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Kartika 10, 1888(Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida
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Shri N, Sreekantan Nair
Shri S. Kandappan
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Shri Nanda		

LOK SABHA

Alphabetical List of Members

A

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi (Jammu and Kashmir).
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 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
 Alva, Shri A. Shankar (Mangalore).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Alvares, Shri Peter Augustus (Panjim).
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 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).
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 Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

B

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 Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).
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 Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpeta).
 Barman, Shri P. C. (Cooch Behar).

B.—contd.

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
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 Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).
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 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).
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 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Brahm Prakash, Shri (Outer Delhi).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

B. —contd.

- Brij Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).
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 Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar).
 Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

- Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Barackpore).
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad).
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar).
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Chhindwara).
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 Chandriki, Shri Jaganathrao Venkatarao (Raichur).
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 Chatterjee, Shri H. P. (Nabadwip).
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Burdwan).
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N. (Firozabad).
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 Chaudhry, Shri Digambar Singh (Mathura).
 Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala (Hapur).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra (Ghatal).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridid Kumar (Berhampur).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chavan, Shri Y. B. (Nasik).
 Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai (Banas-kantha).

D

- Dafle, Shri (Miraj).
 Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).
 Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).
 Dandekar, Shri N. (Gonda).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).
 Das, Shri Nayantara (Jamui).
 Das, Shri Sudhansu Bhushan (Diamond Harbour).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

D. —contd.

- Dass, Shri C. (Tripathi).
 Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi).
 Deo, Shri Vajaya Bhushan Singh (Raigarh).
 Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar).
 Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao Shankar Rao (Parbhani).
 Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai Panjabrao (Amravati).
 Dey, Shri S. K. (Nagpur).
 Dhaon, Shri B. K. (Lucknow).
 Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri (Udaipur).
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 Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha (Aruppukottai).
 Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).
 Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

- Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).
 Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).
 Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

F

- Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

G

- Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratabsinhrao (Baroda).
 Gahmari, Shri Vishwanath Singh (Ghaziपुर).
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri (Gurgaon).

G—contd.

Ganapati, Ram, Shri (Machhlisahr).
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 Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Jalpaiguri).
 Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi East).
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 Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta South West).
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram (Alwar).
 Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar).
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan (Delhi Sadar).
 H
 Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).
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 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
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J

Jadhav, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao (Malegaon).
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K

Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).
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L

- Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).
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I—contd.

- Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).
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 Limaye, Shri Madhu (Monghyr).
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M—contd.

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 rao (Bhiwandi).
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Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).
Munzani, Shri David (Lohardaga).

M—contd.

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Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).
Muzaffar Husain, Shri (Moradabad).

N

Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).
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Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).
Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
Nesamoni, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).
Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

O

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).
Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

P

Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).
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Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salem-pur).
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Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).
Pant, Shri Krishna Chandra (Nainital).

P—contd.

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 Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

R

Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).
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 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).

R—contd.

Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
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 Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).
 Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikramganj).
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).
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 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore).
 Ramanathan Chettiar Shri R. (Karur).
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).
 Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).
 Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gulbarga).
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra).
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittoor).
 Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Cheepurupalli).
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).
 Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijaywada).
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbubnagar).
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).
 Rao, Shri M. Thirumala (Kakinada).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).

R—contd.

- Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).
 Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).
 Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
 Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).
 Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).
 Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga (Chikballapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri R. Surendra (Mehbubabad).
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).
 Roy, Dr. Saradish (Katwa).
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria).

S

- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).
 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nager Haveli).
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahanaabad).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).

S—contd.

- Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).
 Sen, Dr. Ranen (Calcutta—East).
 Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta—North West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).
 Sezhiyan, Shri Epa (Perambalur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Shri Anant Prasad (Buxar).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).
 Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasanehighat).
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopergaon).
 Shinkre, Shri M. P. (Marmagao).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati (Raipur).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh (Jhajjar).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).

S —contd.

Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maha-
 rajganj).
 Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shaha-
 bad).
 Singha, Shri Govinda Kumar (Mid-
 napore).
 Singha, Shri Yagya Narain (Sunder-
 garh).
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samasti-
 pur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku. (Pondi-
 cherry).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbu-
 dur).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Hathras).
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh
 (Kaira).
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
 T. S. (Dindigul).
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).
 Subbaraman, Shri N. M. R. (Madu-
 rai).
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Buland-
 shahr).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).
 Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongolle).
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).
 Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam).
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi (Koppal).

S—contd.

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autono-
 mous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Thengal, Shri K. Nallakoya (Nomi-
 nated—Laccadive, Minicoy and
 Amindivi Islands).
 Thengondar, Shri Gopalasami (Naga-
 pattinam).
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopal-
 ganj).
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Trivedi, Shri U. M. (Mandsaur).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas
 (Sabarmati).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandur-
 bar).
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittor-
 garh).
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvella).
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitra-
 durga).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra (Bidar).

V—contd.

Venkaiah, Shri Kolia (Tenali).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti
 (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
 Verma, Shri Kunwar Krishna (Sul-
 tanpur).
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath
 (Hoshiarpur).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vimbla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).
 Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri N. M. (Seoni).
 Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sita-
 marhi).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara
 Banki).
 Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad
 (Kesaria).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal
 (Ahmedabad).
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).
 Yudhvir Singh, Shri (Mahendragarh).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri T. H. Sonavane

Shri P. K. Deo

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

Shrimati Renuka Ray

Shri Sham Lal Saraf

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shukdher.

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Minister of External Affairs—Shri Swaran Singh.
Minister of Railways—Shri S. K. Patil.
Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.
Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism—Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy.
Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri C. Subramaniam.
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Minister of Mines and Metals—Shri S. K. Dey.
Minister of Health and Family Planning—Dr. Sushila Nayar.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.
Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Material Planning—Shri K. Raghuramaiah.
Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri O. V. Alagesan.
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Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.
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Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

- Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.**
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry—Shri Bibudhendra Misra.
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Minister of Iron and Steel—Shri T. N. Singh.

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Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri L. N. Mishra.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Dr. (Shrimati) Soundaram Ramachandran.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri D. R. Chavan.
Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security—Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Sham Nath.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri B. C. Bhagavati.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel—Shri P. C. Sethi.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shri Bhakt Darshan.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasaheb Shinde.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri Iqbal Singh.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce—Shri Shafi Qureshi.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation—Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh.
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals—Shri S. A. Mehdi.

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Parliamentary Secretary in the Department of Communications—Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh.
Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri S. C. Jamir.
Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri D. Ering.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XL.

First day of Sixteenth Session of the
Third Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 1, 1966/Kartika 10,
1888 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi and Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjunwala.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1930 and 1932. He officiated as Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1932. He was an eminent educationist and a great administrator. In spite of his age, he was engaged in his mission with full zeal till the last moment of his life. He passed away at London on the 26th September, 1966 at the age of 87.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57. He passed away at Hyderabad on the 10th October, 1966 at the age of 66.

Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjunwala was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly of India, Provisional Parliament, First Lok Sabha and the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1946-62. He passed away at Pondicherry on the 15th October, 1966 at the age of 80.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will

join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to pay homage to the memory of the late Dr. P. C. Ramaswamy Aiyar who died in London on the 26th September last. The news of his death was received in the country with profound grief, for the country had lost a very versatile and remarkable personality who had served the country with great distinction in various ways.

He was one of the greatest lawyers produced by India and was responsible for introducing important reforms as Law Member in the Madras Presidency of those days and also later as Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

He made a great mark as an administrator and initiated very important nation-building activities in spite of the restrictions prevailing during the foreign regime.

He distinguished himself as Dewan of Travancore which he was able to turn into one of the progressive and advanced States in the country.

