भेजे गए थे।
उन दलों / समूहों के नाम, जिन्होंने
अधिवेशनों में भाग लिया, निम्नलिखित
हैं :—

(क) पश्चिमी बंगाल :—

1. इन्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस।
2. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी।
3. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्स-
वादी)।
4. स्वतन्त्र पार्टी।
5. भारतीय जनसंघ।
6. प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी।
7. संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी।
8. फारवर्ड ब्लाक।
9. भारतीय कांति दल।
10. रिवोल्यूशनरी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी।
11. भारतीय दलित जाति लीग।
12. बंगाल की नेशनल पार्टी।
13. आरबंड पार्टी।
14. प्रोग्रेसिव मुस्लिम लीग।
15. भारत की बक्संस पार्टी।
16. पीपल्स डेमोक्रेटिक फ़न्ड।

17. फारबड़ ब्लाक (मासंसादी) ।
18. लोक सेवक संघ ।
19. भारत की रिवोल्यूशनरी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ।
20. हिन्दु महा सभा ।
21. इण्डियन नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फन्ट ।
22. भारत की रिवोल्यूशनरी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (टैगोर) ।
23. सोशलिस्ट यूनिट सेन्टर ।
24. भारत की बोल्शविक पार्टी ।
25. इन्डपेन्डेन्ट फन्ट ।

(ब) बिहार :—

1. इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ।
2. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ।
3. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मासंसादी) ।
4. प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, बिहार ।
5. संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी । (दो भुप) ।
6. भारतीय जनसंघ ।
7. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (दो भुप) ।
8. भारतबंड पार्टी (दो भुप) ।
9. भारत की बैकवड़ क्लासेज पार्टी (बिहार राज्य यूनिट) ।
10. भारत की बेकवड़ क्लासेज पार्टी (दो भुप) ।
11. शीघ्रत दल (दो भुप) ।
12. अखिल भारतीय शारखंड पार्टी ।
13. सोशलिस्ट यूनिटी सेन्टर ।
14. फारबड़ ब्लाक ।
15. जन क्रांति दल, बिहार ।
16. भारतीय क्रांति दल, बिहार (तीन भुप) ।

17. लोकतान्त्रिक कांग्रेस, बिहार ।
18. जनता पार्टी, बिहार ।
19. गुड मेन्स पार्टी ।
20. अखिल भारतीय रिच्छने ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश :—

1. इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ।
2. भारतीय जनसंघ ।
3. संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ।
4. प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ।
5. स्वतन्त्र पार्टी ।
6. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ।
7. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मासंसादी) ।
8. भारतीय क्रांति दल ।
9. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ।
10. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (अम्बेदकारवादी) ।
11. सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ।
12. फारबड़ ब्लाक ।
13. मजदूर परिषद् ।
14. श्री हरिश्चन्द्र सिंह, भूतपूर्व सदस्य, विधान सभा ।
15. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल, भूतपूर्व सदस्य, विधान सभा ।
16. श्री चन्द्र बली सिंह, भूतपूर्व सदस्य, विधान सभा ।

(ङ) और (च) . ये अधिवेशन मुख्यतः मध्यावधि निवाचिन कराने के लिए उपयुक्त समय के बारे में विचार-विषय करने के लिए बुलाए गए थे । विचार-विषय के अनुक्रम में, अन्य विषयों के बारे में भी निवेदण किए गए थे, जैसे निवाचिक नामाबलियों की तैयारी, मतदान केन्द्रों

की स्थापना, स्वतंत्र और अजू रीति में निर्वाचिनों का संचालन, आदि।

(८) पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों में निर्वाचिनों पर उपगत होने वाला प्राक्कलित व्यय मोटे तौर पर त्रिमास: ०-६०, १.२५ और १.०० करोड़ रुपये होगा।

पू० एन० आई० न्यूज एजेन्सी की ओर
टेलीफोन शुल्क की बाकाया राशि

6511. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यू० पी० आई० नामक एक भूतपूर्व न्यूज एजेन्सी की ओर, जिसका अब य०एन०आई० एजेन्सी में विलय कर दिया गया है, टेलीफोन शुल्क की ३३०८४५ रुपये की राशि बकाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतनी अधिक राशि के जमा होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिये कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने ४ मई, १९६८ को उक्त राशि को बढ़ाव खाते डाल दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसद-कांच विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुरुराला):
(क) स्पष्टतः यह उल्लेख यू० पी० आई० के बारे में ही है, जिसकी ओर रकम बकाया थी। यू० पी० आई० नामक एजेंसी का काफी असें पहले विलय हो चुका है, परन्तु डाक-तार विभाग को इसके य०एन०आई० में विलय होने के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) य० पी० आई० वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही थी और सरकार के ये प्रयत्न कि इस एजेंसी की वित्तीय हालत सुधर जाए, सफल न हो सके।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) परिसमापक की अदायगी करने की असमर्थता के कारण रकम बसूल न हो सकने के कारण।

SUPPLY OF FOUNDATION SEEDS TO STATES

6512. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States are experiencing difficulties with regard to the supply of foundation seeds;

(b) whether the National Seeds Corporation has been directed to launch seed multiplication programme of new varieties;

(c) whether the scheme would be able to meet the total needs of the States; and

(d) if not, what would be the likely shortfall and in what way it is proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The National Seeds Corporation, who is responsible for the supply of foundation seeds of hybrid varieties, etc., has got sufficient stocks of foundation seeds to meet the demand of all the States, as per their approved target. There is, however, some shortage of the foundation seeds of newly evolved amber-coloured varieties of wheat released recently.

(b) to (d). The National Seeds Corporation is taking up pre-release multiplication of the promising new varieties likely to be released in the

near future on the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Efforts are also made to multiply these seeds even in off-season in suitable tracts, so that in the event of a variety being found suitable for release, adequate quantities of seeds would be available at the time of release.

RISE IN WHEAT PRICE

6513. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of wheat in Delhi, Punjab and other places has been rising during the current months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The prices have tended to show a rise on account of transport difficulties and fall in market arrivals due to rains.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOOD RATIONING FROM METROPOLITAN CITIES

6514. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the bumper crop has helped to withdraw rationing of foodgrains from the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the names of the cities wherefrom rationing has been withdrawn;

(c) whether the quantum of foodgrains issued through the ration shops has since been increased; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE):
(a) and (b). In the context of the improved food position, statutory rationing has been replaced by controlled distribution of foodgrains in three cities namely Delhi, Kanpur and Hyderabad-Secunderabad.

(c) State Governments have been advised to increase the overall ration quantum of cereals to 2500 grams per adult per week wherever statutory rationing is in force.

(d) Does not arise.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

6515. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

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

(a) whether keeping in view the growing needs for agricultural credit in the context of the country's determination to achieve a breakthrough in agriculture, Government have considered the desirability of allocating more funds for rural credit and broad-basing the existing credit institutions in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the additional allocation for agricultural credit for 1968-69; and

(c) the progress which has so far been made in locating agricultural credit corporations in different States and the factors which are responsible for the slow progress in the matter?

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

(a) Government have considered the desirability of having more funds for the rural credit and also for broad-basing the existing credit institutions in the rural areas. Multi-agency approach for disbursement of agricultural credit has, therefore,

been adopted. In addition to co-operative credit societies, other agencies are being encouraged to provide finance to agricultural sector. The Agricultural Finance Corporation, recently established by the Commercial banks, is also expected to help in making available more funds for agricultural programmes. Commercial Banks will also lend directly to farmers and indirectly through Co-operatives.

With regard to broad-basing the existing credit institutions in the rural areas a number of steps such as introduction of Crop Loan System, contribution to the Stabilisation and special bad debt reserve funds, subscription to the share capital of the co-operative societies and co-operative banks and provision of managerial subsidy, have been and are being taken to strengthen the co-operative credit structure in order to facilitate the issue of substantially larger credit. There is a drive to increase the membership of co-operatives. Norms for making the societies viable are laid down and being followed.

(b) It is tentatively estimated that the short-term loans disbursed by co-operatives will go up from Rs. 400 crores in 1967-68 to about Rs. 450 crores by 1968-69. Similarly long-term credit disbursed by Co-operative Land Development Banks is expected to go up from Rs. 78 crores in 1967-68 to about Rs. 100 crores in 1968-69.

It is estimated that finance from commercial banks to the agricultural sector as a whole would aggregate to Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores by the end of 1968-69.

Government of India may provide short-term advances to the extent of Rs. 105 crores during the year 1968-69 to the State Governments for purchase and distribution of Agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers and for a part of Taccavi.

(c) Agricultural Credit Corporation are proposed to be set up in the

States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura where the co-operative movement is comparatively weak. An enabling legislation i.e., 'State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill-1968' permitting the concerned State Governments to establish such corporations has been introduced in the Parliament. After the Bill is passed, further action to establish the Corporations can be taken by the concerned State Governments.

कम्प्यूटर समाचार

6516. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या अब तक पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में किन-किन सरकारी कार्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर लगाये गये हैं और उनमें से कितने विद्युत-चालित कम्प्यूटर हैं;

(ख) किन-किन कार्यालयों ने इन मणिनों के प्रयोग का विरोध किया है और किन-किन कार्यालयों में इनके परिणामस्वरूप छंटनी की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कम्प्यूटरों के लगाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तिविवर हुए?

अब तक पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हासी): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कम्प्यूटर लगाने से कोई छंटनी नहीं हुई है।

विद्यि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6517. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या विद्यि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्यि मंत्रालय में सारा काम हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है;

(क) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों की तुलना में इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या विधि मंत्रालय में कानूनी पुस्तकों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी पुस्तकों का अनुवाद अभी किया जाना बाकी है?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री मू० यूनस सलीम): (क) जी नहीं।

(क) विधि मंत्रालय के मुख्य काम विधिक सलाह देना और विधान का प्रारूपण है। विधिक सलाह प्रायः उन फाइलों पर दी जाती है जो भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों द्वारा इस मंत्रालय को निर्दिष्ट की जाती हैं। ऐसे मामलों में आफिसरों और कर्मचारीवृन्द के लिए हिन्दी में टिप्पण और आलेखन करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। जहां तक कि विधेयकों, अध्यादेशों आदि के प्रारूपण का संबंध है, जब तक कि संसद् संविदान के अनुच्छेद 348 के अधीन विधि द्वारा अन्यथा उपबंधित नहीं करती, उक्त अनुच्छेद के अधीन ऐसा प्रारूपण अंग्रेजी भाषा में किया जाना है। अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों में टिप्पण अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाते हैं। न्यायालय, विधिपत्र: वरिष्ठ न्यायालय, अपने विनियन्य उसी भाषा में देते हैं। विधि मंत्रालय के समस्त कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाना तब तक संभव न होगा जब तक कि—

(i) हिन्दी भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों में सभी स्तरों पर टिप्पण के लिए व्यापक रूप में अंगीकृत नहीं की जाती,

(ii) देश भर में न्यायालय, जिनके अन्तर्गत उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय आते हैं, हिन्दी में निर्णय लिखना प्रारम्भ नहीं करते,

(iii) कानूनों और कानूनी लिखतों के हिन्दी अनुवाद करने में पर्याप्त प्रगति नहीं की जाती, और

(iv) इस मंत्रालय के ही नहीं बरत अन्य मंत्रालयों के आफिसर और कर्मचारीवृन्द भी हिन्दी और हिन्दी में विधि शब्दावलि का सम्यक ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते और विधायी विभाग के प्रारूपकार आफिसर, जो अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से भी आते हैं, हिन्दी में विधायी प्रारूपण की पढ़ति और तकनीक में पूर्णाधिकार प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते। तथापि अन्तिम लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में काफी प्रगति की गई है। राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग जो विधि विशेषज्ञों का स्थायी आयोग है, केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों, नियमों, विनियमों आदि के प्रामाणिक हिन्दी पाठों की तैयारी में लगा हुआ है। आयोग संसद में पुरास्थापित किए जाने वाले विधेयकों के हिन्दी अनुवाद भी तैयार करता है। विधि मंत्रालय के, जिसके अन्तर्गत राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग आता है, कामकाज के संबंधवाहार में निम्नलिखित मर्दों में यथा संभव हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है:—

(क) कानूनों, नियमों, आदेशों आदि का हिन्दी में अनुवाद।

(ख) संकल्प, अकानूनी अधिसूचनाएं, प्रशासकीय रिपोर्टें भारत के राजपत्र में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ साथ प्रकाशन के लिए जारी की जाती हैं।

(ग) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों और जनता से हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर अनिवार्यतः हिन्दी में ही दिए जाने हैं या उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ में भेजा जाता है।

(ब) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों पर, जहां कहीं संभव हो, अपना नेमी काम हिन्दी में करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

(द) यह मंत्रालय हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के बारे में सरकार के आदेशों का भी यथासम्भव अनुपालन करता है।

तथापि पिछले तीन वर्षों में विधि मंत्रालय में हर वर्ष हिन्दी के प्रयोग में हुई वृद्धि की ठीक ठीक प्रति शतता की संगणना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). अभी तक राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग ने अनुबाद किए जाने वाले अधिनियमों के कुल 13,500 पृष्ठों में से 95 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के जिनकी पृष्ठ संख्या 2603 है, प्रामाणिक हिन्दी पाठ तैयार किए हैं। उक्त 95 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों में से 56 अधिनियमों के प्रामाणिक पाठ प्रकाशित किए जा चुके हैं। जहां तक हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों लिखने और प्रकाशित करने का प्रयत्न है विधि मंत्रालय के लिए हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति और प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता के अधीन केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि सर्वप्रथम ऐसी पाठ्य पुस्तकों को तैयार करने का काम प्रारम्भ किया जाना चाहिए जो एल०एल०बी० स्तर तक की शिक्षा के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से अपेक्षित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न की बसूली

6518. श्री निहल सिंह: क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश से कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि 1 जून, 1968 से अब तक भारतीय खाद्य

निगम के अधिकारियों से किसानों से सहस्र दामों पर खाद्यान्न खरीदे हैं, परन्तु रसीदों में उस का भाव 75.78 रुपये प्रति किलो दिखाया गया है;

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

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में खाद्यान्न के भाव क्या थे तथा खाद्य निगम द्वारा किस मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न खरीदे गये?

खाद्य, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्ना-साहिब शिंह): (क) जी हां।

!

(ख) इस शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया वेदिये तंका Lt-1962/68]।

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER, BHUBANESHWAR

6519. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bhubaneshwar resorted to pendown strike and hunger strike in June last;

(b) if so, their grievances and the nature of settlement arrived at;

(c) whether, after settlement, the salaries of the staff for the period from the 3rd to 5th June have been deducted; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) There was a pendown strike in the Regional Office

of the Employees' Provident Fund at Bhubaneshwar from the 3rd to 10th June, 1968.

(b) It was demanded that a particular officer, who was junior should be asked to hold current charge of the region, overlooking the claims of an Officer senior to him, during the absence on leave of the Regional Commissioner. The demand was not accepted.

(c) and (d). It was decided that no salary should be allowed to the staff which had participated in the pen-down strike for the days of the strike as they were not entitled to be paid for the days on which they had not worked on their own volition, or were not on authorised leave.

LOSS TO RICE CROP DUE TO DROUGHT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

6520. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the likely loss to the standing rice crop in Andhra Pradesh due to drought;

(b) if so, how much crop is likely to be affected;

(c) whether the State Government have asked for any assistance; and

(d) if so, the action taken on their request?

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

(a) and (b). There has been some delay in the onset of monsoon and inadequacy of rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, due to which sowings of kharif crops are reported to have been delayed by 10—15 days, in different parts of the State. During the South West monsoon season so far (1st June to 21st August) rainfall has been markedly deficient in the State. It is, however, too early to give any quantitative idea of the fall

in production this year, as much will depend on the weather in the remaining part of the season also.

(c) Yes.

(d) A Central team visited the State from 30-3-68 to 3-4-68 and the Chairman of the Team re-visited the State in June, 1968 for assessing the drought situation and recommending Central assistance. The ceiling for drought relief expenditure from 1-4-68 to 1-11-68 has been increased from Rs. 5.08 crores to Rs. 6.50 crores, after the re-visit, due to delay in the onset of monsoon this year. A loan of Rs. 3.00 crores and a grant of Rs. 1.5 crores have already been sanctioned to the State Government this year. Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure, keeping in view the recommendation of the Team. Another team is being sent shortly to re-assess the drought situation in the State and the quantum of Central assistance.

खाता तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6521. श्री शारदानन्द: क्या खाता तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 1968 का गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय का शासकीय ज्ञापन संख्या 2/29/68 श्रो० एल० पहुंच गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ज्ञापन पत्र की कंडिका 3, 4, 5, 6 और 7 पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के सम्बन्ध में लेखन तथा टिप्पण तथा संदेशवाहक निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिकों और उच्च श्रेणी के लिपिकों से सम्बन्धित सारा प्रशासनिक कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाये, इसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धो अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) जी हां।

(ख) गृह मन्त्रालय के अनुदेशों की प्रतियां इस मन्त्रालय के सभी मुख्य विभागों और उनके संलग्न व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में परिचारित कर दी गई हैं विस्तृत जांच एवं इनकी क्रियान्विति में कुछ समय लग सकता है। फिर भी, गृह मन्त्रालय के जापन के अनुच्छेद 3 से 7 के सम्बन्ध में निम्न प्रकार से कार्यवाही कर ली गई है और की जा रही है:—

अनुच्छेद 3:— खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय तथा उसके संलग्न एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में से बहुतसां में हिन्दी का ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारी हैं।

अनुच्छेद 4:— विभागों के कर्मचारियों को कार्यालय टिप्पणियां आदि के लिए हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की स्वीकृति सम्बन्धी हिदायतें पहले से ही मौजूद हैं।

अनुच्छेद 5:— मन्त्रालय में प्रयुक्त होने वाले अधिकांश फार्मों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करवा लिया गया है और उन्हें हिन्दी के रूप में मुदित किया जा रहा है।

अनुच्छेद 6:— हिन्दी एकों की कार्य सामूह्यवंता को बढ़ा दिया गया है और सरकारी कागजों का एक भाषा से दूसरी भाषा में अनुवाद करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं। हिन्दी के बहुत से टाइपराइटर खरीदे गये हैं और कमी पड़ने पर और भी खरीद लिये जायेंगे।

अनुच्छेद 7:— प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को हिन्दी अध्ययन/टाइपिंग/ग्राम्पुलिपि के पाठ्य-क्रमों के लिए नियमित रूप है भेजा जा रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को टिप्पणी और मसौदा लेखन के लिए पहले से ही हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की स्वतन्त्रता है। गृह मन्त्रालय की यह हिदायतें भी हैं कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी शर्तें, अपरोपत और उनसे सम्बन्धित आदेशात्मक हिदायतें और उनसे हिन्दी में प्राप्त याचिकाओं का उत्तर अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी में दिया जाना भी आवश्यक है। जहां तक व्यवहारिक रूप में सम्भव है इन हिदायतों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

TILLERS AS OWNERS OF AGRICULTURE LAND

6522. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 373 on the 7th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether in view of 80 per cent tillers still not having become owners of land, Government propose to ask the State Governments to examine the causes resulting in uncertainty and reducing improvements in the field of production;

(b) the reason for Planning Commission refusing to consider under proprietary rights when they are in favour of the tillers and at the option of the owners; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission propose to invite the views of the State Governments?

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

(a) According to 1961 census, 23.56 per cent of the total cultivating households had leased in land for cultivation and have yet to acquire ownership rights. As a part of the

programme of land reforms, several States have taken steps for bringing the tenants into direct contact with the State and conferring the right of ownership on them. These measures are expected to encourage investment in land and provide incentive for increased production.

(b) The concept of security of tenure and the right of ownership vesting in the cultivating tenant is basic to land reforms as enunciated in the Five Year Plans; there is no question of making a departure from this basic objective;

(c) The views of the State Governments will be invited in regard to the programme of land reforms for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

CULTIVABLE FALLOW LAND

6523. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2130 on the 1st August, 1968, and state:

(a) whether Government feel no responsibility to obtain verification that full information is freely available to the public at Taluk Headquarters; and

(b) the reasons for not making assignments of cultivable fallow land to private parties who have the finances to increase food production in case Government have no funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government is fully aware of its responsibilities in the matter. Although land is a State subject, special surveys regarding waste lands have been undertaken as a Centrally sponsored scheme with a view to ascertaining and locating cultivable waste lands for settlement of landless agricultural workers.

(b) The lands are distributed to landless agricultural workers and other persons in accordance with the

allotment rules made by the various State Governments wherein certain priorities for allotment have been fixed. In a number of cases, private parties who have resources of their own, are also reclaiming cultivable waste land. The Government is, however, not in favour of any special concession being given to such private parties involving, *inter alia*, relaxation of ceiling provisions.

PROVISION OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES TO VOTERS DURING ELECTIONS

6524. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2133 on the 1st August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide transport facilities or at least sanction route permits to the few villages that are situated beyond two miles from the polling station;

(b) whether it is not a fact that when it is prohibitive for Government to issue identity slips it will be more so for the candidates;

(c) whether Government propose to prohibit the issue of identity slips leaving it to its own officials to find the polling number of the voters; and

(d) what is the legislative sanction for the reference to identity slips in the Election Handbooks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No candidate is required by the election law and rules to issue identity slips to the voters.

(c) No, Sir. The identity slips issued by the candidates, which generally show the part number and the electoral roll number of the elector and the polling station to which he is allotted, are used by the polling officers only for the purpose of locating the elector's name in the marked copy of the electoral roll quickly and not for the purpose of identification for which other arrangements

are made at the polling stations. Instructions have been issued by the Election Commission that no slogan or exhortation of any sort should be printed on these slips. If a voter does not bring any identity slip, the polling officer will locate his name in the electoral roll by making the necessary enquiries.

(d) There is no legislative sanction for the issue of identity slips. These slips are issued by the contesting candidates in their own interest and the reference to them in the Handbooks is because the practice is widely resorted to by the candidates on their own.

REVENUE FROM POSTAGE

6525. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue under the Head of Postage since the new postage rates became operative;

(b) the figures for the corresponding period last year; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any, and whether Government propose to revert to the previous rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Inland and foreign postage Rates were revised from 15th May, 1968, and 1st June, 1968, respectively. The revenue under the Head postage during the month of June, 1968, was Rs. 4.67 crores.

(b) The figure for June, 1967 was Rs. 4.33 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

FORTIFICATION OF RICE WITH VITAMINS

6526. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several countries are fortifying their rice with essential vitamins and minerals; and

(b) if so, whether similar measures are being considered for improving nutritive value of the rice in India?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is under consideration of Government and some preliminary investigations have been undertaken.

MODERNISATION OF RICE MILLS

6527. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modern rice mills already introduced have shown that increase in outturn of rice from available paddy could be obtained to the extent from 2 per cent to 5 per cent by modernising the machinery alone and that all this additional increase in yield could be obtained by use of mechanical dryers, par-boiling and proper storage at the mills; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in launching a rapid modernisation programme of rice mills in the country to take advantage of the modern technology?

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

(a) The studies so far undertaken in regard to the efficiency of the modern rice mill indicate that modern milling machinery alone could give additional outturn to the extent of about 2 and 6% on an average over conventional sheller and huller type of mills respectively. The studies in respect of additional increase in yield obtainable by parboiling drying and storage are in progress.

(b) The Food Corporation of India are setting up 24 modern rice mills with modern equipments in the public sector as a step towards modernisation of rice mills in the country.

Proposals for setting up of more modern rice mills and for improving existing mills by introducing modern techniques, during the IV plan are under consideration. Arrangements have also been made to get modern milling equipment fabricated indigenously for facilitating a rapid modernisation programme. The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, is being amended to assume powers to incorporate conditions in the permits and licences to ensure that both new and existing rice mills adopt modern technology and instal modern machinery.

OPENING OF A NEW SUPER BAZAR IN DELHI

6528. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to open yet another Super Bazar in Delhi;

(b) if so, the location thereof and the time by which it is proposed to be opened; and

(c) the reasons which have prompted Government to open another Super Bazar in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir; A proposal is under consideration of the Delhi Super Bazar;

(b) The location, and the time by which another Super Bazar will be opened, has not yet been decided;

(c) The decision to open another Super Bazar in Delhi has been taken by the Co-operative Store Ltd., which runs the Super Bazar, in order to serve consumers in other areas.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, गुजरात का प्रादेशिक निदेशक

6529. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि गुजरात स्थित कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के प्रादेशिक निदेशक के कार्यालय के तीसरी श्रेणी के हरिजन कर्मचारियों के साथ उन्हें पदोन्नत करने तथा ऊंचे पद पर करने के अवसर प्रदान करने के मामलों में भेदभाव किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हरिजन कर्मचारी जिन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे, उन्हें हाल ही में पदावनत कर दिया गया था और उनसे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को उनके पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निगम के महानिदेशक ने इन कर्मचारियों के साथ भेदभाव किया है और उनके सम्बन्ध में कई प्रशासनिक अनियमितताएं की हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में जांच करने का है?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नति के बारे में गुजरात के राज्य बीमा निगम के प्रादेशिक निदेशक के कार्यालय के तीसरी श्रेणी के हरिजन कर्मचारियों के साथ कोई भेदभाव की नीति नहीं बर्ती गई है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति का एक हेड क्लर्क, जो बीमा निरीक्षक के पद पर विलकुल अस्थायी और तदर्थ आधार पर स्थापन रूप से कार्य कर रहा था, हाल ही में उसके स्थायी पद पर विभागीय

पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा विधिवत् स्वीकृत उम्मीदवार के प्राप्त होने पर रिवटं कर दिया गया। यह नियमों के अनुसार था।

- (ग) जी नहीं।
- (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SUGARCANE PRICE

6530. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the minimum sugarcane price fixed by Government and the price paid by the various Sugar Mills in the Maharashtra State to the cane-growers and for the recovery of sugar for the season 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): In the case of Co-operative Sugar Mills, only an advance price is being paid by the sugar factories to their members and the final price will be determined at the end of the season. In the case of Joint Stock Sugar Mills, the main supplier of sugarcane is the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation Ltd., and the final price of sugarcane to be paid by the mills to the Corporation is *sub-judice*.

NON-PAYMENT OF TELEPHONE BILLS BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

6531. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Departments of the Government of India whose telephone connections had been disconnected during 1967-68 due to the non-payment of telephone bills;

(b) whether an enquiry has been made in this regard and whether any action has been taken against officers responsible for non-payment of Government dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The accounts are maintained telephone-wise and not according to categories of subscribers, namely, Government, Private, etc. As such, the information is not available.

(b) The enquiries referred to are to be made by the respective Departments and not by the P. & T. and likewise about the action to be taken.

FIRE-WOOD USED AS DOMESTIC FUEL

6532. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 115 million tonnes of firewood are being used as domestic fuel in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to restrict the use of firewood in towns and to ban its use in the metropolitan cities with a view to conserving forest resources and checking health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. It was estimated that about 102 million tonnes of firewood was used as domestic fuel in the country in the year 1965.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

MILK BOOTH IN SAROJINI NAGAR, NEW DELHI

6533. SHRI SIFARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a milk booth was set up in K-Block in

Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, some two years back; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this booth has not so far started functioning and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Milk booth was constructed to relieve the excessive load on neighbouring depot No. 625. Subsequently on receipt of complaints regarding maldistribution of milk, milk tokens at depot No. 625 were thoroughly checked against ration cards. Quota at the depot was reduced by 100 bottles as a result of the checking, and bifurcation of the depot was no longer found necessary for reasons of economy.

गोरखपुर जिले में डाकघरों से सरकार को प्राप्त राजस्व तथा उन पर किया गया व्यय

6534. श्री शिवचरण लाल: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में, मद-बार, उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में प्रत्येक डाकघर से सरकार को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) 1966-67 में, मद-बार, सरकार द्वारा इनमें से प्रत्येक डाकघर पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल):

(क) तथा (ख). आय और व्यय के आंकड़े डाकघर के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते।

खेती योग्य भूमि के उपजाऊपन का वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण

6535. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश में खेती योग्य भूमि के उपजाऊपन के बारे में अभी तक कोई वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, तो उसके परिणामों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या भारत की भूमि अमरीका, रूस, कनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया की भूमि से अपेक्षाकृत कम उपजाऊ है या अधिक उपजाऊ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवानीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे): (क) जी नहीं।

वास्तव में 58 परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं ने जो कि सारे देश में पहले ही स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं, मिट्टी के नमूनों का विस्तृत परीक्षण किया है और भारतीय भूमि के उपजाऊ स्तर का अनुमान लगाया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) एक विवरण जिस में भूमि परीक्षण की तीन मुख्य वनस्पति पोषणों के बारे में कम, मध्यम और उच्च के रूप प्रतिशत दिखाई गई हैं। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1963/68]।

(घ) सारे भारत की भूमि की उर्वरकता की यू० एस० ए० जैसे देशों के साथ

बहां कई भिन्न प्रकार की समृद्ध और कमजोर दोनों प्रकार की भूमि है उसे तुलना करना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी यह जात है कि शीतोष्ण क्षेत्र में स्थित देशों की (अमेरिका, रस व कनाडा आदि) तुलना में भारतीय भूमि की उंचता कम है।

COST OF MANUFACTURE OF CRYSTAL SUGAR

6536. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the manufacturing cost of crystal sugar during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The reasonable cost price of sugar during 1966-67 in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh was the same as the ex-factory price fixed, namely—

	Rs. per quintal
1. Mysore :	
(i) Factories included in Part A i.e. in Belgaum Distt.	133.62
(ii) Factories included in Part B —other factories.	142.31
2. Maharashtra	132.56
3. Andhra Pradesh	161.57

During 1967-68, Government is taking only 60 per cent of the production as levy at fixed prices and is releasing the balance 40 per cent for sale in the open market and on which there is no price control. The Price of levy sugar has been fixed on the basis of cost of production worked out in accordance with sub-section

(3C) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for the 5 zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission, and after taking into account the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by the Government, average actual recovery and duration of season obtained by sugar factories in the respective zones.

The ex-factory prices determined are as under:—

Rs. per quintal

ZONE I which includes 5 sugar factories at Ugar-khurd, Sankeshwar, Hos-pet, Kampli and Munirabad in Mysore State, two factories at Shakar-nagar and Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh and all sugar factories in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

139.02

ZONE II which includes sugar factories in Mysore State and Andhra Pradesh other than those included in Zone I and all sugar factories in the States of Madras, Orissa and Kerala and the Union territory of Ponda-cherry.

153.85

SETTLEMENT OF REPATRIATES FROM CEYLON IN RAICHUR DISTRICT (MYSORE)

6537. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Nationals repatriated from Ceylon are proposed to be settled in the Raichur District of Mysore State;

(b) if so, the number of repatriates expected to be settled in that District;

(c) the extent and the location of the proposed site for their settlement; and

(d) the details of the programme and the amenities contemplated to be provided for their settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). It is proposed to settle 900 agriculturist and 90 non-agriculturist families of new migrants from East Pakistan/repatriated Indian Nationals from Burma or Ceylon on about 5,020 acres of private land falling within the Command of Tungabhadra Project in Sindhanur Taluk of Raichur District in Mysore.

(d) The programme drawn up envisages reclamation of 3,000 acres of land in the aforesaid Project, by the Fully Mechanized Unit of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organization during 1968-69. The remaining portion of land comprising about 2,020 acres is planned to be reclaimed during the year 1969-70.

Migrant/repatriated families are proposed to be settled in group-farms, each group being composed of 20 families. Under the group farm scheme, Government provides technical advice, guidance and financial and other assistance in the form of equipment, seeds, fertilizers, manures and means of husbandry, whereas the responsibility for the actual cultivation of the land rests with the group. Besides the allotment of cultivable land of about 5 acres to each agriculturist family, it is also proposed to allot a home-stead plot of about 1/3rd of an acre of land to each family. Arrangements will also be made to provide housing accommodation, bullocks, pesticides, maintenance assistance, drinking water facilities, educational facilities, medical facilities etc. Apart from houses and other amenities mentioned above, non-agriculturist migrant/repatriated families will get necessary business/professional loan etc. The cost of the various facilities will partly be borne by Government and the balance will be recovered from the migrants/repatriates in easy instalments.

दिल्ली-भोपाल और दिल्ली इन्डौर टेलीफोन लाइन

6538. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और भोपाल तथा दिल्ली और इन्डौर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइन प्रायः खराब रहती हैं; और

(ख) इन लाइनों के कार्य को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ?

DRINKING WATER TANK IN PEHLDPUR VILLAGE, DELHI

6539. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the construction of a drinking water tank in village Pehldpur (Banger) in Alipur Block of the Union Territory of Delhi had been sanctioned about 5 years back;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has since been abandoned after incurring a lot of expenditure and after rendering contributions by the public by way of land and putting Pipeline and doing boring work;

(c) under what circumstances the scheme was abandoned and at what stage; and

(d) by what time and under what circumstances the scheme would be taken in hand for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION

(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, a tube-well was completed in village Pehldpur on 28th December, 1965. It is proposed to utilise this tubewell for supply of water to Barwala and Shahbad, Daulatpur besides Pehldpur. The tubewell has a yield of 10,000 gallons per hour at a draw down of 30 ft. A scheme for laying a distribution system for supply of water to the above mentioned villages by this tubewell involving an outlay of Rs. 3.49 lakhs is under consideration. The scheme envisages commencement of work in December, 1968 for completion within a year after the start.

हिन्दी में भेजे गये तार

6540. श्री हुक्म चन्द कठवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक देश में हिन्दी में कितने तार भेजे गये हैं; और

(ख) विदेशों को हिन्दी में भेजे गये तारों की संख्या क्या है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजरात) : (क) जनवरी, 1967 से जून, 1968 तक हिन्दी में दुक किये गए तारों की संख्या 8 लाख है।

(ख) देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे तारों के विदेशों को पारेषण की सुविधा नहीं है।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों में ट्रूंक काल की सुविधाये

6541. श्री हुक्म चन्द कठवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में ऐसे कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घर हैं जिनमें ट्रूंक लाइन पर संदेश भेजने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) 1968-69 में सरकार का ऐसे कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घर खोलने का विचार है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजरात) :

(क) 2825.

(ख) मौजूदा योजना के अनुसार 400।

O.Y.T. SYSTEM IN COIMBATORE

6542. SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the introduction of 'Own Your Telephone' system in Coimbatore city only a very few new telephone connections were demanded by the consumers?

(b) if so, how many connections were set apart for the purpose after the introduction of this system and how many were disposed of;

(c) the reason for the consumers' resistance in accepting this system; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to dispose of all the available connections without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 107 applicants opted for connections under the OYT scheme but 30 of them later dropped out.

(b) 900 connections were set apart for allotment under the OYT scheme. Only 69 connections have so far been utilized.

(c) The reason for poor response for OYT connections appears to be the unwillingness of the applicants

to make payment of the OYT deposit.

(d) It has been decided that, if the spare capacity reserved for OYT connections is likely to remain idle for next 3 months due to inadequate demand, it should be released gradually for allotment to non-OYT categories in accordance with the rules on the subject.

MINING OPERATIONS IN JHARIA

6543. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining operations are going on beneath Jharia Town;

(b) whether the residents of Jharia Town have made representations to the Director General of Mines Safety through their citizen's Association expressing doubt of subsidence of fire;

(c) whether they have demanded a probe by non-official mining experts and prominent citizens into the working of the mines beneath Jharia Town: and

(d) the reaction of Government to the demand?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (d). For some time some residents of Jharia Town have been agitated on account of the apprehension that there is danger to the safety of the town due to the mining operations going on under it. Representations were made to the Director General of Mines Safety and to Government suggesting visit by representatives of the residents to the underground workings. Such a visit was arranged. There was also an Half-an-Hour discussion on this subject in the Lok Sabha on the 20th November, 1967. In order to see things for himself, the Labour Minister paid a visit to the Jharia Town on 5th July,

1968, in the company of Shri Beni Shankar Sharma, M.P. The Labour Minister saw a part of the old workings of the East Bhuggatdih Colliery but Shri Beni Shankar Sharma was taken round the old workings as also the present workings by senior officers of the Ministry including the Director-General of Mines Safety and representatives of the management. The thickness of the pillars lower down and the mining conditions were found to be satisfactory. Although it had already been made clear by the Director General of Mines Safety that there was no danger of subsidence or fire due to these mining operations, however, as a result of further discussions with Shri Sharma, it was decided that specific instructions should be issued to the Director General of Mines Safety so that there was no possibility of any apprehension of danger to the safety of the town. In pursuance of this, the following instructions have been issued to the Director General of Mines Safety:

- (a) No blasting will be allowed for extracting coal, but coal will be extracted only by the manual process.
- (b) If there are rocks or stones, only one shot at a time and that also at day time, should be fired.
- (c) The mine should be inspected once a month.
- (d) When eventually the mine is proposed to be abandoned, all safety precautions for preventing fire and subsidence (including sand-stowing) should be taken before the permission for abandoning the mine is given.
- (e) The pillars underneath the Jharia Town should be kept in tact and no coal should be extracted from them.
- (f) Not more than 15 to 20% coal shall be extracted in the

mine which is being worked under the Jharia Town.

It has also been agreed that intimation of all blasting operations in the mine will be given to the Director General of Mines Safety, either before the blasting or as soon after it as possible, by the Mines Management.

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES PROJECT

6544. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the espionage activities of certain Swedish experts in the Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources Project which is a joint venture of the Government of India, the United Nations Development Project and Food and Agriculture Organisation;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this project has been getting Military maps from the Survey of India to interpret forest resources in India and reconnaissance-flights were carried out of all Northern and Southern and other sensitive areas by these experts;

(c) whether these maps were utilised by these experts in their espionage activities for certain foreign country; and

(d) if so, action taken by the Government of India to safeguard the security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) and (b). F.A.O. experts employed in the Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources have been given only those maps and have participated only in those flights that had

been cleared from the security angle by appropriate authorities.

(c) No sir. But allegations against some F.A.O. experts published in a local periodical are being enquired into by appropriate authorities.

(d) Does not arise.

PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES PROJECT

6545. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aim of starting the Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources Project and what was the share contribution of Government of India in the Project;

(b) the names of Indian and Foreign Experts, who are manning the project;

(c) whether cases of fraud and embezzlement of public funds in the project have been brought to the notice of Government;

(d) if so, whether Government have instituted any enquiry into these allegations and if so, the results thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The aim of the Project was to conduct resources survey for obtaining reliable information on raw material availability and parallel synchronised investigation into the problems of timber extraction, present and future markets for various forest products and all other associated factors relevant to the establishment of forest industries with particular reference to pulp and paper.

The share contribution of the Government of India is Rs. 89 lakhs for 3½ years by way of services and supplies.

(b) *Foreign Experts*

1. Dr. E. G. Freden
2. Dr. H. V. Henle
3. Mr. V. A. Shaggaev
4. Mr. U. Wahlstrom
5. Mr. E. Pakkanen
- * 6. Dr. A. J. Nash
- * 7. Mr. A. Bystrom
- * 8. Mr. I. Johannessen

* (Since left the Project on completion of their assignment)

Indian Counter-parts

1. Shri S. H. Mahalaha
2. „ E. S. Dass
3. „ V. K. Seth
4. „ R. B. Kale
5. „ M. S. Tomar
6. „ Y. S. Rao
7. „ K. B. L. Mathur
8. „ T. C. M. Singh
9. „ B. N. Ganguli
10. „ C. Chandrashekaran
11. „ J. P. Kapoor
12. „ R. Pratap Bahadur
13. „ P. M. Sangal.
14. Dr. K. D. Singh.

(c) to (e). No such complaint about public funds (*i.e.* Government funds) of the Project has been received.

Complaints about some transactions relating to F.A.O.'s funds by its employees working in the F.A.O.'s concerned office in New Delhi have been made. It is understood that F.A.O. have been enquiring into the matter.

REPORT OF EXPERTS OF PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES PROJECT

6546. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts of the Pre-investment survey of Forest Resources Project have submitted their final report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by them in that behalf; and

(c) the recommendations accepted by Government and the total estimates expenditure thereon?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

DEMAND FOR NEED-BASED WAGES

6547. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) from what class of employees the Ministry have received the demand for need-based wages;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the demand for all classes of workers and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if Government are not able to concede the demand for any class, whether they would at least concede the demand for opportunities for employment to all classes; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to press all the spending Ministries to have estimates of work, based on minimum wages with a view to find some employment for the unemployed workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) There has been a general demand for a need-based minimum wage for industrial workers.

(b) At the present level of the National Income, the economy cannot sustain the payment of a need-based minimum wage to all classes of

workers. Even the Indian Labour Conference which recommended, at its 15th Session held in 1957, that the minimum wage for industrial workers should be need-based, recognised the existence of instances where difficulties might be experienced in implementing this.

(c) and (d). Securing of work to all workers is Directive Principle of State Policy embodied in the Constitution. Creation of employment opportunities has, therefore, been one of the principal objectives of the development: Plans which have been and are being implemented by the Central Ministries and others.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COAL MINES WAGE BOARD

6548. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Dhemomain Colliery have implemented the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board;

(b) if so the date from which they started implementing it;

(c) whether arrears have been paid to the workers from the 15th August, 1967 to the date of implementation; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps which have been taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes, Sir; partially.

(b) From November 6, 1967.

(c) Part payment amounting to Rs. 48,119 was made on 28-10-1967.

(d) Efforts continue to be made by the Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery to persuade the management to implement the recommendations fully.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COAL MINES WAGE BOARD

6549. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Nag's Ramjivanpur Colliery have implemented the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board;

(b) the date from which they started implementing it;

(c) whether arrears have been paid to the workers from the 15th August, 1967 to the date of implementation;

(d) the total amount of arrears due to the workers; and

(e) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the steps which have been taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes; partially.

(b) From November 19, 1967.

(c) and (d). Two ad-hoc instalments amounting to Rs. 12,615 were paid in October, 1967 and July, 1968 towards clearing arrears of wages reported to amount to Rs. 21,000 approximately.

(e) Efforts are being made by Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery to persuade the management to implement the recommendations fully.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF COAL MINES WAGE BOARD

6550. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4667 on the 21st March, 1968 and state what further action has been taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board in the collieries which have not implemented them so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): The matter was discussed with the representatives of workers and the Joint Working Committee of the Coal Mining Associations at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1968. The representatives of the

Joint Working Committee were requested to look into the cases of defaulting collieries and to use their good offices to persuade them to implement the recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COAL MINES WAGE BOARD

6551. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Ram Nagar Colliery (ISCO) have implemented the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board;

(b) the date from which they started implementing the recommendations;

(c) whether arrears have been paid to the workers from the 15th August, 1967 to the date of the implementation;

(d) the total amount of arrears due to the workers; and

(e) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps have been taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Yes, partially. For weekly paid workers from 5-11-1967 and for monthly paid workers from 1-11-1967.

(c) Yes, partially.

(d) About Rs. 1,53,000 (Rupees One lakh and fifty-three thousand).

(e) The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery are continuing their efforts to persuade the management to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board fully.

BOOTS FOR COAL MINE WORKERS

6552. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4079 on the 14th March, 1968 and state:

(a) the names of the coal mines

which have supplied boots to workers;

(b) The number of workers in each mine who have received boots; and

(c) the names of coal mines which have not yet supplied boots to workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). Supply of protective footwear to coal miners was made obligatory from October, 1967. Since then 81,517 workers have been supplied footwear upto 31-3-1968. A list of mines showing detailed position is not yet available. While leather footwear of approved specification is available in the market, canvas footwear, which is preferred by the workers as well as the management, on account of the natural conditions obtaining in the coal mines, is not yet available. A clear picture regarding extent of compliance will, therefore, be available after the canvas footwear manufacture of which in bulk is expected to be taken up soon by a shoe making company, is in the market.

UNAUTHORISED MINERS' HOSTELS IN CERTAIN COLLIERIES

6553. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Hostel Committee has refused to grant recognition to unauthorised Miners Hostels and Samla Mandarbani Colliery and Madhujore Colliery; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to abolish them in these collieries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The question of granting recognition to Miners Hostels at Samla Manderbani Colliery and Madhujore Colliery is under the consideration of Central Hostel Committee in consultation with the managements of the two collieries.

(b) Does not arise.

COAL MINE WORKERS IN CAMPS

6554. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1752 on the 7th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of workers living in such camps in each of these 12 coal mines; and

(b) the action taken till June, 1968 to abolish these camps?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) The issue is whether and under what conditions such unauthorised hostels should be recognised. The Sub-Committee constituted by the Central Hostels Committee has laid down the standards for the miners' hostels and the Evaluation Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Director General, Mines Safety has formulated a Code for the working of the miners' hostels.

MARKETING OF FOODGRAINS AND FERTILISERS IN PUNJAB

6555. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marketing Societies in the Punjab have been given facility to make their own transport arrangements for handling food-grains and fertilisers on a large scale; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the planning Department has sanctioned loans for the purchase of trucks as well as has invested some selected societies with enhanced power?

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

(b) Loans to marketing societies have not been sanctioned by the government for the purchase of trucks. However, State Government has contributed to the share capital of the marketing societies to augment their resources.

SALE OF RICE IN BLACKMARKET IN KERALA

6556. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the report of the speech made by the Union Law Minister at Kottayam as reported to in the *Malayala Manorama* on the 10th August, 1968 to the effect that part of the rice supplied to Kerala by the Centre was sold in the black-market by the Marxists and their partners in the United Front;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained from the Law Minister what evidence he had with him when he made this statement;

(c) whether the Law Minister has furnished any such evidence; and

(d) if so, what is that evidence?

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

(a) The report in the *Malayala Manorama* did come to Government's notice, but it was found to be incorrect. The Union Law Minister did not make any such statement.

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

PROJECT ALLOWANCE TO P&T EMPLOYEES

6557. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P&T employees working in places like Vellathooval, Chittirapuram, Devulam, Kattappana and Ayyapancoil are not being given Project Allowance as per existing rules; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). In so far as Vellathooval and Chittirapuram are concerned no project allowance is admissible to the P&T staff, as projects at these places were completed long back. They are also not entitled to operation allowance which is granted to operation staff only.

In respect of Deviculam, Kattappa and Ayyappancoil, the case is under consideration.

AMENDMENT OF REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT

6558. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have convened a meeting of the Chief Electoral Officers of all the States in the first week of September, 1968 to consider certain amendments in the Representation of the People Act; and

(b) whether the Election Commission has obtained the views of the various political parties regarding the proposed amendments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir; but the Election Commission has convened a Conference of Chief Electoral Officers at Ooty.

(b) No, Sir.

WORKING CONDITION IN NEWSPAPERS INDUSTRY

6559. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group of the National Labour Commission has recommended a single piece of Legislation concerning the working conditions of journalist and non-journalist employees of the newspaper industry recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) and (b). Government understand that the Study Group has made such a recommendation in its report to the National Commission on Labour. However, Government is not seized of this matter now and will consider it only on receipt of the recommendations of the National Commission.

LIQUIDATION OF COOPERATIVE UNITS IN TRIPURA

6560. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of co-operative units in Tripura operating in varied fields of co-operative economic development has gone into liquidation during the past eight years;

(b) if so, the number of such co-operative ventures in each field of development in that Union Territory;

(c) what were the main reasons for the liquidation of these co-operative ventures;

(d) what steps Government had taken to help these ventures to survive and to revive to activity; and

(e) what are the details of the schemes to promote cooperative movement in Tripura under the 1968-69 Plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). Out of 685 societies, only 48 have been put into liquidation, details are as under:

Industrial Cooperatives	22
Consumer Cooperatives	4
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.	15

Transport Cooperatives	2
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	2
Dairy Cooperative	1
Fisheries Cooperative	1
Supervising Union	1
	48

The liquidation became necessary as these societies ceased functioning due to lack of interest on the part of the members and uneconomic running. It is not proposed to revive them. The area of the primary agricultural credit societies under liquidation will be taken care of by the viable or potentially viable societies earmarked to serve the area.

(c) Attention is invited to part (c) of the unstarred Question No. 2173 answered in the House on 1st August, 1968.

इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन लखनऊ

6561. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाली तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एम्बोइंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, अशोक भाग, लखनऊ को उत्तर प्रदेश में "क्रेच जेटर" ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई करने का लाइसेंस प्राप्त है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 100 ट्रैक्टरों की पहली किश्त पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुकी है और निगम द्वारा उक्त विवरण किया चुका है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन 100 ट्रैक्टरों में से एक भी ट्रैक्टर बांदा जिले में सप्लाई नहीं किया गया; और

(घ) क्या सरकार वह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि बांदा जिले को पहली किश्त में से तथा शीघ्र प्राप्त होने वाली दूसरी किश्त में से नियत कोटे के अनुसार ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई किये जाते हैं?

खाली, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जेटर 2011 ट्रैक्टरों वितरण के के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य, हृषि उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड और राज्य व्यापार निगम के मध्य एक करार हुआ है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां। 100 ट्रैक्टरों की पहली किश्त का वितरण 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक प्राप्त प्रार्थना पत्रों तक ही सीमित था। बांदा जिले में कोई भी जेटर 2011 ट्रैक्टर वितरित नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि उस जिले से तब तक एक भी प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था।

(घ) उपर्युक्त कारणों से, पहली किश्त में से कोई भी जेटर 2011 ट्रैक्टर बांदा जिले को नियमित करना संभव न था। तथापि, ट्रैक्टरों की शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने वाली दूसरी किश्त में से, बांदा जिले से प्राप्त प्रार्थना पत्रों के आधार पर ही ट्रैक्टरों का नियत न करना निगम के विचाराधीन है।

बिहार में अच्छे बीजों की नयी किस्मों का प्रयोग

6562. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाली तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में अच्छे बीजों की नयी किस्मों के प्रयोग का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मिट्टी की किस्म को व्यान में न रखते हुए बिहार में दोनों किस्मों, अर्थात् 'ताइचुंग नेटिव' तथा 'आई आर० 108' में से कौनसी किस्म प्रति एकड़ अधिक उपज देती है;

(ग) क्या इस तुलनात्मक उच्चयन से प्राप्त जानकारी से किसानों को परिचित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या क्या है?

खाता, हृषि, सम्बुद्धिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय मेरा राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) से (घ): राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

POEM ISSUED BY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF KERALA ON RICE SUPPLY TO KERALA

6563. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a poem issued by Public Relations Officer, Kerala of Rice Supply to Kerala and published in the Patriot dated the 15th August, 1968; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) The advertisement published in the Patriot of the 15th August, 1968 has come to Government's notice.

(b) The supplies of rice to Kerala from outside have been varying from month to month depending upon the availability with the Government of India and the necessity to meet the minimal needs of other deficit States. There has been no discrimination in the matter as alleged in the advertisement. The position has been explained in the Parliament on more

than one occasion in connection with Food debates and questions relating to rice supply to Kerala.

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH WORK

6564. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country where basic and applied agricultural research work is being carried on and broad outlines of their achievements so far;

(b) whether any research work in dry farming is also being undertaken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Basic and applied research in agriculture is being carried out in India under the Central Research Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and their sub-stations, the Agricultural Universities and in the Agricultural Research Institutes of the State Departments of Agriculture located all over the country. Names and places of the leading ones are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1964/68.]

The most significant achievements of agricultural research in recent years include the breeding of high yielding varieties and hybrids in a number of foodgrain and other crops like rice, wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, pulses, sugarcane, potato, jute, cotton and several others.

Useful research has also been done on soil science, agronomy including fertilisers and their application, irrigation and chemical control of weeds on the control of pests and diseases through the scientific use of pesticides and also on the improvement of fruits and vegetables. At the I.A.R.I. and a few other locations, researches

are also under way on the application of nuclear energy for the solution of agricultural research problems.

(b) Yes. Apart from the research undertaken by various Agricultural Institutes and Universities, investigations on Dry Farming and Soil and water conservation have been taken up at eight of the Soil Conservation Research Centres under Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(c) Does not arise.

CONTRACT LABOUR IN BALIHARI COLLIERY

6565. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Balihari Colliery of Messrs Balihari Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. P.O. Kusuwa, Dhanbad has introduced contract labour in the colliery and reduced the strength of the permanent workers from 700 to 50.

(b) whether the management has arbitrarily derecognised the only existing Trade Union and has taken forcible occupation of the union office and its assets;

(c) whether the management is making under-payments in spite of protests from the workmen; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The recognition of the Hindustan Khan Mazdoor Sangh is reported to have been withdrawn on the ground that it had lost its majority status. Government have no information regarding forcible occupation of the union office and its assets.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answers to (a), (b) and (c) above.

MINIMUM WAGES IN INDUSTRIES IN DELHI

6566. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN:

SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

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

(a) the minimum wage and pay-scales in the different factories and Industries in Delhi;

(b) the names of such factories and industries where minimum wages are given; and

(c) the names of such factories and Industries where Minimum Wages are not given and the reasons for the same and the steps Government propose to take to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STRIKE NOTICE BY N.B.C.C. KARMACHARI UNION

6567. SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

SHRI KIKAR SINGH:

SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Building Construction Corporation Karmachari Union (Regd.) Delhi has served the strike Notice, dated the 20th May, 1968 in the Management of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., Sultanpur, Gurgaon Road, Mehrauli, New Delhi in connection with their Charter of Demands; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) The management has not received any strike notice.

(b) The question does not arise.

AUTOMATION

6568. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions of the tripartite meeting on Automation held in Delhi on the 18th July, 1968;

(b) whether the jobs of employees of Caltex in Calcutta have been restored;

(c) whether it is a fact that the "sit-in" demonstration of 106 Caltex employees is now continuing for the last 21 months;

(d) whether it is a fact that his request to the Caltex Management has been turned down; and

(e) if so, what steps Government contemplate in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI J. HATHI): (a) The subject of automation was discussed at the 28th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held on 18th July, 1968. A statement showing its main conclusions is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, but the number of employees involved is 96.

(d) and (e): Attempts made by the Government to promote a settlement of this issue did not succeed. The Government have since appointed a Commission of Inquiry to enquire, among other matters, into the number of surplus employees on the rolls of Caltex (India) Limited and two other oil companies in the private sector, as on the 1st January, 1960,

and on the same date in subsequent years, and the reasons and justification for the employees becoming surplus and the methods adopted by the companies to deal with the surplus etc. Government would consider taking action after receiving the Commission's report.

STATEMENT Standing Labour Committee

(28th Session, New Delhi, July 18, 1968)

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

There was a prolonged discussion in the course of which the different parties stated their respective position with regard to Automation.

2. On behalf of the workers' representatives, it was stated that since the country had an enormous volume of unemployment and was short of technological and capital resources the general orientation of policy should be against automation. Exceptions could, however, be permitted in special circumstances when there was a compulsion for introducing automation. What constituted such a compulsion and the conditions under which such exceptions might be permissible had to be spelt out in detail. A small Working Group of the Standing Labour Committee might be constituted for laying down the necessary guidelines. Experts might be associated with this Working Group and the guidelines formulation by the Working Group should be placed before the Standing Labour Committee or the Indian Labour Conference for final approval. Pending formulation of such guidelines there should be a freeze on automation. Where it had already been introduced employers should be asked to desist from the use of automatic machinery.

3. The stand taken by the employers' representatives, on the other hand, was that the very largeness and the complicated nature of the operations of some concerns made computerisation a necessity in the interest

of efficient functioning. The problem of local redundancy created by the introduction of such automatic processes could be dealt with under the procedure evolved at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference for dealing with similar problems resulting from rationalisation. It was emphasised that automation eventually created more employment within the economy. The real question for consideration, therefore, should not be whether automation should be introduced or not but what measures could be taken to deal with the problems of labour displacement that might arise. It was not desirable that in a technological age India should stay away from the main stream of progress and where industries had to compete in the international market introduction of automation might be almost imperative. It was the employers' view that fears of large-scale displacement of labour were unwarranted as automatic processes had been introduced only in a few establishments and the existing resources available to industry would not enable it to introduce automation on a large scale. In any case, when no retrenchment was involved and when the employers and the union at the plant level were agreed there should be no objection to the installation of computers.

4. The Labour Minister of Maharashtra suggested that a tripartite sub-committee of the S.L.C. should be constituted at the Centre for laying down policy guidelines in respect of introduction of automation. This Committee should be assisted by experts. Within the framework of the guidelines formulated at the national level the appropriate Government should consider each individual proposal for introduction of automation and decide whether it could be permitted. The Sub-Committee should also undertake periodical review of the general effects of automation and study how the policy guidelines are working in practice.

5. The Chairman stated that the views expressed had been noted and

would be taken into account by Government in arriving at a decision on the subject. Meanwhile the procedure being followed at present for screening of proposals regarding import of computers would continue.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

6569. SHRI N. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terminal entitlements of temporary industrial staff in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands working in industrial establishments which have been declared pensionable; and

(b) whether they are entitled to family pensions in case of death after one year's service?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). All industrial establishments under administrative control of the Administration are run and managed departmentally. There are no other autonomous public sector undertakings or corporations. A small branch of Indian Oil Corporation is however functioning there but it is not under administrative control of the Chief Commissioner. In terms of Government of India's orders, temporary industrial employees in all Government industrial establishments who are on regular scale pay and paid on monthly basis are entitled to grant of terminal benefits from 1st November 1959 in event of death while in service or retirement or retrenchment or invalidity at the rate of one month's pay for each completed year of service if they had completed not less than 10 years' service at the time of death/retirement/discharge/invalidity. On confirmation such industrial employees have option to come over to pensionary scheme and those who opt for pensionary benefits will be governed by the new pension rules of the Government of India as modified from time to time and such staff who are brought on pensionary benefits under

these rules are eligible to benefits of family pension scheme for Central Government employees. Industrial staff who are not eligible for gratuity are entitled to terminal benefits under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Temporary industrial employees with one year service are not entitled to family pension on death.

PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNTS OF INDUSTRIAL STAFF IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

6570. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints about the Provident Fund accounts of industrial staff in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

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

(c) whether a separate office of the Provident Fund Commissioner is proposed to be established in the islands?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b): There has been a complaint pertaining to the non-issue of annual statements of accounts to the Employees' Provident Fund members of an establishment under the Andaman Forest Department. The matter is being looked into by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(c) There is no such proposal. The quantum of work does not justify establishment of a separate office.

पटना में रेलवे डाक सेवा की इमारत में स्थान की कमी

6571. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना, आरा, साहिबगंज, मोकमा, जसिडी और किंकल स्टेशनों में रेलवे डाक सेवा की

इमारतों में स्थान कम होने के कारण कर्मचारियों को बहुत सी कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ती हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य मंत्री ने इस विषय की ओर समुचित व्यायाम देने का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा सचिवालय विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री इ० क० गुजरात) : (क) कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से स्थान की कमी पूरी करने का प्रस्तुत लगातार विचाराधीन रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग): पटना में रेल-डाक व्यवस्था की इमारत के निर्माण का कार्य 1968-69 के लिए बिना बारी के आधार पर शामिल कर लिया गया है और साहिबगंज, आरा और किंकल पर होने वाले निर्माण-कार्यों को रेलवे बोर्ड की प्राथमिकता वाली योजनाओं में शामिल कर लिया गया है जिन्हें 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के चरणों में पूरा किया जाएगा। मोकमा ह और जसिडी ह में रेल-डाक व्यवस्था की इमारतों के निर्माण-कार्यों को डाक-तार विभाग की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड से लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है।

VIEWS OF POLITICAL PARTIES FOR CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

6573. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a practice with Government to invite the views of political parties for effecting improvements in the conduct of Elections in order to ensure free and fair Elections; and

(b) if so, whether any meeting of the political parties has been convened since the General Elections of 1967?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir. The Election Commission, however, consults political parties on matters relating to conduct of elections.

(b) The Commission called a conference of the representatives of political parties and groups at New Delhi on the 4th May, 1968, to review the rules regarding recognition of political parties and reservation and allotment of symbols. The Commission also consulted the political parties in regard to the mid-term elections in Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

कृपाकों को उर्वरकों का वितरण

6574. श्री यशवन्त तिह छावाह : क्या खात्त तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उर्वरक कारखानों द्वारा तैयार किये गये उर्वरकों का देश में राज्य जिला और तहसील स्तर पर किसानों में वितरण करने का काम किन अधिकारणों को सौंपने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या जिला, तहसील और ग्राम स्तर पर किसानों को उर्वरक बेचने का काम पंचायतों को सौंपने का सरकार का विचार है?

खात्त, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तहिंद शिंदे): (क) और (ख) : सरकार ने दिसम्बर 1965 में यह निश्चय किया था कि उर्वरक कारखानों को, उनके व्यापारिक उत्पादन के आरम्भ से 7 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अपने वितरण को संगठित करने और उन्हें अपने उत्पादों के मूल्यों के निर्धारण के संबंध में स्वतन्त्रता दी जाएगी। परन्तु

यदि सरकार चाहे तो उत्पादन का 30 प्रतिशत प्राप्त कर सकती है। अतः विनिर्माता सहकारी संस्थाओं और अपनी पसन्द के अन्य वितरकों के माध्यम से उस माल के वितरण का प्रबन्ध स्वयं करते हैं जिसे सरकार नहीं लेती है। सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त की गई सामग्री जिसमें प्रायात की हुई शामिल है राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दी जाती है। आन्तरिक वितरण का संगठन करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। भारत सरकार इस कार्य को करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को किसी विशेष एजेन्सी का सुझाव नहीं देती है।

युद्ध से प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता

6575. श्री भारत तिह चौहान : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में युद्ध से प्रभावित लोगों की सहायता करने के उपाय किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या अन्य सीमान्त राज्यों ने भी युद्ध से प्रभावित हुए लोगों को सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) क्या इन सहायता कार्यों में हाथ बटाने का सरकार का विचार है?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री द० रा० चब्हान): (क) से (ग) : जी, हां।

डीजल पंम्पिंग सेट लगाने के लिए बिहार के कृषकों को सहायता

6576. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खात्त तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में किसानों को डीजल पंम्पिंग सेट लगाने तथा छिद्रण (बोरिंग) कार्य के लिये दी जाने वाली 25 प्रतिशत

सरकारी सहायता को किन कारणों से बन्द किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह निर्णय लेने से पहले सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया था कि इस सहायता का कृषि के विकास पर कितना अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा था और इससे कृषकों को कितना प्रोत्साहन मिला था;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में यदि किसानों को 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक सहायता दी जाती, तो बिहार में सरकार का कितना धन खर्च होता;

(घ) क्या इस सहायता को बन्द करने के अपने निर्णय पर सरकार पुनर्विचार करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी भवानालय में राज्य भंडी (धी अन्नासाहिद शिल्दे) (क) से (ङ): जानकारी बिहार सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

DROUGHT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

6577. SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI:

SHRI G. S. REDDI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh this year due to lack of timely rains and thereby the fall in foodgrains production;

(b) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government to fill up the deficit in Andhra Pradesh due to drought conditions; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to give any assistance to middle class farmers in Nagarjuna-sagar Project area by supplying them fertilizers and agro-machinery for their immediate need to increase their food production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the onset of monsoon and inadequacy of rainfall, due to which sowings of kharif crops are reported to have been delayed by 10—15 days in different parts of the State. It is, however, too early to give any quantitative idea of the fall in foodgrains production this year, as much will depend on the weather in the remaining part of the season. The Government are, however, keeping a watch on the situation and will send the requisite foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh if and when required.

(c) No specific request for assistance to farmers in the Nagarjuna-sagar Project Area has been received from the State Government. However, a loan of Rs. 3 crores and a grant of Rs. 1.5 crores, out of the ceiling of Rs. 6.50 crores for drought relief in the State has been issued to the State Government this year by way of Central assistance.

ACCIDENT IN PURE KAPASARA COLLIERY (DHANBAD)

6578. SHRI B. K. MODAK:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons have been buried alive under the debris at Pure Kapasara Colliery near Dhanbad in

the night of the 29th and 30th March, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of persons buried;

(c) whether any rescue operations were carried out by the Director General of Mines Safety;

(d) if so, the total number of persons rescued, if not the reason therefor; and

(e) whether any report has been sent to Government, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (e). In December 1966, the Director-General, Mines Safety, prohibited the employment of persons at the Pure Kapasara Mine in Mugma coalfields due to the unstable condition of the underground workings. Since then the Mine has remained closed. However, surreptitious winning of coal from the underground workings was detected by the Directorate General of Mines Safety. As the owner of the closed mine could not be traced, the matter was brought to the notice of the civil and police authorities concerned with the intimation that the workings of the mine were in extremely dangerous condition. The Joint Director of Mines Safety of the region held a meeting of managers of adjoining mines in March, 1968 to ensure that they did not purchase coal from the persons who brought out such coal and the managers agreed to it. On the night of 29/30 March, 1968 when the coal surreptitiously brought out earlier and stacked on surface was being loaded on a motor truck, an area of about 30 m x 30 m subsided. On receiving information on 30th March 1968 two officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety visited the site and at a considerable personal risk inspected the underground workings upto the edges of the fall. They did not find trace of any body entrapped under the fall. Subsequently the Deputy Director General of Mines Safety also made inquiries

along with the officer-in-charge and the sub-inspector of Nirsachatti Police Station and found no evidence of any persons having been buried under the fall.

देश में पौष्टिक योजना करना

6579. श्री बसवन्त : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पौष्टिक खाद्य पदार्थों का विकास तथा तैयार करने के लिए देश में कोई प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं;

(ख) यह योजना कितने राज्यों में कार्यान्वित की गई है;

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिए विदेशों से कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) 15 राज्य।

(ग) यूनिसेफ, केयर और यूसिड में पौष्टिक खाद्य पदार्थों के रूप में सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी।

(घ) केयर संगठन फीडिंग कार्यक्रम के लिए हर वर्ष लगभग 4000 लाख पौण्ड खाद्य पदार्थ जैसे कि कार्न फ्लोर, कार्न फ्लैक, बुलगर बीट, रोल्ड बीट, सोयाबीन और दुग्ध चूर्ण सुलभ करता है। यूसिड ने भी 28,000 मीट्रीक टन बालाहार तैयार करने के लिए खाद्यान्न और मंगफली का तेल मुफ्त दिया है। यूनिसेफ ने फीडिंग कार्यक्रम मपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण सप्लाई कर सहायता की है।

**DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SETTING UP
A SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN HARYANA**

6580. SHRI ARJAN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 630 on the 14th March, 1968 and state;

(a) whether the report from the Government of Haryana has been received in connection with the agitation at Kundli village;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether it has been decided to shift the factory from this village?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of draft reply giving the required details, sent by the State Government of Haryana to the Starred Question No. 630 asked on 14th March, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1965/68.]

(c) Establishment of meat processing factories is a State subject and therefore the matter rests with the State Government of Haryana.

FOOD POLICY

6581. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to introduce any changes in the present food policy in view of the bumper crop this year and the consequent improvement in the stock position; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be introduced?

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

(a) The food policy is evolved in consultation with the Chief Ministers of States at the beginning of each crop season. While formulating the policy for the current rabi crop emphasis was laid on maximising internal procurement with a view to build an adequate buffer stock by utilising the opportunity created by the bumper rabi crop.

(b) Changes in the present policy will be decided after the Chief Ministers' Conference to be held before the ensuing kharif season, when a clearer picture of the crop prospects is available.

कृषि उद्योग निगम

6581-क. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने राज्यों में कृषि-उद्योग निगम स्थापित किये गये हैं तथा निगम द्वारा स्थापित किये गये उत्पादन एकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनका स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां निगम डैक्टर विद्युत-चलित हल और अन्य कृषि उपकर के निर्माण के लिये कारखाने स्थापित कर रहा है ; और

(ग) कब उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अंतर्राज्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमनसाहिब शिंदे) : (क) कृषि-उद्योग निगम 12राज्यों में स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं अर्थात् आनंद, असम, बिहार, हरियाणा, केरल.

मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उडीसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल। कुछ निगमों द्वारा स्थापित उत्पादन-एकों की संख्या तथा उनके स्वरूप का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

(1) निगम ने पश्च एवं मुर्गी चारे-दाने के उत्पादन के कामों को आरम्भ कर दिया है।

महाराष्ट्र

निगम ने अधोलिखित कारखानों, प्लान्टों की स्थापना का कार्य शुरू किया है।

(1) कैंटल फीड कम्पाउन्डिंग फैक्टरी, आरे

(2) पोल्टरी फीड कम्पाउन्डिंग फैक्टरी, चिन्वाद

(3) सुपर फोस्फेट प्लान्ट, रासायानी

(4) दो एन. पी. के. ग्रेनुलर फॉट-लाइजर प्लासन्ज, डोविट्स्टड विद सुपर-फोस्फेट प्लान्ट, रासायानी

(5) मक्का पीसने वाला प्लान्ट, पिम्परी।

पंजाब

निगम ने फिल्लोर के पास बीज के गुणन के लिये कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश

इसने कृषीय औजारों के उत्पादन और आयातित फैक्टरों का एकत्रण करने के लिये लखनऊ में ताल कटोरा वकराप को हाथ में ले लिया है। एकत्रण कार्यक्रम को चालू करने के लिये, निगम के 1000 जैकट-2011 ट्रैक्टरों का नितन कर दिया गया है जो एस के ढी अवस्था में आयात किये जा रहे हैं। इसने डालिंगंज में फूट प्रोसीसिंग एन्ड प्रीजिविंग फैक्टरी को भी हाथ में ले लिया है।

(ख) एवं (ग): इन में से कोई सा भी निगम अभी ट्रैक्टर और शक्ति-हल के निर्माण करने का कार्यक्रम नहीं रखता है। तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य कृषि-उद्योग निगम के पास आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के एकत्रण के लिये कार्यक्रम है। 200 जैकट-2011 ट्रैक्टरों के प्रथम बैच के एकत्रण किये जाने की शीघ्र ही आशा है। निगम ने कृषीय औजारों का उत्पादन करना भी आरम्भ कर दिया है। हरियाणा निगम के पास आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के एकत्रण करने एवं कृषीय औजारों के निर्माण करने के लिये एक कार्यक्रम विचाराधीन है।

राष्ट्रीय बेतन आयोग

6581-ख. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोहा तथा इस्पात उद्योग सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल ने राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग को यह सुझाव दिया है कि एक राष्ट्रीय बेतन आयोग नियुक्त करना देश के लिये हितकारी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) और (ख). लौह तथा इस्पात उद्योग सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि कृषि, असंगठित क्षेत्र तथा संगठित क्षेत्र जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजूरी निश्चित करने के प्रयत्न की जांच करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मजूरी आयोग बनाना बांधनीय होगा। अध्ययन दल की स्पॉट राष्ट्रीय अम आयोग को और न कि सरकार को पेश हुई है। सरकार इस

मामले पर आयोग की सिफारिशे प्राप्त होने पर भी विचार करेगी।

हरियाणा के लिये कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

6581-ग. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा में कोई कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पंजाब के विभाजन के समय हरियाणा को पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हरियाणा को उस का समूचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने तथा हरियाणा राज्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवानीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) जी, नहीं। हरियाणा के हिसार में पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की एक शाखा है।

(ख) अनुमान है कि यह संकेत पंजाब राज्य के विभाजन के बाद पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबन्धमण्डल में प्रतिनिधित्व की ओर है, अतः यह बता दिया जाये कि पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबन्धमण्डल में हरियाणा का प्रतिनिधित्व भौजूद है।

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) को दृष्टि में रखते हुये हरियाणा को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

हरियाणा में एक अलग कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही शुरू की जानी है।

CORBETT NATIONAL PARK (U.P.)

6581-द. श्री क. प. सिंह देंगो: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Corbett National Park, near Ramnagar, Uttar Pradesh is rapidly being denuded of its rich and varied fauna;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigation into the causes of wild life being extinguished from this Sanctuary;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the steps, taken by Government to preserve the wild life in this Sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

KAZIRANGA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

6581-ए. श्री क. प. सिंह देंगो: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poachers have been killing rhinos and other protected animals in the Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary for years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently there was an armed clash between the Home Guard personnel and a gang of poachers in the Sanctuary as a result of which some persons were killed;

(c) if so, the loss suffered in animal life during the last five years;

(d) the number of casualties reported as a result of the clash; and

(e) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to protect the wild life in the Sanctuary?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Forty-eight Rhinos.

(d) Seven persons were reported killed by firing.

(e) Patrolling of the sanctuary has been strengthened by posting more home-guards.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी सहायता-प्राप्त औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में दाखिला लेने वाले उम्मीदवार

6581-च. श्री रामबी राम : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में और जुलाई, 1968 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी सहायता-प्राप्त औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में दाखिले के लिये कितने उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे, उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को दाखिला मिला और कितने उम्मीदवार पास हुए;

(ख) उनमें से क्रमशः कितने व्यक्ति अनुमूलित जातियों, अनुमूलित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के थे;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के पाठ्यक्रम, स्थानों की संख्या, दाखिले की अहंताएं, प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि तथा दाखिले की शर्तों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र को सरकार से कितनी कितनी सहायता मिली?

अम, रोकगर तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप अधीक्षी (श्री स० च० जमीर):

(क) और (ख) दस्तकार प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण

केन्द्रों सम्बन्धी जानकारी जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1966/68] विवरण संख्या एक में दी गई है।

(ग) संसद के पुस्तकालय में पाठ्यक्रम का एक सेट रख दिया गया है। शेष जानकारी जो सभा पटल पर रखदिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1966/68] विवरण संख्या दो में दी गई है।

(घ) वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान 2,242 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान 1,382 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् कुल लागत का 60 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में दिया गया है। प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र अनुसार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

6581-G. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have passed High School or higher examinations and were unemployed at the end of 1967;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide employment to such persons; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR):

(a) The only available information on the subject relates to the educated job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges whose number was 10,87,371 as at the end of December, 1967.

(b) and (c). Various development programmes proposed to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan are designed to provide increasing number of employment opportunities for the unemployed including educated persons.

12.08 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1966-67 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1967-68 OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report for the year 1966-67 together with a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1966-67 and Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1941/68.]

(2) A copy of the Report of Enquiry into the fatal accident in the Sarvodaya Stone Mines, District Panchmahal, Gujarat on the 6th June, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1942/68.]

(3) A copy of the Main conclusions of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 18th July, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1943/68.]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want a clarification regarding (3).

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We cannot have any discussion; tomorrow is the last day.

BENGAL VAGRANCY (AMENDMENT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I beg to lay

on the Table a copy of the Bengal Vagrancy (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 23 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1968 under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1944/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER UTTAR PRADESH KSHETTRA SAMITIS AND ZILA PARISHADS ADHINIYAM AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 237 of the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968 as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh:

(a) The U.P. Zila Parishads (Formation of Committees) (First Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 1801-B/XXX-III-II-1 (60)-66 dated the 27th March, 1968.

(b) The U.P. Zila Parishads and Kshettra Samitis (Budget and General Accounts) (Amendment) Rules 1968, published in Notification No. 2344-B/XXXIII-2-111-66 dated the 15th April, 1968.

(c) The U.P. Zila Parishads (Heads of Departments) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. 2481-B/XXXIII-2-111-R-66 dated the 18th April, 1968.

(d) The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Terms and conditions for holding of certain posts by Government officers) Rules, 1968 published

in Notification No. 2480-B/XXX-III-II-125-62 dated the 23rd April, 1968.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1945/68.]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1946/68.]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *re:* REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution (Hindi and English versions) No. C2-8(7)/67-Pt. published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1968, extending the period for submission of the final Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1947/68.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Jute Committee for the year 1965-66.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1948/68.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6)

of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 1487 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1968.

(ii) The West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1547 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1948/68.]

(3) (i) A copy of the U.P. Krish Utpadan Mandi Niyamavali (Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. H-1086/XIIB-1073/68 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 8th April, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Uttar Pradesh Krish Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam, 1964, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1948/68.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2746 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1949/68.]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to lay on the Table

Minutes of the Twenty-sixth to Thir-ty-sixth sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

12-12 HRS.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to re-
port the following messages received
from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the pro-
visions of sub-rule (6) of rule
186 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to
return herewith the Bihar Ap-
propriation Bill, 1968, which
was passed by the Lok Sabha
at its sitting held on the 26th
August, 1968, and transmitted
to the Rajya Sabha for its
recommendations and to state
that this House has no recom-
mendations to make to the Lok
Sabha in regard to the said
Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the pro-
visions of sub-rule (6) of rule
186 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to
return herewith the Appropria-
tion (No. 3) Bill, 1968,
which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on
the 26th August, 1968, and trans-
mitted to the Rajya Sabha for its
recommendations and to state that this House has no
recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to
the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the pro-
visions of sub-rule (6) of rule
186 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to
return herewith the Appropria-
tion (No. 4) Bill, 1968,
which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on
the 26th August, 1968, and trans-
mitted to the Rajya Sab-
ha for its recommendations
and to state that this House has no
recommendations to

make to the Lok Sabha in
regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the pro-
visions of sub-rule (6) of rule
186 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to
return herewith the Uttar
Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3)
Bill, 1968, which was passed
by the Lok Sabha at its sitting
held on the 27th August, 1968,
and transmitted to the Rajya
Sabha for its recommendations
and to state that this House
has no recommendations to
make to the Lok Sabha in
regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

THIRD REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I beg to
present the Third Report of the
Committee on petitions.

EVIDENCE

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of the Evi-
dence given before the Committee on
Petitions.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (विल्सी सदर) :
प्रध्याय महोदय, मैं कोई कलैरिफिकेशन
नहीं करना चाहता बल्कि आपसे ही एक
निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आइटम नं
5, 6 और 7 को आप देखें। इसमें चार
नोटिफिकेशन्स हैं और चार में से तीन
के साथ विलम्ब होने के कारणों का
स्टेटमेन्ट भी दिया गया है। आप देखें
कि तीन में डिले हैं। तो मैं आपके
जरिए से मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता
हूँ कि इस प्रकार से जो डिले होती
हैं वह बहुत गलत है। मैं यह भी चाहूँगा
कि आप उनसे कहें कि वे समय पर
दिया करें।

MR. SPEAKER: They have heard
it. I should like them to place it in
time.

12-13 HRS.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
S.Q NO. 539 RE. MPs VISITS
ABROAD**

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): In reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 539, dated the 19th August, 1968, a statement had been laid on the Table of the House detailing the names of the Members of Parliament who had proceeded abroad during the period from February to July, 1968. This list was compiled on the basis of clearances advised by the Ministry of Finance to the Reserve Bank and it was assumed that such clearances would have been availed of by the Members concerned. "Unless Members of Parliament themselves write to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry would not know whether a particular visit for which clearance had been given did in fact take place or not". It has been brought to my notice that Shri P. Venkatasubbiah whose name appears against Sl. No. 45 of the statement did not undertake the visit. His name is, therefore, to be deleted from the statement. Sl. No. 43 pertains to Shri B. P. Maurya who had ceased to be a Member of Parliament and hence his name too has to be deleted from the statement.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): On a point of personal clarification. He has said this about Members who have not availed of this, they have informed. As a matter of fact, I never knew this till I saw it in the written answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He has himself clarified the position.

श्री जार्ड फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय के स्टेट-मेन्ट पर मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछना है। एक बात तो यह कि जब उत्तर आया था तब मैं ने आपको पत्र लिखकर बताया था कि श्री मौर्य सोलासभा के सदस्य

नहीं थे और दूसरे मैं ने श्री राजनारायण का नाम लिया, जोकि राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनका नाम भी लिया गया था कि वे पूर्व जर्मनी गए तो मन्त्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेन्ट में ऐसा लिखा है वह गलत है, वे विदेश नहीं गए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a mistake, that is why it is corrected.

श्री जार्ड फरनेन्डीज : वह गए ही नहीं। मैं आपके जरिए से मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे खुलासा करने के लिए सामने आए तब, इसमें जो गलतियां थीं वह सुधारी क्यों नहीं गई? और श्री राज नारायण ने दौरा नहीं किया, उसका खुलासा क्यों नहीं किया? मन्त्री महोदय का जो बयान है उसमें वे कहते हैं:

"Unless Members of Parliament themselves write to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry would not know whether a particular visit for which clearance had been given did in fact take place or not."

तो अब मन्त्री महोदय मुझे बतायें कि जब मौर्य साहब सवा साल से लोकसभा के सदस्य ही नहीं हैं तो फिर उनका नाम इसके अन्दर आया ही कैसे और आप क्यों ग्रपने डिपार्टमेन्ट की गलती स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raj Narain is an Hon. Member of the other House; he may raise it himself.

श्री जार्ड फरनेन्डीज : श्री राजनारायण के बारे में खुलास हो। दूसरे सदन में रहते हुए फिर उनको कैसे पता चल सकेगा?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I shall find out about that also. If it is a mistake it will be corrected. What has happened is that the External Affairs Ministry receives the list of persons recommended by them and

they will inform the Reserve Bank. Afterwards, whoever has been taken and whoever has not gone, that is not seen. I have warned my ministry that they must not depend on this and they must find it out themselves.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Deputy Prime Minister may also find out about Shri Raj Narain and inform the House.

12-16 HRS.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 357 I wish to make a personal statement on what Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs stated while replying to Short Notice Question No. 7 on 20-8-1968. In that he has made certain baseless allegations which are in the main as follows:

(1) He said "you have asked that to be sent to the Chairman of the House Committee".

Actually the fact of the case is that I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee for the allotment of adequate space for the living of myself and my family—copies of which were sent to Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

(2) He said "you come and talk that Members' salary should be increased".

I never asked anybody for rise in salaries of the Members. I strongly oppose this move as you will find in the proceedings of both informal and formal Committees that were set up for this purpose. On the contrary what I had in mind was that the Members even could go to the extent of offering a token cut as a gesture to the difficult financial position that common man of the country is undergoing today.

(3) He said "Daily you call on me; every day you are calling on me for some concession".

As a Member of Parliament and as a whip of my party, I go to many Ministers and Members and Party Whips for work but I do not say that I go to him more often. I have never asked for any concession which is for individual in character. In fact, during the last 1½ months, I have gone to him only once.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a very sorry that the press has given a lot of publicity to it. I am sure the press will give publicity also to the statement he has made now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Whatever I said, I stick to it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I sincerely trust that not only this minister, but other ministers also would be careful not to make such observations about Members of Parliament.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Whatever I said is not incorrect. I adhere to my view.

SHRI RANGA: Does he say that he is sticking to what he said?

MR. SPEAKER: About this case, he says he is sticking to what he said; not generally.

SHRI RANGA: In that case, I move that this question should be sent to the committee of privileges. This is a very serious matter. I would like you to keep it before you.

MR. SPEAKER: He can write to me.

SHRI RANGA: Here and now I have got a right to say this. Charges have been made against an Hon. Member by a Minister. Objection has been taken by that member and the Minister is not prepared to say that he is extremely sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not closing the matter. He can write to me. But now I cannot allow it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I cannot understand how it is that the Minister has been permitted to make a one sentence statement and he was not asked earlier to have a look at the statement of the Hon. Member. The difficulty is, the Minister merely tries to contradict what the Hon. Member has said and we are left high and dry. This is the fag end of the session. You were advising Mr. Ranga to write to you. Tomorrow we are departing. At the end of the Session are we going to have the feeling that Shri Basu made a statement which the Minister contradicted and we do not know what to do about it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Sir, since a serious allegation has been made about a particular Hon. Member and even after contradiction by the Hon. Member concerned he sticks to it, I think some method must be found out to know the truth.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not objecting to it. You find the relevant rule and do anything.

SHRI RANGA: We expect the Chair to give a direction to the Minister. I have put it in the softest possible manner that they should not indulge in these false charges.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said about all Ministers in general.

SHRI RANGA: In this particular case the Minister still sticks to it. What does it mean? We say one thing, he says another thing and, therefore, somebody else has to take a decision. I can only say, Sir, that you should be good enough to consider this matter as pertaining to the question of privileges of Members. Therefore, I request you to keep it on your Table for consideration and to be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not allowing a discussion on this. We are passing on to the next item.

12.22 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377 RE. KUTCH AWARD

श्री मधु सिंहये (मुंगेर) : अब्द्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि पिछले सत्र के अन्तिम सत्राह में याने 7 मई को भारत सरकार के प्रबक्ताओं के द्वारा सोक-संभा के सामने समय समय पर दिये गये कच्छ रण सम्बन्धी बयानों तथा दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में विदेश मंत्रालय के अवर सचिव द्वारा हलफनामे में किए गए बयानों में जो विरोध या टकराव था, उस के मुतास्लिक में ने एक प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखना चाहा था। जहां श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री ने 11 मई, 1965 को साफ शब्दों में कहा था कि कंजरकोट, बियार वेट, थाइवेट के बारे में हमारी साफ राय है कि यह कच्छ का हिस्सा है और इस भूमिका से हम जरा भी हिलने वाले नहीं हैं, वहां हलफनाम में यह बताया गया है कि यह इलाका हम ने जबदंस्ती लिया था और आज हमारे एडवर्स प्रेसेन्टेशन में है.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is in the Supreme Court. It has been admitted.

श्री मधु सिंहये : आप की इजाजत से यह बयान मैं दे रहा हूं। यह एजेंडे पर है। बयान मुझे पढ़ने दीजिये।

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): His prayer is that it may be admitted and taken up in the next session.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, I rise to a point of order. When the matter is before the Supreme Court.....

श्री मधु सिंहये : मैं उस के गुण तथा अवगुण के बारे में बिलकुल बोल ही नहीं रहा हूं। मेरा मुद्दा दूसरा है।

...मेरा प्रक्रिया के बारे में है। आप सुनिये तो पता चलेगा।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, the subject matter of the proposition on which Shri Madhu Limaye is speaking is before the Supreme Court and therefore that proposition should not be allowed to be spoken of in the House at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very clear in my mind that it is admitted in the Supreme Court and no further discussion should be allowed here. It is *sub judice*. I thought the Hon. Member wanted to make a mere statement. Since it is already in the Supreme Court no further discussion can be allowed here. I am extremely sorry to say that I did not see the statement. It is on the Agenda no doubt, but I would request Shri Madhu Limaye now not to proceed with it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर सब्जेक्ट ऐतराज है। आप मेरा पूरा बयान सुनेंगे तब आप को पता चलेगा कि मैं नियमों कि खिलाफ बिलकुल नहीं जा रहा हूँ उन के मुताबिक ही चल रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to him now. It is in the interest of both the parties.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी प्रक्रिया की बात सुन लीजिये। गुण-प्रवर्गण पर मैं नहीं गया हूँ। आप मेरा बयान देख लीजिये और बतलाइये कि मैं मैरिट्स में कहां गया हूँ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is very difficult for me to say that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे अपना बयान पूरा पढ़ लेने दीजिये उस के बाद आप अपना निर्णय दीजियेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I made a mistake in allowing it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने कोई गलती नहीं की है। आप ने नियमों के अनुसार

कार्यवाही की है। आप को पूरा बयान सुनना चाहिए और इस में आप की कोई गलती नहीं है और मेरी तो बिलकुल ही कोई गलती नहीं है।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Kindly see rule 186. It clearly says:

"it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

Therefore, if it has some relevance to what is pending in court, it cannot be raised.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): What is under adjudication?

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Let Shri Limaye continue his statement. Let him have that satisfaction.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नियमों के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ गुण-प्रवर्गण में मैं कहां जा रहा हूँ?

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I will quote the relevant rule also. The rule says:

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise before the House together with a reason for wishing to raise it, and was shall be permitted to raise it when the Speaker has given a consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix."

When you have not given consent at this it cannot be taken up.....

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MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow me to sit down? May I request order in this House? If I do permission, how can it come (विधिय) : agenda? I was only saying that व्यवस्था out going into the details, I have given permission, श्री सलीम

[Mr. Speaker.]

my mistake. Still, since he is insisting on his right, I said "come along, read it".

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अदब के साथ कहता हूँ कि आप की कोई गलती नहीं है फिर खामच्चाह आप गलती क्यों कबूल कर रहे हैं ? मैं आप को साबित कर सकता हूँ कि आप की कोई गलती नहीं है लेकिन चूंकि यह लोग हल्ला कर रहे हैं इसलिए आप अपनी गलती कबूल कर रहे हैं। आप की कोई गलती नहीं है लेकिन आप खामच्चाह अपनी गलती मान रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot say what I feel. I feel I have made a mistake.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल नियम तथा प्रक्रिया के बारे में है मैरिट्स के बारे में नहीं है।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): Sir, when you have said that it was by mistake, it is up to Shri Limaye not to take undue advantage of it. You have been very accommodating and it is very unfair for him now.....(interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let him read it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रस्ताव नेटर्स आप के द्वारा स्वीकारा गया था भल्कि इसका समावेश उस दिन की ये सूची में भी किया गया था।

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Some इन पर मैं अपना निर्णय बाद

में दूंगा और उस समय तक बहस को स्थगित किया जाय।

9 मई को आपने अपना फैसला दिया और मुझे कल्ज का हलफनामा सदन की टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत दी। सेकिन जहां तक प्रस्ताव पर बहस करने का सवाल था, आपने फरमाया कि अगर बहस का विषय और अदालत के सामने जो विषय है, उनमें अत्यधिक साम्य है तो इसको न्यायालय के विचाराधीन समझना चाहिए और जब तक इस पर अदालत का फैसला नहीं होता है, प्रस्तावों पर बहस मूल्तबी रखनी चाहिए। इस साधारण सिद्धान्त की रोशनी में आपने अन्त में कहा कि :

"Hence I consider that discussion on the notice of motion should be postponed until the court has delivered its judgment. I am, however, clear that the matter is of public importance which should be discussed in the House and its importance will not be lost if the House waits until the court has adjudicated in the matter."