As an educationist he ranked amongst the best in the country. The Annamalai University which he was serving as Vice-Chancellor to the last bears the imprint of his personality and wisdom.

In his death we have lost a personality with a unique combination of varied talents of statesman, administrator, scholar, writer and orator. I request you that we convey the feelings of this House on this great loss to the members of his family

which includes a distinguished Member of this House and my colleague in the Council of Ministers, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

I would also like to express my grief at the passing away of two other parliamentarians, namely Shri Krishnacharya Joshi and Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi was a Member of the First Lok Sabha and was connected in a big way with the Congress movement in Hyderabad before Independence. He fought for the end of the autocratic rule of the Nizam and for introduction of representative democratic institutions in the State. He did considerable social work to rehabilitate persons after the accession of Hyderabad to India.

Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and also the First and the Second Lok Sabha. He had to his credit a good record of public service during the fight for freedom. He was connected with a large number of institutions.

We greatly mourn the loss of all these three friends and I request that you may kindly convey our sentiments to the members of the bereaved families.

Mr. Speaker: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while).

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 1., Shri R. S. Pandey.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request that questions Nos. 24 and 27 may also be answered with this as they relate to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister finds it convenient, he might answer question No. 17 along with this, not 24 and 27.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food Situation

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- *1. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the present food situation in the country; and

(b) the measures taken to improve the food situation and meet shortage of foodgrains in different parts of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) In consequence of the unprecedented draught of 1965-66 and the failure of the monsoons in parts of the country in 1966-67 the food situation in the coun-

try is difficult. A detailed statement on the Food Situation is being placed on the Table of the House separately.

(b) The main measures that are being taken to improve the food situation are as follows:

- (1) Increasing local production by adoption of improved seed and intensive cultivation measures,
- (2) Maximising internal procurement, and
- (3) Import of foodgrains from abroad.

Scarcity due to Failure of Monsoons

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- *17. **Shri Maheswar Nalk:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maghu Limaye:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Lakhan Das:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

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(a) whether the monsoon in the current year has been nearly as precarious as in the last year and some parts of the country are likely to face as much scarcity, if not more, as it was last year;

(b) if so, the areas so affected; and

(c) the measures Government are taking to ameliorate the conditions of the famine affected people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A statement giving total rainfall in different regions of India during the South-West Monsoon period of 1966 and the departure from normal during 1966 and during 1965 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7143/66]. The deficiency in rain-fall during the current year has been equal to or more than last year in the Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch region of Gujarat and Konkan region of Maharashtra. Monsoon rains during 1966 have also been deficient in Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

(b) As a result of deficient monsoon rains during the current year, scarcity conditions are likely to prevail particularly in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(c) Relief works have been started by the State Governments of the scarcity-affected States in order to provide purchasing power to the population in the affected areas. Increased allotments of foodgrains are being made to these States depending upon availability of stocks. These allotments include quantities for free distribution as gratuitous relief to the old, the infirm and other deserving persons. Steps are also being taken to tackle the problem of malnutrition and allotments of milk powder and vitamin biscuits etc. have been made to these States for free distribution amongst the vulnerable sections of the population, like expectant and nursing mothers and

children. Measures are also being taken to tackle the problem of shortage of drinking water by deepening of existing wells and/or construction of new wells or by transporting water by rail, lorries, etc.

The Central Government have liberalized the pattern of financial assistance to States for relief purposes and financial assistance is being provided in the form of loans and grants for meeting expenditure towards starting of relief works and undertaking other relief operations.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : श्रीमन्, वर्षा कम होने के कारण या वर्षा बिल्कुल न होने के कारण जो प्रदेश अकालग्रस्त हो चुके हैं उनकी कितनी आवश्यकता होगी और उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए आन्तरिक साधनों के द्वारा और बाहरी आयात के साधनों के द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: In my answer to question No. 17, it has been stated what is proposed to be done in place affected by drought and famine. Apart from that, we would be tightening up internal procurement and importing foodgrains to the extent necessary.