इसके बाद दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने अपना फैसला दिया; मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव की नोटिस को दोहराया और आपने तेईस जुलाई को उसे स्वीकार कर सदस्यों में परिचालित भी किया। मेरे प्रस्ताव की शब्दावली इस प्रकार है :—

"कि यह सभा कल्ज पंचाट के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में लेख याचिका के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष भारत सरकार की ओर से दैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के अवर सचिव द्वारा पेश किए गए जपथ-पत्र में सरकार की ओर से दिए गए वक्तव्य का निरनु-भोदन करती है, चूंकि उसमें कही गई बातें, कल्ज के रन के बारे में सरकार की ओर से समय समय पर कही गई हर बात के प्रतिकूल है"।

मैं ने कई बार सदन में और कमेटियों में मांग की कि आपके निर्णय को बढ़े-नज़र रखते हुए मेरे प्रस्ताव को प्राप्यमिकता दी जाय और उस पर जल्दी बहस कराई जाय। लेकिन 33 दिनों तक संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने इसकी ओर कोई व्यापार नहीं दिया। और आप के स्पष्ट निर्णय की अवहेलना की। 26 अगस्त को यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने आया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस पर निम्न हुकम जारी किया है:—

Upon perusing the petition and the accompanying documents and upon hearing the petitioner in person the Court directed the issue of Rule Nisi, to be connected with other Kutch matters. No ex-Parte stay. But notice of motion may be taken out.

Ordered on 26th August, 1968

1. Chief Justice Mr. Hidayatulla
2. Mr. Justice Shelat
3. Mr. Justice Bhargawa
4. Mr. Justice Mitter
5. Mr. Justice Vidyalingam.

इसका साफ मतलब है कि अब यह मामला फिर न्यायालय के विचाराधीन हो गया है “सबलूडीके” हो गया है और अब इस पर बहस नहीं हो पायेगी।

किसी पर इलजाम लगाने में मुझे जरा भी खुशी नहीं है। लेकिन पाज में कुछ गुस्से और कुछ अफसोस के साथ पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने जान-बूझ कर इस मामले में टाल-मटोल की नीति नहीं अपनाई? मेरे प्रस्ताव के लिए जान-बूझ कर समय नहीं दिया, ताकि यह मामला फिर से न्याय अधीन हो जाय? मुझे सच्च एतराज है कि सावंजनिक महत्व के तथा राष्ट्रीयता से संबंधित कल्प जैसे मामले में बंचना और धोखे का रास्ता अपनाया गया है। इसलिए मेरी आप

से प्रार्थना है कि अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय होने के पश्चात् कम से कम मेरे प्रस्ताव को प्राप्यमिकता दे कर इस पर अगले सत्र में बहस करायी जाय और हमें अपनी भावना को तथा विचारों को व्यक्त करने के मौका दिया जाय।

एक प्रार्थना मैं और करना चाहता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में आप की क्या गलती हुई और मेरी क्या गलती हुई?

श्री रवी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की कोई गलती नहीं है। (Interruption)

(At this stage there was some disturbance in the Visitors' (Ladies) Gallery).

(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Whether you discuss it in the next session or not all depends upon whether by that time the Supreme Court decides it or not. I can entirely agree that after the Supreme Court decision you have a right to discuss it. This House is the highest authority; but let us see.

2-34 HRS.

MOTIONS RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MARRIAGE BILL—Contd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had moved the motion yesterday. The motion which was moved on the 13th August has been circulated for the information of Hon. Members of the House and the objection which was raised yesterday by Hon. Members has been removed. Therefore I request that this amendment may be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: He has corrected and circulated it. I hope, he has the leave of the House.

श्री ज्ञानेन्द्रीज (बम्बई दलित) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कल जो प्रस्ताव श्री सलीम

[धी आज फरनेव्हीज]

ने पेश किया था उस को ले कर आप ने इस मामले को आज फिर उठाने को कहा। अफसोस की बात यह है कि जिस ढंग से माननीय मंत्री जी आज इस सदन में आये हैं वह भी बिल्कुल गलत है। जब कल यह प्रस्ताव नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत यहां पर मंजूर किया गया तब आप जानते हैं कि एक मंत्री महोदय के मन की भावना यह थी कि 13 अगस्त को पेश किये हुए मोशन पर हम ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था उस को रद्द किया जाये। 13 अगस्त को सदन के सामने मंत्री महोदय का मोशन था जिस पर बिना कोई लम्बी बहस हुए सदन ने अपनी मंजूरी दी। मोशन की मंजूरी के बाद और उसपर प्रस्ताव पास होने के बाद वह मोशन जिन्दा नहीं रहता है। मोशन खत्म हो जाता है। कल जब मंत्री महोदय सदन के सामने आये और आज दुबारा आये उस में उन्होंने बुनियादी गलती यह की है कि कोई नया मोशन ले कर नहीं आये हैं। वह 13 अगस्त के ही मोशन का जिक्र कर के फिर सदन के सामने आये हैं। 388 में जब आप ने इजाजत दी और 338 नियम को जब कल खत्म कर दिया गया तो उस का एक ही मतलब होता है कि इस प्रस्ताव को दुबारा उठाने की इजाजत सरकार को मिलती थी, जो बिल्कुल दुसरी था।

मुझे आप से यह व्यवस्था चाहिये कि जब एक मोशन आता है और उस को पास कर दिया जाता है या नापास कर दिया जाता है तब क्या उस के बाद वह मोशन सदन के सामने रहता है अथवा वह खत्म हो जाता है मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि जब मोशन पर बोट हो जाता है तब मोशन खत्म हो जाता है और उस मोशन के आधार पर बार बार

प्रस्ताव करने की इजाजत इस सदन के नियमों के अनुसार सरकार को या मंत्री महोदय को या किसी भी सदस्य को नहीं मिल सकती है। कल जब आप ने व्यवस्था दी थी तब मैं ने सोचा था मंत्री महोदय, जो खुद कानून मंत्री भी हैं, इस बात को ठीक तरह से समझ चुके हैं कि एक नया प्रस्ताव राज्य सभा के प्रस्ताव के साथ कांकरेंस के लिये सदन के सामने आयेगा। लेकिन शायद उन्होंने आप की व्यवस्था को नहीं समझा, नियमों को नहीं समझा। इसीलिये जो मोशन सदन के सामने नहीं है उस को अमेंडेंट फार्म में पास किया जाय यह सुझाव ले कर वह सदन के सामने आये हैं। यह गलत है। सदन के सामने कोई मोशन नहीं है। इसलिये उन का जो प्रस्ताव है वह अवैधानिक है। उस को बापस लिया जाये और वह नया मोशन सदन के सामने पेश करें जिस पर सदन अपना निर्णय दे।

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, it was clearly understood that the motion was not circulated in advance. That is what Mr. Srinibas Misra raised. Therefore, we asked him to circulate it and to bring it in the next day. What is the point in this? The point is that Mr. Krishna's name is not properly pronounced and instead Mr. C. M. Krishna, it is Mr. S. M. Krishna who is a P.S.P. Member and instead of Mr. Lakan Lal Gupta, by mistake, they put Mr. Lakan Lal Kapoor from the same P.S.P. Party. They are correcting the mistake which crept into it because of carelessness or whatever it is, as you may call it. I do not want to go into the merits of it. The mistake occurred and they have now come to the House to correct that mistake. It is a simple thing. Now, Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar has given some amendments that instead of Mr. S. M. Krishna, somebody else may be put and instead of Mr. Lakan

Lal Gupta, somebody else may be put. These amendments are before the House. I now put amendments of Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar to the vote of the House.

શ્રી અબુ ગની દાર (ગુરગાંબ) : મૈં અપને અર્મિંડમેટ વાપસ લેતા હું। મંત્રી મહોદય કો સ્ત્રી જાતિ સે કોઈ મોહબ્બત નહીં હૈ। સ્ત્રી જાતિ સબ સે પહ્લે હૈ, લેનિન યાં નહીં માને। વિનાશકાલે વિપરિત બુદ્ધિ:।

: [શ્રી મહેદાલગ્નુ ૧૩, (કોણી)]

મુખી અનુમતિ દાખલ કરી લેતા હોય =
માર્ગ મુદ્દે કો અસ્ત્રી હતી સે
કુનો મંત્ર નહીં હૈ - અસ્ત્રી
જાતી સબ સે બેલે હૈ - લેનું બે
નહીં માનું - વન્ધુ કાંઈ વાંદ્યા
બદ્દુ - !

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"(i) That in the motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee moved in Lok Sabha on the 13th August, 1968, the following amendments be made:-

(a) for 'Shri C. M. Krishna' substitute 'Shri S. M. Krishna'.

(b) for 'Shri Lakhman Lal Kapoor' substitute 'Shri Lakhman Lal Gupta'; and

(ii) that the said motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee, as amended be adopted."

The motion was adopted.

12-39 HRS.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELA-
TION TO PUNJAB; AND

21-7LSD/68

PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS)
BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Punjab. This is a very important thing that is coming up before the House. Now, in order that you may have some extra time, I am putting both the things together, the Statutory Resolution and the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. The voting will have to be done separately. But you can discuss them together so that you get a little more time instead of 2 or 3 minutes for each thing separately.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What is the total time allotted?

MR. SPEAKER: 3 hours. I don't mind; it is an important thing.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh): I want to make a submission. You have decided to take items 17 and 18 together. My submission in this behalf is that they are two separate items and in the case of the other States, we had dealt with them separately. Because they had been appearing separately and on different dates, what the Parties have done is that they have allotted different members—one would speak on Proclamation and the other would speak on Delegation of Powers Bill.....

MR. SPEAKER: I agree. That is why, I suggested this. Whatever time is allotted to a party, they can have two members. I have no objection. Within the time allotted, they can have two members—one may speak for 10 minutes and other 8 minutes or something like that.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I am rising on a point of procedure. If these two items are taken together, that would mean that there would be two motions before the House—one will be the Statutory Resolution, namely, item 17, and the other, the motion regarding Delegation of Powers, i.e., item 18. The Rules of Procedure do not allow two motions to be discussed at one and the same time.

[Mr. Speaker.]

MR. SPEAKER: We can have general discussion. There is nothing wrong. We have discussed like this so many times.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: If we have done in the past, that was against the Rules of Procedure. Then, we should correct the Rules of Procedure. I am raising a technical point. Here in this House we are supposed to be guided by rules and to follow our rules strictly.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: There cannot be two motions before the House. The other day you accepted my statement when the motion moved by Shri Vajpayee had to be disposed of before we could take up the second motion. The rules are very clear that there cannot be two motions at one and the same time before the House. I am very clear on this. If you rule it that way, then it will lead to complications. Of course, you are trying to do it to save the time of the House. I am seeking your ruling on this point.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. I am very clear on this. Will you please sit down. I have given my ruling. Do not question that.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Can there be two motions before the House at one and the same time?

MR. SPEAKER: This is general discussion. The voting on them will be separate.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I want to know your ruling on this, whether two motions can be discussed at one and the same time.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat? I have given my ruling.

The Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN

SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd August, 1968, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

May I also move the Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration."

In his report dated the 21st August, the Governor of Punjab submitted to the President that it was no longer possible to carry on a Constitutional Government in Punjab. While doing so, he has traced the history as to what happened in Punjab since the last General Elections. Since the letter of Governor of Punjab has been laid on the Table of the House, I do not think that it is necessary to repeat what he has already said in his letter. But there are certain factors which go to show that the political instability in the State of Punjab was set right in the beginning.

A United Front Government was formed in Punjab on 8th March, 1967; it consisted of eight parties. After it functioned for some time, in April or May, there were six defections from the Congress Party and all the six MLAs who defected from Congress were made members of the Council of Ministers by the United Front Government. Next month, however, there were two defections from the United Front. Then again, in November, there was a big defection from the United Front Party and 17 MLAs, after leaving the ruling party, formed a new party and with the support of the Congress Party in the Legislature.

they formed a Government which was popularly known as the minority government; it was also known as Janata Party Government.

What happened after that is well known.

12-15 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have not hidden our disappointment at the functioning of these kinds of minority governments. I must say that the minority governments which were formed in West Bengal and in Punjab did not or could not function well. It looks as if this experiment of minority governments in our country has not succeeded although in other democracies of the world this kind of experiment has been made and in good many cases it has worked successfully. In any case in the circumstances obtaining in our country and the political climate as it obtains here, it does not seem that experiments of this kind would succeed even in the future.

When there were doubts about the stability of this Government, it really affected the administration in the State of Punjab in a very serious manner, and because of these doubts and because of this continuing circumstance of uncertainty it was decided by the major party that was supporting it to withdraw its support, and as soon as the support was withdrawn, the Governor followed the constitutional procedure that was open to him. He asked the outgoing Chief Minister if he was in a position to form an alternative Government and a stable Government. He did not agree to do so. After that, the Governor asked the Leader of the Congress Party in the legislature whether he could form a government and he also declined. After that, the Governor consulted the former Chief Minister of the UP Government whether he would be in a position to form a government and he also declined. The only way that was open to the Governor was to recommend

the dissolution of the legislature and the imposition of President's rule.

Since this has widely been welcomed by all political parties, I do not think that there is very much more for me to say in justification of the imposition of President's rule in Punjab.

The last thing that I would submit in my preliminary remarks is about elections. It would be our endeavour to hold the elections after the Election Commission can make arrangements, and if after consultation with the major political parties, they feel that a date could be fixed, we would very much like the elections to be held within the initial period of these six months. I do not know whether this would be possible or whether there would be consensus among the political parties in regard to the holding of elections within these six months, but we have already taken steps to request the Election Commission to fix up a date for mid-term elections in Punjab as soon as feasible. I am sure that in pursuance of our request, the Central Election Commissioner will take steps to determine or ascertain the opinion of the major political parties and also see whether the administrative arrangements required for holding elections could be made within these six months. We would not like, unless it is absolutely necessary, to come before the House again and ask for the extension of President's rule for another six months.

With these words, I would commend the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

I have also to say a few words on the Bill, motion for consideration of which I have moved. This Bill seeks to confer legislative power on the President of the Union in respect of the Punjab State. I think this is the fifth such Bill we have had to move in this House, and every time it has been moved, I have stated here the main features of the Bill why it has been brought forward and what the functions of the Consultative Com-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.]

mittee which will be formed in accordance of the provisions of the Bill will be. I do not think I need repeat them in detail. I will only mention the main features.

The main object of the Bill is to confer legislative power on the President to enact laws for the Punjab. In order that the President may exercise his power in a proper way, in a way which will take into account the views of the elected representatives of this House and of the other House, we intend to form a Consultative Committee which will be composed of Hon. Members from the Punjab and from other States of the Union which will give advice to the President regarding the legislative measures. Of late, we have already devised a convention that apart from this purpose for which the Committee is formed, we allow many other subjects of public and topical interest to be discussed there so that MPs have a chance of agitating these matters before a forum where officers and Ministers are present, so that we have some way of knowing popular opinions as they exist so that these also may be taken into account while President's rule is continued in the State.

These Committees have so far been functioning very well. Their powers and duties have been well defined and Hon. Members have had experience of these Committees. Therefore, I do not think there would be any opposition to this routine move that we have been taking after States are taken under President's rule.

Hence, I would also commend this Bill to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved:

'This this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd August 1968, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab'.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration".

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा (ग्रम्मत्सर) : उचाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसा कि पंजाब के राज्यपाल के प्रतिवेदन में कहा गया है, वहां पर प्रारम्भ में ही इस प्रकार की अनिवार्यता राजनीतिक स्थिति पैदा हो चुकी थी, जिस के कारण आगे चल कर इस परिस्थिति का निर्माण हुआ। राज्यपाल ने अपने पत्र में यह भी ठीक ही कहा है कि गिल मिनिस्ट्री एक अल्पसंख्यक मिनिस्ट्री थी, उस के पीछे केवल 17 सदस्य थे; इस लिए उस का टिका रहना बड़ा कठिन था। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का आश्चर्य और खेद है कि जब राज्यपाल उस समय ही यह महसूस करते थे कि गिल मिनिस्ट्री इतनी कमज़ोर है और पंजाब की राजनीतिक स्थिति इतनी अस्थिर है, तो उसी समय राष्ट्रपति शासन क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया। जो प्रस्ताव आज सदन के सामने आया है, उस को आज से नौ महीने पहले आना चाहिए था।

जहां तक राज्यपाल का सम्बन्ध है, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 164 के अनुसार कोई भी मुख्य मंत्री या मंत्री उन के "लेजर" से ही बना रह सकता है। पंजाब के राज्यपाल ने लिखा है कि वह प्रारम्भ में ही यह अनुभव करते थे कि उस समय की राजनीतिक स्थिति में किसी स्थायी सरकार का बनाना सम्भव नहीं है। इस स्थिति में वह अपने विवेक से काम ले कर राष्ट्रपति को उचित परामर्श दे सकते थे। लेकिन चौथे आम चुनाव के बाद पांच छः राज्यों में जो राजनीतिक परिवर्तन हुए

और उस के पश्चात् उन राज्यों में एक के बाद एक गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के टूटने का क्रम चला, उस दौरान में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिस प्रकार राज्यपाल के पद का दुरुपयोग किया, उस से यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि हमारे देश के लोक-तंत्रीय ढांचे में राज्यपाल एक स्वतंत्र संवैधानिक पद नहीं है, जो स्वतंत्र रूप से काम कर सके, बल्कि वह एक राजनीतिक पद बना दिया गया है, वह केन्द्र के हाथों में एक सियासी कठिनताली बना दिया गया है, जो संवैधानिक परम्पराओं का परिपालन नहीं करता है, बल्कि एक दल के हितों की चौकीदारी करता है। यह एक खेद का विषय है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी सलाहकार समिति बनाने की कुछ नई परम्परा का वर्णन किया है। उसी भावना को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं उस से कहना चाहूँगा कि वह भविष्य में इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि राजनीति में गवर्नर के पद का इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग न किया जाये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देश भर की सभी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों में श्री गुरुनाम सिंह की मिनिस्ट्री एक आदर्श गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार थी। (व्यवधान) उस को पंजाब की जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त था और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय तथा गृह मंत्री ने भी उस की सराहना की है। उस व्यक्ति ने जब यह देखा कि विधान सभा में उस की मैजारिटी नहीं रही है, तो हालांकि वह दल बदल कर कुर्सी पर बना रह सकता था, लेकिन उस ने तत्काल त्यागपत्र दे दिया। श्री गुरुनाम सिंह ने एक ऊंचे दर्जे की राजनीतिक मर्यादा और नैलिकता को कायम रखा और सरकार को छोड़ दिया। उस समय कांग्रेस को अपनी प्रामाणिकता और ऊंचे दर्जे की सूझ-बूझ का परिचय दे कर वह दिखाना चाहिए था कि वह

देश में आदर्शादी राजनीतिक परम्पराओं को कायम करना चाहती है। लेकिन कांग्रेस के लोग तो सत्ता के दीवाने हो चुके थे। उन्होंने कुछ कुर्सी के परवानों को पकड़ा और सत्ता की भूख को शान्त करने के लिए पंजाब को भाड़ में झोक दिया। पंजाब कांग्रेस के लोगों के कहने पर केन्द्र में बैठे कांग्रेस के शिव ने ललमनसिंह गिल रूपी भस्मासुर को बरदान दे दिया, लेकिन बाद में वह भस्मासुर कांग्रेस के सिर पर ही हाथ रखने लगा। अपनी मौत से बचने के लिए ही—जनता के हित में नहीं—आज राष्ट्रपति का शासन लाया जा रहा है।

कांग्रेस को जो काम उस समय करना चाहिए, वह आज कर रही है। लेकिन इस अवधि में कांग्रेस ने पंजाब को जला दिया, सारे प्रशासनिक ढांचे को अस्त-व्यस्त कर दिया, सब राजनीतिक मर्यादाओं को तोड़ कर एक भद्रे प्रकार की राजनीतिक अनैतिकता पैदा कर दी, एक श्रेष्ठ शासन को समाप्त कर के एक गुंडा और डाकू राज पंजाब में कायम कर दिया। (व्यवधान) इस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को लज्जित होना चाहिए। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस स्थिति के लिए सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सब से ज्यादा ज़िम्मेदार हैं, जो पंजाब में केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि हैं और पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र को जानकारी देने वाले हैं। इस के लिए पंजाब की जनता सरदार स्वर्णसिंह को कभी भी क्षमा नहीं करेगी। क्या सरदार स्वर्णसिंह यह नहीं जानते थे कि गिल किस प्रकार का व्यक्ति है, वह पंजाब का क्या हाल बना देगा, वह प्रशासनिक ढांचे में किस प्रकार की स्थिति ला देगा? (व्यवधान) मेरी इनकार्मेश्वर यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अन्य

[श्री यजदत्त शर्मा]

सूत्रों से भिन्न प्रकार की रिपोर्ट मिलने के बावजूद सरकार स्वर्णसिंह ने पंजाब में अपनी राजनीति को कायम रखने के लिए केन्द्र को मिसगाइड किया और पंजाब के एक अच्छे शासन को समाप्त करवा दिया, जो बीस वर्षों के बाद पंजाब की जनता को राहत दे रहा था, जिस ने किसान को राहत दी, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को राहत दी। हां, उस ने कुछ चमचों को जहर ठोकर मारी, जो आज चिल्ला रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री गुरुनाम सिंह ने पंजाब को एक अच्छी सरकार दी और उस राज्य में एक अच्छी स्थिति पैदा की। उस सरकार को हटाने के लिए पंजाब की जनता सरदार स्वर्णसिंह को कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगी।

हाल ही में पंजाब में कैसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी गई है, उस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा निवेदन यह है..... (व्यवधान) मैं आप को कुछ घटनाएं बताता हूँ पंजाब की। वहां पर जनरल मोहन सिंह एक कांग्रेस के व्यक्ति हैं। सरदार जान सिंह राडेवाला से हट कर गिल की सपोर्ट करने के लिए, केवल इतनी बात के लिए उन का 1000 किवंटल गैंग पी० बी०-१८ था, जिस का भाव पंजाब के अन्दर २६ रुपये किवंटल है। 175 रुपये किवंटल के भाव उस को खरीदा गया। दुनिया आश्चर्य करेगी, लगभग 75 हजार रुपये की कमाई उन को इस बात के लिए करवाई गई कि वह कांग्रेस के दल के अन्दर तोड़ फोड़ करें। इसी तरिके से दूसरी बात बताता हूँ जो अत्यन्त ही दुखभरी है। 35 हजार रुपये तकाबी लोन के जनरल मोहन सिंह से ढबू थे। उस की रिकवरी के लिए वहां पर जाते हैं। एक लेडी मैजिस्ट्रेट

स्टेट लुबियाने से गई। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें, बड़े ही खोद की बात है, एक गोरक्षा कर्मचारी उस लेडी मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने निवासित हो कर, बिलकुल पशु बन कर खड़ा हो गया और कहा कि जो कुछ कर सकते हो करो। उस मैजिस्ट्रेट की रिपोर्ट भी पुलिस ने दर्ज नहीं की। मैजिस्ट्रेट ने प्रोटेस्ट किया.....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Gen. Mohan Singh is a patriot of national fame. His integrity is above board. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He may resume his speech after lunch. The House now stands adjourned till 2 o'clock.

13 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE-PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO PUNJAB, AND PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—Contd.

श्री यजदत्त शर्मा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के विरोधी दलों ने काफ़ी पहले इसी गिल की कुछ बेकायदगियों के सम्बन्ध में एक स्मरण-पत्र का राष्ट्रपति महोदय को दिया था। आज आवश्यकता इस चीज़ की है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय उस स्मरण-पत्र के अन्दर, जहां खास तौर से उन्होंने फाइलों के नाम दिये हैं तथा उन बेकायदगियों की तरफ ध्यान खींचा है, या तो उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई जुड़ीशियत एकत्रायी करायें, कोई कमीशन मुकार्हर करें, जिसके सामने उन सारी चीज़ों

की एकवायरी हो ग्रथवा अपने सेन्टल इन्टीलिजन्स के हारा सी० बी० आई० के हारा इस सारी चीज़ की जांच करवा कर, जो लोग दोषी पाये जाय, उन को दण्ड दिया जाय।

पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन जैसी उच्च संस्था में, जिममें ऊचे दर्जे की नौकरियों में भर्ती करने की व्यवस्था होनी है, एक बटिया दर्जे के जूनियर ही० सी० को 2750 रु के, बेतन पर वहां ले जाया गया। इस प्रकार की जो स्थायी व्यवस्थायें हैं, उन के अन्दर जो बेकायद-गियां हुई हैं, वे अगर उसी तरह से चलेंगी तो प्रदेश के लिये हानियां पैदा करेंगी। इस लिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि इन बेकायदगियों को शीघ्र मुघारा जाय तथा जो गलत आदमी डाले गये हैं, केवल अपने स्वार्थ के लिये, उन को वहां से फौरन् हटाया जाय। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को तोड़ा जाय और उस की जगह नये कमीशन का गठन हो। इसी सिलसिले में जो गलत प्रकार के झूठे मुकदमें बनाये गये हैं उन को देखा जाय। तथा उन में से जो झूठे मुकदमे हैं उन को वापस लिया जाय ताकि उस प्रदेश के राजनीतिक जीवन में जो कटूता आई है—केवल विरोधी दलों पर नहीं, कांग्रेसवालों पर भी इस प्रकार के मुकदमे बनाये गये हैं—क्योंकि वह तो व्यक्ति के नाते अपनी सरकार को बनाकर चल रहा था—वे मुकदमे वापस लिये जाने चाहियें। जो गलत आईज़ वहां पर दिये गये हैं—सर्विसिज़ के बारे में—उन को अन-हूँ किया जाना चाहिये। वैसे गवर्नर साहब ने एक सेल वहां पर कायम किया है—फिर भी इस मामले में शीघ्र कायंवाही होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक भव्यावधि चुनाव का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ बातें

बताई हैं। कुछ कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि 6 महीने के अन्दर हर स्थिति में चुनाव वहां पर हो सकते हैं और वह स्थिति आनी हो। चाहिये कि वहां पर 6 महीने के अन्दर निश्चित रूप से चुनाव हों—मैं यह मांग करता हूं।

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the motion and I rise with an overpowering feeling of relief, relief because our unfortunate experiment with the minority government in Punjab has come to an end. I am sure, positively sure, that the people of Punjab are united in their happiness over their belated good ride from Gill and company. But I am not quite as positively sure that with the departure of the minority government, the woes of Punjab come to an end. I am not sure that all is well in Punjab after this. It is my fear that for a long time to come we shall have to wrestle with the after-effects of the misrule of the Janata Party government for nine months. Again, it is my fear that the political upheaval which came to Punjab in the wake of the Janata Party would be difficult to get rid of, and this fear is going to be Punjab's agony.

During the Janata Party rule new traditions have been created. Virtually a new code of conduct for public behaviour has been created. There is a new code of conduct for corruption also. Well, we have learnt to put up with a good bit of dishonesty in public life here and there, as a matter of course, but if we are to use this word 'corruption' in the context of Mr. Gill and company, then it is not in the hackneyed sense; he has invested this word with a new proportion, with a new dimension. There is no parallel to modern history to what Punjab has suffered during the last nine months.

We shall have to go back to the mediaeval ages.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why did you support it? What is this Gill and company?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): 'Company' means Congress.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH: No, it does not mean that. We were never in company with Mr. Gill. We supported Gill and company for a while. We shall come to that later. We made an experiment, as I said, to begin with. We made an experiment, and we made an unfortunate experiment at that. He invested this word with a new meaning. There is nothing in current history to equal it. We shall have to go back to some mediaeval time and look for a Baron with his army of extortionists to equal what we have suffered lately.

Speaking in a metaphor, I may say that Punjab today administratively and politically is a Koynanagar which has to be reconstructed from its ruins, and it is going to be a much more difficult job than the reconstruction of Koynanagar because here the reconstruction is not merely in brick and mortar but it is reconstruction of the morale of the people. We have to re-establish the faith of the people of Punjab in the democratic values of life. Normally, the Janta party is going to be perfectly irrelevant to the growth of democracy in this country but for the fact that they practised corruption as virtually the declared policy of the State. Unhesitatingly, without any shame-facedness nepotism and corruption were indulged in. I am not going to give a list of Mr. Gill and company's sins. I would make it clear that I am not condoning their sins. I would only submit, as has been said by Shri Yajna Datt Sharma before me that the memorandum submitted by the United Front parties to the President should not be put in cold storage, because if we do that it would amount to a virtual abetment of office-holders everywhere in this country to make hay, as they say, while the sun shines, and then retire into prosperous com-

fort after the hay is made. Mere removal or resignation or dismissal by itself is no punishment for public misdemeanour or public breach of faith. More drastic measures are required to curb this tendency from spreading into other States or being adopted by people who subsequently come to power after mid-term election.

The sensible thing, way back in 1967, when the people failed to give us a very clear verdict should have been to go back to the people for a revised verdict. After elections we found that although the Congress Party came out as the single largest party, yet it did not have an absolute majority. We were short of absolute majority by about four votes. Then, guided or rather misguided by a virulent anti-Congress sentiment, a hotch-potch of parties formed themselves into a United Front—they called it People's United Front, and later on, of course, the people came to call it not the People's United Front but the anti-people United Front—and they formed the Government. Our country has been called a classic example of unity in diversity. Reversing this phrase, this United Front Government could really be called an example of diversity in unity. Due to their basic inherent ideological contradictions with each other, they pulled in different directions, Communists, Jan Sangh and Akali and God knows who else; everybody was pulling in a different direction, and the natural consequence was that the administrative business of the State came to a standstill. Industry also suffered. Whatever little or meagre industry we have in Punjab suffered badly and there was complete economic and administrative chaos. But they were united in one thing. Disunited in every other thing, they were united in one thing and that was in causing defections from the Congress to the so-called United Front. In this matter, they were all wholeheartedly united. They wooed Congressmen for defections and they used the gov-

ernmental machinery for causing defections and they succeeded. Six of our Members went over to the United Front, either the Akalis or the Jan Sangh party or whatever other parties there were. Under such circumstances, when there was complete economic stagnation and there was complete administrative chaos and when an unscrupulous attempt was being made by the United Front to woo away members of the Congress Party, the Congress accepted Mr. Gill's offer to form a Ministry and give it its support. It was an experiment, as I had said earlier, and the experiment, as we know now, has failed and failed miserably. We can say with confidence that minority governments in a democratic set-up are immoral. But we can with equal certainty also say that so are governments born of a marriage of convenience between parties which have nothing in common ideologically. We have to consider and consider seriously as to the kind of restraints that we would like to impose not merely upon individual members defecting from one party to another but upon parties which have nothing in common and which try to come together in unprincipled pursuit of power.

If our experience with Mr. Gill's minority government was bitter, I would like the Members of the Opposition to remember that our experience with the United Front Government was equally bitter. I definitely would not say that it was worse than this but in any case it was equally bitter. At any rate, we can with confidence pick up our lessons, all of us, not merely the Congress people but also the United Front people, howsoever disintegrated they may be; we can all take a lesson from experience. The first lesson would be that public life in Punjab—I believe it is the same elsewhere—is ridden with people who can very conveniently or safely be called men of straw. It is unfortunate. But it happens to be true. We Punjabis have proved ourselves to be a brave people. The tales of

the civilians going out and fighting the Pakistanis when the hostilities broke out in 1965 are almost stale to this House now and it is no use recounting them. Our brave people throwing up a political cadre to the Assembly of the moral fibre which eventually they exhibited does not stand up to sense. The men who cowed and bowed before Mr. Gill's evil wind definitely could not be their representatives of the brave, hardy Punjabis who stood up to the Pakistanis determinedly and selflessly and patriotically. All of us in the Congress as well as the Opposition Parties collectively share a responsibility, the responsibility of bringing what I would call political hygiene to public life. We have to get together and think unitedly.

Of course, as has already been said minority governments are not to be tinkered with. Thirdly, no coalition governments should be formed until and unless the parties going into that reach an understanding before the elections on ideological grounds on a minimum political programme to contest the elections, and after the elections if they form a coalition there can be no objection to that. But a hodge-podge of parties which exist in various States forming a united front and forming a government has been an experience which has proved to be unfortunate. My hon. friends on the other side should be quite ready to learn their lessons from this experience.

Finally, since it has been assured that elections in Punjab would be held soon, I like all democratic people, reposing my fullest possible confidence in the judgment of the people, would dwell upon the decision that the people of Punjab would eventually give through a verdict which, of course, comes through elections. Whichever party comes into absolute majority—I have, of course, my own personal confidence that we are fairly placed for reaching that majority—should form its government. It is because of my absolute confidence in the judgment of the people that I support the present Re-

[Shri Devinder Singh]

solution because eventually it leads us all to the judgment of the people.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Punjab has fallen. It has fallen from the altar of democracy; the local Legislature has been dissolved; the people are without their representatives and President's rule has been introduced. This is the fifth State where the President's rule has been imposed and the entire northern zone from Punjab to West Bengal is now under President's rule. President's rule means virtually Congress rule through the President.

We can divide India into three zones or under three different kinds of administrations. The northern zone is the President's zone; the western zone is where Congress administration is being carried on and the south-eastern zone comprising of Orissa, Madras, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, is under non-Congress rule. I thought, there would be a healthy rivalry between these three types of administration as to who will excel in providing more and more and increased happiness to the people; but, on the other hand, it must be admitted that we have been cutting each other's throats and in our own intense and selfish desire and in our aspiration to get more and more power, we have been trying to scuttle each other's administration.

I must congratulate the Congress Party on the success of their strategy and manoeuvres for toppling down a series of non-Congress governments.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): What a shame!

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I give them due credit for their strategy and the manoeuvre which they have successfully adopted. It is true that when the Home Minister puts before this House the proposition that the imposition of President's rule should be approved, he is all sympathy; he is very sympathetic. He says, he is helpless.

14-24 HRS.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the chair.]

In fact, he even sheds tears, but those tears are tears of joy. I may state that having succeeded in imposing indirectly Congress rule in the northern zone, perhaps their attention will be turned with redoubled vigour towards the other non-Congress States to topple them down, but I am sure that they will not succeed because the people in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Madras are brave and they know their duties very well.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Why should you omit Kerala, as if they are not brave enough to fight the Congress?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: All right, I include them—it will not be a difficult matter.

What is needed now is this. The Congress being disillusion that they thought that their rule in the country would be perpetual and being satisfied by previous election successes and now being dissatisfied and having lost their hold in 9 provinces, it is but natural that they should try their best to retain their rule and to retain their influence. It is this spirit that has created instability in the country.

It is the voice of the people that should prevail. There are parties, no doubt, but the country's interest must be paramount. It must be placed above the party interest. It is not a group of people or Government or Parliament that rules the country but it is the will of the people that rules the country. Whoever forms the Government must see that the will of the people is carried out and he acts accordingly.

In this case, it was the will of the people of the 9 States that non-Congress Governments should come in. It was their desire that the misrule or the bad rule or the experimental rule, as was said by my hon. friend, should come to an end and that a chance be given to the non-Congress Governments to serve the

people. But this will of the people was sabotaged. In fact, personalities came in; partisanship came in. There have been persistent attempts to sabotage all those non-Congress Governments. It was the moral duty of the ruling party to offer all co-operation, all help, all indulgence, towards these Governments. On the other hand, they took the position to see that these non-Congress Governments do not function and they were put in a very awkward position.

The main reason for the toppling of these Governments, as was pointed out, is defection—defection of most of the Congress Members who joined other parties and misled them. This defection was due not on any ground of principle or ideology but it was due to their affection for power, prestige and all those things. That is exactly what has happened here. We must admit that defection is bad. It tells on our morale; it tells on our character. It shows that our nation is not yet disciplined. It points out that our national character has to be built up and that we must be guided more by ideologies. Our paramount purpose should be to serve the country and not to serve ourselves. But this defection, engineered by some parties, was the main cause of the toppling of these non-Congress Governments.

Now, take the case of Punjab. My hon. friend who spoke before me said that the Congress Party supported the Gill Ministry as a measure of experiment, as we are carrying on experiments on human lives. What has happened there? In the beginning, a United Front Government was formed composed of various non-Congress parties. They began their work in the right earnest but many impediments and obstacles came in their way. When it was thought that this Government would continue its work, I think, suddenly, 7 persons defected from the Congress Party—I do not know whether they defected of their own accord or whether they were made to defect to join the United Front Ministry. Since then,

the position became weak and, after sometime, these defectors themselves wanted to form a Government of their own, a minority Government. They went back to their old colleagues and asked them to extend their help, and the Gill Ministry was formed. Of course, many of our friends have said that there was misrule, many irregularities were committed and many acts of corruption were committed. They may be true, but the thing is this that it was the defection of the Congress people to the ruling party of United Front that has been responsible for the sad state of affairs. This cannot be denied. The same thing happened in other States also. Congress, though apparently it says that it has nothing to do with this, are really not sincere and are very adamant to win back their power, and that is why, there is no stability in any Government; people are quite unhappy, and we are in the present political crisis. We do commit mistakes, but we must draw wisdom from the past, we must draw lessons from the past, and we must be wise in future. Our aim should be how to work democracy successfully, how to make it a success, how to see that democracy is really useful to the people or whether it requires any new orientation. For democracy, the foundation, the bedrock, is a strong disciplined nation and a sound national character. Without this, there is no way for democracy to be successful.

Another thing is that, in all such matters, when the interest of the State is concerned, when the well-being of the people is concerned, it is necessary that we place, to whichever party we may belong, the interest of the State above the party, but the Congress does not do that; on the other hand, they are more guided by partisan spirit, they are more guided by this that they should perpetuate their rule. In fact, in a democracy, one party or the other will come to power and the others have to extend their co-operation, but here it is not like this. I would

[Shri J. Mohammed Imam.] just like to quote one instance. What happened in England during the previous elections? The Labour Party won and formed the Government only with a majority of three members; but the Conservative Party, in the initial stages, wanted to give them all facilities and all opportunities to serve the country, because they knew that any attempt on their part to scuttle that government, to unseat that government would react on the people and would plunge the country into insecurity. For two years they gave all the facilities to the Labour Party, and only when the time for the next Elections was approaching, they wanted them to quit and wanted fresh elections to be held. The Labour Party was carrying on all these years with a majority of three because there was discipline there, they have got love for their country, they place the country above the party, but, here, on the other hand, party interests and party factions are paramount; they take the first place and in order to improve the prestige of the party or in order to improve the strength of the party, they do not hesitate to compromise the interest of the State.

Another thing that I want to say is this. It is our misfortune, it is the country's misfortune—and I am sure it will be of a short duration—that we have a number of parties in the country—parties not built on ideologies but on personalities. Parties should be built on ideologies with certain differences, but here we have a number of parties and sometimes they form strange bed-mates. Perhaps a time will come when the representatives of the people will realise this that in a democracy, in a Parliamentary democracy of this type, there is no scope for multifarious parties. I think, two well-known parties based on ideologies, not on personalities, must be formed. It is only then that democracy will be successfully worked.

On the other hand, if the same state of things continue, because it

is bound to happen that in some States there will be Congress rule, in some there will be non-Congress rule and in some there may be communist rule, and in the Centre the position may be fluid and uncertain, there may be a conflict of interests. In such a situation, we have to consider whether it is not worthwhile to introduce the Presidential type of democracy.

With these few words, I have no option but to support the introduction of President's Rule. We believe there have been many irregularities and many acts of omission and commission. But anyhow, I do not want the people's rights and privileges to be taken away. I hope very soon they will have a mid-term election in which the fight will be on the basis of ideology and instead of there being 25 parties and so on, there will emerge two parties so that one may be the ruling party and the other the opposition party.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohat): Today I am reminded of a great personality which was a unifying factor for Haryana and Punjab, namely, Pratap Singh Kairon. I personally miss him very much and so do many of my hon. friends. He was a man, of whom not only we small people but even the greatest leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, would say that people of such stature are produced once in a thousand years. He said about Pratap Singh Kairon that he was a unique personality so far as patriotism, political acumen and administrative ability were concerned. He was a man who at the top of his voice had proclaimed that he would be the last man for the bisection or vivisection of Punjab. Not only that. He said at the top of his voice that if such a day ever came, it would be a day which would be sadder for the people who resided in Punjab.

That is what I am saying today. He was not an astrologer. But he was a patriot every inch, to the very core of his being. We have so many pygmies, so many dwarfish

personalities and even if a million of them were put together, we would not be able to produce one Pratap Singh Kairon.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Has he forgotten the Das Commission Report?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I say politically, economically or industrially, Punjab is if not number one, the number two State in the country, next only to Maharashtra. Punjabi soldiers and Punjabi farmers are the very best in the land.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Punjabi politicians.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: When we were faced with aggression by China, Pratap Singh Kairon was the beloved of the whole nation and no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: 'I am proud of this man. I was at one time thinking of having him as Defence Minister of the country'.

It is most unfortunate that such a personality met with a very sad end. That void is particularly felt at such times in Punjab. Punjab is much poorer now for it. We had to pass through turmoil and tribulation a few months back. Haryana had the proud privilege to be under his regime. We can say he was a man amongst millions.

Why do I say all this? It is because by his presence he infused political stability in Punjab. But what is there after him? He had cornered Master Tara Singh. He had put Fateh Singh Jotedar in cold storage. He had put near about 80,000 people who were exploiters of political parties in their proper concentration camps.....(Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय (पूरी): क्या कसैट्रेशन कैम्प्स का मतलब समझते हैं....

SHRI NATH PAI: Randhir Singhji, you are a patriot. If you allow this impression to go around,

if you say that there are concentration camps in India, there cannot be a more slanderous attack on this country, even though you may not mean it.....(Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I do not want to learn from you.....(Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI: There are no concentration camps in India. We cannot allow this to go on. What is your ruling, Sir?.....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please resume your seats. He will explain what he meant. Otherwise, the impression will continue that there are concentration camps in India.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No, Sir, allow me to explain. There were certain undesirable elements. He cut them to size. He was a big man and a great patriot. Certain elements who were working against the country's interests were put in their proper place and he cut them to size.

श्री एस०एम० जोशी (Poona): मेरे भाई रणधीर सिंह जी ने कसैट्रेशन कैम्प्स शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि वह तो सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों की प्रशंसा कर रहे थे और अगर सरदार कैरों ने इन कैम्प्स को खोल रखा था और सदस्य महोदय उसका ज़िक्र कर रहे हैं तो इससे तो सरदार कैरों की बदनामी हो जाएगा। कनसैट्रेशन कैम्प्स का मतलब दुनिया किसी दूसरे अर्थ में लेते हैं। इसलिए उनको इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए था।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I have been keeping silent and very calm.(Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : इतिहास पढ़ लो।

SHRI NATH PAI: There are no concentration camps in India. He cannot put his own meaning into the words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Randhir Singh, your time is up.....(Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I will not allow them to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not take notice of these remarks.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: कंसैट्रोशन कैम्प्स से मेरा मतलब जर्मनी वर्गरह के जेल खानों से नहीं था। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि जो लोग देश के खिलाफ काम करते थे, जो आदमी अफरा तफरी पैदा करते थे, उनको पकड़ कर उसने जेल में डाल दिया था और उनको सीधा कर दिया था।

I can understand their agony. These people were against Pratap Singh Kairon. But I admire him. He is a red rag to these people. For whatever happened in Punjab in the last six months, we have to hang down our head in shame.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. You should conclude within one minute. (Interruptions).

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कंसैट्रोशन कैम्प्स का इन्होंने किस प्रसंग में प्रयोग किया है, या तो इसे वह एक्सप्लेन करें या फिर इस शब्द को वापिस लें। माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी में बोल सकते हैं, क्यों वह अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिय): इस शब्द को इन्हें वापिस लेना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you resume your seat? Otherwise, I will be compelled to name you. Please take your seat.

Mr. Randhir Singh, conclude within a minute.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No, Sir; I require 5 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You shall have to conclude. Mr. Kandappan.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Sir, it is an undeniable fact.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं इनको नहीं बोलने दूँगा। नहीं बोलने देता हूँ इनको। इनको मैं नहीं बोलने दूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I will not. Why have you called him to speak? I will not allow him to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall have to name you.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This is too much. I will not allow him to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told you to conclude your speech within a minute.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE (Balrampur): Sir, I am sorry to say that this is not fair. How can any Hon. Member finish his speech within a minute?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE: But at least two or three minutes should be given so that he may be able to collect his thoughts and express them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told him to complete his speech in a minute. He was not prepared to complete his speech and he resumed his seat.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): माननीय सदस्य का जो टाइम वेस्ट किया गया है, वह तो उन्हें दिया जाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told him to complete his speech in a minute. Instead of completing his speech he resumed his seat. Naturally I had to call another Hon. Member.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: How can you say that within a minute I should complete my speech when I was not allowed to speak at all?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot quarrel with the Chair.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: The Chair must give justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to complete your speech?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Of course, but I will take five minutes. I have spoken nothing. They disturbed me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Complete within time.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I have been very calm and sober these days.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा चौधरी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो कुछ कहना है, वह उसे शान्ति और धैर्य से कह दें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: ये लोग तो मुझे बोलने ही नहीं देते हैं। मैं क्या करूँ?