Shri R. S. Pandey: My question was very obvious . . .

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know what would be the requirements of those drought-stricken areas and how they would be met—by indigenous production or by imported grains.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is too early to make a realistic assessment of the requirements of the various drought-affected States. Therefore, we have taken a view with regard to the requirements of these States during November and allotments have been made, but very soon there will be a meeting of the Chief Ministers in which all these things would be discussed, after which perhaps we may be able to make a realistic assessment.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Is it true that the Food Minister has anticipated more production this year than last year; if so, how much are we going to have more than last year?

Shri Govinda Menon: On the implementation of the new agricultural strategy it was expected that this year the production would be between 95 and 100 million tons, but, unfortunately, on account of this drought, the production may be much less, between 80 and 85 million tons.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने असेम्बली में कहा कि हिन्दुस्तानी मनाफ्राइर एक बोरी गेहूं ले जाता है और चीन से एक तांता सोना बदले में ले आता है, चौरकुण्डा में डी० एस० पी० कुमार की डायरी पकड़ी गई है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि अगर हम चोरी से चीन को गेहूं न जाने दें तो दस लाख रुपये माहवार हम वहां से ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर को दें। तो इस तरह से जो चोरी पकड़ी गई है और जो गेहूं वहां गया है, क्या उसका ब्योरा सरकार के पास है ?

Shri Speaker: Order, order I do not allow that question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, इस का जवाब मिलना चाहिये। इतना गेहूं वहां गया है, इसका जवाब तो मिलना ही चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह क्या, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। मुझे कोई दूसरा सवाल करने दीजिये।

Shri K. N. Tiwary: We are thankful that the Food Minister and the Irrigation Minister have visited Bihar. Bihar is in a drought condition. May I know what steps are being taken by the Central Government to help the Bihar Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the purpose of starting immediate relief

work, an *ad hoc* allotment of Rs. 5 crores has been made, and in addition to that, we have stepped up the supply of foodgrains also during November. With all these measures, they should be able to meet the situation.

Shri Nath Pai: In spite of the ministerial aerial tours the drought-affected areas one does not get the impression—I know it will hurt the Minister—that the Government is fully alive to the tragedy that is likely to befall with nearly 100 million people in the jaws of starvation. Does the Minister realise the dimension of it because what his colleague said, that it would be difficult, is a masterpiece of understatement, when we know that more than 100 million people, particularly in Bihar, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, are affected? Children are being sold as a result.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the hon. Member to put a supplementary. We can have a discussion separately.

Shri Nath Pai: Very well. It came because of his use of the words "it will be difficult."

Mr. Speaker: Then, too, it is a supplementary.

Shri Nath Pai: All right. Does he realise the seriousness as is reflected by the reports which the journalists say have been verified, I am quoting from the *Indian Express* of the 24th October, "Children being sold in drought-affected areas"? How far is it true and what measures are Government taking, and what are the dimensions of the imports?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad the hon. Member is back here in good health, I welcome him. Apart from that, when my colleague said that the position is difficult, it includes everything, and I am sure that with regard, particularly, to the failure of the monsoon, the country is fully aware now that we are going to face a really difficult situation during this year, and we are fully aware of the magni-

tude of the task involved in it, because we do realise that whereas last year there was some cushion available because there was a bumper production during 1964-65, this year follows one of the worst drought-affected years, 1965-66, and therefore there is no overflow from last year. Therefore, we are fully aware of this, and we are trying to take as many steps as possible to meet the situation. I can only assure the House that the Government is fully aware of the situation and what is humanly possible will be done. I would like to have notice about the question of the sale of children; I shall certainly verify what has happened and from which area.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It appeared on the 7th of October; was he not able to verify it?