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अजं कर रहा था कि पंजाब की बदकिस्मती है कि वहां राष्ट्रपति-राज को ढूंसा गया है। एक बक्त था, जब पंजाब में इतने बड़े बड़े आदमी थे। बड़े आदमी को बड़ा मानना ही पड़ेगा, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो। प्रतापसिंह केरों के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान में कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं हुआ। किसान, और देहात का हमदर्द उस से ज्यादा कोई नहीं हुआ। किसान, हरिजन और बैकबैंड लोगों को उस से ज्यादा कोई नहीं समझता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि द्रेजरी बैचिज के भी बहुत कम लोग उस से ज्यादा समझते हैं। (व्यवधान) वह इन लोगों को पकड़ कर जेल में डालता था। इसी लिए इन को दर्द हो रहा है। जब तक प्रतापसिंह केरों पंजाब का चीफ मिनिस्टर रहा, वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक मिसाल था। (व्यवधान) उस ने इन को भी पकड़ कर जेल में डाला था।

श्री किकर सिंह (भट्टाचार्य): उन्होंने निहथे कैदियों पर गोली चला कर और बच्चों को शाहीद कर के भी एक मिसाल कायम की थी, जो कि इस मुल्क या दुनिया भर में नहीं मिलती है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: जब प्रतापसिंह केरों जिन्दा थे, तो वह श्री किकर सिंह जैसे आदमियों को जेल में भेजते थे। उन्होंने इन के लीडर को भी जेल में भेज दिया था।

मेरा अपना ख्याल है— यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि दूसरे भी उस से मुत्तिफ़िक हों—कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में पंजाब में जो सरकार थी, वह भी किसान की सरकार थी। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से उस के पीछे बहुत कम भेम्बरान थे। उस से पहले जो सरकार थी, उस के कुछ लोग किसान के हमदर्द नहीं थे, वे किसान के खिलाफ़ थे। एक आदमी उस सरकार को छोड़ कर दूसरी तरफ आ गया, यह कोई अच्छा काम नहीं था, लेकिन इन लोगों सात महीनों में उस ने जो काम किया, मैं उस की तारीफ़ करता हूँ। उस ने किसान के हक्क में काम किया। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: किस ने?

श्री रणधीर सिंह: गिल ने। उस की पालिसी किसान के हित में थी। लेकिन बाद में वह कुछ सरमायादारों आर फिर्कापरस्त लोगों के हाथ में खोलने लगा, जो कि दरपर्दा उस से बात करते थे। कांग्रेस के लिए यह बड़ी मज़हबिखेज पोज़ीशन हो गई। उस के सामने यह सवाल पैदा हुआ कि ऐसे आदमी को कैसे सपोर्ट किया जाये। उस को कांग्रेस में आने के लिए कहा गया, लेकिन वह नहीं माना और दूसरे आदमियों को अपनी पार्टी में लेने की बात करता रहा। (व्यवधान) जिस डिफ़ेक्शन ने हरियाणा,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

यू. पी. और बिहार का सत्यानाश किया, उस को गिल ने परवान चढ़ाना शुरू किया। कांग्रेस उसूलों पर चलने वाली पार्टी है। इन हालात में उस ने अपने आप को गिल गवर्नरमेंट से दूर कर लिया। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति-राज कायम करने के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं रहा।

कांग्रेस ने ठीक किया और कांग्रेस प्रैजिडेंट की तरफ से जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया, वह भी ठीक था। श्री गुहलाम सिंह ने कह दिया कि वह सरकार नहीं बना सकते हैं। जनसंघ की तरफ से भी यही कहा गया कि वह हुकूमत नहीं बना सकता है और न उस को बनाना है। इस लिए जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट, कांग्रेस, सोशलिस्ट बर्यह सब पार्टियों की मुकिफिका राय से पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति-राज कायम किया गया।

पंजाब एक शानदार स्टेट है। वह आमदनी, खेती और इंडस्ट्री के उत्पादन के हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान की नम्बर एक और सब से मजबूत स्टेट समझी जाती है। इस लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि वहां पर एक मजबूत और शनदार शासन आये। वहां पर चाहे किसी पार्टी की सरकार बने, लेकिन सिर्फ एक ही पार्टी की सरकार बननी चाहिए। खिचड़ी सरकार का तजुर्बा हम सारे देश में कर चुके हैं और वह फ़ैल हो गया है।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि अब पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति-राज कायम हो गया है और वह एक कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उस कमेटी को बाकी कुछ अच्छ्यारात दिये जायें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि दो तीन महीने में एक भीटिंग हो जाये, जिस में सब

अपनी अपनी बात कह दें। जिस तरह से बंगाल और यू. पी. के लिए कमेटीज बनाई गई हैं, उसी तरह से पंजाब के लिए भी कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए, जिस में पालियामेंट के मेम्बर अपने अपने इलाकों के प्रावलम्ब, लोगों की तकलीफ़ों और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मामलों को ला सकें। वह कमेटी एक मिनियेचर पालियामेंट की तरह फ़ंक्शन करे और एसेम्बली की जगह ले ले।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इलैक्शन के लिए फ़रवरी बैस्ट मौका है। चूंकि हरियाणा में इलैक्शन फ़सल काटने के बक्त कराये गये, इस-लिए किसान बोट नहीं डाल सके और पचास परसंट बोट नहीं डाले जा सके। इलैक्शन को फ़रवरी से आगे नहीं टालना चाहिए, नहीं तो लोग अपने राइट आफ बोट का फ़ायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे। हर हालत में फ़रवरी में इलैक्शन कराये जाने चाहिए।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातों पर शोर करेंगे। मैं उन के मोशन का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं। मैं आप का बड़ा मशहूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे मीका दिया।

15 HRS.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Mr. Chairman, it is an indisputable fact that the people who are guiding the destinies of the greatest democracy in the world are actually presiding over the liquidation of the very same democracy. Just now we had an example of the Congress mind, the manifestation of how the spirit of democracy has completely evaporated from their minds. One who is imbued with the spirit of democracy could never reconcile to a position where one can see concentration camps in one's country. I would rather cease to be a citizen of this country than see my country hav-

ing concentration camps. It is very unfortunate that Shri Randhir Singh should have thought it fit to use that word.

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not mean it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is all the more unfortunate that he did not think it proper to withdraw that word.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Jail for exploiters.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Jail is different from a concentration camp. The lawyer should know that. Concentration camp has its own connotation.

A Member from the Congress side just a while ago was telling us that in supporting the puppet Gill Ministry in Punjab they were just having an experiment. I am tempted to ask what that experiment was, for after 1967 it is clear to everybody that throughout the country the Congress has lost the confidence of the people. It may be right or wrong in the Congress mind, but the crux of the matter is that the Congress did lose its support of the public. What is the duty of a party that has got its branches throughout the country and that has got a very grave responsibility of upholding democracy in this country, after ruling this country for 20 long years without any challenge except in Kerala and Orissa for some time? They know fully well that they have lost the confidence of the people. For the next elections there is a period of five years. Is it not proper for them to remain in the Opposition and, by their performance, actions and constructive opposition, to prove to the public that they deserve better treatment from the public than the Opposition parties? Did they do it? Why do they not do it? Is it not the craze for power that manifested in the form of putting up puppet ministries, puppet regimes, not only in Punjab but in Bihar also?

The Congress is never tired of deriding, belittling, fooling, criticizing

and making fun of the united front governments. Much has been said about it. But, I say, is it a sin for parties to unite and form a government? I should rather give much credit to the united front governments; for example, in Kerala. Though so much appears in the papers and much has been played up, still we find that in the past two years they have been able to carry on the administration. It is a credit to the united front government. After all, the Opposition parties joined together and did succeed. They are going on successfully in Kerala. In Bengal, UP, Bihar, Punjab and other places you did allow them. Your subversive tactics succeeded there; your manoeuvres succeeded there. But is it the argument of the Congressmen who is really interested in democracy that their puppet regimes are better than the united front governments? Can anybody imagine that? Is there an iota of democracy in puppet regimes? How could you reconcile yourself to a small group which has no ideology whatsoever, who have defected from somewhere else and who just come there and you put them up, you say, as an experiment? What sort of an experiment is it? Is it an experiment in democracy? Certainly not. It is definitely a manifestation of the craze for power that is in the Congress mind in the States. This is very unfortunate. I squarely blame this Government for not caring for the survival of democracy in this country. It does not matter which party rules which State for some time but what matters after the 1967 elections is that we should see by our efforts that democracy survives in this country.

Take, for example, the case of my State. Just by way of an example I am giving it. The Congress, which had a crushing defeat in 1967, after that for quite a few months had been very silent. They did not recover from the shock, but suddenly on the 1st August the Youth Congress there simply decided to take out a procession. What was the aim of the procession? It was to see that the DMK

[Shri S. Kandappan]

Government is ousted before the end of the month of August. What for? Nobody knows; they themselves do not know. Their frustration and their craving for power is the only cause for the provocation. For that, they took out a procession. Unfortunately, there were some lathi-charges and some incidents took place. Then, after 3 days, they took out a funeral procession a mourning procession. It is very strange. I have never heard of such things in the history of democracy anywhere in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speak on Punjab, and not on Madras.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What is Punjab? The fate of democracy is the same everywhere. It is their craze for power. I am giving a concrete example. If the Government has got any argument to counter it, let them do so.

In 1965, during the Hindi agitation, a lot of people died. We did not even take out a mourning procession for that. But in this case—fortunately, nobody died—they took out a mourning procession even when nobody had died. This procession should have been taken in February, 1967. This was a belated one. If that is the case in a State where an Opposition Party is enjoying a clear majority, if that is the position of the Congressmen, if that is the working of the Congress mind, of the top leaders at the State level, where they cannot by any stretch of imagination oust that Government within the reasonable time, I could very well appreciate and imagine why these United Front Government have been toppled in all these States. I can appreciate better than anybody else because, I find, the Congressmen in northern parts of the country are not very much different from the Congressmen in my part of the country. When they see there is some room for manoeuvrability, they leave no stone unturned for just coming to capture or at least to put a puppet show and then, by clandestine ways, get into power again. This

is the unfortunate situation in which we are placed.

I would appeal to the Congress Party to see that this kind of mentality is arrested and checked at the earliest possible time to save democracy in this country. The responsibility lies with them. They may turn to our side and say, "You are also equally responsible." But I would tell them, "You are our elder brother. You have been pleading for the cause of democracy for so many years and you give a lead in this." I may put it that way.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Elder brother has become senile.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Now, in another neighbouring State, that is, Pondicherry—a few days back I gave notice of a Call Attention but that was rejected—the position is very curious there. This is an Assembly of 30 Members. The Speaker, as soon as he became the Speaker, resigned from the Congress Party to observe a non-partisan attitude.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, you are speaking on Pondicherry and other States.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The fate of democracy is the same everywhere. What we are discussing now is the fate of democracy. Only a few days back, some Members from the Congress defected to the Opposition side. Now, the position is that no measure of the Congress, no measure of the Government could be legislated there. But still the Central Government has not taken any action. I am particularly drawing the attention of the House to this. Why this time-lag? When they know surely that they cannot have their own Government, why not they immediately announce the President's rule there and come with a statement to Parliament? For the last 4 or 5 days I have been waiting for the Home Minister to come with a statement to Parliament. The Home Minister has not come forward with that statement. I know they

have been trying to manipulate things there. They are trying to win over and purchase some people there. This kind of political game goes on for 10 to 15 days. After that, they try on a puppet regime and then—after that also there is a time-lag—only then they come forward with this kind of proclamation.

Curiously, the Congressmen are claiming that because of the President's rule, the people are very much relieved. I wonder what has happened to democracy in this country. Yesterday and the day before while speaking on UP and Bihar and West Bengal and today while speaking on Punjab, I have found Congressmen telling us that the people feel very relieved. I wonder what has happened. Does it mean that the people do not believe in democracy in this country?

SHRI UMANATH: The people are robbed of their purse?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Why should we not dissolve the whole thing and resort to something else? This is a very strange logic which I am hearing from the Congressmen. That is why I feel very much concerned for democracy in this country.

Once again I would appeal to my hon. friends that this is the basic issue involved. It is not a question of elections or any particular party coming to power. The responsibility now is that of the Government and I hope that things will improve at least from now onwards.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): It is very unfortunate that during my public life I have to speak on President's rule for the third time, twice in Punjab Legislature and now in the Lok Sabha. When we talk about the affairs of Punjab, I think the situation in that unfortunate State should not be compared with that in other States where President's rule has been proclaimed. Punjab was divided and further subdivided first on religious and communal grounds, and again for a second

time on linguistic grounds or regional bias and so many other things.

Now, when we talk of politics in Punjab we are very sadly mistaken that perhaps the politics might take a shape purely on economic or social lines; and that is the reason why my hon. friends of the Swatantra or other parties were harping on those ideas instead of grasping the true situation.

A lot has been said about Sardar Partap Singh during my thirty years of public life, I spent about 22 years or so with Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, about 18 years as friend and three years as opponent. My hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh spoke of concentration and detention camps. I can safely say that he had not seen all the phases of his public life but he had only seen one. There were no concentration camps or detention camps. During the communal troubles he sent about 28,000 people to jail for breach of peace etc. But in most of the cases he would see that the spirit of the concentration or detention was dreaded by the person only in the ordinary course of life and not as in concentration or detention camps. He was a very stern ruler, and he had qualities and he had his merits and demerits also. But, after him, the situation has so much changed in that State that he could not have controlled, perhaps, even if he had been alive. Haryana has gone a way from that State. The other day, Dr. Parmar had come here with his demand for Statehood. He had called us and he was pressing his claim for Simla and other things. I said that I did not support that claim because there was a validity about the present position, but I now have to support it because that is the result of our stupidities, that is, the Punjabi people's stupidities. Those people who think that the politics in Punjab is very plain and simple are very sadly mistaken.

It started with a communal spirit, under the cover of a linguistic controversy but actually it is not only linguistic but something else also. A

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

party which is bound to come in a majority in my opinion in future will be neither the Swatantra Party nor the SSP nor the PSP. They will be Akalis who will come with more communal slogans. We welcome any party based on a social and economic programme; I do not think that we Congressmen have the monopoly; we have the monopoly in that area for some years; but I would welcome any party if they could replace us, and assure us that they would be able to oust the communal elements and establish a purely advanced socialist state based on economic policies. But, unfortunately the picture does not appear to be so.

After the reorganisation of Punjab we saw what the party position was. Then the major parties were equally balanced. The Congress had 48 and whereas only 53 were required for majority and we were short by five votes only. The Opposition took advantage of our lapses and then some defectors joined the Opposition and formed the United Front. During the time they were there, it was a pity that no party agreed on a common programme; each wanted the pursuit of its individual policies. The Communist Party wanted certain labour reforms, but that was opposed by the Jan Sangh. The Jan Sangh wanted certain reforms but that was opposed by the others. And poor Gurnam Singh was neither this nor that way; you must have seen what an amount of controversy was going on in the press in those days when suddenly certain members along with the members of certain of political parties defected; they declared suddenly that they wanted to form a Janata Party. Unfortunately, the word 'Janata' has been exploited queerly enough—those who were not allowed by the Janata to go over from one party to the other came to be known as the Janata Party. They declared that in future they would be guided by Gandhian principles and follow the Congress programme. This extended some temptations to the

Congress and the Congress said 'Let us give a trial to Gill who was given a trial by the Socialist Party and then by the Akalis; and we also felt tempted to give a third trial to him.'

During the period for which he was in power he started very well. It was also a new thing for the Congress Party to support a minority group or a minority government. To call it a minority group is a misnomer; in fact, it should be called as the defectors' group. We thought that we should give them a trial if they were going to follow the Congress policies. But they could never agree on agrarian reforms. The Congress had fixed a ceiling of 30 acres in Punjab. Some of the Ministers made public speeches that they were going to change that policy and they were going to revert back to the old pre-reform period by fixing it at 40 or 50 acres. Then, the Congress was committed to nationalisation of transport and there was a definite agreement between the transporters and the Congress Government; a major part had been nationalised and only two areas were left for its completion when suddenly a retrogressive step was taken; and the process of denationalisation started and that exasperated the supporters of that minority government so much. Then, there was the question of prohibition policy which was so badly flouted. When some Congressmen had to meet most of their members in very intoxicated conditions they began to wonder 'What is this going on.' Besides, a lot of loud talk went on all the time that they were not taking the Congressmen as their masters but they had their own policies. In view of this, I contradict very much that most of the members of the Congress Party were won over. There are black sheep every where and we too, in our party, had them.

The Congress Party as a whole failed to support because we were always conscious how far the public interest was being advanced by the Gill Ministry, we were always conscious that, by and by, the Congress

Party which started on the promises of certain policies was losing its prospects on their non-fulfilment. It is very good; it was quite in time that they withdrew their support. Whether they made a blunder or made an experiment, I confess that it was a very unfortunate period in the history of that State.

I welcome the President's rule. It has come for the third time. I think that considering how the services were demoralised and how the process of administration was flouted, enough time should be given to the President's rule to tone up the administration and create a feeling and a sense of confidence and security amongst the people in the working of Government. I would welcome what my hon. friend belonging to the Swatantra Party said: if we fail this time also, we have no other alternative but to go over to the Presidential system of Government.

With these words I support the Proclamation and I wish that, with the support of this House, without any ill-feeling towards each other, we in Punjab may go forward forgetting our bitterness in the past and see a bright and prosperous future.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I do not find anybody who is publicly willing to shed his tears for the departure of Mr. Lachman Singh Gill. The Minister of State, when he was making his introductory remarks, tried to make a great virtue out of a necessity; he tried to convince us that this unholy alliance, which was made for a few months between the Congress party and the minority group, both in West Bengal and in Punjab, was, according to him, just an innocent political experiment. He said: 'There is nothing wrong; this was a political experiment which we were trying and when we found that it did not work, then we withdrew our support' as if it was just as innocent as that.

Everybody knows that, for all these months, these minority governments were kept in power, given power

without responsibility; the Congress Party was responsible for that because the minority groups could not last for a single day without the support of the Congress. The whole idea was this. Many of my friends—may be, they are wiser after the event—are shedding tears about defections and all that. I am wholeheartedly against defections from any side, from any party. I hope, the young friend of mine over there who has got quite literary flair for metaphors. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Devinnder Singh.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: You do not welcome it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I welcome it. I hope, he realises that, after all, defections from any party vary inversely, in an inverse ratio, to the degree of ideological looseness of that particular party. A party which is more firmly knit ideologically always has much fewer defections. (*Interruption*) It is quite obvious. I do not want to name the party; you know it for yourself. Which party can say that they do not have any defections or hardly any defections? And which is the party which has set up a record in defections in India? That is quite clear.

Therefore, when we shed tears and say that there should be some sort of ban on parties with different ideologies coming together into what he called a hotch-potch without any minimum agreed programme, I agree with him, and assure him that in future United Fronts will come, will contest elections and in many cases I am sure will win also, but they will be based on a common programme and not the way some United Fronts under compulsion of events had to come to power on this particular occasion.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We welcome that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In the aftermath of the last elections

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

when everyday in many States people suddenly found themselves liberated after 20 years of Congress rule, people's sentiment also at that time was such that they wanted everybody to get together and command a non-Congress majority. They wanted them to come and take up the reins of power. People were not in a mood to think about common programmes and ideologies and that kind of thing.

It is good to learn through experience. In future also that will happen. But I am asking why should people tolerate a single party within whose ranks there are so many conflicting ideologies that they openly fight and abuse one another everyday? How is that better than a united front of different parties?

So let us try to discuss these matters. It is no use laying down principles in the abstract like that. But for the Minister to come and make a virtue of a necessity is really rather disappointing. He should admit the fact that so long as the Congress in the Punjab thought that by backing Mr. Gill and supporting his Ministry, they could also gradually come back to full power and could utilise it, they did it. It was only when they realised at long last that Mr. Gill was more of a mouthful than they could chew and digest that they decided to vomit him and throw him out. I am glad that it has been frankly admitted from the other side that Mr. Gill has set new standards in this country in corruption, nepotism—a new dimension, as my hon. friend over there said, in corrupting the administration and the services, in buying people. This process has gone to such a stage that the Congress saw that if they did not jettison Mr. Gill at this stage, there would be nothing left of the Congress in Punjab and it would be swallowed up by Mr. Gill. It was then that they decided to withdraw support from him, not before. It is no use now being virtuous and pretending that they were only indulg-

ing in some innocent political experiment.

Since I have very limited time, I want only to draw attention to one aspect of the developments which has not been mentioned. The administration of any State does not depend only on Ministers or the highly paid officials; it depends equally on the vast mass of government employees, the NGOs and clerks who man the government offices, the employees who run the public utility undertakings managed by the State and so on. What has the Gill Ministry done to them? Somebody should have raised it here. Who is going to hear the cry of these people? Just because they had demanded that a certain agreement which was made in January 1967, a bonus agreement between the Government and the Punjab Roadways workers should be implemented and because it was not implemented by Government and was violated, the employees had to go on strike, what has been the result? Savage victimisation and repression was unleashed by Mr. Gill against them. 150 people were dismissed simply for the crime of participating in that strike. I do not know since when strikes have become a crime. The Joint Secretary of the Federation of Punjab Government Employees—Punjab Subordinate Services Federation, it is called—Shri Randhir Dhillion, has been dismissed without even a charge-sheet being framed against him and without even giving him an opportunity of an explanation to answer the charges. 200 employees were suspended and are still under suspension. Police cases are going on against 98 of them. Formerly, there were 900 such employees being prosecuted by the police. The General Secretary of the Union of the Roadways workers, Shri Jaswant Singh Samra, was jailed, and after being put in jail, charged under sec. 120 with conspiracy to overthrow the legal government of Mr. Gill. 2000 employees, particularly in Ferozpur, Ludhiana and Amritsar have been transferred arbitrarily just as a measure of victimisation. I would

remind the Minister that as recently as the 20th of this month, a deputation on behalf of the All India State Government employees had come here on deputation to our Parliament to meet the hon. Minister, Shri Chavan. He assured them that in the case of the states which were under presidential rule, he would intervene and see that justice was done to the employees. Now that it is the Centre's direct responsibility, all these cases of suspension, illegal termination of service or dismissals should be considered with a view to do justice to the persons concerned and a new spirit should be brought into play so that the morale of the low paid employees could be restored and they could contribute to proper administration.

I have no time to go into the allegations which had been listed in the memorandum which was submitted to the Rashtrapathi on behalf of the united Front Parties. If after the dismissal of the Gill Ministry a comprehensive enquiry is not ordered either under the Constitution or the Commission of Enquiry Act to look into those very serious charges, the country will conclude that they might have withdrawn their support from his Ministry but they have not withdrawn their support to the corruption and nepotism and the venal practices indulged in by him. That enquiry has to be made and then it will be found how serious the allegations are. They show that a large number of Congress MLAs—I have their names here—connected with transport and other business were bought over by Mr. Gill who gave them special facilities, permits and licences and allowed them to make large amounts of money through black market prices. These cases have all to be gone into.

There is another case. Mr. Bhagwan Singh Danewalia was the Junior most DIG in Punjab and he was appointed by Mr. Gill as DIG, CID. Generally this post goes to the senior-most DIG. The seniormost DIG at that time, Mr. A. S. Mirdha, was transferred and the juniormost man

was brought in. After that the entire CID apparatus was used for one purpose only that was to carry out victimisation and repression and intimidation against the political opponents of Mr. Gill. Hundreds of fabricated cases were brought against the prominent leaders of all the parties—Jan Sang, SSP, Republican Party, Communist Party and independent leaders—at the instance of this gentleman. He was the leader of that famous operation of which my hon. friend Mr. Dhillon was an eye witness; the notorious scene took place in the Punjab Assembly. I do not know why nobody referred to it. That also has created a new dimension. You may do constitutional or unconstitutional things. But only Mr. Gill has earned this unique distinction or honour of allowing this man to pass orders to bring in plain clothesman of the police force and goondans into the chamber of the assembly and use them to carry out physical assaults on the elected legislators and beat them inside the assembly premises. Was it a simple virtuous political experiment which the Congress was carrying on, even after those incidents hanging on to the coat tails of Mr. Gill. The police raj was prevailing, the rotten and corrupt anti-people administration was there. It was almost coming to the point of swallowing up the unity of the Congress Party. Till then they embraced his ministry very fondly. Only to save their own skin, to keep them out of the clutches of Mr. Gill, they have now come out. The elections should be held as early as possible. In the meantime, the commission of enquiry must be set up to go into these charges and the government servants who had been victimised should be restored their rights.

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, आज सदन में पंजाब राज्य के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है और मैं पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन का आज के

[धी साधूराम]

हालत में समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ है।

बात दरअसल यह है कि जिस बक्त पंजाब में आम चुनाव हुए थे तो उस में कांग्रेस ने 48 सीटें जीती थी और उस के मुकाबले कुछ मुख्यालिक पार्टियों ने, 6-7 पार्टियों ने इकट्ठे होकर, किसी ने 6, किसी ने 7, किसी ने 8 और किसी ने 9 सीटें जीती थी। आज जबकि हालात से मजबूर होकर वहां पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना पड़ा है तो हमारे उधर के वह माननीय सदस्य डेमोक्रसी की दुहाई दे रहे हैं और उस का दावा कर रहे हैं। वह यह भी दावा कर रहे हैं कि लोग उन के साथ हैं लेकिन यह तो एलैक्शन ने सावित कर दिया था कि जनता किस के साथ है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पंजाब में जिन्हीं सीटें जीतने की ताकत नहीं थी और न ही वह जीत सकीं। उन को युनाइटेड फंट बनाने के लिए 6-7 पार्टियों का संगठन करना पड़ा। उस में कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी थे, कुछ दूसरे लोग थे और यह जनसंघी भाई भी थे। यह लक्षण सिंह गिल जिसकी विपक्षी दल बाले आज यहां इतनी मुख्यालफत कर रहे हैं वह गुरुनाम सिंह मिनिस्टरी में एक बड़ा एकीकृत मिनिस्टर था, उस में वह एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर होते थे। दरअसल गुरुनाम सिंह को चलाने वाले यह अकेले सरदार लक्षण सिंह गिल ही थे। उस बक्त नों जनसंघी भाईयों को और कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों को यह लक्षण मिह गिल बहुत अच्छे आदमी लगते थे। जिस बक्त कांग्रेस के कुछ आदमी हमारे में से डिफैक्ट हो करके उधर चले गये उस बक्त उन्हें यह डिफैक्शन बहुत नहीं लगा और उन के दिल में यह ख़्याल नहीं

आया कि वह इन कांग्रेस से डिफैक्ट करने वालों को अपने यहां बयों सम्माल रहे हैं और विरोधी दल के भाईयों ने अपने यहां इन को मिनिस्टरी बना दिया। उस बक्त जनसंघ और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भाईयों ने यह नहीं सोचा कि यह डिफैक्शन अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है उस बक्त तो लालच देकर उन को अपने में मिला लिया लेकिन अब उन को यह अकल आई कि डिफैक्शन का यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है। डिफैक्शन का यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है यह चीज़ उन्हें तब याद आई जिस बक्त कि खुद उन में से डिफैक्शन से होने लगे। कुछ देर के बाद अर्थात् 9 महीने के बाद वह सारे के सारे आपस में बिगड़े स्वयंकी प्राप्तिर वह या तो भानुमति का कुनवा ही और उन की आपस में प्राइडियोलिजीज और सिद्धान्त एक दूसरे से मिलते नहीं थे। हालत यह थी कि कम्युनिस्टों का मिनिस्टर वहां अपनी रट चलाता था, जनसंघी भाईयों के मिनिस्टर अपना अलग काम करते थे, गुरुनाम सिंह अलग फिरते थे, लक्षण सिंह गिल अलग फिरते थे, उस समय उन में से 16-17 आदमी और लक्षण सिंह गिल जोकि गुरुनाम सिंह की मिनिस्टरी में बहुत ईमानदार आदमी थे, बहुत अच्छे आदमी थे, संत फतेह सिंह का हाथ उन के सिर पर था और संत फतेह सिंह की अकाली पार्टी के वह जनरल सेक्टरी भी थे, उस बक्त तक तो वह लक्षण सिंह गिल बहुत अच्छे आदमी थे लेकिन जिस बक्त कुछ उन से बिगड़ कर इधर कांग्रेस की शरण में आ गये तब से वह ख़राब हो गये। उस ने कहा कि मैं पंजाब में अपने तजुर्बे के आधार पर काम करना चाहता हूँ और मुझे मोक्ष दिया जाय तब कांग्रेसी भाईयों ने जिनमें 43 एम० एल० एज० थे उन्होंने फैसला किया कि इन को भी हम एक्सपैरीमेंट करके देखेंगे और

परिणामस्वरूप उन को सपोर्ट करना शुरू कर दिया । लेकिन किसी कांग्रेसी ने गिल बजारत में मिनिस्टरी नहीं ली । उस वक्त मेरे इन बाइयों को तकलीफ हुई कि वह गिल उन के पास से क्यों चला गया और कांग्रेस के साथ जाते ही वह बैर्डमान हो गया या उस ने बहुत बुरा काम किया । उस ने सिखों के यह किया और जनसंघियों को यह कर दिया । गरज़ यह कि अपोजीशन के लोग उस के खिलाफ़ शोर मचाने लगे ।

आज जो वह हमारे जनसंघे भाई बोले हैं, पंडित यज्जद्दत शर्मा, जोकि पंजाब जनसंघ के लीडर हैं, अपने भाषण के दौरान वह बहुत रोना रोये हैं कि यह हो गया और वह हो गया लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल के बारे में यह सब बातें उस वक्त उन को याद नहीं थीं जिस वक्त कि वह उन की मिनिस्टरी में काम करते थे? उस वक्त तो वह बहुत नेक थे लेकिन जिस वक्त वह लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल कांग्रेस की तरफ़ आ गये तो वह बैर्डमान हो गये और अच्छे हो गये । यह एक अजीब तमाशा इन अपोजीशन वालों ने बना रखा है कि कांग्रेस से जो व्यक्ति डिफैक्ट कर के उन की तरफ़ जाता है उस वक्त तो वह डिफैक्टर कांग्रेसी बहुत अच्छा लगता है लेकिन जिस वक्त वह उधर से निकल कर हमारी तरफ़ आ जाता है तो वह बहुत बुरा आदमी बन जाता है और बैर्डमान आदमी बन जाता है । एक अजीब तमाशा इन लोगों ने बना रखा है ।

अभी हाल में पंजाब में सीए स्थिति पैदा हो गयी थी कि वहां पंजाब में 43 कांग्रेसियों के साथ और 11 एम०एल० एज० आने के लिए तैयार थे । उन्होंने लिख कर भी दे दिया था । इस के अलावा गिल मिनिस्टरी के रैवेन्यु मिनिस्टर ने

लिख कर रिजाइन कर दिया था और कहा कि वह कांग्रेस को जुबाइन करने वाले हैं । वह भी कांग्रेस में आने वाले थे । जाहिर है कि जनता पार्टी के यह 11 एम०एल०एज० के आने के बाद कांग्रेस की मेजारिटी वहां पर बन जाती थी और वहां पर कांग्रेस मिनिस्टरी कायम कर सकती थी लेकिन यहां कांग्रेस हाई कमान्ड ने और कुछ यहां के एम०एज० लोगों ने और कुछ कांग्रेस के एम०एल० एज० आदि लोगों ने सोचा कि यह तमाशा खूब्त ही कर देना चाहिए । सभी लोग जनता के आगे जावें और वहां जाकर बोट मांगें । जनता जिन के हक्क में अपना फैसला दे वह दुबारा अपनी स्टेबल गवर्नर्मेंट पंजाब में बनायें । इस में बेहतर मेरी समझ में और कोई दूसरा फैसला नहीं हो सकता था । मेरा ख्याल है कि अपोजीशन वालों को होम मिनिस्टर और सैट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट को इस बात पर बधाई देनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है । जिस राज्य में भी स्टेबल गवर्नर्मेंट नहीं बनती है उस सूबे के लोगों का कोई भला नहीं हो सकता है ।

एक हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई ने कहा है कि आगे के लिए जो युनाइटेड फंट बनेंगे वह सोच समझ कर बनेंगे । हम उन की इस बात का स्वागत करते हैं और आगे एलैक्शन आने वाला है वह सोच समझ कर अपने फंट बनाये । अगर पहले उन्होंने कुछ अकल की बात नहीं की है तो अब अवश्य कर लें और उस आधार पर अगर वह युनाइटेड फंट बनाते हैं तो मैं उन को बधाई दूँगा ।

लेकिन यूनाइटेड फंट के उसूल, उन की आईडियोलोजी, सब को इकट्ठा कर के बनें तो मैं उस को बेलकम करूँगा । आज उन के नजरिये अलग-अलग हैं, उन की आईडियोलोजी अलग-अलग

[श्री साधूराम]

होती हैं, वह लोगों का क्या भला कर सकते हैं। देश इन सब बातों से वाकिफ है। बोटर लोग यह जान चुके हैं कि यूनाइटेड फन्ट की जो गवर्नमेंट बनी हैं वह अलग-अलग अपनी-अपनी डपली बजाया करती थीं। लोग उन्हें अब समझ गये हैं। हरियाणा को इस का तजुर्वा हो चुका था, इस लिये उस ने दुबारा यूनाइटेड फन्ट के हक में बोट नहीं दिया, उन्होंने कांग्रेस के हक में बोट दिया है।

मैं अकाली दल और जनसंघ के भाइयों को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। वह कभी-कभी कहते हैं कि उन को कांग्रेस लड़ाती है क्योंकि वह पहले नावालिंग थे, बच्चे थे। चूंकि सन्त फतेह सिंह और मास्टर तारा-सिंह और जन संघ वाले नावालिंग थे इस लिये कांग्रेस उन को लड़ाती थी। अब वह बालिंग हो गये हैं, उन में काफी समझ आ गई है। मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन में अकल आ गई है। वह अब अपनी नावालिंगी की बात छोड़े और डट कर जन संघ और अकाली दल एक साथ चलें। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आगे भी वह ठीक से चल नहीं पायेगे। वह भानुमती का पिटारा न पहले चल सकता था और न आगे चल पायेगा। कहीं की ईंट, कहीं का रोड़ा, भानुमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा, जब यह हाल है तो वह लोगों के लिये कैसे अच्छी गवर्नमेंट सिद्ध हो सकती है।

मैं इस सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उस ने पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया, क्योंकि इस के अलावा और कोई तरकीब नहीं थी। अब मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से लोगों की तकलीफों को रफा करवाने की कोशिश करें।

15-42 hrs.

RE-INCIDENT IN THE PUBLIC GALLERY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S. M. Joshi.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Sir, before you proceed, I want to ask of you to guide us in this matter. Under Rule 387A it is said:

"An officer of the Secretariat authorised in this behalf by the Speaker shall remove from the precincts of the House or take into custody, any stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any portion of the precincts of the House which is reserved for the exclusive use of members, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any portion of the precincts of the House, misconducts himself or wilfully infringes the regulations made by the Speaker under rule 386 or does not withdraw when the strangers are directed to withdraw under Rule 387 while the House is sitting."

Mr. Chairman, you are aware of the very sad and disturbing incident that took place.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, how does it arise now?

SHRI NATH PAI: I have quoted the rules. I would like the hon. Minister to read the rules.

Sir, this incident took place this morning. We have been thinking that the House will be informed about it. Of course, we appreciate the difficulties of the Security Guard in seeing that nobody disturbs. On the other hand I must be failing in my duty if I do not say that none of us was happy to see that young lady being manhandled by the Security staff. The Security Guards must have more lady members. I do not think you were happy to see the way

in which she was dragged away. Nobody would like the proceedings to be disturbed. If anybody disturbs the proceedings we should be fully concerned about it. But if out of patriotic emotions a young lady protests—they may not be familiar with the rules.....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is right. I saw it myself.

SHRI NATH PAI: We are all disturbed about it. I would like that an official statement should be made as to what transpired and why that girl received such a harsh treatment as was meted out to her. Sir, I am conveying to you the feelings of distress we experienced when we saw that young lady being dragged away.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will convey your sentiments.

SHRI NATH PAI: This comes within your purview under the rules.

15-44 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE-PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO PUNJAB AND PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—*Contd.*

ओ एस० एस० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत है वह पंजाब में जो राष्ट्रपति का शासन चल रहा है उस के बारे में है। आज पंजाब ऐसी नाजुक अवस्था से गुजर रहा है, जिस को देखते हुए मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि किसी भी कारण से क्यों न हो, मगर यह परिस्थिति प्रस्तुत है और मैं हुक्मत को बधाई देता हूँ कि उस ने वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया। वहां पर इस के अलावा कोई और चारा भी नहीं था और ऐसा करना जरूरी भी था।

इस के कारणों में जाकर पाटियों के एक दूसरे के नाम रखने से कोई कायदा नहीं होगा। हम लोग इस देश में लोकतन्त्र चाहते हैं, लेकिन लोकतन्त्र कोई

ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जिस को हम बाजार से ला सकते हैं। यह इतना बड़ा देश है, इस में भिन्न जातियों के भिन्न-भिन्न भाषा बोलने वाले और भिन्न धर्मों के लोग रहते हैं और यहां विकास भी एक विषम मात्रा में हुआ है। ऐसे बड़े देश में, जो दुनिया का सब से बड़ा लोकतन्त्र है उस को कामयाब बनाना कोई आसान चीज नहीं है।

इस देश में बीस साल तक एक दल का राज्य रहा। उस ने कुछ अच्छे काम भी किये, लेकिन जनता का दिल उन से ऊब गया था। उस के कुछ ऐसे कारनामे रहे जिन से जनता नाराज हो गई। हो सकता है कि बहुत दिन राज्य करने के कारण भी वह उस से नाराज हो गई हो, लेकिन लोकतन्त्र का तकाजा है, और उस की खूबी भी यही है कि लोगों को अधिकार होता है कि जिन शासकों को वह चाहें उन को चुन कर गही पर बिठल यें।

यहां परिस्थिति यह हूँ दि कि जब कांग्रेस राज्य चला रही थी, तब देश की अधिक प्रगति न होने के कारण, हमारे यहां सेयासी बेदारी न होने के कारण जो लोकतन्त्र को मानने वाली दूसरी विरोधी पाटियां हैं वह खड़ी नहीं हो सकी इस में दोष किसी का भी क्यों न हो, लेकिन जो परिस्थिति है उस को मान लेना चाहिये। चूंकि लोग कांग्रेस से नाराज हो गये थे इस लिये उन्होंने उस को हराया और जब उस की मैजारिटी खत्म हो गई तब लोगों के सामने यह सवाल आया कि वह जनता की इच्छा को कैसे पूरा करें। जब पहले हम लोग यहां आये तब कांग्रेस ने भी इस की सराहना की और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण में भी यह कहा गया कि लोगों की डिमांडेटिव वाइटेलिटी दिखलाई दे रही है और उस वाइटेलिटी को जिन्दा रखना है।

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

मेरी अपनी यह राय है कि जो विरोधी दल के लोग ये उन्होंने यह देख लिया कि अभी लोग कांग्रेस का राज्य नहीं चाहते हैं, वे लोगों का राज्य चाहते हैं, कोई एक ऐसी पार्टी नहीं है जिस को हम होमोजीनियस पार्टी कह सकते हैं और जो राज्य चला सकती है, जैसे कि मद्रास में डी०एम०के०राज्य चला रहा है। दूसरी जगहों पर वैसा नहीं था। ऐसी हालत में हम लोगों का फर्ज था और जनता का तकाजा था कि हम लोग उस को अच्छी हक्कमत दे। राष्ट्रपति शासन जनता नहीं चाहती थी। वह अपना शासन चाहती थी। और इस को ले कर हम ने अपने मोर्चे बनाये, और जिस को गैर-कांग्रेसी शासन कहते हैं वह देश में आया। वह शासन बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चल पाया। लेकिन यह भी एक ऐसी अवस्था थी जिस से हमें गुजरना था और इस से जो सबक हम को लेना है वह हमें लेना चाहिये।

मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि हालांकि मेरे दल का कोई हिस्सा पंजाब की गैर-कांग्रेसी हक्कमत में नहीं था, लेकिन वह हक्कमत इतनी खराब नहीं थी जिस तरह की बतलाई जा रही है। उन के हक में कम से कम मैं एक चीज जरूर कहूँगा। हम लोग बहुत दिनों से सुन रहे थे कि पंजाब में सिखों और हिन्दुओं का झगड़ा है, कम्युनलिज्म है, एक दूसरे के खिलाफ वह लड़ते हैं। लेकिन गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार के चलने से कुछ अच्छे नतीजे निकल आये। यह भी कोई कम बात नहीं है कि वहां पर जन संघ और अकाली सब लोग मिल कर यह एक साथ हुक्कमत करने के लिये बैठे और बातावरण में जो खराबी पहले आ गई थी वह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता खत्म हो गई। इस के लिये, मैं समझता हूँ, हमें उन को बधाई देनी चाहिये।

मेरे कई दोस्त कहते हैं कि मैं पंजाब का रहने वाला नहीं हूँ, पंजाब वाले इस चीज को ज्यादा जानते होंगे, लेकिन पहले लोगों में यह भावना जहर थी कि यह हिन्दू है और यह सिख है, और अभी जो एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ नान-कांग्रेस हुक्कमत का, उस में वह स्पिरिट खत्म हो गई और पहले जैसा भाई-चारा कुछ हट तक फिर बापस आ गया। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। हम नहीं कहते हैं कि हम लोगों ने जो किया वह सौ फीसदी अच्छा था। लेकिन हमारे सामने दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं था। आप लोगों को जनता ने ढुकरा दिया था और देश के सामने ऐसी अवस्था में कोई दूसरा विकास नहीं रह गया था, कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रह गया था।

ऐसी हालत में हम समझते हैं कि गुरुनाम सिह मिनिस्टरी को जिस तरह आपने गिराने का प्रयास किया और जिस तरह से शिखांडी हक्कमत वहां बनाई, माइनोरिटी गवर्नरमेंट को अपनी सपोर्ट दी, वह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं थी। इसको आप भी अब महसूस कर रहे हैं। वह जो एक्सपेरिमेंट किया गया वह गलत एक्सपेरिमेंट था। उससे जनता को दुख हुआ है। इसमें जनता का कोई कायदा नहीं हुआ है न लोकतंत्र को। आगे चल कर ऐसा कोई एक्सपेरिमेंट नहीं होना चाहिये। जो दल बड़ा है वह अपनी सपोर्ट दे कर छोटे दल को मत्तारूढ़ न होने दे, खासकर जब वह छोटा दल डिफेंटरस का है। जिस तरह से पंजाब में हुआ, उसी तरह के बिहार में भी हुआ, बंगाल में भी हुआ। जहां तक हमारी गैर-कांग्रेसी हक्कमतों का सम्बन्ध है वे तो जनता के तकाजे को पूरा करने के हेतु बनाई गई थीं, जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए बनाई गई थीं। नहीं तो क्या आप समझते

हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग और जन संघ वाले एक साथ बैठ कर कभी हकूमत कर सकते हैं? नहीं कर सकते हैं। जनता ने उनको मजबूर किया और तब जा कर वे हकूमत में बैठे.....

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: (हमीरपुर) : कुसियों के लिए बैठे, जनता ने मजबूर नहीं किया।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी: कुसियों का लोभ जैसे आपको है वैसे विरोधी दल वालों में भी हो सकता है। लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट, जन संघ, सोशलिस्ट साथ बैठ गये जनता के दबाव से, वही मुर्छ्य कारण है।

अब मैं कांग्रेसियों से प्रारंभना करूँगा कि आप इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करें। आपने जो सलाह दी है उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि हम लोग युनाइटेड फंट बना कर फ्री इलैक्शन प्लेटफार्म बना कर बाद में हकूमत बनायें। इस पर हम सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन हम भी आपको सलाह देते हैं कि आगे चल कर यह शिखंडी हकूमत का जो एक्सपरिमेंट है, यह आपको कभी नहीं करना चाहिये। इससे देश को नुकसान हुआ है।

पंजाब का इलाका हमारे देश के लिए बहुत महत्व का इलाका है, हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए, हमारे देश की आजादी की रक्षा के लिए, वहां स्थायित्व बना रहे, यह बहुत जरूरी है। वह स्वस्थ होना चाहिये। उस में हैल्डी ट्रेनिंग होने चाहिये। आगे चल कर हम सब लोग जो हमारा रूल है उसको हम मानें और इस देश में इस इलाके में लोकतंत्र को कामयाब बनाने के लिए जो चीज़ हमें करनी चाहिये, उसको हम करें। मैं अपनी बात करता हूँ। जो हम लोगों को उस वक्त मजबूरत करना पड़ा, वक्ती तकाज़े के कारण जलदाजी में करना पड़ा। आगे चल कर हम

उसको नहीं करने वाले हैं, हम को नहीं करना चाहिये। पहले हमारा कोई प्रोग्राम बने, प्रायोरिटीज बने, फिर अपना काम हम चला सकते हैं।

मैं गृह मंत्री से एक अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि गिल मंत्रिमंडल ने हमारे जो गवर्नरेंट मर्केट्स हैं उन के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादातियां की हैं। वक्त नहीं हैं कि मैं उन में जाऊँ। एक डैपुटेशन भी गया था जिस में भी था, मुझे भी जाना पड़ा था। गृह मंत्री के पास जा कर हम लोगों ने उनको बताया —उस वक्त राष्ट्रपति की हकूमत नहीं बनी थी—सारी स्थिति को। लेकिन वह अभी तक कुछ नहीं कर पाए हैं। लेकिन अब तो वहां आप का राज है। अब आपको उनको न्याय देना पड़ेगा। जो कनसलेटिव कमेटी आप बनायेंगे उस में भी आपको इसको देखना चाहिये। यह जो जुल्म हुआ है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। कोई न्याय के लिए लड़ता है तो उसके साथ क्या ऐसा सलूक होना चाहिये। जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था उसको आपने तोड़ा। उसका लोगों ने विरोध किया तो क्या उनको आपको सजा देनी चाहिये। इस तरह से लोगों को निकाल देना चाहिये? इस तरह से इस ज्ञान को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है।

गिल की जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन थी वह खराब थी। इसको सब लोग कहते हैं। बहुत गलत काम उनके वक्त हुए हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि जो अभियोग उनके खिलाफ लगाये गये हैं, उनको लाइटनी नहीं लेना चाहिये। देश के स्वास्थ्य के लिए, लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जो अभियोग लगाये हैं उनकी जांच के लिए ज्यूडिशल कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाए और जो सजावार लोग हैं, उनको सजा मिले।

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं, क्योंकि मैंने इसका स्वागत किया है।

15-55 hrs.

RE: INCIDENT IN THE PUBLIC GALLERY—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prem Chand Verma.

SHRI NATH PAI: What happened to my point of order? When are you going to inform the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just trying to get the papers. She has been kept for interrogation. The lady was trying to raise slogans. So, she was removed from the galleries and she was kept for interrogation.

SHRI NATH PAI: A detailed statement will be made here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked for the papers.

SHRI NATH PAI: All the information will be given to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If not today, tomorrow morning.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal): The interrogation should not take so long. That should have been over now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She may have been released.

15-56 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO PUNJAB; AND PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—contd.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा: जो प्रस्ताव आया है इसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मुझे इस बक्त पंजाब के इन्हास की कुछ थोड़ी सी याद आ रही

है। पंजाब में अठारह साल तक कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार रही है और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक मजबूत जम्हूरी सरकार जनता को दी। लेकिन 1967 के चुनाव में ऐसा न हो सका। अकालियों ने, जन संघियों और कम्युनिस्टों ने जो आपस में शत्रु थे, अकाली जन संघ को कहते थे कि ये अमरीका के एंजंट हैं, जन संघ वाले अकालीयों को कहते थे कि ये हिन्दी के विरोधी हैं और मास्टर तारा सिंह के बारे में तो यहां तक कहते थे कि ये तो पाकिस्तान के एंजंट हैं, जन संघ कम्युनिस्टों को कहते थे कि ये रूस के अनुयायी हैं और रूस के एंजंट हैं, सरकार बनाई। तीनों दल जो आपस में कभी बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे इन्होंने सरकार बनाई। कांग्रेस को हकूमत की चाह नहीं थी। इस वस्ते वहां पर युनाइटेड फंट के नाम से एक सरकार बनी। सरदार गुरनाम सिंह उसके चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। उस सरकार में श्री डांग फूड मिनिस्टर थे। इन दोनों ने मिल कर हिमाचल प्रदेश को अनाज भेजना बन्द कर दिया। हिमाचल में बहादुर डोगरे रहते हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों की रक्षा करते हैं। वहां अनाज कम होता है लेकिन वहां देश के लिए जान देने वाले अपना खून देने वाले बहुत हैं, ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है जो देश की आजादी के लिए, देश की हिफाजत के लिए अपना सिर कटवाने के लिए तैयार हैं। वहां की जनता को पंजाब ने अनाज देना बन्द कर दिया। हमारे बच्चे, हमारी बहनें, हमारी बहुएं, हमारी बेटियां जब सरहद पार करके हिमाचल में जाती थीं तो उनकी तलाशी ली जाती थी, उनके साथ बुरा बरताव किया जाता था और तब हमें सोचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा था कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं या किसी दूसरे सूल्क में रह रहे हैं। यह गुरनाम सिंह मिनिस्ट्री का एक

कारनामा था। गुरनाम मिह मंत्रिमंडल को मालूम नहीं था कि जम्हरी निजाम में किसी का कुछ पता नहीं कि वह कब तक गढ़ी पर रहेगा और कब तक नहीं रहेगा। अपने इस प्रकार के कारनामों की वजह से वह मिनिस्ट्री खत्म हुई।

उसके बाद गिल मिनिस्ट्री वहां कायम हुई। कांग्रेस ने उसको अपनी सपोर्ट दी लेकिन वह मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल नहीं हुई। हमने तजुर्बा करता चाहा, हमने चाहा कि पंजाब में जम्हरियत कायम रहे, जम्हरियत का राज रहे, जम्हरियत जिन्दा रहे, इसलिये हमने माइनोरिटी हुकूमत को बिना कोई ओहदा कबूल किये हुये, अपनी सपोर्ट दी। हमने कहा कि काम करो और अगर यह तजुर्बा अच्छा रहेगा तो इसको आगे भी चलाया जाएगा। लेकिन बदकिस्मती में तजुर्बा अच्छा साबित नहीं हुआ। एक कहावत है 'चोर के कपड़े और डांगों के गज'। जो चोरी का कपड़ा होता है वह गजों से नापा नहीं जाता है बल्कि लाठी से या बांस से जो भी हाथ लग जाए उससे नापा जाता है। उस मिनिस्ट्री के खिलाफ जो इलाजाम लगे में समझता है कि वे शर्मनाक हैं और उसके लिए हम भी कुछ हृद तक जिम्मेदार हैं और इखलाकी तौर पर जिम्मेदार हैं क्योंकि हमने उस मिनिस्ट्री को अपनी सपोर्ट दी थी और अगर हमने अपनी सपोर्ट न दी होती तो वहां वह सरकार नहीं बन सकती थी। इसलिए यह सीधी सी बात है कि उस में हमारा थोड़ा बहुत दोष था। लेकिन यह दोष जान-बूझ कर हमने इनवाइट किया हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। अपोजीशन वाले अगर हमें कोसें तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जम्हरियत को जिन्दा रखने के लिए हमने यह तजुर्बा किया। अगर इसके बाद कोई दूसरी पार्टी हुकूमत कायम कर सकती थी तो वह इसके लिए स्वतंत्र

थी। लेकिन वह भी इस में सफल नहीं हुई है। जहां इस सपोर्ट को वापिस लेने के लिए पंजाब कांग्रेस के लीडर बधाई के पात्र हैं। वहां कांग्रेस हाई कमांड भी बधाई की पात्र है। पंजाब कांग्रेस ने एक जबर्दस्त तहरीक जारी रखी कि गिल मिनिस्ट्री को तोड़ दिया जाए।

मैं एक दो बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पहली प्रेस कान्क्षेस में हमारे पंजाब के गवर्नर ने क्या कहा है इसको आप देखें। यह स्टेट-मेंट उनका अखबारों में छपा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मेरे पास पोलीटिकल विकिट-माइजेशन और फ़ाल्स केसिज बैगरह के बारे में बड़ी सीरियस कम्प्लेंट्स आती रही हैं, लेकिन मैं कुछ नहीं कर पाया, क्योंकि मैं एक आईनी हैड हूं। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि जम्हरियत में विश्वास करने वाला कोई भी आदमी इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ कर रोयेगा। ऐसी जम्हरियत का क्या फ़ायदा है, जिस में हैड आफ स्टेट को तरह-तरह की कम्प्लेंट्स मिलें और वह उन के बारे में कुछ भी न कर पाये? गवर्नर ने राष्ट्रपति को लिखा है:

"The inevitable outcome of lack of support was the use of governmental machinery by the Ministry to raise its own following."

16 HRS.

उन्होंने कहा है कि अकलियत को अक्सरियत बनाने के लिये सरकारी जराय और सरकारी प्रैसर को इस्तेमाल किया गया है। इस के साथ ही वह कहते हैं कि इस के बावजूद मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता था, क्योंकि मैं आईनी हैड हूं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूँगा कि अगर कोई सरकार ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करती है, अगर जनता के साथ बेड़न्माफ़ी होती है, अगर कोई चौक मिनिस्टर रिश्वत या लालच दे कर लोगों

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

को अपने साथ मिलाता है, तो गवर्नर को उस के खिलाफ़ इम्मीडिएट एक्शन लेने का अख्त्यार होना चाहिए। मेरा मुतालिबा है कि इस को महेनजर रखते हुए गवर्नर के अख्त्यारान को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा पंजाब से बड़ा ताल्लुक है। हम लोग हाल ही में पंजाब से अलग हुए हैं। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि जो पंजाब इतना अच्छा और बड़ा सूबा रहा है, उस की हालत इतनी ख़राब हो गई है।

अभी मेरे दोस्त, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, ने कांग्रेस पर कुछ इल्जाम लगाए हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि पंजाब में फिर युनाइटेड फंट की गवर्नरमेंट बनेगी। मैं उन को भरोसा दिलाता हूँ कि पंजाब की जनता समझदार है, अब वह खोखले नारों से धोखे में आने वाली नहीं है। मेरे दोस्त देखें कि नये चुनाव में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कोई भेम्बर आता भी है या नहीं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि पंजाब में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का नाम भी मिट जायेगा।

जहां तक जनसंघ का सम्बन्ध है, उम ने हिन्दी के नाम पर चुनाव लड़ा और चुनाव में जीता। लेकिन उम के बाद वह उन्हीं लोगों के साथ इक्टेंड बैठा, जो हिन्दी के मुखालिफ़, थे जिन्होंने हिन्दी का कल्पन-आम किया, और वह सिर्फ़ इस लिए कि इस तरह जनसंघ बालों को कुर्सियां मिल गई। उन लोगों को न तो हिन्दी से कोई प्यार है और न जनता के हित का कोई स्वयाल है।

मेरे दोस्त, श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल मामने बैठे हैं। वह चण्डीगढ़ से चुन कर आये हैं। आज हालत यह है कि चण्डोगढ़ का जनसंघी कहता है कि वह यूनियन टेरीटरी

रहे, पंजाब का जनसंघी कहता है कि वह पंजाब में मिला दिया जाये और हरियाणा का जनसंघी कहता है कि वह हरियाणा में मिला दिया जाये। इस तरह की बै-उम्मल पार्टियों से क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है? पंजाबी की एक कहावत है कि आज बोले तो बोले, छलनी कैसे बोल, जिस में इतने छेद हैं? कम्युनिस्टों, जनसंघियों, अकालियों वजौरह में इतने छेद हैं कि वे बोलने के कानिल नहीं हैं। अगर वे फिर भी बोलते हैं, तो गलती करते हैं।

किसी को पूछा गया कि पंजाब का क्या होगा। उस ने कहा कि नतीजे का पता दस महीने के बाद लगेगा। दस महीने के बाद आम तौर पर बच्चा पैदा होता है। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से साढ़े ४ महीने तक गुरुनाम सिंह सरकार रही और नी महीने तक गिल सरकार रही। इस तरह युनाइटेड फंट की पोजीसन जनता ने देख ली कि वह दस महीने तक भी काम नहीं कर सकी, जो कम से कम समय है।

गिल मिनिस्ट्री और गुरुनाम सिंह मिनिस्ट्री के मंत्रियों के खिलाफ़ कुछ इल्जाम लगाये गये हैं। मैं हाँम मिनिस्टर साहब से अज्ञ कहूँगा कि अगर इस देश में जम्हूरियत को जिन्दा रखना है, तो किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार के खिलाफ़ जो इल्जाम लगाए जाते हैं, चाहे वह सरकार हमारी हो या किसी भी पार्टी की हो, उन इल्जामों की तहकीकात करनी चाहिए। गिल मिनिस्ट्री और गुरुनाम सिंह मिनिस्ट्री के खिलाफ़ लगाये गये इल्जामों की तहकीकात चुनाव से पहले कराई जानी चाहिए, और एक निष्पक्ष कमीशन के द्वारा कराई जानी चाहिए, ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानो हो सके और जनता को पता लग सके कि उन लोगों की असलियत क्या है।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करना हूँ।
 मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप
 ने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): We are now discussing about the President's rule in Punjab. After the last general elections, I think this is the sixth State where President's rule has been imposed. The first was in Rajasthan, then in Haryana, the third in West Bengal, then in UP, then in Bihar, and now in Punjab.

There are three kinds of administration now in the country. In certain States, there are Congress Governments; in certain others, there are non-Congress Governments and in most of the States of North India, there is President's rule.

During the last elections, the people gave a verdict against the eligibility of the Congress to govern them. But by sheer manipulation or some means or other, the Congress is trying to come back to power in each and every State.

Coming to Punjab, who is primarily responsible for the chaotic situation prevailing there? It is the Congress, because when they decided to support the Gill Ministry, this chaotic situation started. Let us see what is stated in the second page of the Governor's report to the President:

"The Congress Legislature Party extended its support to the Gill Ministry. Such an arrangement was *ab initio* fraught with instability, as the Gill Ministry consisted of and was led by legislators who were drawn together not by any ideological affinity but by a desire to gain political power".

It was only for political power that the Gill Ministry was imposed. The Congress started it, with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the U.F. Ministry. This started the chaotic situation in Punjab.

Then again, let us turn to page 4 of the report of the Governor:

"The present political uncertainty and the consequent adverse effect on the morale of the services can be removed only by immediate dissolution of the Legislative Assembly followed in due course by mid-term election".

The morale of the services has gone down—it is reported by the Governor. Had it gone down at this time? No. It went down when the Gill Ministry was imposed. At that time the Governor ought to have given the report to the President so that he might dissolve the assembly and take over the administration of Punjab. The Opposition parties also, I remember, asked for the President's rule and for the dismissal of the Gill Ministry. This nine months' rule was a gift given to Gill by the Congress for toppling the UF Ministry. Repressive measures were taken in that State. For example, when the Opposition Parties decided to demonstrate in Chandigarh, the whole township was cordoned off by police. The Government employees demanded higher DA and allowances. 2,000 of them were transferred on political grounds alone. My hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta explained what was done to the Punjab Roadways workers, when they demanded payment of bonus agreed to be paid. 150 were dismissed; 200 were suspended and 900 workers had to undergo trial in courts. 98 cases are still pending. Ranbir Dhillon, Secretary of the Punjab Subordinate Service Federation was dismissed from service. Jaspal Singh Sambra and 14 others of the Punjab Roadways Workers' union were arrested and tortured in jail, both by conventional methods and also the modern method of electronic shock. After that cases were taken against them. During this period, the Gill Ministry did not redress the grievances of the people but was calling Mahesh Yogi to preach meditation. He was also looking for somebody in the Congress Party to help him so that he would not be ousted

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

from the Ministry. The budget was passed in just two minutes, a thing unheard of in the history of parliamentary democracy. Everybody spoke about the corrupt method of Gill's rule—Gill and his company. Company means his Congress supporters. Not only the Members from the Opposition but even Congress Members have now made complaints. Therefore, the first thing that I demand is the appointment of a high power committee so that it can go into the allegations made by the Opposition parties against the Gill Ministry. Secondly, I demand that all the people's grievances must be redressed and all the cases, including victimisation cases, must be withdrawn.

We must not postpone the election in Punjab for long. Nobody, not even the Congress, can say that due to floods or drought, we cannot conduct the election now. We can do it in November itself. Parliament must decide that the election must be conducted as early as possible.

श्री किकर सिंह (भट्टा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं गुरुकिया अदा करता हूँ कि अकाली पार्टी की तरफ से हमारी जो रिक्वेस्ट थी उस को आप ने मान लिया और पंजाब गवर्नरमेंट को हटा कर वहां पर राष्ट्रपति राज कायम कर दिया। इस का मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

दोनों बातें मैं हाउस के सामने और पेश करना चाहूँगा। बदकिस्मती से पंजाब गवर्नरमेंट जो यूनाइटेड फंट की बनी थी उस की एक मिसाल कायम हो गई थी। पुरानी बात हम लोग कभी सुना करते हैं कि महाराजा राणजीत सिंह का राज जो था वह हिन्दू, मुसलमान और सिखों का साझा राज समझा जाता था। उसी तरह का राज संत बाबा फतेह सिंह की कृपा से पंजाब की यूनाइटेड फंट का हुआ था। लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात यह हुई कि यह कांग्रेसी लोग

जिनकी कि कुसियां छिन गई थीं उन्होंने उसे यूनाइटेड फंट सरकार के साथ बैसा ही बत्तव किया जो महाराजा राणजीत सिंह के खिलाफ डोगरों ने किया था। वह पाठ्य उन्होंने अदा किया। यह हमारे लिए बदकिस्मती की बात है कि बैसा राज हम लोग कायम न रख सके इन लोगों की वजह से। मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि अब आप ने यह हमारी रिक्वेस्ट मुत्त ली है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो गिल राज के खिलाफ मेमोरेंडम पेश किया गया है उस की तहकीकात करवानी चाहिए। यह हमारी मांग है।

इम के अलावा जो यह लोग बोल रहे हैं कि गिल सरकार ने यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया, यह अकाली पार्टी को छोड़ कर इधर आ गए तो यह गन्दा हो गया, पहले नहीं था तो यह मैं जरूर इन से कहूँगा कि यह लोग भूल जाते हैं कि यह तोड़फोड़ की बातें जो हैं यह कांग्रेस ने पहले की हैं। उन्होंने बल्देव सिंह जी को हमारी पार्टी से तोड़ कर गड़बड़ पैदा कर दी। फिर तोड़फोड़ की बातें शुरू हुईं। हम भी चाहते थे कि ऐसी बातें न होने दें तो हम ने भी तोड़फोड़ की। तो यह दोष पहले कांग्रेस का है। यह रूलिंग पार्टी से पहले शुरू की गई फिर दूसरी पार्टीयों ने भी किया। इसलिए गुनहगार रूलिंग पार्टी है।... (व्यबधान) ... दूसरों ने तो बाद में किया न? ज्यादा गुनहगार इसलिए कांग्रेसी हुए न?

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरदार छिल्लों साहब अभी कह रहे थे कि पंजाबी सूबा बनने के कारण पंजाब के तीन हिस्से हो गए, यह बदकिस्मती हुई। तो मैं यह बिनंती करूँगा कि कांग्रेस गवर्नरमेंट के, सेंटर के हृकम से सारे हिन्दुस्तान के

मूरे बने इसलिए यह भी हमारी मांग थी कि हम भी अपना खिता मांगें। बदकिस्ती की बात यह है कि दूसरे मूरों के जो बजीर होते हैं वह इस्तीफे देने पर कायम हो जाते हैं तो सेंटर बालों को यह मानना पड़ता है कि उस की बात सुनी जाय। हमारी बदकिस्ती है कि हमारे जो लोग सेंटर में होते हैं, यानी पंजाब के जो सिख मिनिस्टर यहां पर होते हैं, जैसे सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह हुए या कोई और हुए, वे कुर्सी से इतना चिमटे हुए हैं कि हमारी बात को सुनते ही नहीं और इसी बजह से हमारी बात कमज़ोर रह जाती है। वे डोगरों का सा पार्ट पंजाब के साथ अदा करते हैं। आज जो चीज चल रही है उसकी जिम्मेदारी सैन्टर गवर्नरेंट पर आती है— इस लिये जैसा मैंने पहले कहा करों साहब ने जो मिसाल पंजाब में कायम की, उस का नमूना दुर्निया भर में कहीं नहीं मिलता, कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि निहत्थे लोगों पर जैलों में गोलियां चलाई जाय, उन को शहीद किया जाय—लेकिन सरदार करों ने वह कर के दिखलाया। अब जो गिल सरकार आई उस ने भी ऐसी ही मिसालें कायम की, जैसा कभी किसी देश में नहीं हुआ। असेम्बली के मेम्बरों को, लोगों के नुमाइन्दों को, निहत्थे लोगों को पुलिस के जरिये कटवाया और दूसरी तरफ 15 मिनट के अन्दर इतने बड़े सूबे का जो जिम्मेदाराना बजट था, उस को पास करवा लिया—यह मिसाल उन्होंने पंजाब में कायम की। हाई कोर्ट ने उन के इस गलत काम की खूब अच्छी तरह से मज़म्मत की और उस से वहां की जनता को बहुत खुशी हुई। यहीं गिल साहब हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में विद्या मंत्री थे तो जब लोगों से मिलने जाते थे, तो उन का स्वागत सेहरे से किया जाता था,

लेकिन जब वह चीफ मिनिस्टर हुए तो उन्हीं लोगों ने उन का स्वागत छित्तरों से किया। यह सब उनके कारनामों की बजह से हुआ। लेकिन इस में जिम्मेदारी सैन्टर गवर्नरेंट पर भी आती है— इन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दबाव डाल कर ऐसा कानून पास करा दिया कि दुर्निया भर में हिन्दुस्तान को बदनाम कर दिया।

मुझ को क्षमा कीजिये मैं कभी ऐसी बात कहना नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—किसी स्थाने ने दो-तीन लाइनें लिखी हैं—हिन्दुस्तान के अब तक तीन प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं, उन के मूलतिलक ये तीन लाइनें लिखी हैं जिसमें उन की देशभक्ति का चिक्र किया गया है—

1. नेहरू जी ने नहर बनवाई और लगवाये कूप।

शास्त्री जी दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने—

2. शास्त्री जी ने शस्त्र मंगवाये और मरवाये भूप।

अब की प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी जी हैं, इन की सेवा जो लोगों के सामने है, वह इतनी लाइन में आ जाती है—

* * * * *

ये सेवा हमारे प्रधान मंत्रियों ने की हैं, जो कांग्रेस के जिम्मेदार हैं, देश के जिम्मेदार हैं।

आपने जो राष्ट्रपति राज वहां लागू किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, the political drama in Punjab has left rather a good lesson for the whole of Indian democracy, I should say. The unscrupulous scutler of the popular form of Government has been unceremoniously scuttled by its own mentor which he deserved. This will have two lessons.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair—Please see page 19857.

[Shri Samar Guha]

One is, the future quisling or, to use a milder term, the future defector will have a lesson from the Punjab Act that hypocritical honeymoon with the political seductor lasts only to that extent when it suits the purpose of that person. Therefore, the future quisling or defector will take a lesson from the Punjab drama. Secondly, the experiment of the so-called minority government, once in West Bengal and again in Punjab, this theory has not only been pricked but it has proved that the so-called minority government is nothing but puppet government of the Congress, played by their Congress mentors. The minority government has proved nothing more than some political chimera. Already, Shri Verma has quoted the misdeeds or the black deeds of the Gill Ministry.

The Governor himself in his press statement said that he has received innumerable complaints about favouritism, political victimisation, implication in false cases etc. It was reported in *Tribune* that when the Governor called on the President Dr. Zakir Hussain, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Home Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan he said that it is understood that in the last few days the Ministry had issued a number of permits, transferred some officers, promoted some officers and also raised the salaries of certain categories. He also said that law and order have completely broken down. Then he tried to explain why he did not take action earlier. He said that a tremendous amount of such complaints have been received but as a constitutional head of the State he was powerless to deal with them effectively.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

So, he forwarded them to the then Chief Minister and informed the President in his confidential reports on the affairs in Punjab. He has also said that he could not recommend President's Rule earlier because the Ministry enjoyed support of the ma-

jority of the legislators. But in another report he has said that law and order situation has worsened. Therefore, I should say that his plea that the Ministry enjoyed the majority support of the legislators is not tenable. He should have, I should say, asked for or recommended President's Rule much earlier.

He has also said that he has set up a cell to deal with the complaints that have been received against the Gill Ministry. Since such a large number of complaints cannot be dealt with by mere cells, I would join my friends in demanding that an inquiry commission should be set up to deal with the misdeeds of the Gill Ministry.

I will give just one example to show how barbarously the Gill Ministry treated the opposition members. One of our party members, whose name is Shri Krishna, is the executive member of the Punjab Provincial Praja Socialist Party. He is a well-known journalist and a trade unionist. Not only that, he was in jail for several years during the 1942 movement. He had altercation with the DSP, Ludhiana on various occasions because he was taking up the case of people and lodging complaints against certain district officers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have not taken my six minutes yet. I am finishing. Shri Krishna is a trade union worker, connected with the railway organisation there. Some six months back he went to the Ludhiana station where he found some police officers and some railway officers have arrested two girls. These two girls were escaping when some policeman, he and another trade union worker took them to Ludhiana thana. Suddenly that DSP came there and as soon as he came there he saw that Shri Krishna was there; so he said, "He is the PSP man; arrest him." He was arrested immediately. He was handcuffed on the back side. Not only was he taken out in apro-

cession but his whole face was tarnished with coaltar. He was shooed on the whole route and was taken in a procession through all the streets of Ludhiana.

This is the barbarous treatment that was meted out even to a political worker of a recognised party of an all-India standard. I can give you many more instances, but this is one single instance of how the Gill Ministry encouraged officers to treat political workers in such a brutal and barbarous way.

Six months ago Shri Nath Pai forwarded the whole case to Shri Chavan and Shri Chavan pleaded his inability saying that law and order problem was to be dealt with by the State Ministry. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has also written to the Governor. Through you I would request the Minister of State for Home Affairs that this matter should be brought to the attention of the Governor and a person who has done such a barbarous act should be penalised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Goyal.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Shri Kikar Singh said something about Pandit Jawaharlalji Nehru and after that he said something about Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I do not want to use those vulgar words.....(Interruption). That is wrong to say in the House. I will request you that you go through them.....(Interruption). मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि जो

उन्होंने अपना व्याख्यान दिया है उसको आप देखने की कृपा करें। उन्होंने जो बलार शब्द यूज किए हैं, मैं उन को यहां पर कहना नहीं चाहता।... (व्याख्यान)

... आप लोग बलार होना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं बलार नहीं होना चाहता। तो मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि इन चीजों को आप देखें और उन सब बातों को आप प्रोसीडिंग्ज से अलग करें। किसी भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ

इस तरह के शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करना ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए आप इसको अच्छी तरह से एजामिन करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood the point of order.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cut-tack): This is a matter of serious concern. Are we gentlemen, decent people or are we people from the streets? The words that have been used would not do any credit to anybody, far less to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has every right to raise at any time a point of order regarding the language used in the House. I will see the record. Just now, offhand, I cannot decide. But he has a right to record his protest regarding some expressions used, whether they are unparliamentary or not, whether they are in keeping with dignity or not. I will examine that, and if there is anything indecent I will expunge it.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रस्तुत है, रूल 110 के अन्तर्बंध।

मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सदन के सामने जो बिल पेश किया है, राष्ट्रपति जी को शक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए, वही गलत है। इसलिए इसको बदलना चाहिए। इसमें लिखा हुआ है:

"The Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions therein."

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बिल को वापिस लें और इसको एक नये बिल से रिप्लेस करें और फिर उसको यहां पर लायें क्योंकि इससे तो व्यूरोकेट्स को पावर मिलती है। इसपर आप अपनी व्यवस्था दें। इस बिल को वापिस होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage you can argue that any delegation of power is strengthening

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the hands of the bureaucracy. But under our Constitution—Shri Misra is there and he is just laughing at your point of order, if I may say so...

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: It is his view but this is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We must be vigilant. If they are misused, the House will take cognisance of it.

Now Shri Goyal. Just five minutes.

श्री श्रीबन्दु गोयल (चंडीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गिल सरकार के कायम होते समय, जो पंजाब के राज्यपाल महोदय हैं, उनकी उस बक्त क्या राय थी और अब 9 महीने गिल विजारत का अनुभव करने के बाद उनकी क्या राय है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दल से ऊपर उठकर, जो उनकी रिपोर्ट है, उसमें से एक हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"The Congress Legislature Party extended its support to the Gill Ministry. Such an arrangement was, *ab initio*, fraught with instability as the Gill Ministry consisted of and was led by legislators who were drawn together not by any ideological affinity but by a desire to gain political power.

* * *

The inevitable outcome of lack of rapport was the use of governmental machinery by the Ministry to raise its own following.

* * *

The use of governmental authority for political purposes affected not only the Congress Legislature Party but has had a deleterious effect on the services also."

तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर महोदय आज यह रिपोर्ट दे रहे हैं। मेरा पक्का विश्वास है कि जिस समय हमारे शक्ति के भूखे कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने एक दल बदलने वाले व्यक्ति

और उसके टोले की हुकूमत बनवाई और रात भर में एक नयी पार्टी का जन्म हो गया जिसकी कोई भेद्वरणिप नहीं, जिस पार्टी की कोई आइडियालोजी नहीं, केवल हुकूमत प्राप्त करने के लिए रात भर में जिस पार्टी का जन्म हुआ, उसका समर्थन हमारे कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने सिर्फ इसलिए किया क्योंकि उनकी राज करने की भूख तृप्त नहीं हुई थी। इस प्रकार से उन्होंने जो उस दल का समर्थन किया तो उसका नतीजा क्या निकला? सारे पंजाब के अन्दर, जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे भी मायूस हो गए हैं। उनके साथ जिस प्रकार का मुलूक गिल सरकार ने किया, जिस समय वे केयर टेकर गवर्नर-मेन्ट का काम कर रहे थे, उस बक्त के जो फैसले हैं जबकि कांग्रेस के प्रधान श्री निजलिंगप्पा साहब ने इस बात की घोषणा कर दी थी कि वे गिल सरकार को अपना समर्थन नहीं देंगे, उसके बाद उन्होंने जो काले कारनामे किए, सबार्डिनेट सर्विसेज मेलेक्षण बोर्ड के मेम्बरों की तनख्वाहें बहुत ज्यादा बड़ा दीं, उसी प्रकार से एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के मेम्बरों की तनख्वाहें बड़ा दीं और कितने ही लोगों को उन्होंने नयी-नयी पोस्ट्स पर लगा दिया, डाउटफुल इंटेर्विटी और नीचे कैलिवर के लोगों को ऊपर उठाया। इस 9 महीने के राज्य में उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से इन्सानियत से गिरा हुआ मुलूक सियासी मुख्यालिफों के साथ किया है, जिस प्रकार से झूठ मुकदमे बनाए हैं, जिस प्रकार सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग किया है, यह रिपोर्ट उसकी गवाह है। और आज हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई, खासकर गृह राज्य मन्त्री, श्री शुक्ला जी यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हमने तो एक तजुर्बा किया है। मैं उनको एक छोटी सी कथा सुनाना चाहता

हैं। एक आदमी को प्याज खाने का शौक था। एक दूसरे ने कहा कि कितने प्याज खा सकते हो तो उसने कहा अगर मुहूर्त मिलें तो सौ खा सकता हैं। तो उसने कहा कि मैं देता हूं, तुम खाओ लेकिन इसके साथ एक शर्त भी है कि अगर तुम नहीं खा सके तो तुम्हारे सौ जूते भी पड़ेंगे। उसने कहा कि यह शर्त मंजूर है। उसने प्याज लेकर खाने शुरू कर दिए। 40-50 प्याज खाने के बाद उसके मुंह में चरचराहट होने लगी, आँखों में आँसू आ गए। तो उसने कहा कि मैं प्याज नहीं खाता, तुम जूते लगाना शुरू करो। जब उसके बीस पचास जूते पड़े तो फिर उसने सोचा कि यह बड़ा कठिन काम है। उसके फिर कहा कि मैं प्याज ही खाऊंगा, जूते नहीं। उसने फिर प्याज खाने शुरू कर दिए। 10-15 प्याज खाने के बाद उसने फिर अपने आप को जूतों के लिए पेश किया। और आखिर में नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसको सौ प्याज भी खाने पड़े और सौ जूते भी खाने पड़े। तो उसी प्रकार से हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई गिल सरकार को जो समर्थन दे रहे थे उसका भी वही नतीजा निकला है। आज कांग्रेस का बटा हुआ धर है। आज पंजाब में कांग्रेस कांग्रेस संस्था के रूप में नहीं रह गई है। कुछ तो गिल के समर्थक हैं और कुछ गिल के विरोधी हैं। गिल साहब साफ तौर पर कहा करते थे कि 15-20 कांग्रेसियों के इस्तीफे भेरी जेब में हैं जब भी चाहूं उनको कांग्रेस से अलग कर अपने दल में शामिल कर सकता हैं।

तो मैं आपके माध्यम से दो तीन बातों की तरफ मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। आज वहां पर जो एडवाइजर्स मुकर्रर हुए हैं, पंजाब के काम की देख-रेख करने के लिए और गवर्नर को सलाह देने के लिए मैं

समझता हूं वे दोनों ही छठे हुए लोग हैं। एक तो मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ सेकेटरी थे, श्री नोरोन्हा, उनको एडवाइजर के तौर पर दे दिया गया है। उसी प्रकार से एस०टी०सी० के चेयरमैन, श्री बी०पी०पटेल हैं जोकि वहां पर एडवाइजर के तौर पर मुकर्रर किए गए हैं। मुझे याद आ रहा है कि जहांतक मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ सेकेटरी का ताल्लुक है, वे बस्तर कांड के साथ जुड़े हुए थे। इसी प्रकार से जो पटेल साहब हैं, एस०टी०सी० के चेयरमैन, उनका भी वही हाल है। ये दोनों लोग डिस्ट्रिक्टेड हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार उनसे छुटकारा पाना चाहती थी इसीलिए उनको पंजाब के ऊपर लादा जा रहा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्स की बनाई गई है उस कमेटी को पूरे अधिकार देने चाहिए। चूंकि पंजाब, के अन्दर पिछले 6-7 महीने के अन्दर असेम्बली का संशेन नहीं हुआ, कोई लेजिस्लेटिव वर्क वहां नहीं हुआ इसलिए शायद पंजाब के मिलिसिले में बहुत सारा लेजिस्लेटिव वर्क करने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है, नईनई विधियां और कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई है। उस के लिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी है और चूंकि हम इस के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को यह सारे अधिकार डैडीकेट करने जा रहे हैं इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्स की जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उस को भी पूरे विश्वास में लिया जाय। जो भी नया लेजिस्लेशन आये, नया कानून बने उन सब की कापियां इन एडवाइजर्स मैम्बरों के पास भेजी जाय ताकि वह उन्हें देख कर पूरी एक अपनी राय बना लें। ऐसा न हो कि जिस दिन समिति की बैठक होती हो उसी दिन उन

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

के सामने वह तमाम ड्राफ्ट बिल्स आये और वह उन के ऊपर पूरी तौर पर विचार भी न कर सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है। वह भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : बस मैं एक, आघ निवेदन बहुत संक्षेप में कर के बैठ जाऊंगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी गिल सरकार के गैर-कानूनी हुक्म हैं, जितनी भी उन की गैर-कानूनी नियुक्तियां हुई हैं, जितने भी उन के गैर-कानूनी फैसले हुए हैं और खास तौर पर जो उन्होंने पिछले दिनों में किये हैं वह सब के सब रद्द होने चाहिए। जो भैमरैडम अबोजीशन पार्टियों ने गिल की खिलाफ दिया है उस की पूरे तौर पर और सरकारी तौर पर जांच होनी चाहिए।

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँगा कि बच्छण साहब ने पंजाब की ट्रान्सपोर्ट की और दूसरी सर्विसेज से यह बायदा किया था कि वह ऐसे राज्यों के अन्दर जहां पर कि राष्ट्रपति शासन होगा वहां पर हस्तक्षेप करके सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो भी जायज तकलीफ व दुष्प होंगे उन को दूर करने का वह प्रयत्न करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि अब मौका आ गया है जबकि वह अपने उस बायदे को पूरा करें। पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम हो गया है और वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जितनी भी शिकायतें हैं उन को वह सुनें और खास तौर पर जो ट्रान्सपोर्ट मुहकमे के कर्मचारियों के साथ गिल सरकार ने ज्यादतियां की थीं उन को वह दूर करने की कोशिश करें...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken ten minutes. You

should resume your seat. I have accommodated two members.

Mr. Dar only three minutes. Whatever you want to say, you should be very brief.

श्री अमृत गंगा दार (गुडगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब असेम्बली का 10 बर्ष से ज्यादा भैम्बर रहा हूं। मैं एक बात बिलकुल साफ़ कर दूँ कि मैं राष्ट्रपति शासन पंजाब में कायम करने के लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुवारकबाद देने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं। मैं किसी भी सूरत में राष्ट्रपति हल किसी जगह नहीं चाहता। गिल से अगर उन्हें शिकायत थीं तो उन को अधिकार था और वह उस को चीफ मिनिस्टरी से हटा सकते थे। उस पर वह मुकदमा भी चला सकते थे। अदालत में उस के ऊपर मुकदमा चलाते।

इस सिलसिले में मैं हाउस का ध्यान सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों जबकि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर पंजाब के होते थे दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज श्री प्रताप सिंह कैरों की श्री रणधीर सिंह ने बड़े जोर से तारीफ की है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हांलाकि वह श्री प्रतापसिंह कैरों के खिलाफ़ प्रोसीड नहीं करना चाहते थे। लेकिन वह हालात से मजबूर हो गये थे कि वह श्री कैरों के खिलाफ़ इनकायरी बैठायें तो इस गवर्नरमेंट के सामने क्या मजबूरी थी कि अगर गिल के खिलाफ़ उन के पास शिकायतें थीं तो वह उस के खिलाफ़ प्रोसीड नहीं कर सकते थे और उसे चीफ मिनिस्टरी से हटा नहीं सकते थे? लेकिन चूंकि वह गिल उधर से डिफेंट कर के इन की जरण में आया और युनाइटेड फंट की गवर्नरमेंट जोकि पंजाब में नॉन-कॉम्प्रेस गवर्नरमेंट थी वह टूटे जा रही थी इसलिए इन्होंने उसे संपोर्ट किया और इन की सरपरस्ती में उस ने पंजाब में अपनी गवर्नरमेंट कुछ

अर्से तक चलाई। यही बंगाल में हुआ और यही बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है तो इस के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को क्यों मुवारकबाद दूँ? अगर वह जालिम था तो वह उन का बनाया हुआ था और इन लोगों की सपोर्ट से उस ने पंजाब में 9 महीने चीफ मिनिस्टरी की ओर ऐसा तो है नहीं कि रातों रात उस के खिलाफ यह सारी बातें कांग्रेस के मेरे दोस्तों को मालूम हुई हैं और गिल के खिलाफ उन्हें रात को खाल आया और पंजाब में उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति शासन 23 अगस्त को लागू कर दिया। आज श्री रणधीर सिंह और जौ दूसरे कांग्रेस के भाई बोले हैं उन को चाहिए था कि वह पहले ही इस का कोई उपाय करते, इलाज करते।

बोरैन हैस्टिंग्ज और लार्ड क्लाइव ने हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी राज्य कायम किया। उस वक्त अंग्रेजों को यहाँ कौन जानता था? अंग्रेजों की उस जमाने में कोई धाक नहीं थी लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी होशियारी से अंग्रेजी राज्य यहाँ पर कायम किया। लेकिन जब उस ने गलती की तो ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट ने ऐसी सज्जा दी जोकि दुनिया में अपनी एक मिसाल रखती है। इसी तरह अगर सरदार प्रताप सिंह कर्तों के वक्त में उन से कुछ गलतियाँ या भले हुई तो उस की जांच करने के लिए एस० आर० दास कमिशन मुकर्रर किया गया। कमिशन ने फैसला हमारे हक में दिया था। इसी तरह से गिल के खिलाफ भी अगर आप के नजदीक उस ने कोई जुल्म किया है कोई गलतियाँ की हैं तो इनकवायरी बैठानी चाहिए मैं उस के हक में हूँ लेकिन राष्ट्रपति रूल कर दिया जाय यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। आखिर यह गिल की मिनिस्टरी आप की ही सपोर्ट पर बनी थी और उसे आपने ही बनाया और आप ने ही गिराया। जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा अगर गिल साहब के खिलाफ आप के पास शिकायतें थीं तो उन के ऊपर आप को मुकदमा चलाना चाहिए था। लेकिन इस तरह से वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन जो आप ने कर दिया है यह जम्हूरियत को खत्म करने वाला आप का कदम मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है और मैं इस के लिए हरगिज

मिनिस्टर साहब को मुवारकबाद नहीं दे सकता हूँ। इसलिए अगर मंत्री महोदय अपने बारे में दिल पर हाथ रख कर गौर करेंगे तो उन को मेरी कही हुई बात सही मालूम होगी कि मैं उन्हें क्यों नहीं मुवारकबाद दे सकता। हालांकि बहुत सौ पार्टियाँ राष्ट्रपति रूल पंजाब में कायम करने के लिए उन को मुवारकबाद दे रही हैं लेकिन चूंकि उन का यह कदम जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ है इसलिए मैं उस में अपने को शामिल नहीं कर सकता। प्रेसीडेंट रूल हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी और किसी भी सूरत में कबूल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अलबत्ता जौ मजरियम हो उस को सज्जा मिलनी चाहिए और जम्हूरियत को जिदा रहना चाहिए।

انتدی مہدالنگنی ڈار (کوگاں) :

اوادھ مہن مہودئے - مہن پلچاب اسٹھلی کا دس برس سے زیادہ مہمبر ہا ہوں - مہن ایک بات بالکل صاف کر دوں کہ مہن داشتپتی شانس پلچاب ۰ ہن قائم کرنے کے لئے ہم ملستر صاحب کو مہارکھاں دیلے کے لئے کوڑا نہیں ہوا ہوں - مہن کسی بھی صورت میں داشتپتی دوں کسی جگہ نہیں چاہتا - کل سے اکو انہیں شکیت تھی تو ان کو ادھکو تھا اور وہ اس کو چھپ ملستوں سے ہتا سکتے تھے - اس پر وہ مقدمہ بھوی چلا سکتے تھے - عدالت مہن اس کے اوپر مقدمہ چلتے -

اٹی سلسے میں مہن ہائیس کا دھیان سردار پرتاب سلکھے کھروں جب کہ وہ چھپ ملستر پلچاب کے ہوتے

نو دلنا چاہتا ہیں - آج شری پورناب سنگھہ کھروں لئے شری دندسھہ سنگھہ لے بڑے درو سے نہیں کی ہے - پہنچت چوہنگ لائی، نہرو حالتکہ وہ شری پرناب سنگھہ کھروں لئے خلاف پروسمید نہیں کرونا چاہتے نہ لہکن وہ حالتکہ سے مجھوں ہو گئے نہ کہ وہ شری کھروں کے خلاف انکو انزو بیٹھائیں - اس کوونمات کے ساتھ لیا مجھہ ہوئی تھو کہ اگر دل کے خلاف ان کے پاس شدینہیں نہیں تو وہ سس کے خلاف پروسمید نہیں کر سکتے نہ اور اسے چھوپ ملستو ہے ہتا بھیں سکتے نہ - لہکن چونکہ وہ کل انہوںے قبیکت کو کہ ان کی شری میں آیا اور یونائیٹڈ فونٹ کو ڈونمنٹ جو کہ پنجاب میں مان کانکریس ڈونمنٹ نہیں وہ وئے جا دھی ہوئی لس لئے انہوں نے اسے سوووت نہا اور ان کی سوپرستی میں اس نے بندج ب سہن ایڈنی ڈونمنٹ کچھہ عرصہ نک چلانی - ۴۲ بیکال میں ہوا اور یہی انپریدیہن الوو بھاد میں ہوا ہے - نو اس کے لئے منست صاحب کو کھوں مبارکا دین - الکو وہ ہلال تھا تو وہ ن کا بذایا ہوا تھا اور ان لوگوں کی سوووت سے اس کے پنجاب میں ۹ مہینے پیغاف ملستو ہی لوڈ ایس اتو ہے نہیں کہ دانور دانٹ اس کے خلاف یہ مذکور ہائیکر کانکریس کے مددوں کو وہ معلوم ہوئی ہوں وہ مل کے خلاف

انہیں اس کے خواب آتا اور دنہاں
میں انہوں نے داشتوں تک شان
۲۳ اکست کو لکھ کر دیا۔ آج شہری
وندھیوں سلکھا اور جو دوسرے کانگریس
کے بھائی بولے ہوں ان کو چاہیے تھا
کہ وہ پہلے ہی اس کا کوئی اپنے کرتے
اوہ ملے۔ کہاں تھے۔

وادن ہوستلکس اور ڈاک کائیو
نے ہندوستان میں انگریزوں دلچسپی
کیا۔ اس وقت انگریزوں کو یہاں کوئی
جاتتا تھا۔ انگریزوں کو ہر ڈنہ
میں کوئی دھاک نہیں تھی امکن
انہوں نے اپنی ہوشادی سے انگریزوں
دلچسپی پر تائید کیا۔ لیکن حب
لعل، نے غلطی کی تو پہنچ یا الہامیں
نے ایسے سوا دی جو کہ دنیا میں
اپنی ایک مثال دکھتی ہے۔ اس
طرح اک موداد، یوتاپ سلکم کھروں کے
وقت میں ان سے کچھ غلطیاں یا
بھولیں ہوئیں تو لس کی جانیم کوئی
کے لئے ایس۔ اور دام کیمپن مقد
کیا گیا۔ کمپنی نے فھصلے ہوادے
حق میں دیا تھا۔ اسی طرح سے
گل کے خلاف بھی اک اپ کو نبڑیک
اس نے کوئی ٹام کیا ہے کوئی غلطیاں
کی ہیں تو انکو اکو بٹھانو چاہیئے
مہر اس کے حق میں ہوں امکن
اشتعالیتی دیں کو دیا جائے یہ مہری

سچھے میں نہیں آیا۔ آخر یو گل
کی ملستوں آپ کی ہی سہوت یو
بلی تھی اور اسے آپ نے ہی بلیا
اور آپ نے ہی کوایا۔ جیسا میں نے
بھلے کہا اگر گل صاحب کے خلاف
آپ کے پاس شکایتوں تھوں تو ان کے
اوپر آپ کو متقدم چالنا چاہئے
تھا۔ لیکن اس طرح سے وقار ہے
داشتپتی شامن ہے آپ نے کہ دیا
ہے یہ جمہوریت کو ختم کرنے
 والا آپ کا قدم مہری سچھے میں
نہیں آتا ہے اور میں اس کے لئے
ہرگز ملست صاحب کو مبارکباد نہیں
دے سکتا ہوں۔ اس لئے اگر ملستوں
مہودے اپنے بارے میں دل پر ہاتھ
کو کہو کوئی نے تو ان کو مہری
کھوئی ہوئی بات صحیح معلوم ہو گئی
کہ میں انہوں کوئوں نہیں مبارکباد
دے سکتا۔ حالانکہ بہت سی پاکستان
داشتپتی دول پلچار میں قائم
کرنے کے لئے ان کو مبارکباد دے
دھی ہیں لیکن جوئکہ ان کا دے
قدم جمہوریت کے خلاف ہے اس لئے
میں اس میں اپنے کو شامل نہیں
کہ سکتا۔ پریسہدنت دول ہندوستان
میں کہوں بھی اور کسی بھی صورت
میں قبول نہیں کہا جانا چاہئے۔
البکھ جو مجرم ہے اس کو سزا ملیں
چاہئے اور جمہوریت کو زندہ رہا۔

جامعہ - [

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am very happy that all sections of the House and all members who have taken part in this debate have supported the Motion I have had the privilege to move and the Bill that I brought forward for constituting a Consultative Committee for advising the President on legislative business for Punjab.