Mr. Speaker: He said that he wants notice for that . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What arrangements are proposed to be made for the sale and distribution of foodgrains in the drought-affected areas in the various states?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even last year we had some experience of the distribution of foodgrains. There are three methods: one to have statutory rationing areas in big urban cities, second, informal rationing and third, fair price shops. All these will be adopted in the drought-affected areas.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government by now heard of the circulating whisper that every tin of gift milk, instead of reaching the needy persons, helps to buy a vote for the Congress and, if so, what is being done about it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the statement is correct, that every tin is being misused. Though I am not prepared to deny it and say that there are no abuses at all by and large it is reaching the children and

nursing mothers for whom these are intended.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्रभो माननीय मंत्री जी ने बिहार का दो बार दौरा किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बिहार में किस प्रकार की क्षति पाई और उस क्षति की पूर्ति के लिये वे कौन सा यन्त्र खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, ताकि जो ग्राज ड्रोट की वजह से तकलीफ में हैं, उनके पास ठीक-ठीक रूप में गन्ना पहुँच जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : I could inform the House that Bihar is perhaps the worst affected area in India during the current year and therefore very special measures will have to be taken to tackle the situation there. The first thing is the administrative machinery will have to be geared up to meet this challenge and with that administrative machinery we have to take up all production programmes which would yield immediate results. Secondly, we will have to supply Bihar foodgrains on a larger scale to meet the requirements of the people there.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखे के बारे में वहाँ की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहाँ की पूरी प्रवस्था के बारे में रिपोर्ट भेजी है ? यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिये कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : An official team visited U. P. also and they have submitted a report only yesterday. I have not yet perused it; I will peruse it. As it is, my programme is to visit Lucknow on the 4th to discuss with the U. P. Government various measures which will have to be taken.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने उत्तर दे दिया है कि जो टीम गई थी, उसने रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

श्री विडम्बनाथ पाण्डेय : ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिन प्रान्तों में सिंचाई साधन प्रचुर मात्रा में नहीं हैं या केन्द्रीय सरकार व प्रान्तीय सरकार ने वे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं किये हैं, उन जगहों पर सूखा पड़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सिंचाई साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिये इन प्रान्तों में सरकार ने कोई उपाय सोच रखा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact this is one of the measures on which we are intensifying our efforts—to install pump sets wherever water resources are available for the purpose of pumping water and using them for irrigation. Wherever it is possible we are also seeing to it that the pumps are energised with electricity. I should like to assure the hon. Member that we are trying to utilise the existing water resources also for irrigation purpose . . . (Interruptions).

श्री किशन पटनायक : कहां यूटिलाइज कर रहे हो, यह गलत बात है, ऐसे बोल देने से क्या होता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या होता है, तो बन्द कर दो, उनका बोलना ? जो जवाब उन्होंने देना है, वह दे रहे हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जवाब ठीस ग्राना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, जवाब ठीक ग्रा रहा है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह सब पिछले साल हो चुका है।

Shri Bader : The real difficulty is that last time also there was drought in M. P. This time also, drought is there in 32 districts. The real difficulty is, there is no purchasing capacity among the Adivasis and kisans.. Even if you give them food or any

other facilities, the real difficulty is, there is no purchasing capacity. Formerly, in such famine areas, maintenance allowance was being given to all the kisans. Are the Government going to give maintenance allowance to the kisans so that they can purchase food from the *sastha dookans* or the cheap grain-shops?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The aim is to have relief works which will provide employment and provide the purchasing power by way of wages, and this is only for the aged, sick and the disabled. We will not be able to give gratuitous relief.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: There is no doubt that Government has taken very proper and praiseworthy efforts to supply foodgrains to those living in the drought-stricken areas. But I would like to know from the Government what steps they are going to take to unearth the hoarded foodgrains which have been stored up by the grain merchants and what action Government is going to take to start rabi sowing on a war footing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certainly, if there is any hoarding, the State Governments would not hesitate to bring out the hoarded stock particularly from the bigger farmers and bigger merchants. As far as rabi sowing is concerned, wherever moisture is available we are going to take up that programme of sowing, even though traditionally there may not have been a rabi crop there.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I have given a Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: May be, but I cannot allow all Members.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सूखे की स्थिति पिछले कई सालों से चल रही है कभी एक प्रान्त में और कभी किसी दूसरे प्रान्त में और इस बार तो चार, चार, पांच-पांच प्रान्तों में सूखा पड़ा है साथ ही सितम्बर के महिने में पता चल गया था कि वर्षा नहीं हो रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि के

में और राज्य में जब पहले से ही इस बात का पता था तो पानी पहुँच सके और ग्रामे वाली फसल बोई जा सके इसके लिए क्या क्या काम किया गया और अभी क्या क्या हो रहा है और आगे क्या क्या किया जायेगा मैं इसके बारे में जानकारी चाहता हूँ ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every effort is being made and will be taken for the purpose of utilising whatever water resources are available, but because of the failure of the monsoon, even the traditional sources have got dried up; we cannot help that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करूँ कि जो सवाल हो उसका उत्तर आये क्योंकि मैं आपको जानकारी के लिए निवेदन कर दूँ कि कहीं पर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं खुद वहाँ पर देखकर आया हूँ कि कहीं पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, फसल नहीं बोई जा रही है और चारों ओर एक हो हल्ला मचा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर।
Shri D. J. Naik.

Shri D. J. Naik: rose—(Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री को कहिये कि वह जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कह रहा हूँ।

श्री कृशन पटनायक: जो सवाल पूछा गया है उसका जवाब दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिये इस तरीके से देखन मत दीजिये।

श्री बागड़ी: देखन इस तरीके से चलेगा अगर मंत्री जी जवाब नहीं देंगे।

श्री कृशन पटनायक: ठोस जवाब दिलवाया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kishen Pattanayak is obstructing the proceedings. I

will ask him to withdraw from the House. I cannot tolerate that. I am asking him to withdraw. (Interruption). I am asking him to withdraw from the House.

श्री किशन पटनायक : लगता है कि आज आप इसके लिए तैयारी करके आये हैं।

(Shri Kishen Pattnayak then left the House).

श्री बागड़ी : इस तरीके से अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नाराज मत होइये। अगर मंत्री सही जवाब न देंगे तो फिर उसका कुदरतन विरोध होगा और उसका किसी के पास कोई इलाज नहीं है। मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया कि जब मेरे दल के एक सदस्य ने एक सवाल किया कि क्या व्यवस्था अब तक की गई है, क्या अभी की जा रही है और आगे क्या की जाने वाली है तो उन सवालों का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया और आपने उसको आगे चला दिया तो इसके ऊपर मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सवाल पूछा गया और जवाब मंत्री ने दे दिया।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है श्रीमन्। प्रश्न यहां इसलिए पूछा जाता है कि उसका ठीक उत्तर आये। सूखे का मामला और फसल न बोलने का मामला बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है सारे देश के लिए। मेरा सीधा सा सवाल था कि जब सितम्बर के महीने से पता चल गया था कि बारिश नहीं होने जा रही है तो क्या कार्यवाही राज्यों ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने की, अब मौजूदा स्थिति में क्या करने वाले हैं और अभी क्या हो रहा है? मेरी जानकारी है कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। यह मेरे दो प्रश्न थे जिनका कि मंत्री जी से जवाब नहीं मिलता है और आप आगे बढ़ जाते हैं और जब उसके लिए कोई कहता है कि जवाब दिलवाया जाये तो आप