Since there has been no controversy about the Motion as such, I would limit myself briefly to some points raised by hon. members. Standing here, I hold no brief any political party. That is why I would not like to go into the various kinds of political allegations made by certain hon. members opposite against the political party to which I have the honour to belong. But still some remarks have been made which need some sort of clarification.

The hon. Member who spoke before me, Shri Shrichand Goel, waxed eloquence against the minority government and the support the Congress gave to that government. He forgets that he set the precedent for supporting minority governments when his party supported such a government in Haryana. At that time, it was all supposed to be very noble and right conduct. But when the Congress did the same thing, he comes up in this hon. House and tries to criticise it. I would only request hon. Members not to take politics into consideration while considering such matters for which we all feel sorry. Whenever President's rule has to be imposed on any State, it is no pleasure either for us or for any hon. Member here. But when we are dealing with such things, we at least try to keep politics completely away from such matters. I would suggest the same thing to hon. Members also so that these discussions can be conducted in a dispassionate manner.

The same thing about the former Chief Minister, Shri Lachman Singh Gill. I am not saying anything

against him or in his favour but these are the very people—Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Goel and others—whose political parties were responsible for making him a Minister for the first time in his lifetime. At that time, he was said to be a very good person and he was being praised all the time, but as soon as he defected from the United Front and formed his own Ministry, he became a very bad man. This is a kind of thing which does not appeal to anybody. It will not appeal to any hon. member sitting in this House. This only shows that while hon. Members comment on these things, they only keep politics in view and not the merits of the question. I want to make this appeal to the hon. Members that while considering these matters we should go by merits, and not party or political considerations.

SHRI RANGA: He has become a reasonable man now.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In my opening remarks, I had said that we were anxious that elections should be held in Punjab as early as possible. We had already moved the Election Commission to consult the political parties and fix a date as soon as possible. I am sorry that Mr. Goel, compelled by political reasons again, had commented adversely and criticised a few officers whom he thought were going to be appointed as advisers in Punjab. I do not know how he got information about the past record of these officers who are serving in senior posts in various States. We have a convention here not to criticise the officers who are not here to defend themselves. It is an unhealthy trend if we begin to criticise them. There has been no official announcement so far that so and so has been appointed as adviser. Even if there was an announcement, it would be wrong for the hon. Members to stand up and criticise them without any basis in fact. I request Mr. Goel to be careful about such matters and I

am quite sure that if he sees the work of the adviser we are going to appoint, he will not repeat his criticism. With these words, I commend the Resolution and the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd August, 1968 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Conferment on the President of the power of the State Legislature to make laws.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are some amendments to clause 3.

Mr. Sequeira is not here. Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 4,—

add at the end—

“and this power shall remain up to the 30th November, 1968.” (1)

Page 2, line 8,—

after "necessary" insert—

"but not contrary to the Bills,
Acts or Motions, passed by the
elected Legislatures of Punjab"
(2)

Page 2, line 14,—

for "State of Punjab" substitute—

"States of Punjab and Haryana
and the Union territory of Himachal
Pradesh" (4)

Page 2, line 18,—

for "State of Punjab" substitute—

"States of Punjab and Haryana
and the Union territory of Himachal
Pradesh" (5)

जैसा कि मैं ने अर्ज़ किया है, मैं इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ कि किसी सूबे में एक मिनट के लिए भी राष्ट्रपति का रूल रहे। वह पंजाब में लागू हो गया है, यह जानते हुए भी मैं ने यह एमेंडमेंट रखी है। हालांकि कांग्रेस पहले इलंक्षण में हारी और उस के बाद भी वह ताकत में नहीं आ सकी, लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि अब वहां पर कांग्रेस का रूल होगा, चाहे राष्ट्रपति के नाम पर ही हो। कांग्रेस की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि अब लोग समझ गये हैं, पंजाब बालों की आंखे खुल गई हैं, कांग्रेस की बहुत बड़ी असरियत आयेगी। मैं ने अपनी एमेंडमेंट में कहा है कि आप पावर इस्तेमाल कीजिए, लेकिन 30 नवम्बर तक कीजिए। आप अपने दिलों को खुश कर लें कि आप पंजाब के हुक्मरान हैं। लेकिन इस बक्त पंजाब में कोई झगड़ा-फसाद नहीं है, कोई मुश्किल नहीं है, वहां पर फ्लॅज नहीं आये हुए हैं, जिस की वजह से लोग बोट न दे

सकें। आप का चाव भी पूरा हो जाये और 30 नवम्बर के बाद वहां पर चुनाव हो जायें। डेमोक्रेसी को जिन्दा रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है। अगर कांग्रेस वाले यह दावा करते हैं कि लोग उन के साथ हैं और आपोजीशन के साथ नहीं हैं, तो वे 30 नवम्बर तक राज कर लें और उस के बाद इलंक्षण करायें और देखें कि उन को क्या नतीजा मिलता है।

गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से इस बिल में कहा गया है कि वह एक कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनायेगी, जिस से राष्ट्रपति जी कोई कानून बग़ेरह लाने के बारे में मश्वरा कर लेंगे। लेकिन इस बिल में कहा गया है कि जहां तक प्रैक्टीकेबल होगा, वहां तक ऐसा किया जायेगा। मैं ने अपनी एमेंडमेंट के जरिये यह कहा है कि वह कमेटी बाकायदा एक तरह की छोटी एसेम्बली हो, उस को पूरी तरह से कान्फ्रेंडेस में लिया जाये और उस को सब कानूनों बग़ेरह की नुकसाचीनी करने का पूरा मौका दिया जाये।

[جیسا کے میں نے مرض کیا ہے۔
میں اور بات کو ڈیل نہیں کرنا
ہوں کے کسی صوبے میں ایک ملٹ
کی لئے بھی، اشتہریتی کا دوں ہے۔
پلچاب میں تلو ہو کیا ہے۔ یہ جاتی
ہوئے بھی میں نے یہ امیلڈمیٹ کیوں
ہے۔ حالانکہ کانگریس بھلے الیکشن
میں ہاری اور اسکے بعد بھی، مطاقت
میں نہیں، اسکی، لیکن یہ سمجھاں

ہے کہ اب بھل ہے ملکیت ۴ اول
ہو گا، جامیں ملکیتی کے نام ہے میں
ہو۔ کانکریس کی طرف سے کہا جاتا
ہے کہ اب لوگ سمجھے لگئے ہیں،
پیلچاپ والوں کی اکتوبر کوہل لگی
ہیں، کانکریس کی بہت بڑی
اکتوبرت آئی ہے۔ مہر ۲۷ اپریل
امہلتملت میں کہا ہے کہ آپ یا وہ
امہلتملت کیجئے، لہکن ۳۰ نومبر
تک کیجئے۔ اب اپنے دلوں کو خوش
کر لہوں کہ آپ پیلچاپ کے حکمران
ہیں۔ لہکن اسوقت پیلچاپ میں
کوئی جھکتا فساد نہیں ہے، کوئی
مشکل نہیں ہے، وہاں پر لالڈز فہمن
اگئے ہوئے ہیں جسکی وجہ سے لوگ
دوقت نہ دے سکیں۔ اپنے چاہو بھی
بیوڑا ہو جائے اور ۳۰ نومبر کے بعد
وہل پر چلاو ہو جائیں۔ فسکریسی
کو زندہ رکھنے کے لئے یہ بہت ضروری
ہے۔ اگر کانکریس والے یہ دھمکی کوتے
ہیں کہ لوگ الگ ساتھ ہیں تو
اکتوبر کے ساتھ نہیں ہیں، تو
۳۰ نومبر تک دلی کو لہوں اور اس کے
بعد الیکشن کو اپنے لوڈ دیکھوں کہ
لکھ کرنا نکھجئے ملتا ہے۔

کوئی نسلیت کی طرف سے اس پر میں
کہا کہا ہے کہ وہ ایک کلسیٹیو کمپنی
بلائی گی جس سے دشمنی ہی
کوئی قاتلوں پر ہر قلم کے ہارے میں
مشہور ہے لہوں گے۔ لہکن اسے بل
میں کہا کہا ہے کہ جہاں تک

پریمکٹیکل ہوتا وہاں تک اپسما کہا
جاتا ہے۔ میں نے اپنی امہلتملت کے
ذریعہ یہ کہا ہے کہ وہ دھمکی باقاعدہ
ایک طرح کی چھوٹی اسیلی ہو،
اس کو بڑی طرح ہے کانکریس
میں لہا جاتے اور اس کو سب قانونوں
وغیرہ کی نکتہ چھوٹی کرنے کا پورا
موقع دیا جائے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does the Minister want to reply?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments to clause 3 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.57 HRS.

CRIMINAL AND ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, originally this Bill further to amend the Indian Penal

Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 was to be moved for consideration. But in consultation with the leaders of the opposition, it has been decided that this Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. It has also been decided to refer it to the Joint Committee without discussion. Therefore, I would refrain from making any speech after making the motion.

I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and to provide against printing and publication of certain objectionable matters, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the committee shall make a report to the House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects, the rules of procedure of this House relating to parliamentary committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

I propose that the following members serve on the Joint Committee from this House:

Shri Nitiraj Singh, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri Ankineedu, Shri S. M. Siddayya, Shri C. M. Kedaria, Shri A. K. Chanda, Shri Asghar Hussain, Shri Manabendra Shah, Shri

Basumatari, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Hem Raj, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi, Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri Lobo Prabhu, Shri Ajmal Khan, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri J. H. Patel, Shri Vasudevan Nair, Shri Ramamurti, Shri D. K. Kunte and Shri V. Viswambharan.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I have tabled two motions. One is that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. The other is that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. Ostensibly this Bill is meant to incorporate the decisions taken by the National Integration Council at Srinagar. I have absolutely no objection to that. But the Bill, in the shape in which it has come before the House, I would say, is even out-rowletting the Rowlett Act. The Rowlett Act you must be remembering, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, though it was never used....

17 HRS.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, now others will also like to speak.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: The practice in the House has been that when a motion is made for reference of a Bill to a Joint Committee Members are allowed to make short speeches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was told that all Opposition leaders have agreed to refer it to a Joint Committee without any debate. Therefore I permitted him to move this. Otherwise there were some procedural difficulties.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Then, Sir, I thank the Minister for having agreed to refer this Bill to a Joint Committee.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Sir, I have also given a motion for circulation of this Bill and also for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. This morning I had discussion with the Speaker himself and the Speaker said that he would try to see what can be done to have the leader of the

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.]

Muslim League Party, Shri Muhammad Ismail, on the Joint Committee. Sir, this is a very important matter. It relates particularly to the Muslim minority. You know, Sir, even in the National Integration Conference there was no representative of the Muslim League Party. So it was an *ex parte* decision against the Muslim minority. Here also, in the Select Committee, there is no representative of the Muslim League Party. This is really grave. I suggest that the Committee should be re-constituted and the leader of the Muslim League Party should be included in the Joint Committee to do justice to the Muslim Community. I move an amendment, Sir:

"That the name of Shri M. Muhammad Ismail be included in the Joint Committee."

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettrur): Sir, it is only fair on the part of the Government to see that his name is included in the Committee.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: You want to disregard the voice of the Muslims. This Bill, I feel, is to oppress and suppress the Muslim minority.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, if there was no Muslim representative in the National Integration Council, I think his demand is a just and genuine demand.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, before you put it to vote you may ask the Minister whether he is willing to include his name.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The question is whose name should be deleted? We have no objection to include his name. We have taken Shri D. K. Kunte from among the Unattached Members. If the name of Shri M. Muhammad Ismail is suggested now, we have no objection in taking him in place of Shri D. K. Kunte.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment first to the vote of the House. The question is:

That in the Motion just read out by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—

for "Shri D. K. Kunte"
substitute "Shri M. Muhammad Ismail".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion moved by the Minister, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and to provide against printing and publication of certain objectionable matters, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely:—

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary,
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla,
Shri Ankineedu,
Shri S. M. Siddayya,
Shri C. M. Kedaria,
Shri A. K. Chanda,
Shri Asghar Hussain,
Shri Manabendra Shah,
Shri Basumatari,
Shri Y. B. Chavan,
Shri Jaipal Singh,
Shri Hem Raj,
Shri Jagannathrao Joshi,
Shri Shri Chand Goyal,
Shri Lobo Prabhu,
Shri Ajmal Khan,
Shri Era Sezhiyan,
Shri J. H. Patel,
Shri Vasudevan Nair,
Shri Ramamurti,
Shri M. Muhammad Ismail,
Shri P. Viswambharan, and

11 from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee:

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that the House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

17-05 HRS.

MOTION RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH, PARTS OF MYSORE AND MADRAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the motion by Shri Venkatasubbaiah regarding drought conditions.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): This is a vital issue relating to many areas in the South. The time allotted for the discussion of such a vital issue is very short which really reflects our concern in this House on such an important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the discussion proceeds, we shall see. If necessary, we shall sit for 5 or 10 minutes more.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: It is not a question of five or ten minutes.

17-05½ HRS.

[**MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.**]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा (खम्मद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the situation arising out of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, be taken into consideration."

I am grateful to you and to the government for having appreciated the gravity of the situation prevailing in the drought-affected areas of Andhra, Madras and Mysore and permitted a discussion of this problem on the floor of the House.

It may look paradoxical that in a State like Andhra, which is called Annapoorna, food should become scarce, but it is true. Generally, the entire Andhra Pradesh is identified with Godavari and Krishna deltas, where there is agricultural abundance. It is, therefore, very often forgotten that some of the worst famine-affected areas are in Andhra, namely, the four districts of Rayalaseema. Besides, parts of Nellore and Guntur in the Andhra region and parts of Mehboobnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Warrangal and the whole of Nalgonda in the Telengana region are also chronically drought-affected. In 1961 when a survey was made by the Food and Agriculture Ministry to identify the chronically drought-affected areas, it was found that out of nearly a million sq. miles of drought-affected areas, Andhra constituted 60 per cent of the area and 70 per cent of the population of 150 lakhs in Andhra alone. But this year the drought is not partial to this area alone for the entire Andhra region has been affected.

Before going to the permanent relief measures that are to be undertaken to eradicate famine in the chronically drought-affected areas of Andhra, Mysore and Maharashtra, I would like to place before the House the present acute famine conditions that are prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

17,340 villages in 151 taluks with a population of 128 lakhs have been

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

affected by famine. Out of these 65 taluks are experiencing drought for the second consecutive year. There has been a large deficit in rainfall, i.e., 37 per cent for the State as a whole and 43 per cent for coastal Andhra, 42 per cent for Rayalaseema and 34 per cent for Telengana. Besides, the overall deficit in rainfall, almost disquieting phenomenon this year has been that the rainfall that has occurred has been either too patchy to be of any use for cultivation, or has been in spells of a few days at a time with long dry spells in between with the result that the crops that were sown have begun to wither away. Because of the above factors, the decline in dry food crops is 30 per cent i.e., as against the normal acreage of 75.93 lakhs sown, only 53.22 lakhs have been sown so far. Under non-food crops, the decline is 35 per cent i.e., as against normal acreage of 44.18 lakhs sown, only 28.63 lakhs have been sown. So, the kharif dry crop sown is only 90.65 lakh acres as against 137.91 lakh acres i.e., the decline is 34 per cent. Wet area transplanted is only 21.81 lakh acres as against 68.55 lakh acres. The decline is 33 per cent. If rains do not come within a week, the dry crop will be a total failure and the yield of paddy will decline more than 50 per cent. So, against the dry crop food production of 15.4 lakh tons last year, this year there will be a total loss. Similarly, the decline in rice production will be phenomenal. From the production of 33.8 lakh tons in 1967-68, it will fall down to 11 lakh tons which is more than 70 per cent. So the estimated gross value of the fall in food production will be nearly Rs. 500 crores in Andhra alone.

The agricultural labourers and the margin cultivators who constitute nearly 33 per cent of the affected population of 128 lakhs are under great distress thereby posing a serious unemployment problem. Symptoms of this are already appearing in many places where hungry people are forced to indulge in looting foodgrains.

This will pose a serious threat to the law and order situation of the State. Unless relief works giving employment to the people and thereby enabling them to purchase foodgrains are undertaken, the entire State will be in a turmoil.

Another serious problem is the acute scarcity of drinking water. Most of the wells have dried up. Water has to be carried by lorries from far-off places to villages which are suffering from scarcity of drinking water. The position of the cattle is creating a very serious problem because of the scarcity of fodder. Almost all the medium and minor irrigation tanks have completely gone dry. The famous Cumbum Tank in my constituency, which was irrigating more than 10,000 acres of land, does not have at present even a drop of water. The Nizamsagar Reservoir in Telengana is also drying up gradually. To afford relief to these unfortunate people is the crying need of the hour. The problem is so stupendous that it is impossible for any State Government, with its limited resources, to provide adequate relief to the people. It is here that the Central Government should come forward with massive assistance. Formerly the relief works that were undertaken were temporary and unproductive. The relief works should be of a permanent nature.

Even against this stark horizon, there is a silver lining in that we have got vast water resources underground which were not unfortunately explored in a scientific manner so far. Even the survey that was undertaken under pilot schemes was totally inadequate. In a situation like this, if all efforts are made to bring out the underground water, it will change the entire complexion of this area. The only thing that can bring about this revolution is the "RIG". Spectacular results were achieved when the State Government had employed some rigs in Anantapur District. Plentiful supplies of water could be tapped at 120 feet to 150 feet. This will solve not only the

drinking water problem, but will also provide a permanent source of irrigation. On an estimate that one rig will drill 100 wells in a year, it requires at least 100 rigs to drill 10,000 wells in a year. I urge upon the Government to pool their resources of rigs available in the country, either in the army or in other Ministries like Mines and Metals some of which are now being employed in Neyveli. For the rest I request the Government to release immediately the necessary foreign change for the purchase of rigs and spare parts.

In this connection I would like to say that in spite of the drought conditions that were prevailing last year, the State Government was able to honour the commitment that they had made to the Central Government by supplying 3.13 lakh tons as against the targeted quantity of 4 lakh tons. I am happy to inform the House that this has been complemented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The State Government should be assisted financially not only by supplying jowar and milo but also to subsidise the cost of the foodgrains as the paying capacity of the people has been strained to the utmost limit. I want to inform the House that after an impartial assessment of the situation, it was found that at least Rs. 50 crores are required to meet this serious situation. I am glad that the Government and the Planning Commission have taken prompt steps to tackle this problem and a gesture has been made by the Deputy Prime Minister by visiting the drought-affected areas. I am confident that this will be followed up by our Prime Minister so as to inspire confidence among the unfortunate people of this area.

Apart from the above, other relief measures which will provide permanent benefit have to be undertaken as immediately as possible. I will briefly mention about the permanent relief measures that are to be undertaken in this area. As I stated, an identification was made by the Food

and Agriculture Ministry with regard to drought-affected areas in Andhra, Mysore and Maharashtra. In this survey Rayalaseema is considered to be the worst famine-affected area. This was borne out by the fact that between 1900 and 1959, there were as many as 16 famines as a whole and in some places there was famine in every three years. In this your district of Anantapur and my district of Kurnool are notorious. It is really *ananta* poor, that is, eternally poor in every respect.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): That will be a very bad definition of Anantapur, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In 1952-53 Rayalaseema witnessed the severest famine which brought Panditji to this area. Long lines of people, including women and children, were formed at several gruel centres to have at least one gulp of gruel. You played a very notable part in that dark period of our famine history. Your achievements in getting Nagarjunasagar, Srisailam and Tungabhadra projects sanctioned and repairing of K. C. Canal will stand as a milestone in the history of our State towards eradication of famine. To provide permanent relief, such of those projects which are still under completion like the Nagarjunasagar, Srisailam, Pochampad and Tungabhadra High level with the Pulivendla Canal should be completed as early as possible and the Vamasdhara project should be taken up for execution at an early date.

In addition to the major projects mentioned above, some of the important medium irrigation projects like Varadarajaswami and Gadildinne projects in Kurnool District and Tagarupeta project of Cuddapah District must be undertaken without any delay.

The importance of tackling this problem permanently was emphasized by the Chief Ministers of Andhra, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra and this has resulted in the Planning Commission incorporating an

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outlay of Rs. 40 crores in the Draft Fourth Plan. But, in my opinion, it is not adequate to tackle this stupendous problem. Eradication of famine will not only alleviate the sufferings of the people but also help in the ultimate process of food production as famine prevention is as important as food production.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to tackle this problem with all the seriousness it deserves and provide adequate financial assistance to the States that are affected. Since this is a national problem, advancing the usual argument that the State Government should adjust it within their own State Plans will not be an answer to a problem of this magnitude. I hope the Government will give its earnest consideration.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that the question of developing the chronic drought areas in the country has been engaging the attention of the Central and State Governments for some time but nothing tangible could be done so far to give permanent relief to these areas. A special plan for the development of drought areas has been drawn up. I would just mention some important factors. The programme has been prepared and the total outlay has also been mentioned. There is a programme for the intensive hydrological survey but no outlay has been mentioned. For the development of surface water resources through major, medium and minor irrigation programmes, an outlay of Rs. 128 crores has been provided. Then, there is a programme of digging of new wells and renovation of old wells under the programme for development of underground water resources. Also, there is a programme for supply of oil engines and electric pumpsets, rural electrification, drinking water supply, soil conservation, afforestation, intensive mineral survey and development of resource-based industries. I hope the items that have been shown towards the permanent

eradication of famine will engage the serious attention of the Government of India.

In the end, I would like to quote an article from *Hindu* dated 18th August, 1968:

"A team of Central officials is to visit Andhra Pradesh to assess the drought situation in Rayalaseema and other areas in the State. Following study by a similar team in Mysore State recently, the Centre had announced the first instalment of aid of a crore of rupees with assurance of another instalment later. The States with such famine-prone areas have often been pleading that the drought problem has to be tackled at the national level, but the financial implication is of such magnitude—estimated between Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores—that it can only be long-range objective calling for joint effort by the Centre, the States and private generosity."

In this connection, I would only mention that this problem has to be tackled at the national level and not in an isolated manner. As I have submitted earlier, the areas that have been affected are Andhra, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra and, as Maharaja of Bikaner has been telling me, Rajasthan.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam):
Orissa also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Orissa also. Orissa has got double disadvantage. While northern Orissa has been inundated by floods, southern Orissa has been affected by drought. Orissa has got double disadvantage of being the victim of both floods and drought.

Sir, this is a matter which the hon. House and the Government of India should take serious notice of and evolve a national plan by which these unfortunate victims of famine could be developed as quickly as possible so that they may march hand in hand with other people living in other areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohamed Imam....

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): I heartily support.....

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप से विनति है कि आप इस बहस का समय बढ़ाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you kindly sit down? I have called Mr. Imam.

Before Mr. Imam starts, there are substitute motions given by various hon. members. Are they moving them?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, is of the opinion that immediate steps be taken to start relief works and to open food centres in the drought affected areas." (1)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, is of the opinion that—

(a) immediate steps be taken to start and extend relief works for the affected areas;

(b) immediate steps including construction of irrigation-cum-drainage canals and desilting of waterways be undertaken;

(c) immediate steps be taken to extend irrigation to affected areas

through formulation and implementation of small irrigation schemes in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras with a view to fight the menacing condition that arises out of the water scarcity conditions; and

(d) national scheme be formulated and undertaken to control and regulate the water resources to the benefit of the country." (2)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, recommends to the Government of India to set up a permanent body with statutory powers to identify chronically famine affected areas in the country and to take suitable and affective steps to eradicate famine from these areas." (3)

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, is of the opinion that—

(a) adequate financial help in the form of grants and loans be made available immediately by the Central Government to the States concerned for drought relief; and

(b) high priority be given in the Fourth Five Year Plan for protective irrigation works on adequate scale in those areas of the States which are liable to drought often, particularly in Mysore State where the percentage of the irrigated area to the total area of the State is very small." (4)

SHRI T. M. SHETH (Kutch):
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, is of the opinion that—

(a) immediate steps be taken to start relief works in the affected areas;

(b) suitable early measures be taken for the conservation of rain water in these areas to the maximum extent possible; construction of check dams, percolation dams and storage tanks and implementation of schemes of contour bunding;

(c) well-thought out policy of sinking tube-wells with priority for providing electricity for irrigation be formulated and a concerted drive for provision of drinking water be initiated;

(d) fast growing varieties of fodder crops be introduced and encouraged; and

(e) a chain of research and demonstration centres be inaugurated for disseminating information and knowledge about crops most suitable in such areas and which are tolerant to saline or brackish water." (5)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, request the Government of India to—

(a) render immediate assistance to the States on the basis of the proposals made by the said States;

(b) supply or make available the necessary drilling machinery for the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the construction or production of tube-wells or the necessary foreign exchange for their purchase in order to undertake the utilisation of ground water for irrigation purposes as a long term measure of insurance against drought conditions.

(c) allot to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on usual terms a sum of rupees 42 crores needed for relief work between 1st September of this year to June of next year and for drinking water, fodder and food in order to enable recoupment of the agriculturists, whose loss of production on account of drought conditions this year is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 460 crores, spread over 17340 villages, 150 taluks in 11 districts affecting a population of 1 crore and 20 lakhs indicating the decline of 63 per cent. of food production this year; and

(d) establish a standing machinery to plan and take measures to counteract from time to time the consequences of recurring droughts in the country and to provide funds for this purpose outside the plan allotment made to States." (6)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner):
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the unprecedented drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore and Madras, and Rajastan, is of the opinion that immediate steps be taken to start relief works and to open food and fodder centres in the drought affected areas." (7)

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I heartily support the motion moved by Shri Venkatasubbaiah. In fact, the problems which were mentioned

are common to both, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Anantapur and Hindupur are not far off from Mysore; the distance is only 25 or 30 miles. I entirely agree with him that this should be taken up as a national problem and the Central Government must do everything possible to give relief to those persons who are in acute distress.

Speaking about Mysore, I may state that the State of Mysore is perhaps the poorest and the most neglected in India. There are very few irrigation projects; there are only one or two—Lakavalli and Tungabhadra, which are of recent origin and which are not yet fully developed. Apart from these, there is no other irrigation facility. The entire State depends on rainfall. Out of 21 districts, 19 districts are in the grip of acute drought. This is not the first year. It was there during the last year also. People are struggling for their existence, for their sustenance. What do we grow? We grow only coarse grains like jowar, bajra and rahi. In fact, wheat and rice are a luxury to those people and they are available to them only during festival days. Apart from the drought that we had last year, this year has seen an acute shortage of rainfall. There have been no rains. So, there has been no sowing. All agricultural operations have been stopped and all the crops have withered away and much damage has been done.

Now the situation is this. This is the end of South-West Monsoon. There is a total failure of *kharif* crops. There is no prospect of getting any crop. We can say that famine is starting at us and very soon there may be starvation deaths.

I would also like to mention about the pitiable conditions of landless and agricultural labourers, who normally depend on agricultural operations for their wages, for their sustenance. Since there is absolutely no agricultural activity, many of them have left their villages and have migrated to other areas in search of

some employment. But, even there, they do not get any employment and they are loitering from place to place. I have seen that myself. If you go to the interior, to the rural parts, you find most of the villages presenting a deserted look. All those people have been reduced to skeletons. It is a harrowing tale, Sir. Apart from this, there is scarcity of fodder and there have been deaths of heads of cattle. There is also shortage of drinking water. The wells are such that there will be water in them only if there are rains; otherwise, they are dried up.

This is the position, I warn the Government that there is acute shortage and we may have to face a terrible famine if immediate steps are not taken. I have moved my substitute motion that Government should take immediate steps to start relief works and to start food centres in the drought-affected areas and give them cash doles and free food; otherwise, I think, the situation will be beyond our control.

It may be said that the State Government has to do it. The State Government, with its slender resources, can do very little. They can spare only a few lakhs of rupees. It is not like the old Mysore Government which had set apart, which had constituted, a fund called Famine Relief Fund, and every year they used to subscribe to it from out of the ordinary revenue, since the entire Mysore State was chronically affected by this. But now that has been given up; now there is no fund; they have to look to the Centre. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, this has to be dealt with as a national problem. It is the Centre's legal responsibility to come to the rescue and set apart adequate funds for this purpose. I understand, the Mysore Government has asked for Rs. 19 crores for immediate relief. I hope, the Government will give this.

My leader is going to follow me. So I will not go into further details.

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

But there are one or two matters with regard to Orissa I have to mention. The western districts of Orissa are suffering from an acute shortage of rainfall. There has been no sowing in consequence, and they cannot transplant paddy because of want of water. There is a proposal from the State Government to implement a project called the Indravati project. If this is done, it will provide irrigation to about 4 lakh acres, apart from the benefit of power generation. So if this is undertaken, the distress will be relieved.

There is acute distress in many of the areas there, of which the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting must have personal knowledge. But she came and denied it. But I think it is necessary that special attention should be paid to Orissa.

We must also take it as a human problem. I am an agriculturist myself. I know the problems and difficulties of the Orissa agriculturists. If immediate concrete steps are not taken, if immediately adequate finance is not made available, the situation will go beyond control and people will suffer still worse. So this should be treated as a national calamity.

There are also other proposals regarding irrigation works. Perhaps some other hon. friends who will speak will deal with them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I expected that the Food and Agriculture Minister at least should have been here. Of course, Shri Shinde and Dr. K. L. Rao are here. But they are also involved when the two States are discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is involved. I am involved. My constituency is the worst affected.

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

(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The hon. Minister is in a meeting with MPs. But I am here. He need not bother. His interests will be quite safe.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: His interests are also there.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): The Finance Ministry is not represented here.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chengalraya Naidu. Only five minutes. Famine is severe, but the time is limited.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I come from the Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh. It was once a prosperous area when it was under the rule of the Vijayanagar Empire. When the British came, the irrigation facilities, tanks, canals, everything, was neglected and it became a famine area. During the last 60 years, drought and near-famine conditions have prevailed in this area no less than 14 times. Even though the British knew about these things, they never took interest in eradicating the famine conditions there.

After the Congress came to power, the agriculturists in this area used to think for the last 20 years that they would do something to eradicate famine from this area. But 20 years have passed. Our Finance Minister or other people at the Centre never took interest in removing famine from this area. The farmers, agriculturists and labourers are the strongest supporters of the Congress Government for the last 20 years. Still they are hoping that something will be done by the Congress for relieving their suffering.

SHRI NAMBIAR: They should not support the Congress too much.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: By supporting the Communists, in Kerala they have suffered the worst.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get into politics. In famine, both the Congress and Communists suffer.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR
(Peermade) : He is easily provoked.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In 1951 and 1952, there was a serious famine in Rayalaseema. At that time, Pandit Nehru sent Mr. Krishna Menon to assess the seriousness of the situation there. After getting first-hand information from him, the Prime Minister himself came and toured the area. There he saw rich farmers going to gruel centres to take free gruel supplied by the gruel centres. Actually he felt so much for the people and he said that some firm steps should be taken to eradicate famine from those areas. But nothing had been done so far. The Andhra Government is doing much. Still they are not able to do much with their meagre finances. Our Deputy Prime Minister visited Anantapur this month and toured some areas. In one meeting he said that self help is the best help. What self help can the Andhra Government do? They have taxed people. Land revenue has increased cent per cent; electricity charges have been raised from eight to twelve paise per unit. I do not know how much more the Andhra Government could collect from the poor ryots of the famine affected areas. There is no use preaching sermons. The Centre should come to the aid of the poor peasants and farmers and give sufficient funds to the State Governments to start relief works immediately. In many places there is not even drinking water and it is not possible to provide water by tankers to all places; it is very costly. Instead, Government must give more rigs; all the rigs available in so many States must be sent to Andhra, at least 200 should be sent so that more wells could be drilled to give drinking water to the people. The foodgrains available in Andhra are not enough and I think the Centre has to give some jowar and milo. There is also no purchasing power left with the people and the State Government is not in a position to subsidise the sale of these grains to any great ex-

tent. The Centre must come with some money as subsidy so that people may purchase foodgrains at cheaper rates. The State Government has started a number of famine relief works and they are doing very good work but that is not sufficient. Last week the position was that the State Government had to spend about Rs. 45 crores. If there is no rain for one more week or a few more weeks, the State Government may have to spend Rs. 100 crores for the relief work. There is no use giving assistance in small quantities every year. The Central Government must have a firm plan and provide some funds in the national plan for the eradication of famine. They must allot enough funds not Rs. 10 crores or even Rs. 50 crores. These amounts are just like an eye wash. They must give sufficiently large funds so that at least within five years they can eradicate famine in the Rayalaseema area, where the people are the worst affected. You come, Mr. Speaker, from Anantapur district which is affected very much by famine; my constituency is adjoining your constituency and the same fate has befallen my constituency.

श्री जगमाथ रावण जोशी (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय जो प्रश्न के सम्बन्धे है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। कुछ समय पहले इसी सदन में बाढ़ पीड़ितों के विषय को लेकर हमने यहां चर्चा की थी और आज अकाल-पीड़ितों की स्थिति पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस विषय में कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसा कह सकता है कि देश इतना बड़ा व्यापक विविधपूर्ण है तो इस देश के अन्दर कहीं बाढ़ आ सकती है और कहां पर अकाल हो सकता है, लेकिन यह कहकर इस समस्या का समाधान करने की चेष्टा करना गलत होगा। फिर इस देश के अन्दर भी कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं, कुछ ऐसे अनुभाग हैं जो सदा ही अकाल-पीड़ित स्थिति में रहते हैं, जैसे राजस्थान में

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर और बीकानेर के कुछ हिस्से हैं। उसी प्रकार आप के आनंद्ध का रायलसीमा भी है। उस को अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कहा जाता था These are back districts---Bellary, Anandapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 20 साल की आजादी के बाद They still remain back districts. They could not come forward. तो वास्तव में सदा ही यहां पर जो अकाल की स्थिति रहती है उस का सामना करने की दृष्टि से केवल एक कैमिन-कोड बना कर उस का हल निकालने की कोशिश करना, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि आप को इस के अन्दर जाना पड़ेगा। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि अपने देश के उप-प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं अनन्तपुर गए थे और वहां जा कर अपनी ग्रामों से हाल देखा। मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि जनसंघ की यूनिट ने उप-प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ मुझाव भी दिए जैसे स्थायी रूप से एक आयोग का गठन किया जाय जो कि इस बात का पता लगाए कि इस देश के अन्दर सदा ही अकाल पीड़ित रहनेवाले कौन-कौन से हिस्से हैं और उस का कारण क्या है। वह इस के अन्दर जाया करे और विचार कर के स्थायी हल दूँदने की दृष्टि से प्रयत्न करे। पिछले लगभग 40-50 वर्षों से वन विभाग की सम्पत्ति की बहुत क्षति होती चली जा रही है। उस के सम्बन्ध में हम बहुत बार कहते हैं कि एकोरेस्टेशन हो किन्तु वह हो नहीं रहा है। जितनी मात्रा में वन सम्पत्ति की क्षति होती है उतनी मात्रा में दुबारा बन लगाने की दृष्टि में जो प्रयत्न होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है।

एक बात मुझे दुख के साथ यह कहनी है कि 20 साल की आजादी के अन्दर

प्रार्थमिकता दे कर इस देश में जो पेय-जल की भारी समस्या रही है, उस को अभी तक दूर नहीं किया गया है। वास्तव में कुछ हिस्से तो ऐसे हैं जहां पर हमेशा ही पेय-जल की समस्या बनी रहती है। 20 साल के बाद आज भी वे हिस्से जैसे के तैसे ही हैं। आज भी हम भगवान पर निर्भर करते हैं और उन से प्रार्थना करते हैं।

काले वर्षनु पर्जन्यः सुपिण्ठला ग्रोपघ्यः यानी हम भगवान की केवल प्रार्थना करते हैं किन्तु भगवान एकदम नहीं देता है। जैसे दिल्ली के नलों में चौबीसों घंटे पानी नहीं आता है, किन्तु जब जब आता है, हमें पूरे दिन के लिये पानी का संग्रह करना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार से जब जब भगवान देता है और कभी कभी तो उच्चर फाइ कर देता है, तो वह जब जब देता है तब उस पानी का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से लघु सिचाई और तालाब बगैरह की ओर जो ध्यान देना चाहिये, वह ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं मेसूर प्रदेश से आता हूँ।—वहां महाराजा के राज की स्थिति में जब भि कभी एक बून्द आसमान से टपकता था तो वह वेस्ट नहीं जाने दिया जाता था। वहां पर हजारों तालाब बने हैं—किन्तु 20 साल में उन में सिल्ट जमा हो गई है और उनकी दीवारें गिरती जा रही हैं। उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सिचाई का जो प्रबन्ध गांव में था उस का भी हम ने ठीक ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया है। जब भी कभी कोई अकाल आकर खड़ा हो जाता है, तभी हम को पम्पों की याद आती है, किन्तु पुनी का स्थायी प्रबन्ध करने की दृष्टि से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस समय अकाल पीड़ित स्थिति राजस्तान, उड़ीसा, आनंद और मद्रास के भी कुछ हिस्सों में हो रही है।

वैसे ही मैसूर भी इस समय बहुत ही अकाल-
भ्रष्ट है। तुम्कुर, मैसूर, चिकमगल्लूर,
कोलार, धारवाड़ में ऐसी ही स्थिति है।
श्री डी० डी० साठे जो कि प्लानिंग
कमीशन के प्रोग्राम आफिसर है, उन्होंने
बहां का निरीक्षण करने के उपरान्त
केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सुझाव भी दिया
है कि केन्द्र प्रदेश सरकार की हर प्रकार
से सहायता करे। इन शब्दों के साथ
मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately in our country these droughts have become a normal feature. This indicates that the Government of India should take immediate steps to evolve permanent measures. Sir, we have been seeing that every year these drought conditions exist in one or the other part of the country affecting millions of people. Unless we take up this question and deal with it on a national level, on an emergency level and on a war-footing, we will not be able to solve this question.

In this connection I would like to make one suggestion to the Government. Let them create a National Drought Relief Fund which every year would take into consideration the areas which will fall under the drought conditions and rush immediate relief. That is the only way out to solve this problem.

Unfortunately, our entire food policy has been done on a very piece-meal basis. You know it very well that we have been insisting in this hon. House that we should have a national food policy. Unfortunately, little attention has been paid so far. Therefore, I request the Government that they should give immediate consideration to this matter and let our future plans be framed on the basis of our food requirements and also taking into consideration the drought conditions affecting our country every year.

While we are considering this drought situation, apart from plan-

ning, we have to take some immediate measures. Unless we do that millions of people I am sure are going to be affected whose fate will be left to God alone.

Coming to my own State, Mysore, just last week I was touring some of the areas in my district. I cannot explain in a few minutes and in a few words the very sorry position under which lakhs of people are put to suffering. In some of the villages I have seen with my own eyes that people are bringing drinking water from a distance of ten miles. This shows the misery that our people are going through.

Unfortunately, our Government has not given the much needed attention with regard to afforestation. As you are well aware, Sir, afforestation needs immediate attention. Indian forest wealth is below standard compared to the world forest wealth. I would request very much the Food and Agriculture Minister to take immediate measures to see that our forest wealth is increased.

During drought conditions one of the very immediate needs is drinking water. In most of the villages all the wells have dried up. Immediately we need high rigs which have to be supplied to these villages. I hope the Food Minister will take cognizance of this fact.

Another point which we have to consider is soil conservation. Unfortunately, this particular point has been left out from the central list. Though the Centre has been from year to year allotting a certain amount, even that is not sufficient particularly in the areas where we have got hilly areas. This needs immediate attention.

Coming to my own State, again, as you are aware, Mysore State's irrigation potential is just below 9 per cent. That is why I have been pressing in this House that the Government should treat all the major irrigation projects above Rs. 10 crores as national projects. The Government

[Shri Rajasekharan]

should keep that in view while framing the Fourth Five Year Plan.

With regard to the loans that have been given to the farmers, with these drought conditions most of the farmers are not in a position to pay back their long, medium and short-term loans. At the same time, all the co-operative societies are pressing for the repayment of these loans. That is why I request the Government and the Finance Minister immediately to instruct the Reserve Bank to go to the help of these apex societies and see that these loan collections are suspended and, at the same time, liberal loans are extended to the farmers who are suffering in this area.

Sir, you have been hearing reports in the State Legislature of the suspension of collection of land revenue in Mysore in the areas where drought is prevailing. But, unfortunately, the State Government will not be able to suspend that revenue, because the major item of revenue of the State is land revenue. So, I would request the Central Government to come to the assistance of the State Government. Let them give interest-free loans to the States so that this gap can be bridged. The Finance Minister should have been present in this House when we are discussing this subject. I am sure the Prime Minister will convey our views to the Finance Minister.

During the period of drought one of the things which should be given top priority is adequate supply of food. In most of these areas most of the poor people, agricultural labourers and poor farmers, they are not able to get adequate food supplies. The Minister of Food and Agriculture should take this up on a war footing and rush whatever food is available to the drought-affected areas.

Then, I would request the Prime Minister to see that all those States which are under several drought conditions, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore,

Madras, Orissa and Bihar, their problems are treated on an emergency point of view and adequate funds are made available to them.

Lastly, the Government of Mysore has requested the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 20 crores. Unfortunately, the Government of India has so far given only Rs. 1.25 crores. This is not sufficient and it will not satisfy the needs of the people who are pressing for this grant. With these words, I would again say that the Government should see to it that the drought situation is treated on a war footing and adequate steps are taken.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by the Hon. Member, Shri Venkatasubbaiah. Much to our regret, we are seeing the periodical phenomenon of flood and drought simultaneously affecting our country. Twenty years after freedom I am tempted to ask: what is the all-India approach to solve this problem? After all, this phenomenon is nothing new. I would like to know from the Hon. Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, whether there is any cogent approach or even a study made to tackle this problem.

There are many rivers and tributaries which are frequently inundating certain areas of our country. If there had been an imaginative approach, I am sure that they could have been diverted to chronically dry belts.

Coming to the present drought and the consequent sufferings of the people in the affected areas, I feel it is beyond the financial competency of the State. So, I would like to urge that the Centre should come in a big way to alleviate the sufferings of the people. While sympathising with the people of Andhra, Mysore, Rajasthan and Orissa, I would like to place before the Minister concrete suggestions to mitigate the havoc of drought in my part of the country.

Sir, I come from a place which sometimes have cyclonic rains and

sometimes acute drought, as is prevailing now. Our ancestors had the sense to store the water and to make it available when there is no rain. All the tanks and lakes in my district of Ramanathapuram and, in fact, throughout Tamilnad were built during the period of imperial Cholas and even earlier, more than thousand years back. Neither the British, nor the Congress regime during the past 20 years, has done anything to improve them. They have all been silted with the result that they do not hold any water when there are rains. So, within a few months, and sometimes within weeks, we are strangely going through a drought after a flood.

If only all these tanks in Tamilnad could be desilted, it would certainly mitigate the intensity of the drought there. For this, our DMK Ministry in Madras, soon after it assumed office, prepared a master plan, envisaging an outlay of Rs. 100 crores. We have already initiated the programme. But, unfortunately, the allocation from the Centre is so meagre that it would take generations before we complete it.

The Hon. Minister knows that on a plea that there were not many rivers in Tamil Nadu to harness, the allocations for this in the past were negligible. Now that there is a master plan, I appeal to the Hon. Minister that they would make up for their past negligence and make enough funds available for desilting as well as for minor irrigation which is included in the master plan.

I have been told that an officer or an adviser on minor irrigation in the Food and Agriculture Department is going to my district for an on-the-spot study. I request the Hon. Minister that he should be sent before the month of October so that he can study all the problems fully well.

Then, there is the question of acute shortage of drinking water in certain areas. As the Hon. Minister

is well aware, sub-soil water in my State is being exploited to the maximum. Our wells are so deep that we have to incur anything between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 for a well. Even in one panchayat area there are about a dozen wells in various hamlets scattered all round for the purpose of drinking water alone. So if panchayats have to deepen them which are already 80 to 100 feet deep or to dig new wells in villages where there are no drinking water wells so far, you could imagine the financial involvement.

My State Government did make an effort to provide some *ad hoc* grants keeping in view the drought conditions in the State. If only the Centre could show us some gesture of a token grant, we can hope to tackle this problem. I earnestly hope that they would come to our rescue in providing drinking water in the drought-affected areas. The Government should not mind about the large amount needed for the development of the drought-affected areas but they should not fail to consider the greater national loss due to these drought conditions.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the serious drought has affected the fair face of Andhra. 17,340 villages have been affected. I am very happy that the Prime Minister is here. All the while there was nobody to whom we could appeal; we were talking only to ourselves. I want to impress upon the Prime Minister that in our State alone 17,340 villages were affected; 151 talukas were affected; 11 districts have been affected. Shri Annasahib Shinde will note that out of 63 lakhs of acres.....(Interruption).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohat): Babuji is here.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Let Ramji hear that out of 63 lakhs of acres in which we sow paddy there is transplantation only in 29 lakhs of acres. This is the position in Andhra Pradesh which

[Shri Teaneti Viswanatham] has been supplying, of all States, anything between 4 to 6 or 8 lakh tonnes of rice to other States.

As long back as 1880 when the Famine Commission was appointed, the Famine Commission went into the question and they marked out certain areas as permanent famine areas, the areas now covered by Dharwar, Belgaum etc. and some portions of Mysore and the area known as Rayalaseema was noted then. Now it is 1968. Let alone the British Government—they made many mistakes—the Congress Government should not have made the mistakes. Somehow or other we were getting food by import or loan.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): You were a part of Government for some time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: We have forgotten about what is to happen to us in case of drought. Floods we are not able to prevent and droughts we were not able to protect ourselves against.

Therefore I suggest that immediately this Government should set up a national committee, a permanent standing committee, which will plan and take measures to protect areas from the effects of drought as and when they occur. When some drought occurs, we run to the Centre; we see the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Food Minister and we get some *ad hoc* allocations which are not enough, which they feel they are giving but which we feel are not enough. There is no plan. Therefore, I suggest, the most important thing for the Government is to have a permanent standing machinery and that they must devise a machinery which will be there to see and plan, from time to time, all measures which are necessary to counteract the effects of drought.

As I have said, if Andhra Pradesh is affected, the whole country is

affected because the surplus rice which has to come from Andhra Pradesh is completely affected and, that means, you will have to import more at a cost—we do not know—of ranging Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a tonne whereas our production will not cost more than Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 a tonne. Therefore, it is a question which the Prime Minister herself should take up. Don't leave it to the Food Minister who will distribute food if it is available or to the Irrigation Minister who will give water if money is available. Otherwise, nothing. The entire machinery of the Government is in the hands of the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister, being a lady, understands the pangs of hunger and she has got a motherly kindness towards the sufferings of all the people.

Sir, I do not know much about other areas which have been affected by drought. But I know about Andhra Pradesh. Our Chief Minister tells us that in 17,000 villages, at least 10 lakhs of persons have to be given daily doles and some work on a payment of at least Rs. 1.50 p. per day per person which would come to nearly Rs. 26 crores and, if we extend up to the next June, the expenditure will come up to Rs. 42 crores. The figure may be staggering. But what are the conditions? The conditions are still more staggering. If now and then we are obliged to talk about these things in our States, I would request the Prime Minister not to throw away these wails and grieves as parochial appeals. Even a single hungry man in India is a national problem. The drought of so many taluks, so many districts, in so many provinces, in 5 or 6 provinces, transcends all these political boundaries. Nature is not so politically minded. It affects all provinces. There is a belt and the whole belt has been affected. Particularly, this year, when the transplantation in Andhra area has declined and when it is expected that not more than 12 lakh tonnes will be grown in Andhra, when the decline is from 39 lakh tonnes to 12 lakh tonnes, look

at the terrible conditions. The conditions of the defence are, generally, staggering. But the conditions of food in this country are still more staggering.

Sir, I want the Prime Minister to take upon herself this purpose as an urgent measure, to evolve a standing machinery to take into account the whole problem as one of our national problems and to deal with it as effectively as possible. We do not have a strong economy. If we do not have a strong economy, we do not have a strong defence and, if we do not have a strong defence, well, I need not say, what it will be.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the position is this. All the Andhra Members are here and all of them want to speak. The scarcity of food is there but the scarcity of time is also here. Unfortunately, it is very difficult for me to accommodate all the Members who want to speak. There are members from other States also, from Rajasthan, Orissa, etc., who want to speak. The Opposition has also given the names of Andhra Members. I will have to give chance to Andhra Members. But now let me call a non-Andhra Member. Shri Nahata.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The time may be extended.

MR. SPEAKER: You can sit half an hour more. It all depends on your capacity.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): We find time for all sorts of problems but not for such an important problem.

MR. SPEAKER: You sit here and continue making speeches. I have no objection. But everybody speaks and goes away. You sit for half an hour more or so.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: All those who speak should remain, when the Minister replies.

18-00 HRS.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. We should make that rule; otherwise, all of them go away.

Mr. Amrit Nahata.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाडमेर) : जब हम लोग अकाल, अभाव और सूखे की बात करते हैं और राजस्थान का नाम लेते हैं तो यह कह कर हमको टाल दिया जाता है कि बाडमेर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर आदि में तो हमेशा ही सूखा रहता है और जब हमेशा ही अकाल पड़ता है तो यह तो एक साधारण सी बात है और यह कह कर हमारी दुखदर्द की गाथा को सुना भी नहीं जाता है, उसको यों ही टाल दिया जाता है। यह सही है कि हमारे लोग तकलीफ में ही जिन्दगी बिताने के आदि हो गए हैं। यह भी सही है कि हमारे यहां बरसात बहुत कम होती है। औसत साल में तीन इंच, पांच इंच या दस इंच तक ही होती है और जब एक साल होती भी है तो दूसरे साल नहीं होती है। लेकिन अगर आज स्थिति साधारण होती तो शायद आज हमें इस सदन का मूल्यवान समय नहीं लेना पड़ता। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्थिति इस कद्र असाधारण है कि मुझे आपका समय लेना पड़ रहा है।

वहां पिछले सात वर्षों से लगातार एक बूँद वर्षा भी कुछ क्षेत्रों में नहीं हुई है। आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं इसकी और मैं जो स्थिति वहां की है उसको व्यापन नहीं कर सकता हूँ। हमारे जिले के लोगों की जो पीड़ा है, जो यातना उनको भोगनी मँड़ रही है, वह कितनी गहरी है, इसका आप अनुभव नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं सब से पहले प्रधान मंत्री महोदय मे तथा श्री जगजीवन राम जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को बाडमेर, जैसलमेर,

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

बीकानेर, जालौर और जोधपुर के इलाकों का दौरा करने के लिए भेजा जाए। मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया एक बार कष्ट करके वहां पधारें और इस क्षेत्र को देखें, हमारे यहां के लोगों के कष्टों को देखें और तब शायद वह स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझ सकेंगी क्योंकि कल्पना तो की ही नहीं जा सकती है कि कितनी तकलीफ लोगों को है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि लगातार सात बरसों से बरसात न होने के बाद आज क्या स्थिति है। अकेले पिछले दो महीनों में मारे जैसलमेर जिले में डेढ़ लाख गायें मर चुकी हैं। आज अगर आप उस क्षेत्र का दौरा करेंगे तो आपको चारों तरफ कंकाल नजर आएंगे। हमारी पंचायत समितियों की आमदनी बढ़ गई है। पंचायत समितियां ठेका दिया करती हैं हड्डियों का। एक एक पंचायत समिति को तीस बीस हजार रुपये के टेके के पैसे मिल रहे हैं क्योंकि चारों तरफ जानवरों की हड्डियां और कंकाल हैं। आज इंसान को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है, अनाज खान को नहीं मिलता है, उसको या तो अपनी जिन्दगी की फिक्र है और या मौत की फिक्र है। वे मवेशियों को छोड़ छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं, कोई उनको रखने वाला नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की सब से खूबमूरत नस्लें घरपारकर और कांकरेस गायें तबाह और बरबाद हो रही हैं, नष्ट हो रही हैं। बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर आदि में पशु धन नष्ट हो रहा है, उसको बचाने के लिए चारा नहीं है। जहां तक इंसानों का सबाल है उनको पीने का पानी नहीं बचा रहा है। तात्कालिक समस्या वहां पर पीने के पानी की है। हमारे यहां पीने का पानी है, यह साबित हो चुका है। ई० टी० ओ० ने ट्यूबवैल खोद

कर साबित कर दिया है कि हमारे यहां इन जिलों में पानी है। सतर ट्यूबवैल खोद कर ई० टी० ओ० ने साबित कर दिया है कि वहां पानी है, पीने का पानी मिल सकता है। ई० टी० ओ० वहां से चला गया है। राजस्थान सरकार के वश की बात नहीं है कि डाई लाख रुपया एक ट्यूबवैल पर खर्च कर सके और खुद ट्यूबवैल खोद सके। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ई० टी० ओ० को आप वहां से न हटायें और ट्यूबवैल उसके द्वारा खोदने का काम आप चालू रखें। ट्यूबवैल जो खोदे गये हैं उन से पता चलता है कि वहां पानी है लेकिन दूर दूर गांव हैं, बीस बीस और पच्चीस पच्चीस भील दूर गांव हैं। उनको पानी मिल नहीं रहा है। राजस्थान सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई है कि ट्यूबवैलों से नल ले जा कर गांवों को पानी पहुँचाया जाए और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए। उसके द्वारा लोगों से पांच परसेंट पैसा मांगा जा रहा है। जो पांच पांच, सात सात साल में अकाल ग्रस्त हैं वे पांच परसेंट पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं। हालत यहां तक भी है कि जिन लोगों ने पांच परसेंट पैसा दे भी दिया है उनके बास्ते भी नल योजना को हाथ में नहीं लिया जा रहा है। पूरे क्षेत्र में जितनी नल योजनायें बनी हुई हैं पीने के पानी की उनको तुरन्त हाथ में ले कर राजस्थान सरकार पूरा कर सके, इसके लिए पूरी मदद केन्द्र राज्य सरकार को दे, यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

इस समस्या की गम्भीरता की ओर इसलिए भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वह पूरा का पूरा सीमा का क्षेत्र है। सात सौ मील लम्बी जो सीमा हमारी पाकिस्तान की सीमा के साथ नगरी है उस पूरी की पूरी सीमा के अन्दर आज अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, वह सारा इलाका आज अकाल ग्रस्त है।

पानी न होने की वजह से और लोगों के पेट खाली होने की वजह से वे कंकाल हो गए हैं। इस वजह से जो सीमा की सुरक्षा का कार्य हो रहा है, जो सड़के बन रही हैं वह काम भी बहुत सुस्त हो जाएगा, धीमा पड़ जाएगा और वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इस वास्ते मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि इस क्षेत्र की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए, सड़कें बनाने की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए, वहां पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि सड़कें बनाने का काम धीमा न पड़ सके।

इसके साथ-साथ अगर हम दूर की दृष्टि से देखें तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा एक बार फिर कि हमारे राव साहब राजस्थान के सारे के सारे मंसद् सदस्यों की जो मांग है, उसको पूरा करें। यह मांग वे बहुत देर से करने जा रहे हैं। जब तक आप राजस्थान नहर को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेंगे और तेजी के साथ इस काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे और इसको पूरा नहीं करेंगे तब तक पूरे सीमा क्षेत्र के विकास की ओर आप ध्यान नहीं दे सकेंगे और अकाल की समस्या का हल निकालने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। वह राजस्थान सरकार के बूते के बाहर की बात है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार फैसला करे कि राजस्थान नहर की योजना को वह अपने हाथ में लेंगी और तेजी के साथ उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगी ताकि हमेशा के लिए हम अकाल का मुकाबला कर सकें, उस क्षेत्र का विकास कर सकें, वहां लोगों को ले जा कर बसा सकें, देश की खाद्य की समस्या को हल कर सकें और स्थथ साथ सुरक्षा को दृढ़ कर सकें। ताकालिक दृष्टि से पीने के पानी और चारे के मामले में राजस्थान सरकार की पूरी मदद केन्द्रीय सरकार करे।

बीज का केन्द्र प्रबन्ध करे, नल योजना को पूरा करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को मदद दे तथा पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करे। दूर दृष्टि से राजस्थान नहर की योजना को तकाल अपने हाथ में ले। इन प्रेसिंग डिमांड्ज की तरफ मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था।

SHRI ESWARA REDDY (Cud-dapah): Before dealing with conditions in my State of Andhra Pradesh and my Rayalaseema area, I would like to make some general observations regarding the attitude of the Central Government to famine as a national issue. The problems posed by famine are so vast and enormous that any State with its meagre resources of finance cannot tackle the question of famine eradication by itself. But the Central Government has not taken the responsibility it should have to come to the rescue of famine-stricken States all these years.

Here I would like to pose one or two issues before the Central Government. This is an aspect of the vagaries of nature which everybody knows. If there is excessive rain, floods come; if there is scanty rain, famine occurs. When there is a Flood Control Board at the Centre set up to control floods, why not set up a Famine Eradication Board? This does not seem to have occurred to the Centre. Why this discrimination? Both famine and floods are two sides of the same coin as a result of nature's vagaries.

There is another aspect. There are some castes and tribes in our country who have been suffering age-long from economic and social oppression. They have been scheduled and some concessions and reservations have been given to them. In our country, development is uneven. There are advanced areas and *status quo* areas; there are drought-affected areas, backward areas and scarcity-areas. Why not these areas which are subject to such distress conditions be scheduled

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

as we have scheduled the castes and tribes and pay special attention to them for special consideration and special allotment?

From all these points of view, I would urge upon the Centre even at this stage to set up a Famine Eradication Board at the Centre with adequate funds at its disposal and a phased programme to eradicate famine and distribute relief throughout the country in a few years.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, I do not want to repeat what has been said by my friends, specially the Mover and Shri Viswanatham who have explained the position. In one word, what has happened is unprecedented. To our knowledge, the Andhra State has never experienced such a catastrophe before. Nearly two crores of people are affected. Agricultural labour, the middle peasantry and small peasantry are the worst affected. The Centre can supply some grains. But what about fodder for cattle? And drinking water? Even in normal times in many areas of Rayalaseema, drinking water is very scarce. Last year and the year before, in the whole Alore taluk there was a strike to get water for drinking, to get a project sanctioned for the purpose. Even today, it is not there. In many areas, the villagers have to go four or five miles to get drinking water. This being the position in normal times, you can easily imagine what is the position now. For dealing with that situation, the Andhra Pradesh Government has asked that rigs should be immediately supplied. Every samiti should have at least one rig. Necessary foreign exchange to import rigs should be released immediately. A Telugu proverb runs as follows: when a man got thirsty, he began to dig wells. So also commissioning rigs to dig wells now is akin to that proverbial saying. Lorries and tanks should be employed to supply water to needy people. Fodder is a great problem. As there are no rains even the hills and mountains are dry and

there is not even grass. The Centre should arrange to send fodder immediately from neighbouring States and there should be a fodder depot in every taluk. Otherwise, the whole cattle wealth will be destroyed. I see from reports that already about 1,500 heads of cattle are dead. You can imagine the calamity the cattle wealth are undergoing in the Rayalaseema areas. Many projects have to be undertaken in this area. The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II should be given more immediate attention. Inadequate finances are provided by the Centre. All projects in the famine affected areas should be given special consideration. The Tungabhadra first stage took ten years; the second stage should not be treated in that way. It is scheduled to complete the second stage by 1971. It has been decided that in the second week of September there are going to be hunger marches throughout Andhra. The situation grows worse as every day passes and I request the Centre to take the entire responsibility to see that at least a hundred crores is given for immediate relief. Arrangements are also to be made for the supply of food, drinking water, opening relief works, credit facilities, etc.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I rise in support of my Amendment No. 7. There is a little typing error in the amendment which I had moved. It was handed to me in great hurry. I request that after 'Madras', the word 'Rajasthan' may kindly be added.

MR. SPEAKER: All the famine affected areas in India.

DR. KARNI SINGH: There was a mistake. Otherwise there was no point in a substitute motion. Those of us who come from Rajasthan, particularly the dry belt sympathise very much with our brothers from Orissa, Andhra, Mysore and Madras who this year are facing the vagaries of the monsoon. As Hon. Members from different parts of this House have already voiced their feelings, I do not

want to repeat the same thing. But I do feel that fighting the famine this time which is quite unprecedented is something beyond the capacity of the State Governments and therefore, the Centre should certainly have to step in to solve the problem and help the States to fight this unprecedented famine. We must as a scientifically and technologically advanced country, ultimately find a permanent solution to the perpetual floods and famines in certain parts of the country. I am quite sure that with a man of the ability of Dr. Rao, it should not be impossible to harness our river valley projects and make them more useful and take the waters down to places where we cannot otherwise get them through lift irrigation or flow irrigation, and make them more beneficial. Only ten days ago we had a debate here on the flood situation due to floods in the Ghaggar river. I strongly urge the Hon. Minister, as I did yesterday in the consultative committee meeting that we should think in terms of having a channel to utilise the 14,000 and odd cubic feet of water which is devastating the northern parts of Rajasthan in the shape of floods by taking it down and use it for more productive purposes. My own area Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Barmer are facing pathetic conditions this year, which Mr. Nahata adequately placed before the House. I feel the situation this year is quite frightening.

You must have read in this morning's papers about the drought in Rajasthan, on the basis of which I had tabled a call attention notice. I am very glad I got a chance to speak today. I hope Government will take very early steps to see that the cattle wealth of this area is protected. In some parts of northern Rajasthan, there is a famous cattle called Rathi cows. I believe 2,000 of them yielding very high milk have already perished. Unless fodder is supplied in large quantities soon, I am afraid this very best quality of cattle wealth will be lost.

There has also been a report that in certain parts of Rajasthan, people are not being given food for 2 days. In a welfare State, with improving means of communication, it is a pathetic story if this report is true that human beings should be allowed to suffer to such an extent. I am sure that with the help of the Prime Minister, whom we hope to meet in the next couple of days and with the efforts of the State Government, at least this suffering of humanity as regards food and drinking water will be mitigated urgently.

There are also what are called brackish water areas, which I believe are found not only in Rajasthan but in other parts of India also. We will have to find some ways to solve this problem permanently through deep tubewells. I feel that for any man today in this age of science and technology to bow down entirely to the vagaries of nature is almost a defeatist attitude. I am sure that our Government and our young men in the technological departments have the means wherewithal and know-how to solve this problem permanently. The Hon. Member who spoke before me has said that this is the sixth or seventh year in succession that certain areas of Rajasthan have faced unprecedented famine. I am afraid the backbone of some of the peasants is completely broken. I had occasion to tour some of these areas last year. The villagers were virtually weeping because they could not tide over the year. If they have to tide over the next 10 months, waiting for the next monsoon, I pity their condition. I appeal to Government to step in with everything at their disposal to solve the problem.

Fodder camps will have to be opened and we have to use all means of transport and communications including railways. Unless in the next 7 days, we are lucky enough to have rains, fodder is going to be one of our biggest problems.

The Rajasthan Canal work will have to be taken up expeditiously. I would suggest that work on the

[Dr. Karni Singh]

lift channel and Rajasthan canal and also on the Ghaggar project can be taken up expeditiously during famine years. You will have cheap labour. You can employ them during these hard days and earn their blessings also.

As far as the question of taking over the Rajasthan Canal by the Centre is concerned, this is a point that we have mentioned over and over and over again, because we know that the State Government is incompetent to handle this gigantic task. I repeat this request once again in the hope that the Minister will take steps towards it.

The question of opening grain shops in villages will have to be given high priority. I sincerely hope that the Central Government will use their influence wherever possible and help the people in the drought-stricken areas so that somehow, *yena kena prakarena* we will be able to tide over the next ten months.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): Sir, I do not think I can usefully add very much to what has been said in regard to Andhra by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah and other hon. members. Every time the Central Government is unprepared to meet the crisis when floods occur in certain parts of the country and there is drought in certain other parts. The State Governments throw up their hands helplessly saying, we have no money. In the last two years, we had a terrible famine in Bihar. By God's grace we had a good monsoon and we had a little surplus foodgrains. We are planning that the recession would go, that industrial production is going to pick up and our financial condition is getting stable.

But that is not the position. In one part of the country or the other there is drought. Unless there is a planned programme of facing these difficulties which come to us without

any previous notice the Government has to make every time a hand-to-mouth living. There is a National Development Council. I read the proceedings of the Council. It is only a legislative body like ours, only talking and going away. There are capable ministers here. Are they able to do anything? Are they allowed to do anything? They have not got any plan. Everybody says they have no money.

I do not know what has happened to the Mitra Committee which was to inquire into the flood situation in Andhra. They said they have prepared a plan for Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores. Could we get anything out of it? There is drought throughout the area. I am reminded of the conditions in Rayalaseema in 1950-52 when middle class families had to go about selling their cattle, selling their belongings in search of food. Now it is more widespread in the entire Andhra Pradesh. We should see that such a situation does not arise now.

What is the Central Government going to do about these things. I am glad our Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram claims that we have achieved a break-through in agricultural production. That may be on the scientific field. In Andhra Pradesh, just like the peasants in Punjab, the agriculturists of Andhra are very resourceful, hard-working and willing to take to new methods. They are prepared even to co-operate with you and contribute money to bring in new schemes of water supply. Even then what is the Central Government doing about it. I request you to give greater thought. There is no point in holding out promises that by such and such a year we will be self-sufficient. The statements of Ministers look very hollow in the face of hard realities and the difficulties that our people have to face. The Central Government should have a more concrete plan, they should think about these things and go to the rescue of the State Governments.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I also have to add my story of woe and suffering of the people of Madras State. We are on near drought conditions in certain districts. Part of Coimbatore, Salem District, North Arcot, part of South Arcot and Rannad are affected. Only last week we had some rain in Tiruchirappalli. If more rains do not come within the next few days I think a chunk of Madras State will fall in line with Rayalaseema area.

In a sub-continent like India which is very big, the vagaries of nature are likely to happen every time. In one part you find floods and in another part you find drought conditions. Every second year this repeats. The only possibility to eradicate the suffering of the people is by having a plan. Many Hon. Members have mentioned it and I do not want to repeat it. The Government must have a master plan and try to execute it. If there is no finance for it they should find out the resources. We have been hearing much about PL. 480 funds and other funds. Where are all these funds going. Make use of these funds and try to eradicate famine from the country by helping the drought affected areas and controlling floods so that we produce what we need and we need not depend on other countries. I had a discussion with the Hon. Minister of Irrigation and he said that if money could be placed at his disposal he can save much of the foreign exchange on import of foodgrains. Something must be done. All the voice now raised here should go to strengthen the hands of the Irrigation Minister to get more money from the unwilling hands of the Deputy Prime Minister for this purpose. Since it concerns the agony of the people, the suffering of millions of people, government should do something to mitigate that.

Coming to my own State of Madras, because of the news of drought in Andhra Pradesh and failure of monsoon in my own part,

the prices have started rising. They have already shot up and we do not know how we are going to face the situation. There is already shortage in Madras now. If nothing will come from Andhra Pradesh, since we have got the deficit State of Kerala as a next door neighbour, waiting for every opportunity to grab more rice into its fold.....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Do not say so.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We want to give Kerala as much rice as we can. But unless Andhra Pradesh gives us rice, we from Madras cannot give any rice to Kerala. So, something should be done in this direction.

The chronically drought-affected area of Ramanathapuram district is a half desert. It may be called the Rajasthan of Madras State. In spite of repetition of famine in that area, no effort is being made by the Central Government to remove the sufferings of the people of that area. It does not give any help. As my hon. colleague has stated, the Madras Government had a plan to improve food production in Madras State. We had asked for a moratorium or deferred payment of the loan and interest charges. In other words, we wanted the Central Government to allow us to defer repayment of Rs. 14 crores so that we could give relief to the agriculturists and spent some money on lift irrigation so that food production may increase. The Central Government have not agreed to this. The Centre should not discriminate against us because Madras is not governed by the Congress. In that case, Andhra Pradesh is governed by the Congress Party. What are you going to do to Andhra? Are you going to give them a little more? If you give them that, I have no objection. But, let politics not be dragged into this.

In Coimbatore district the situation is very acute. In three taluks bordering Palladam the situation is very bad. In a panchayat area in

[Shri Nambiar]

Palladam in a conference they have requested the Government to declare Palladam a famine-stricken area. Not even drinking water is available in that area. All the conditions that exist in Rayalaseema exist in this area also. They have got a Kunda hydel storage scheme for which the recommendation has been given by the Madras Government. The Centre is sitting tight on that report. Unless the Central Government come to our rescue, there is no hope for us. And it is only this Parliament which can bring pressure on the Central Government, and make them yield and give us money. It is a question of money. Let us sit together and discuss how we can find resources for it. Something must be done here and now. There is no point in just talking and then going away. If we do that, there is a very serious situation waiting for you. The Central Government, which is already shattering, will crack and may ultimately break.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are bringing politics. He may resume his seat. Let us hear something about Orissa. Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Speaker, on the 26th November, 1967 the National Committee on Drought Relief has said that the end of the drought is not the end of the struggle to lift our people from poverty and to ensure to each individual the minimum decencies of life. The agony of the past two years should be a lesson and a warning. But we find no end to the distressing sight of drought.

Today we find that almost 7 States out of 16 are under the grip of drought—Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, parts of Assam, West Bengal, parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and parts of Orissa and Gujarat. As our friend has suggested, we have a double tragedy and so I do not know whether you can give us more time because of the double tragedy. Parts

of northern Orissa are completely under floods. 2,600 years ago Lord Buddha had enjoined on the people of this country that the engineers must control the water. Fortunately, we have got an engineer to control water but waters are uncontrollable in some parts and in Andhra it is not coming at all. That is the position today.

When 7 to 8 States are under the grip of drought during the last so many years, if we look at the figures of the assistance given by the Centre to the States, we will find that the Central Government even during the short of period of 1966-67 and 67-68 has given to the State of Bihar more than Rs. 52 crores by way of drought and famine relief. To Gujarat nearly Rs. 5 crores were given; to Madhya Pradesh more than Rs. 21 crores were given; to Rajasthan Rs. 15 crores were given and to U.P. Rs. 7 crores were given. The other States are not included in this list because, perhaps, they were given later on. Therefore, on a marginal calculation that I have tried to make, during the last 20 years Rs. 1,600 crores have been spent on irrigation, Rs. 180 crores have been spent on flood control and about Rs. 600 crores have been spent by way of famine relief besides the foodgrains that have been given. Only in two years to Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. 28 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were given for famine relief.

When Rs. 1,600 crores by way of irrigation, Rs. 180 crores by way of flood control and Rs. 600 crores by way of famine relief have been spent, how to explain these frequent droughts? Take the case of Orissa. 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968—for the last four years Orissa has been facing drought. Ganjam, Koraput and the area near Andhra are completely under drought. My constituency was affected by drought for the last 4 or 5 years and I do not know where is the end to it. I do not know when there can be any end to drought in areas like Khandapada,

Rampur, Banpur and Daspalla areas. On 16-8-68 there were three cases of starvation reported from Daspalla area but how can the Central Government help because the State Government does not admit of starvation deaths? People are still dying in that area.

The Government of India has been seized of this matter and have established a special cell in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to look after drought relief measures and national drought protection. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what programmes this special cell which has been set up to look after the drought problems has drawn up so that they can find out some permanent ways to fight this menace of drought.

The Government of India has also worked out a programme of taking up pilot projects in chronically deficit and drought areas. We would like to know the detailed programme because almost 8 or 9 States are suffering from drought in this year or that year and whether this pilot project programme which the Government of India is formulating has been formulated for all the States—Andhra, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of those States which are chronically drought-affected areas every year, every second year, every third year or every fourth year. If the Government would enlighten us on this point, we would be thankful to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call Shri Krishna to speak, I may inform Hon. Members that I have got a number of names here. I will read them out. They are—Shri Narayana Rao (Congress), Shri Krishna—he is speaking just now, Shri Antony Reddy, Shri M. N. Reddy (Independent), Shri J. H. Patel (SSP), Shrimati Lakshminathamma, Shri Ranga—I am reserving him to wind up, Shri Ganga Reddy (Congress), Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas. There are a number of speakers. Each one of you can make two points or so without repetition. Then it will be

possible to make your speeches within two or three minutes each. I want all of you to speak. I have no objection to extend it by another half an hour or 45 minutes, if you have the capacity to sit till you finish.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The half-an-hour discussion is there. When will it come?

MR. SPEAKER: This also is a discussion. Do you think we are making a fun of it?

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: The half-an-hour discussion can be taken up after this provided there is quorum.

MR. SPEAKER: But this must be concluded today. The Minister is to reply. I think, we should confine only to 5 minutes for each speaker. Even then it will mean 50 minutes for ten speakers and the Minister will take another half an hour. I find all Andhra Members sitting here. I see all of them here. I would be very happy if you sit whole night and speak on this.

SHRI T. M. SHETH: There is a substitute motion standing in name also. I want to speak about Gujarat conditions.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a Congress Member. Your name is not in the Party list here.

SHRI T. M. SHETH: I have moved a substitute motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean you have the right to speak. Everybody who moves a substitute motion does not have the right to speak. You have the right to ask for vote on that but you have no right to speak on that. Your name is not in the list.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is again a helpless witness to the recurring agonising phenomenon of drought conditions and very near-famine conditions prevailing in a large part of the country.

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

Sir, when I was a school-boy, I read in the textbooks that the agriculturist in this country was at the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoons. After 30 years, 40 years and after 20 years of Independence, is it not agonising and a serious failure on the part of the Government that we should be discussing the famine conditions, in more than 5 to 6 States, in the country today? What has the Government done in the last 20 years to eradicate famine? I am not prepared to swallow an answer from the Government that they have not been able to take steps. My charge is that there is a serious omission on the part of the Government to evolve a machinery which will go into this recurring phenomenon of drought and famine conditions. The Hon. Member, Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah, has given the description of the agony of the sufferings of the millions of our countrymen not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madras and Mysore.

I would confine myself to make a report to this House about the conditions prevailing in Mysore State of which I have the first-hand knowledge. I quote from the statement of the leader of the Opposition of the Mysore Assembly, Mr. Shivappa, that he made very recently that more than a crore of people in Mysore State are under the clutches of famine conditions. I also quote an editorial in the *Deccan Herald*:

"The statement of the M.P.C.C. General Secretary and a Congress M.P. that many villagers of Channapatna taluk were found eating roots and shoots and that a large number of them were moving out to other places in search of food and employment, apart from making distressing reading, highlights the gravity of the drought conditions prevailing there. After an on-the-spot study of several villages, they have reported that irrigation wells have gone dry, cattle

are emaciated and that the helpless people are anxiously looking for succour from the Government."

In the last few days, I know, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister also have been subjected to receiving very many delegations from various parts of the country. Just this afternoon we from Mysore, called on both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. The Government of Mysore have made a demand that a sum of Rs. 20 crores be given to the State Government to face the crisis. What has been the response of the Central Government? The response has been lukewarm. It has been nil. They have stated that they will be able to give only Rs. 2.30 crores. When the demand is for Rs. 20 crores and if the Central Government says to the State Government that they are able to give only about Rs. 2 crores, would you expect the State Government to fight the crisis and to face the crisis? I for one would feel that the Central Government have to take certain dynamic initiative in this matter. It is the responsibility of the Central Government. If a man dies of hunger, dies of starvation, it would be a shame to the Central Government leave alone the State Government.

In Orissa, very recently, the Deputy Minister was supposed to have made a statement that a person died of starvation. Later on, I believe, it was contradicted. But the fact remains that not only in Orissa but in very many other parts of the country, if the Government is not going to take adequate measures, people would die of starvation. Right now, there is under-nourishment: people do not have energy left in them because they cannot buy and they have not found enough to eat. Under the circumstances, I feel that it is the responsibility of the federal government, the Central Government, to see that these conditions are fought on a war-footing.

We ask the Prime Minister to visit some of these drought-affected areas

—not in helicopter; she has to walk in the villages, so that she can understand the problems of the people. We have had enough of these helicopter experiments in the last 20 years. Whenever there is an occurrence of floods, there will be helicopters.....

MR. SPEAKER: If there are floods, they cannot land; it is allright in the case of famines.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The Central Ministers should come down to the ground, to the villages, to find out what exactly is the problem. I want to make this suggestion. We know that the Central Ministers do go to States, but they go to fulfil less important engagements. Now I demand that the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the senior Ministers of the Government should visit the various States so that they can get the clear, precise and grave picture of what is happening in the country; it will serve a two-fold purpose; firstly, it would boost up the morale of the people who are undergoing great agony, and secondly, they would be able to report it to the Cabinet and also to those who have the responsibility so that certain immediate measures could be taken to meet this human crisis.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Seeing some of our Ministers is not at all a morale-boosting experience. That has been our experience.

MR. SPEAKER: There is also a discussion under Rule 193, to be raised by Shri Chengalraya Naidu. I do not think that it will be possible to take that up today. We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Tomorrow there is some other business.

MR. SPEAKER: This can also be taken. I am trying to commit the House for you. Today it will be 7.30 p.m. or something by the time this discussion is over. We will not be able to take it up today. If both

the Minister and the Hon. Member want to sit together and discuss, they can; I have no objection.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am rising on this occasion to speak about the sufferings of the people; maybe, in future, there may be many more occasions wherein we may be compelled to voice the sentiments, feelings and sufferings of the people.

Now I should like to confine myself to the particular circumstances that are now prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. This is not to say that I am in any way detracting from the views expressed by so many friends from the other States. I am submitting that the present problem is a challenging one. The problem which is before Andhra Pradesh is unique in the history of India, unique in the sense that it is not a case of some distressed pocket here or some distressed pocket there; the distress is felt throughout the State. If only one looks at the chart of the rainfall, one will find that there is a fall-down of rainfall throughout all the districts and not in any one single district. This is the case. If there are only two parts that are distressed, certainly the State can adjust or readjust itself with the little resources that they have at their command and also perhaps with some assistance from the Central Government. It so happened that last year we did face a crisis like that. With the small mercies and help given by the Central Government, we could cope with that distress and on behalf of the Government and people of Andhra and on my own behalf, I must express gratefulness to the Government of India for that. But this year, the position is totally challenging, in the sense that it is impossible for the State to cope with it. Why it is so, I shall presently submit.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah gave some very staggering figures. But statistics do not tell the whole story. Behind statistics, there is the tale of human suffering. It so happens that

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

in certain areas which are not covered by statistics, there is no rainfall at all. Many peasant communities have been rendered totally destitute. Not even a single crop could be got. This is the tale of misery which no statistics can adequately describe.

Secondly, the because of the fall in the level of the water, the rate of production has also fallen. Thirdly, even dry crops like groundnuts cannot be cultivated properly. When the land is so dry, it would be impossible to take the groundnut from the plant. In other words, one can say that there has been total destruction of crops.

In this context, the capacity of the State Government to meet the crisis has to be borne in mind. Now the Government of the State has also been facing a financial crisis due to certain land revenue measures. Last year also because of drought conditions, they had to have considerable remissions of land revenue. It is absolutely impossible for the Government to augment its resources by any other source of revenue. The backbone of the entire economy is the peasant. When agriculture has suffered so much, the fortunes of the other people like the trader, the artisan and other commercial avocations have correspondingly suffered. With the result that the capacity and competence of the Government to acquire resources from other sources has been very much affected.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair.]

In these circumstances, the Central Government must come forward with assistance to the State in a big way, not a few crumbs of bread thrown out. It must be in a big way. More important than that, when we are in such a grave crisis, it is not so much money as the moral booster and the moral support that the country can give us to tide over this situation that will matter. So the Government

should not be niggardly in their assistance to us; at the same time, we must have the feeling that the entire nation is behind us in our efforts to tackle this situation, which only such a moral booster along with financial help can make it possible for us to do.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद): सदरे मोहतरिम, मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ जिसको अन्नपूर्णा के नाम से पुकारा जाता है लेकिन आज वही अन्नपूर्णा और वही अन्नदाता लोग हाथ फैलाए हुए हैं, देने के लिए नहीं बल्कि लेने के लिए। यह एक काबिले गौर मसला है। आज आंध्र के क्या हालात हैं उसे आप सोचें तो आपका दिले दहल जायेगा और भयानक मंजर सामने आयेगा। वहां क्या हालात है वह मैं अलफाज में बयान नहीं कर सकता हूँ। आप उसका अन्नदाता भी नहीं लगा सकते हैं। सालेहाल मैं आंध्र में मजमुई तौर पर 40 फीसदी से कम बारिश हुई है। किसी इलाके में तो तीस फीसदी और कहीं उससे भी कम हुई है। वहां 40 फीसदी रक्वे पर काश्त भी नहीं हो सकी है और जो काश्त हुई भी वह बारिश न होने की वजह से मुरझा गई है। बहुत से खेतों में तो बीज ही जम नहीं सका है। अगर 8-10 रोज़ बारिश और नहीं हुई, और खेतों में पानी नहीं रह गया तो खेतों में जो पौधे मौजूद हैं उनकी भी अजीव हालात हो जायेगी। आंध्र की इस बेबसी पर न सिर्फ़ आंध्र को बल्कि पूरे देश को मिल कर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। अगर वहां की समस्या को हल किया जाय तो वह जमाना फिर आ सकता है कि आंध्र न केवल केरल और मद्रास को खाद्यान्न सप्लाई कर सकता है बल्कि पूरे मुक्क को फ़ायदा पहुँचा सकता है और मुक्क का अलाहा हो सकता है। इस बारे में हमें सोचना है कि आंध्र

प्रदेश में सूखे के हालात से पैदा हुई हालत से हम कैसे निबटें और किस तरीके से हम उस चीज का सामना करें।

मन् 1961 में जो सर्वे हुआ था उसे मालूम हुआ था कि यह जो ड्रौट एरिया है उस में 60 फीसदी हिस्सा अकेले आंध में शामिल है और तकरीबन 70 फीसदी आबादी आंध में रहती है। हमें एक ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए जिससे हमेशा के लिए इस ड्रौट से पैदा होने वाली मुश्किलों और मुसीबतों का हम मुकाबला कर सकें। फिलफौर यह देखना है कि हम किस तरीके से ड्रौट के हालात पर का बूपा सकते हैं।

हमारा पहला मकानद यह होना चाहिए कि जानदारों को पानी और भोजन पहुंचायें। जानवरों के लिए चारा दें। इनसानों के लिए अनाज मुहैया करें और यह देखें कि उन्हें अनाज देने के अलावा वह अनाज अपने आप भी हासिल कर सकें। आज लोगों में अनाज खरीदने की कुब्त बाकी नहीं रही है। जाहिर है कि जब तक उन को रोजगार फराहम न किया जाय उन के पास पैसा न हो वह अनाज रहने के बावजूद भी उसे खरीद नहीं सकेंगे। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पुरजोर अल्फाज में अपील कहूंगा कि यह 50 करोड़ रुपये की रिलीफ की जो उन से मांग की गई है, उसे फौन मंजूर कर के इस बात को देखें कि किम कदर रकम फौरन उन्हें इस काम के लिए रिलीज़ की जा सकती है? रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि हमें इस माली साल के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपये को जरूरत है और मैं नहीं समझता कि यह 30 करोड़ रुपये की रकम कोई इतनी भारी है जोकि उन्हें दी नहीं जा सकती है। मेरी समझ में यह 30 करोड़ रुपये की रकम उन्हें देने में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं आप के जरिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को यह याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन काफ़ी खराब हो चुकी है। वारंगल में पिछले दिनों एक अनाज की भरी हुई लारी को रोक कर जबरदस्ती कुछ अनाज की बोरियां छीन ली गईं। अब इस को आप चोरी कहें या मजबूरी कहें वह अलग बात है लेकिन वहां पर हालत यह है कि ला एंड आर्डर की पोजीशन बर्सन हो गयी है। अभी तक 6 बड़े वाक्यात गवर्नमेंट के इस तरह के इलम में आ चुके हैं। अदेश यह हो रहा है कि अनकरीब अगर आंध में बारिश नहीं हुई तो रबी की काश्त भी नहीं हो सकेगी और हालत जोकि पहले से ही अच्छे नहीं हैं वह और भी भयंकर हो जायेगे और उस भयंकर रूप को हम कैसे निबटेंगे और उन से पार होकर निकलेंगे यह एक गैरतलंब मसला है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप का ध्यान गोदावरी पर जो पोचमपाड़ और वाली-मेला बगैरह दूसरे प्रोजैक्ट हैं उन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उन के लिए आप फौरी ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम देकर उन को तकमील करायें। खास कर मैं डाक्टर साहब का ध्यान निजामसागर प्रोजैक्ट की तरफ दिलाऊंगा जोकि तेलंगाना का बड़ा वाहिद प्रोजैक्ट है जिसकी कि बजह से नीचे वह तेलंगाना की ग्रनरी बनी हुई है वह सिल्ट अप हो रही है। उस में डिमिल्टिंग करने के लिए दो साल से हम तबज्जह मबजूल करा रहे हैं। 2 साल से हम डिसिल्टिंग के लिए प्रैस कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक वह किया नहीं गया है। इस साल उस प्रोजैक्ट में कोई पानी नहीं है। उस एरिया में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है और उस को जितनी रकम की जरूरत है वह हम उस को दें और फौरन यह डिसिल्टिंग करा कर पायें तकमील तक उस काम को पहुंचायें।

श्री गंगा रेड्डी

मेरी कांस्टीटुएंसी आदिलाबाद में हालत कुछ अच्छी नहीं है। वहां पर एक और कडम प्रोजेक्ट है जोकि 65000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई करने के लिए बनाया गया था लेकिन वह 25000 एकड़ की सिंचाई नहीं कर पा रहा है। चूंकि उस का नाम जी एन सी पी है इसलिए जब तक एक नार्थ कैनाल पोचमपाड़ प्रोजेक्ट से प्रोवाइड नहीं की जायगी वह अपना मक्कसद पूरा करने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि फौरी राहत देने के लिए झानापुर के नजदीक गोदावरी चैनल इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ले आई जाय। फिलकौर उस को पानी देने के लिए यह स्कीम अमल में लाई जाय। डा० साहब ने खुद इस को देखा है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को पाये तकमील पर आप पहुंचायें।

एक और रिकॉर्ड कर के मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। मेरी कांस्टीटुएंसी में एक स्वर्ण प्रोजेक्ट है। कम रकम की मंजूरी होने की वजह से उस पर काम ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है, काम सुस्त हो रहा है और हालत यह है कि हर साल 5-7 लाख रुपया तो स्टाफ की तनखाहों बगैरह में ही निकला जा रहा है और एकचुन्नी काम कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है।

- अब गवर्नरमेट का सिर्फ यह कहना कि उस के पास रकम नहीं है लिहाजा हम कुछ नहीं कर सके, महज ऐसा कह देने से काम नहीं होने वाला है। मैं इस के लिए पुरजोर अल्फाज में गवर्नरमेट के सामने यह मांग रखूँगा कि स्टील प्लांट्स एक्सपैंशंस और दूसरी चीजें जोकि डिले की जा सकती हैं, रोकी जा सकती हैं उन्हें कुछ अर्से के लिए रोक दिया जाय और यह रकम इस काम के लिए डाइवर्ट कर दी जाय। मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार अगर ऐसी चीज़ मंजूर करेगी

तो कोई भी पार्टी उस पर एतराज करेगी। किसी भी सियासी पार्टी को मेरी समझ में इस के लिए एतराज नहीं होगा लिहाजा यह एक्सपैशन स्कीम और वह बड़ी बड़ी दीगर स्कीम्स जोकि थोड़े अर्से के लिए मुल्तबी की जा सकती हैं उन्हें कुछ वकफे के लिए रोक दें और उन से मिलने वाली वह रकम इस प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ डाइवर्ट कर दें। इस ड्रॉट की मुसीबत का हमेशा के लिए खात्मा करने और इस पर काबू पाने के लिए जो छोटी छोटी स्कीमें की जानी जरूरी हैं उन्हें एक जंगी महाज की शकल में लेकर हमेशा के लिए इस मुसीबत को हम ख़त्म कर दें।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, from all sides of this House, this anguishing cry for succour and help has come today. This is an all-India SOS almost from every State—Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra, Mysore and parts of West Bengal also. Only sometime ago, there were floods in Gujarat and Rajasthan and Assam. Last year there was famine because of drought in Bihar. I am glad, Sir, you in your own forceful way, along with others, pleaded in favour of a permanent solution, a permanent fund and a permanent institution for dealing with this. Some friends have demanded a cell in the Food and Agriculture Ministry and in the Irrigation Ministry also.

I submit that Government should give serious consideration to the need for the establishment of an All-India Famine and Flood Insurance Fund, to which every year the Union Government should make a contribution of Rs. 200 crores and the State Governments on a *pro rata* basis should contribute at least another Rs. 100 crores. With these Rs. 300 crores, it would be possible to deal with the problems caused by floods on the one side and drought on the other in a satisfactory manner.

The present crisis is bigger than what we have had to face in Bihar and U.P. a year ago. Under these circumstances, even if the Government were to try to raise all the funds they can possibly find, I do not think they would be able to raise enough. So, the Government of India should make an appeal to the U.N. institutions to come to the rescue of India to deal with this matter in a fitting manner.

Whether they are able to do anything else or not, let this Government advise the concerned State Governments immediately to declare a moratorium not only on the cooperative loans but also on private loans, so that the private money-lenders will not be able to exploit the kisans and the cooperatives would not be forced to put the poor peasants' lands to sales.

It is most essential to get rigs, wherever they are to be found, in India and from abroad also. There comes my earlier suggestion for international aid. Let us try to get as many rigs as we possibly can and put them to use, specially in Andhra and other areas, so that people can be helped during the distress period.

Whatever famine relief works have to be started, let them be started immediately without waiting for starvation actually to stalk the land. To avoid corruption, misuse or wastage, let Government invite the co-operation of such social organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission, to assist them and supervise the activities of their officers, so that we can be sure that whatever we want to spend would be spent in a reasonable and honest manner.

19.00 HRS.

There are certain areas, I am told, in Rajasthan where paddy crops are drying away not because there is lack of rainfall but because water is not being let out from certain canals and certain projects. I would like my hon. friend, Dr. K. L. Rao, to look into this matter.

Somebody said, how perverse it is, in his poetic manner, for Andhra—the Government of India may be feeling like that—to have drought when everywhere else we have floods. Let them not think, let not the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister think, just because the Chief Ministers concerned are also making common cause with all of us here, all the Members hailing from all political parties, and they are all combined in making their appeal to the Government of India to garner hundreds of crores of rupees in order to go to the aid of the suffering people all these people are only interested in exaggerating facts, in exaggerating the real sufferings of the people.

Shri Krishna over there, Shri Venkatasubbaiah and others, every one of our hon. friends have borne eloquent testimony to the fact that the people are suffering. Shri Narayana Rao has asked the Government to look into the statistics of rainfall. When the British were here they demarcated certain areas as coming within the famine zone on the basis of rainfall over a number of years.

Rayalaseema has come to be recognised by them as an eternal famine zone. Some projects have come to be established—irrigation projects—and they have given protection to certain areas, certain parts of it. Yet the whole of it is still suffering. Similarly, Telengana and also the area from which I have the honour to be elected to this House, Srikakulam District, are also suffering. There are rivers like Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Mahendra Tanaya, Bahoda and Sarada. These rivers are supposed to be perennial rivers. Today not a drop of water is to be found in them. It is the biggest calamity there. On the coastal areas also the fishermen are suffering for want of drinking water, not to speak of water for irrigation or anything like that. There is an area like Uddanam. It is supposed to be eternally Udyana Vanam and in the language of the Kisans it came to be known as Uddanam. All the orchards there are drying out. Co-

[**Shri Ranga]**

canut trees are all drying. Not only the leaves but the trees themselves are drying away as if they were struck by lightning.

This is the misery of the people there. What are you going to do? Therefore, there must be a permanent fund. In addition to that, there is need also for organising, just as you are organising for agriculturists, on a permanent basis something for cattle feed in various places so that when there is famine like this we can rush cattle feed to other places.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Fodder banks.

SHRI RANGA: You may call them fodder banks if you like.

Then there are agricultural workers. They have got to be provided with work. What sort of work are you going to give them? During British times roads used to be built. They were known as famine works. Today if only Dr. Rao could be given plenty of money he would be able to help us to deepen the wells, constructing new wells, cleaning the old tanks and also constructing new tanks. He can also help us in removing the silt from the Nizam Sagar and several other sagars that are to be found in Telengana area.

All these things have got to be done. When are you going to do it. Shri Krishna taunted the Government. You also, Sir, coming from the Party in power, asked what the Government has done during all these years. They have slept over it. We must all plead guilty, all of us, from every side, that when we formulated the Constitution we did not take care to provide as one of the responsibilities of this Government to have an All India Famine and Flood Insurance Fund. Such an institution used to be there before the Munroe reforms. Afterwards it was dropped. All these years we have been asking for it but we have not succeeded. Let the Government of India take that up in all seriousness.

Then, only last year we had a famine in Orissa. This year again they are having it. When for years and years they are having it, are you not going to do something for that? Are you going to leave the people at the tender mercies of the local government, however popular and however anxious it may be to help its people? Are you not going to see that the Government of India shoulders this particular responsibility of saving the people from the terrible danger, terrible crisis which is beyond their capacity because it is dependent on the vagaries of nature?

So, I appeal once again, indeed I reinforce the appeals that have been made by several of our members, and I wish to appeal to the Government of India to look at this matter in a non-political manner, as a national problem and also to urge on the rest of the world and convince them that it is not only a national problem but also an international problem and, therefore, they should come to our rescue.

In conclusion, let the Government of India keep this in mind and let all the State Governments keep this in mind that every rupee that is being placed at the disposal of the State Governments on flood and famine relief work, let that rupee be utilized in a sacred manner, not as one rupee, it is valuable as hundred rupees and let every paise be given the same value as the rupee and let there be honesty, decency and earnestness in the distribution of famine relief to the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to adjust the time. So, let me know how much time the Minister will need.

SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE: I will require 20 to 25 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we adjourn at 7.30 or sit till 8 O'clock?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 8 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no objection to continue till 8 O'clock, provided members do not go away.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: It can be 8 O'clock or even 9 O'clock. Why should we adjourn early?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा: सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आप का सदस्यों को बुलाने का प्रोसीजर क्या है। आप कहते हैं कि लिस्ट आप को सप्लाई की गई है उस के अनुसार बुलाते हैं। लेकिन मैं देखती हूं कि जो लिस्ट आप के पास है उस के अनुसार आप नहीं बुलाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot explain the procedure. चंग्रमैन के लिए जो रूल है उसी तरह से नाम बुलाये जाते हैं।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा: मैं प्लाइट आफ आंडर रेज करना चाहती हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. We are sitting late. I will try to accommodate as many hon. Members as I can. But, do not be in a hurry. Now, Shri J. H. Patel. I would request him to be brief.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: (spoke a few words in Kannada):

In order that the Minister may understand, I am putting this question to him. This is a memorandum submitted by the Government of Mysore to the study team which visited Bangalore. I would just quote a little from it. Shri S. Nijalingappa who was then the Chief Minister writes:—

"In the meanwhile I shall be grateful if you will arrange to see that an advance of at least Rs. 10 crores is made available to the State Government immediately because the situation is very grave."

This was written in the month of February, on 1st February, 1968, in his letter to the Central Government. I am quoting this because our cry for help is absolutely useless to this senseless government.

Even as recent as the 23rd June, 1968, Shri Swaminathan, Commissioner for Land Reforms and Secretary to Government, writes:—

"In view of the difficult ways and means position of the State immediate financial assistance by the Government of India is required if the State Government are to implement the minimum emergency programme immediately."

This only proves that no amount of intense feeling, of eloquent speech, of description of horror stories or all these things will impress this Government. Let this first become a humane government.

My questions are: Are they going to enact a permanent Famine Code in which a clear definition of starvation death is given? Are they going to put all their force, might, finance and everything into irrigation which is the only permanent solution for drought and floods? Another problem is that of fodder. Are they going to import fodder or are they going to find out any new synthetic food for cattle which are dying like nothing in the country?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा: सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से मैं सब से पहले यह विनाश विनाती करती हूं कि वह आंध्र का दौरा करें और स्वयं वहां की अकाल की स्थिति का निरीक्षण करें।

यह बड़े ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस वर्ष देश भर में कहीं तो बाढ़ से लोग ग्रस्त हुए हैं और कहीं अकाल पड़ा है....

SHRI NAMBIAR: This is another calamity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must admire her effort to speak in Hindi. You must not discourage it by your observation.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा: केरल को अगर चावल चाहिये तो उसको चावल

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

हम ही दे सकते हैं। मैं आपका सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आप मेरी मदद पर आए हैं।

मैं सभापति महोदय, विशेष कर आंध्र प्रदेश में पड़े अकाल की स्थिति की और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।

माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश ऐसा राज्य है जहां से अनाज सदा ही अन्य राज्यों को भेजा जाता रहा है। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री गंगा रेडी ने कहा कि आंध्र प्रदेश खाने की दृष्टि से अन्नपूर्ण के बराबर है। आंध्र प्रदेश में अनाज की उपज सदा ही बड़ी हद तक संतोषजनक रही है। यह सच है कि उपज में तथा राज्य में उपलब्ध अनाज में वर्ष वर्ष में कुछ हेरफेरया अन्तर हो सकता है और अन्तर रहता भी आया है। तथापि कई वर्षों से ऐसा अवसर कभी नहीं आया जबकि आंध्र प्रदेश के लोग बाहर से अनाज मंगवा कर अपनी भूख मिटाने पर जबूरर हों।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह बताते हुए बड़ा दुख हो रहा है कि इस वर्ष आंध्र प्रदेश में इतना धोर अकाल पड़ा है कि राज्य के लोगों के लिए बाहर से अनाज भेजना आपको पड़ेगा। रायलसीमा, तेलंगाना और तीरथ आंध्र प्रदेश का वह भाग जहां गोदावरी और कृष्णा की नहरों का पानी नहीं पहुंचता, सभी आज भीषण अकाल के संवर्स्त हैं। अन्त तो अन्न, पीने का पानी भी कई स्थानों पर बल्कि लगभग सर्वत्र नहीं मिल रहा है। चारा न मिलने के पश्चुधन बड़ी संख्या में मरता जा रहा है। चारों तरफ बड़ा हल्ला मचा दुआ है। राज्य भर में जितनी वर्षा प्रतिवर्ष होती है, उसके आधी भी इस वर्ष नहीं हुई है। पता चला है कि 150 से भी अधिक तहसीलों

में . . . लगभग 182 तहसीलों में . . . अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। उस प्रान्त की जन-संख्या लगभग तीन करोड़ है। जुलाई और अगस्त के महीने एक दम सूखे रहे हैं और खेती का काम जहां का तहां रुक गया है। कई भागों में उस प्रदेश के खरीफ की फसलें बोई भी नहीं गई हैं और अब उनका बोना असम्भव है। धान धास की फसल के लिए सिंचाई का पानी बहुत अधिक चाहिए। अतएव धान की फसलें डेलटा को छोड़ कर बाकी प्रान्त के हिस्सों में कभी की सूख गई हैं। अनुमान यह लगाया गया है कि इस अकाल के कारण लगभग 450 करोड़ रुपये की उपज का नुकसान हुआ है। एक कृषि प्रधान राज्य के लिए यह नुकसान कितना असहनीय है, इसका माननीय सदस्य स्वयं अनुमान कर सकते हैं।

कुछ दिन हुए माननीय उप प्रधान मंत्री जी आंध्र के थोड़े से भाग का दौरा करने आए थे। तब से अबतक राज्य के कई अन्य भागों में अकाल फैल गया है और दिन प्रति दिन भीषण रूप धारण करता जा रहा है। जैसा कि मैं बता चुकी हूं कई जिलों में फसल बोई नहीं गई पर कई अन्य जिलों में जहां जहां फसल बोई भी गई थी, वह भी वयभाव के कारण पूर्णतया सूख गई है। अत एव इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए मेरी विनती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आंध्र प्रदेश की बड़े पैमाने पर सहायता करे। केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ निरीक्षक आंध्र प्रदेश की स्थिति का निरीक्षण कर भी चुके हैं और कुछ सहायता के उपाय भी किये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ किया जा चुका है या किया जा रहा है वह अत्यन्त अपर्याप्त है, यह मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस अकाल से तुरन्त ही आंध्र प्रदेश को बचाने के उपाय किये जायें। लाखों की संख्या में कुओं को

बोरिं द्वारा सिचाई के योग्य बनाना होगा। इसके लिए हजारों की संख्या में बोरिं रिंज की आवश्यकता होगी। माननीय चेंगलरावा नायडू ने भी कहा है कि भारी मशीनरी की भी आवश्यकता है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वहां जहां देश के अन्य राज्यों में, प्रत्य प्रान्तों में यह भारी मशीनरी पड़ी हुई है, उसको पूल करके आंध को उसको देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। बड़े रिंज उसको कम से कम एक सा चाहिये। इस के लिए, इनको इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए जितनी भी फारेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता हो, उसका प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि गवर्नर्मेंट को सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर माइलों वहां लोगों को देने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। अगर खाने की चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं और लोगों को भूखों रहना पड़ता है तो लोग कानून भंग करने पर उतार हो जाते हैं। उसकी रक्षा के लिए अनाज आदि का ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये और उसका बटवारा भी ठीक तरह से होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यही कहूँगी कि आप आंध्र प्रदेश को बचाइये ताकि आंध्र प्रदेश देश के अन्य राज्यों को बचा सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pressed for time. I cannot give much time. I will conclude by 7.30 p.m. The time has been extended much beyond our expectation.

श्री प० सा० बाल्यपाल (गंगानगर): आज आप माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दे दें और कल मिनिस्टर जवाब दे सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot alter the time-table arranged here.

श्री प० सा० बाल्यपाल: दो दो मिनट सब को दे दें ताकि हम सब अपनी भावनायें तो व्यक्त कर लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You say 2-3 minutes, but it goes on for 10 minutes.

19-20 HRS.

RE: INCIDENT IN THE PUBLIC GALLERY—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nath Pai wanted to know about the incident in the Public Gallery this morning. I have received the following information from the Watch and Ward Officer:—

"Today at about 12.35 hours, two visitors, namely, Kumari Praveena Dave and Kumari Veena Vora, who had been issued Public Gallery cards on the recommendation of Shri T. M. Sheth, M.P., disturbed the proceedings of the House by raising slogans. They were immediately prevented from doing so by two members of the Watch and Ward staff on duty nearby, but they refused to listen and continued shouting slogans. In the meantime, two lady members of Watch & Ward staff intervened, but instead of listening to their requests, Kumari Veena Vora became violent and bit the wrist of one of Lady members of Watch and Ward staff. She also bit the hand of one of the Watch & Ward Assistants. She lay herself on the ground and continued shouting slogans. As a last resort, she was bodily lifted and brought out of the gallery. Kumari Praveena Dave walked out of the gallery voluntarily without resistance. In their statements which were recorded in the presence of Shri T. M. Sheth, M.P., neither Kumari Praveena Dave nor Kumari Veena Vora made any allegation regarding manhandling on the part of Watch and Ward staff.

Kumari Praveena and Kumari Veena were let off at about 4 p.m."

SHRI NATH PAI (RAJAPUR): I do not want to pursue this matter now. We are not convinced with what is said to have transpired because we

[Shri Nath Pai]

have seen with our own eyes. I would not use the word, 'manhandle', but I must submit to you that the force applied was out of all proportion to the offence of that young girl.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (ROHTAK): We feel about it immensely. That young girl was thrown away like a sheaf of corn. This is something to be ashamed of.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा (खम्मम) :
महिला गैंडरी में महिला वाच एंड वाई को रखना चाहिए, ताकि वह इस प्रकार की स्थिति को सम्भाल सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what I read.

19.22 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 Thursday, the 29th August, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1968:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of the administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha and resolves that Shri Ganeshi Lal Chaudhary, Member of the Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee."

19.22½ HRS.

MOTION RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH, PARTS OF MYSORE AND MADRAS—Contd.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (NIZAMABAD): Before I speak on the motion, I would like to voice a common grievance shared by many members here. That is, we are finding enough time, rather a lot of time, for discussing matters like Czechoslovakia or some affidavit matter or Kantilal Desai's matter, and so on, as if the Heavens would fall down if we do not discuss them, but we are not able to find time to discuss important matters like this. I hope, the senior members will do some thing about this. We are, of course, young members. As a freshman, I am very much disappointed that we do not find time to discuss constructive matters. We have to devote more time to discuss economic issues, to discuss the distress and problems of the people, and should not try to get undue publicity from the press and thus waste our most valuable time. We are preparing speeches on very good issues, and we are not even told whether we would get the time and opportunity. Only the leaders and people who are very clever in getting time and opportunity are getting away with it. This should not be allowed in this august House. I would like to make this appeal.

Coming to the drought problem, I am not projecting the drought problem of Andhra Pradesh like other members. What is not realised and what is very much forgotten by many members is this. There has been the drought problem in Andhra Pradesh in some patches and parts every time. But the phenomenon of this year is that—I have gone through the records and data of the last 80 years—the drought has spread all over the State in all the 20 districts, from Nizamabad to Srikakulam. This point has not been brought to the notice of the Government and the

hon. members. It is not as if I am denying the existence of drought problem in other places. But, here, the entire State is affected. This is a phenomenon which we never saw during the last 80 years or so. I have gone through the recorded data maintained by the UNESCO in this behalf. That has to be seen. More than three crores of people have been affected by drought. I charge the Central Government and also the State Government with reluctance to act except when a deep crisis or a serious calamity overtakes us. They never wake up; they have no time for these problems. They are not free from other petty problems of politics and other things. It is only when thousands die and headlines come out that they start moving and do something. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs and a very unfortunate attitude to take for Governments.

There is a newspaper strike on and for the last few weeks people are not able to get their newspapers in any cities and towns. There is a responsibility on the press also to give correct information and place it in the right perspective so that people know about the seriousness and magnitude of the problem. I have got the *Patriot* of today with me. The whole paper contains, at least 80 per cent of it, news about Czechoslovakia and other matters which are not of direct concern to us. I do not mind if the whole of the paper were to be devoted to printing such other matter. But it also refers to Andhra's drought condition. The headlines, you will be shocked to know, is 'Andhra CM wants Rs. 42 lakhs aid'—mind you not crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a printer's devil.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Such presentation of news instead of helping harms the cause, because people in distant and different places will have a very wrong idea and wrong assessment of the seriousness of the problem. It has mentioned Rs. 42 crores in the body of the news item in small letters.

I would like to point out that this House should also take cognisance of these serious matters and avoid foreign news of which we have had enough. When they are not themselves caring for it, let us discuss about our own problems and difficulties which we are facing.

I do not wish to repeat the appeal to the Central Government for some crores of rupees. That is there admitted. But I want one matter to be immediately investigated. This phenomenal drought has occurred in the State for the first time. There should be an investigation, scientific research carried out, to find out how this drought has affected the entire State. This has not been the case during the last 100 years. They should go into this matter and find out the remedy. They should take measures to avoid recurrence of this type of drought all over the State. If it is confined to one part, food can be rushed from other parts. But in the present case, the whole State is affected.

There is another thing. Hon. members should know that we regularly import rice—this has been so during the last four or five years—about 6 to 7 lakh tonnes of rice at double the cost from various countries, paying dearly in foreign exchange. Of all the foodgrains, rice is a very scarce and precious commodity even in the foreign markets. But half of this quantity is supplied by our State to the rest of the country. That is now cut off.

Apart from that, what about the 3½ crores of people there who themselves do not have any rice? They would not have rice for the next three or four months. That aspect of the problem has also to be seen. Even if Rs. 42 or Rs. 45 or Rs. 50 crores are given, is it possible for the State Government to spend the whole in constructive and fruitful measures? You can give away money and doles to various persons and increase their purchasing capacity so that they can go and buy in the black market. But

[Shri M. N. Reddy—*Contd.*]

what I want to stress is that in giving assistance, the Centre should have a long range view.

In this context, I would like to make certain practical suggestions, certain things which are more precious, more necessary than money. We badly require rigs for drilling. This is a specific proposal. These rigs should be given by the Centre on loan from the Geological Survey of India, ONGC and the army and other sources. Rigs are also available with UNICEF. These can be airlifted from UK and other places immediately. There is no use of giving funds and loans without giving the necessary equipment to use these funds in a practical and constructive manner. Foreign exchange should be released for the purchase of rigs, spare parts for commissioning these rigs. The Geological Survey of India should loan the services of geologists and geophysists for locating suitable site for drilling wells as also a large contingent of technical staff like drillers. There are no drillers in Andhra. In addition to drills, it is necessary that the Central Government gives technical assistance in the shape of trained drillers for boring these wells in the shortest possible time. I should also like to suggest that private contractors, financed by banks, should be asked to undertake boring of tube-wells.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going into too much of details.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Apart from this, jeeps and trucks from army disposal may be provided to accelerate the execution of relief works. It is impossible to execute any relief measures all over the twenty districts without the necessary facilities. Therefore, I once again appeal to the Central Government and the hon. Ministers who are here not to wait for the reports of the study teams which they are going to send. It is your own Government, your own Chief Minister. Please read the news

papers. Believe what the Members of the Parliament, Congress and Opposition, say. The study team will go there on the 15th or 16th of next month. You must give some amount immediately and make an assessment of the total requirements after the study team's report is received. The equipment is much more necessary. It should be treated as we treated Bihar last time. Full central assistance should be given. If Andhra picks up, the agricultural economy of the country will pick up. Otherwise, it is fraught with many dangers to your own political future. I am putting it very plainly before the House.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I do not want to take the time of the House unnecessarily. Hon. friends from all the parties are of one opinion that the Government of India should seriously think of overcoming these drought conditions. One year there is drought, one year, there are floods. I come from the granary of Andhra Pradesh West Godavary district. But 75 per cent of the West Godavary district is without water and the people are suffering without water. All the necessary information had been submitted by the Andhra Government, in a more elaborate manner than any speeches here could do. Our Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram also visited our State and people have great hopes that they would come to their help. It was called Anna Poorna. Its Chief Minister, Andhra Chief Minister is now in the streets of Delhi with a beggar's bowl running from one Minister to another Minister, from morning till evening. If he goes to the Prime Minister she is asking him to go to the Finance Minister. If he goes to the Finance Minister he says: let us see what the Production Minister and the Agriculture Minister and the P.W.D. Minister say. I only request that all of them together should come to the rescue of Andhra Pradesh. It is good not only for Andhra Pradesh but for the whole of our country.

श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी (सिद्धिपेट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पार्टी से मेरा नाम दिया गया मगर मेरा नाम हर बार काटा जाता है स्पीकर के हाथों से । बड़ा बेंदर्व विकिटम हूँ मैं इस हाउस का । मुझे यह कहने पर आज मजबूर होना पड़ा है । इस सेशन में दूसरी बार मेरा नाम इस तरह से किया गया । मैं जब तैयारी कर के आता हूँ और जा कर पूछता हूँ तो मेरा नाम कटा रहता है । हम पब्लिक की तरफ से एलेक्ट हो कर आते हैं, किसी की जागीर से नहीं आते हैं । हमें पब्लिक को जवाब देना पड़ता है कि क्या हाउस में जा कर आप हमारे लिए करते हो ? हमारी इस कंडीशन में आप वहां बात क्यों नहीं करते हो ? हमें बराबर जवाब देना पड़ता है । इसलिए हमारा नाम जो काटा जाता है, इस का रूपाल होना चाहिए ।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ, मेरे आनंद में आज एक आग लगी हुई है । आनंद के 151 ताल्लुके उजड़ गए हैं और 18 हजार गांवों में भूख की आह ही आह भरी हुई है । पूरी तरह से ऐपी-कल्चरल प्रोडक्शन कर के अपने ही प्रदेश को नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के दूसरे हिस्सों को भी अन्न सप्लाई करने वाले प्रदेश का किसान आज आसमान की तरफ देख रहा है और प्रार्थना कर रहा है कि हे भगवान, हे खुदा, कुछ न कुछ बारिश तो कर दो ताकि हमारी काश्त हो और हमारा प्रदेश, पहले की तरह, अन्न से परिष्पूर्ण हो जाय अन्नपूर्ण जैसे इस का नाम है, उस नाम को न मिटाओ । पब्लिक तो भगवान और खुदा को बारिश के लिए याद कर रही है, पूजा कर रही है । और आज इस हाउस में पालियामेंट के एक एक भेष्वर के यहां की गवर्नर्मेंट को, मिनिस्टर्स को, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को ललकार-ललकार

कर, चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर पूछने के बाबजूद भी, इस स्टेट में भूख से जूझने वाले काश्तकार को मदद करने के लिए आप कुछ देना नहीं चाहते और यह बड़ी आसानी से जवाब मिल जाता है कि हम जरूर गौर करेंगे । जहां 50 करोड़ की जरूरत है, मैं तो यह चाहता था कि गवर्नर्मेंट आप इंडिया के मिनिस्टर्स वहां जा कर घरना-मारकर बैठ जायें जैसे बिहार में बैठ गए थे उसी तरह से बैठ जायें । अगर आनंद प्रदेश में प्रोडक्शन में ज्यादती हो वह केवल आनंद के लिए फायदा नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए फायदा है....

श्री जगबीबन राम : बिहार में कौन जाकर बैठा था ? . . .

श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी : अगर नहीं बैठे तो वहां भी गलती की है . . .

श्री जगबीबन राम : गलती क्या की है ? वहां गवर्नर्मेंट नहीं है ? गलत बात क्यों कहते हैं ?

श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी : मंत्री जी ने मेरे कहने के मतलब को कुछ और अन्दाज में लिया है । मैं माफी चाहता हूँ । लेकिन जहां पर अकाल पड़ा है, फिर मैं एक बार कहना चाहता हूँ सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट के मशीनरी को वहां पर के कंसंट्रेट करना चाहिए और वहां पर भूख और अकाल को दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । आप देखते हैं कि जब बार होती है तो सारे देश की जनता के दिलों के अन्दर एक आग सी फैल जाती है । तो जहां पर भूख और अकाल पड़ा है वहां की जनता के अन्दर भी वही जोश और वही जज्बा रहता है कि इस अकाल को किस तरह से दूर किया जायगा ।

इसलिए मैं यह सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे कई भेष्वर्स ने रिस के लिए कहा है, पुराने रिस के लिए

[श्री जी० वेक्टस्वामी]:

कोशाशि करनी चाहिए। जो फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी आड़ हमारे बीच में पड़ी हुई है, वह दूर की जानी चाहिए। एलेक्ट्रिक करेंट की तरह हमारी मशीनरी जगह जगह पहुंचनी चाहिए। जो भूख से परेशान-हाल हैं उन को किस तरह से राहत दी जाय उस के लिए मेरा सजेशन है, सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के मिनिस्टर्स मिसान्डरस्टैड न करें, क्योंकि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के अन्दर आज दो-तिहाई हिस्सा पूरी तरह से काष्ट नहीं हुआ है। वह जनता आकर मुझे से पूछती है कि हमारे लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, हमारे लिए क्या स्टेट गवर्नरेंट से दिला रहे हैं। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब से हम ने पूछा, डेलीगेशन लेकर गए तो उन्होंने बता दिया कि यह मेरा हाल है तो प्रजा का क्या हाल होगा? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह से बिहार में इतनी तबाही और बरबादी होने के बाद हमारी तरफ से ऐड और मदद का इन्तजाम हुआ, वैसा मत कीजिए। पहले से ही हमारे आनंद्र प्रदेश, ईसूर, राजस्थान और जहां जहां भी ड्राउट कंडीशन हैं वहां पर सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दे कर, ज्यादा से ज्यादा फंड्स दे कर आने वाली जो खतरनाक हालत है, उस हालत से बचाने की कोशिश करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should conclude the discussion here and I should like to call on the Minister to reply to the debate.

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryai-guda): Sir, I would like to ask one question of the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his speech. Then the hon. Member can put his question through me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been a very useful and enlightened discussion in the House and I am thankful to the large number of hon. Members who participated in this very useful debate. But, at the outset, before I go into the major problems of the issue concerned I would like to say that some hon. Members—Shri Nambiar and Shri Patel—tried to bring in politics in their arguments.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: They subsist on them.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a submission that Government of India, when we had drought situation of a much larger magnitude, when Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat were involved in a larger drought situation and there were non-Congress governments in some States, the Centre never discriminated, never looked at it from the point of view whether it was a Congress government or a non-Congress government in those States, and whatever help was needed was rushed to them. After all, we are all Indians and we have to be guided in these matters by some broader principles. So let Shri Nambiar not have any doubt or suspicion in regard to the approach of the Centre.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We are thankful if that is so (Interruption).

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Sir, I was going to submit that some hon. Members made a little exaggerated references that there have been some starvation deaths in some areas. Shri Narayana Rao just now said that perhaps thousands of people have died. We have so much experience of handling the drought situation now that, let the hon. Members not have any apprehension, whatever may be the magnitude of the problem we shall be in a position to tackle the situation and we

shall see that nobody in the country is allowed to starve for lack of food. As the hon. House is aware, for instance, when Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, to which I made a reference just now, had a much severe drought and many foreigners at that time thought that we may not be in a position to handle the situation, we did not allow anybody to die of starvation at that time. Even now, in regard to the current drought situation, here and there there were references in the Press about drought situation and starvation deaths. We made references to the State Governments and no State Government has indicated to us that there has been any starvation death.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: In the printed statistics form there is no column to show starvation deaths. What can they do?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Every case is investigated.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Unfortunately, our country is so vast that in some part or the other we have a difficult situation every year. Take the case of last year. Human memory is very short. When we had a record production in our history even then, last year, there were parts of our country where drought situation had developed. For instance, last year drought situation did develop in Orissa, in some parts of Andhra and Mysore. We did take the necessary steps then to see that necessary assistance was rendered to State Governments.

This year, the present situation is causing us some concern. I entirely share the concern of hon. Members which has been expressed on the floor of the House because, after all, when drought situation develops human suffering necessarily follows. In our country agriculture is the main business, the main profession, the main means of earning and a large number of farmers naturally suffer when drought conditions develop. In a drought year not only the far-

mers suffer but the section which suffers most is the landless labour because they do not get any employment. That is why if in any part of the country drought conditions develop it engages the attention of the State Government and the Centre.

Then, before I go to the other facts, I would like to submit that scarcity relief is technically a State subject. After all, we have to be guided by the constitutional provisions of our country. So, hon. Members should realise that States have necessarily to take steps. I am not suggesting that the Centre should absolve itself of its responsibility but, technically speaking, it is a State subject. May I submit here that all the State Governments are behaving with considerable responsibility in this matter? In fact, they are very keen and alive to this problem and they do take steps to see that necessary relief is provided in the drought affected areas. This is our experience of not only Andhra Pradesh or Mysore or Madras but all State governments in the country.

This year, unfortunately, there has been deficient rainfall in many parts — some of the Southern States, Rajasthan and a few other States. For instance, in coastal Andhra Pradesh there has been deficient rainfall to the extent of 46 per cent, in Telingana 40 per cent, Rayalaseema 42 per cent, Madras 55 per cent, North Mysore 20 per cent and South Mysore 17 per cent. West Rajasthan is also affected by drought because of the deficient rainfall. But it is too early to know the exact position.

I went into the previous drought situation and the history of deficient rainfall in our country, particularly in Andhra and Madras. I have found, for instance, that in Rayalaseema in 1899 there was deficient rainfall to the tune of 84 per cent in July and 37 per cent in August, but in September the position improved radically and there was surplus rainfall to the tune of 33 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the use of having rains in September?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am not suggesting that will remove all the difficulties. I am only saying that we should not take an alarmist view of the situation. I am going to come to what we are doing and what we have to do. I am coming to that. I am trying to explain the position so that we may have a balanced view of things.

Telengana area is not normally subject to drought like Rayalaseema. But, unfortunately, in Telengana this year there is very deficient rainfall, as I have already submitted.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: You say that Telengana is not a drought affected area. Once in five years it is affected by drought.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: But not like Rayalaseema. That is all what I said. Even in Telengana the rainfall is unfavourable due to climatic conditions and many other reasons. But I was only saying that in Telengana in 1928 the rainfall was deficient to the tune of 17 and 30 per cent in July and August and in 1938 it was only 13 and 12 but because of the rains in September the surplus was 31 and 61 per cent.

The same is the story about Madras, Mysore etc. I am making this statement to show that we are watching the situation very carefully and we are trying to tackle the basic problem which is as a result of deficient rainfall. The problem of drought has mainly two aspects. Because, there are certain tracts of our country which are subject to recurrent drought and, naturally, if we have to find permanent solution to these problems we have to see that two types of remedies are provided. First of all, long-term solutions should be evolved so that in those areas where human suffering is very much we are in a position to give necessary relief to these people. So, from the point of view of long-term relief we have

to take certain measures and also watch the situation as it develops. Till the long-term measures are completed, we have to take some short-term measures.

Now, there seems to be an impression with the hon. Members that we are not taking any long-term measures. Professor Ranga is unfortunately not here. May I submit that the government has during the last few years, in fact in the post-independence period, taken a number of steps to see that long-term measures are adopted to give relief to those areas.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is there any master plan?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am coming to that point. For instance, a number of major irrigation projects have been taken in many of the States. I have before me a list of such irrigation projects—Upper Krishna, Godavari, Malaprabha, Tungabhadra and so on. I am referring only to the long-term projects. When these projects are completed, naturally they would give relief to this area.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: But these are very very long-term plans.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The question is whether the Government of India is doing something from the point of view of a long-term plan to meet the situation.

In Andhra Pradesh, for instance, Pochampad, Nizamsagar, Nagarjunasagar and Tungabhadra cover some of the drought-affected areas. In Madras, Parambikulam and Lower Bhavani cover some of these areas.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Nizamsagar was constructed by the Nizam. Do not take the credit for Nizamsagar.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The Nizam also was an Indian.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: There is no question of taking credit. These are the schemes.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Then, take the case of Rajasthan Canal. The Rajasthan Canal would cover some of the worst Rajasthan areas and would really provide relief to the people who are always subject to recurrent droughts.

These major and medium irrigation projects, I am told by Dr. Rao, would broadly cover 25 to 30 per cent of these areas in the long term.

Then, I may refer to the second aspect because in many of these areas major irrigation projects are not possible. Then what is to be done? In such areas we are trying to give importance and priority to minor irrigation projects. For instance, percolation tanks, small tanks, digging of wells, tubewells—these are some of the schemes which are being implemented in these areas.

If we look at the outlays which are going into it from the Plan sector as well as from the institutional sector, we find that much larger outlays are going into the implementation of these schemes.

Then, the Government of India has given considerable thought to the problems of these areas. For instance, in 1966 at the initiative of my Ministry a conference of the Chief Ministers of some of the States, which are subject to recurrent drought, was convened and considerable thought was given to the problems of the drought-affected areas; in fact, the conclusion was arrived at in that Chief Ministers' Conference that a national plan alone would be able to rehabilitate these areas.

"To formulate a meaningful plan it will be necessary to take up immediately an intensive geological and natural resources survey, both water and mineral available, in these regions. This will have to be done on a priority basis. In the expeditious completion of this survey, full advantage should be taken of international agencies and experts and of latest methods like aerial photography etc." Subsequent to the conference of Chief

Ministers this matter was examined both in the Planning Commission and in my Ministry. A number of steps were taken.

Taking into consideration the limitation of resources the Government of India has taken a decision. First of all, we have requested the State Governments to earmark the hard core of these drought-affected areas. How to define hard core has also been suggested to the State Governments; that is, areas which are subject to drought every three years have been defined as the extreme hard core of the drought-affected areas. There are other areas also which also need attention, but the hard core areas should receive our attention first.

From that angle some plan has been formulated and we have addressed all the State Governments to formulate a plan so that the necessary projects in those areas—major, medium, minor irrigation, tubewells etc.—are undertaken in these areas, some mineral surveys are also carried out and some afforestation and soil conservation programmes are carried out in these areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has anyone of these hard core projects been implemented in any of the States?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This has been done this year. We have addressed the State Governments to formulate a plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the resources? Will the Central Government give it?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have said, there are limitations of resources, but the approach of the Central Government in regard to the formulation of these plans is that Plan ceiling will not come in the way and Central assistance will flow to these plans beyond the Plan ceilings. What should be the quantum etc., is a matter of detailed examination.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Is there any specific example

[Shri Jagannatha Rao Joshi]
where this pilot project has been implemented?

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: We are very keen.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Let them first send the pilot projects. They can be implemented only when they come from the State Governments.

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: I was submitting about the second aspect. As far as immediate relief is concerned, we also have a very practical approach. Many of the Members have suggested that we have no special machinery to look into these problems. That is not a correct appreciation of the situation. In fact, we have well laid down principles in order to meet similar situations. As soon as we receive a report from the State Government about the developing drought situation, a Central team visits those areas. Shri Narayana Reddy said, "Why should a Central team go?" After all, some details have to be examined; some financial outlays have to be worked out.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I have never said that they should never go. You should not wait... (Interruption)

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: Nobody waits for them.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: May I intervene? The State Governments are free to start the work forthwith because in every State Government's budget, according to the Finance Commission, a certain sum has been provided for natural calamities. So, they can start the work immediately with that money. As to what further assistance is required, that will be determined later.

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: As mentioned by the hon. Minister, as far as the taking up of the relief works is concerned, the Centre does not come in the way. In fact, the Finance Commission has gone into

it and has also suggested a particular pattern. The State Government are requested to provide in their budgets a certain amount for this purpose. For instance, Andhra Pradesh is expected to provide for Rs. 75 lakhs; Madras—56 lakhs and Mysore—Rs. 33 lakhs. As soon as the expenditure is expected to go up, even before the State Governments undertake some relief work, we do not come in their way and the Central teams work out the requirements of the States.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: They have started these relief works. But they are stranded for want of financial help from the Centre. At this juncture, the Government of India should come forward to help the States.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Why don't you have a little patience? You hear him. Why do you say you know much more than him?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I know the hardships of the people.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: We also know their hardships. You might be knowing of one State. But we know of the whole country.

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: As soon as Central teams go into details, they work out the realistic requirements of State Governments and they prescribe ceilings. Then, a liberal assistance is provided. For instance, 50 per cent is given by way of grant alone—it is not loan; it is outright grant—and 25 per cent is provided as loan and the rest 25 per cent is to be provided by the State Government. If any State Government has any particular difficulty, even the ways and means advance is provided by the Centre. It is not that these things are not looked into. If the State Government has any difficulty, the ways and means advance can be given to the State Government by the Centre. Therefore, no relief activity should suffer for lack of financial resources. May I submit for

the information of the hon. Members that as far as the drought situation is concerned, we will make every effort to see that genuine drought relief activities do not suffer for lack of financial resources?

Apart from the financial assistance, etc., we also meet the food requirements of the States. For instance, to Andhra Pradesh, in August, we supplied about 15,000 tonnes of wheat and 8,000 tonnes of milo and, in September, we have allocated 15,000 tonnes of wheat and 5,000 tonnes of milo. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had a discussion with the hon. Minister and it was indicated to him that if Andhra Government wants more coarse grains, etc., to meet the drought situation, we will see that the reasonable requirements of Andhra Pradesh are fully met. To Madras also, we have supplied, in August, 32,000 tonnes of wheat and 8,000 tonnes of milo. In September also, we have allocated 35,000 tonnes of wheat and 6,000 tonnes of milo. To Mysore also, in August, we allocated 30,000 tonnes of wheat, 10,000 tonnes of milo and 2,000 tonnes of rice although in regard to rice, there has been some difficulty.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Is it subsidised?

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: We give to the State Government. In September also, 30,000 tonnes of wheat and 10,000 tonnes of milo has been allocated for the requirements of Mysore. I think, the State Governments, in regard to these allocations, are quite happy with our approach to these problems.

Then, last year also, in Mysore and Andhra, there was a drought situation. The Central team went there and prescribed some ceilings. Out of that amount, Rs. 3 crores of loan and Rs. 1.5 crores of grant have been provided to Andhra Pradesh and today Rs. 1 crore more has been released in favour of Andhra Pradesh. For Mysore also, Rs. 1 crore more has been released today.

20 HRS.

Then some hon. members raised questions about rigs for Andhra Pradesh. As soon as we heard of the drought situation developing in Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Minister was good enough to depute our Secretary, Agriculture, to Hyderabad to examine the position himself. He went there, he had discussion with the Chief Minister and representatives of Andhra Pradesh Government and submitted a report, and on the basis of that, we are taking action. As far as the ordinary requirements of rigs are concerned, they are manufactured in our own country, but we have assured the Andhra Pradesh Government.....

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Famine will not wait till then.

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: We have assured the Andhra Pradesh Government that, if they want to import rigs, we are prepared to support their claims for foreign exchange. Already the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture has written to the hon. Minister of Industries that the demand of the Andhra Pradesh Government for 50 rigs, which are not manufactured in our country, should be allowed; the rigs should be allowed to be imported immediately and necessary foreign exchange should be given.....

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Can't the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, supply these when they can supply rigs for oil works?

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: My hon. friend is very impatient. I may tell him that for the last one year we have been persuading the State Governments to place orders. But I do not know what are the difficulties of the State Governments. When the drought situation was developing in Andhra Pradesh, I myself went to Hyderabad and discussed with the Agriculture Minister. Immediately a decision was taken to shift one unit of E.T.O. from Bihar and other areas to Andhra Pradesh, and

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

that is doing a very fine job, and as a result of that, in Anantapur District, it has transpired that water is available; very encouraging, results have been obtained. We are trying our best to see that as a result of ETO operation and as a result of the activities of the State Government, some permanent solutions are provided to meet the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh.....(Interruptions) We are exploring all possibilities to see that the equipment is available. We will do all we can. But the State Government will have to get the concurrence of the other State Government wherever the equipment is available.

I do not want to go into the other details. I have indicated the position. At the end, I would assure the House that we need not take an alarmist view of the things. The situation is under control. We shall see that the maximum relief is provided to the people. After all, they are all our brothers and sisters, and everything will be done by the Centre to help the State Governments.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This motion of mine has been before this House for the past more than three hours. I must congratulate the hon. Members who have participated for having kept up the level of the discussion transcending all political barriers and highlighting the importance of this problem. I should also thank the hon. Minister of State, Shri Annasahib Shinde. I hope, he will bring '*Anna*' and become an '*Annadhanika*'. Hon. Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, was also here and at crucial moments of the discussion, he brought to hear his vast knowledge of this stupendous problem, and they have assured the Andhra Pradesh Government and also the other State Governments who are involved in this critical situation.

I wanted to mention one point. In the course of this discussion, many

suggestions were made, especially by Shri Ranga and the other friends. The sum and substance of the suggestions made is that there should be a national plan and also a committee or a commission to deal with this stupendous problem. Shri Ranga has also said that there should be a National Insurance Fund, there should be a Master Plan, and these problems, as and when they come, should be tackled very effectively, be it famine or drought. I hope that this aspect of the matter will be borne in mind. Shri Shinde has told us about the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers of some States who met at Tirupati. Also the Planning Commission's efforts in this direction are there.

One point I wanted to mention to Shri Jagjiwan Ram. Though the rains may come in September, they will be of no use. I will illustrate it.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Drinking water.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Drinking water problem may be eased. But I want to say this. The Lord of the clouds, Indra, once commanded that no cloud shall drizzle in Rayalaseema. There was a deaf and blind cloud. It could not obey the command of Lord Indra. So it was taken to task. Then that cloud said: 'I have also done more service than the clouds which have not showered rain because whatever seeds have been put by the ryots have been washed off by me'. So while rains in September may help ease the drinking water problem, agricultural operations will not get any benefit from them.

In this connection, I want to make a suggestion to Shri Jagjiwan Ram. In my constituency of Karnool district under ILTD, tobacco cultivation is there on a large scale. Since there is no crop that could be sown even if the rains come, except tobacco or jowar in some areas but now they

have very much restricted that area and that has deprived the ryots of even a cash crop because groundnut has failed—I would suggest that the area be extended and tobacco be grown so that temporary relief may be given to the agriculturists.

Coming to the supply of foodgrains to the Andhra Government, I very well appreciate the spirit behind what Shri Shinde said, but the real problem is that though the Central Government are eager to provide foodgrains, milo or jowar, the Andhra Government is not in a position to purchase these grains. This aspect of the matter has to be gone into. Also the subsidy portion of the grain must also be given.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: The pattern is there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Many commissions have been set up and there is no lack of data so far as famine eradication is concerned. From 1890 till 1959 and even to today, there have been several commissions set up. Shri V. Subba Rao has also submitted a report. There is the Rayalaseema Development Board's recommendation. All these are there. I would earnestly request the Minister to evolve a national policy so that by the time we come here next session, Government should have taken all possible steps of giving assistance to the States and long-range relief measures such as irrigation projects, minor irrigation and medium irrigation projects would have been initiated. I am sure Government will also requisition the necessary rigs, and also provide the necessary foreign exchange to the State Government and other Governments which require to import them. I am glad that Government have given assurance that they have already taken some steps in this matter.

I thank you for the opportunity given to raise this discussion and I also thank all the hon. Members who have participated in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to know whether some hon. Members would like to withdraw their amendments to this motion in view of what the hon. Minister has said? Those who want to withdraw may say so.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I beg to withdraw my substitute motion.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Because of what has been said, I beg to withdraw my substitute motion.

SHRI T. M. SHETH: I withdraw the substitute motion moved by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their substitute motions?

The substitute motions Nos. 1, 3 and 5 were by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I have to put to vote the other motions. Is Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham withdrawing his substitute motion?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I am not withdrawing. My resolution is the most beautiful resolution; it cannot be withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put your substitute motion to the vote of the House.

The substitute motion No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, Shri Dinkar Desai and Dr. Karni Singh have moved substitute motions. But they are not here. So, I have to put their substitute motions to the vote of the House.

The substitute motions Nos. 2, 4 and 7 were put and negatived.

20-13 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 30, 1968/Bhadra 8, 1890 (Saka).