कहते हैं कि वह दखल दे रहा है और कह देते हैं कि वह सदन से बाहर चले जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है कि हमसे जितना हो सकता है वह सारी कार्यवाही हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सवाल जो पूछा गया उसका जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल के जवाब में सारे डिटेल्स आये इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर क्वेश्चन आवर में सवालों के जवाब न आये तो फिर इसे क्यों चलाया जा रहा है?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, the question which you have permitted to be asked is intended to elicit objective information and not a vague statement in regard to anything having been done or sought to be done. If the Minister, in a particularly crucial time of the country's agricultural economy, fobs off Members of Parliament with that kind of answer, surely we have a right of redress at your hands. If he does not give an answer, he should be made to give an answer. If he gives an answer which is vague and evasive and no answer at all, he should be reprimanded. Something should be done about it. It is your job.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In the supplementary a specific question has been put. They got information about the failure of rains as early as 7th September. What steps did they take after getting this report to discuss it with them and what steps do they propose to take now. That was the specific question. He says, whatever is possible is being done. What is this answer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am laying a statement on the Table. I can go

on repeating all the things which we are attempting to do. But that will take at least 10 or 15 minutes. I am laying a statement on the Table and there will be an occasion to discuss it also. The hon. Member seems to think nothing is being done. (*Interruptions*). I want to tell him that everything possible is being done.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कुछ नहीं हो रहा है मैं यह जानकारी के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरीके से बार बार कहे जायें कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है उचित नहीं है क्योंकि मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि हर एक मुमकिन चीज की जा रही है। a reply to a supplementary, all those steps cannot be detailed. Mr. Hem Barua.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इधर प्रधान मंत्री ने कई वक्तव्य ऐसे दिये हैं कि विरोधी दल सदन का कीमती समय खराब करते हैं। अभी इस प्रश्नोत्तर के घंटे में आपने देखा कि एक मंत्री ने ठीक जवाब नहीं दिया। उस को आपको दुबारा कहना पड़ा। एक बात और भी है कि जो नियम 41 है, उसका पालन मैं आपसे करवाना चाहता हूँ। वह नियम इस प्रकार है। नियम 41(2) में कहा गया है :

"Right to ask a question".

मतलब यह कि हम लोगों को यह अधिकार है कि प्रश्न हम पूछें और उनका जवाब आये। 41(1) में कहा गया है :—

"for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance."

तो जब नियमों के अन्दर प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं तो क्या वजह है कि मंत्री महोदय ठीक जवाब नहीं देते हैं और दो, दो और तीन, तीन बार उस प्रश्न को दुहराना पड़ता है तो आखिर यह

खर्चा किस से वसूल किया जायेगा मंत्री से या जनता से, यह मैं आपकी माफ़त प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कैसे यह प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है ? हाउस का कीमती समय इस तरह से कौन जाया करता है ? इस पर भी आप कह रहे हैं कि प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऑर्डर, ऑर्डर। श्री हेम बरुआ।

Shri G. N. Dixit: Mr. Limaye has read the rule partly and has misled the House. He has not read the rule correctly. I want your permission... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Government, particularly of the Prime Minister, to a report in an American paper which carries the banner headlines "American Food to keep Mrs. Gandhi in Office—Fantastic US-India deal"? If the attention of the Government, particularly of the Prime Minister has been drawn to this slanderous report, may I know how far this report is correct, and if it is correct, may we have the details of this secret deal? If it is not correct, will the Prime Minister take the trouble of contradicting it as early as possible?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has nothing to do with the subject we are dealing with.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, kindly read part (b) of the question:

"(b) the measures taken to improve the food situation and meet shortage of foodgrains in different parts of the country".

May I draw your attention, Sir, to Question No. 17 also?

Mr. Speaker: I have read it.

Shri Hem Barua: Part (c) of Question No. 17 reads like this:

"the measures Government are taking to ameliorate the conditions of the famine affected people."

The hon. Minister of State in his reply made a reference to import of foodgrains from foreign countries. Here is a report in an American paper that the hon. Prime Minister has entered into a secret deal with Mr. Bowles, U.S. Ambassador, that America would give us food provided the Congress leaders gave an assurance to keep Mrs. Gandhi in office after the next General Elections. This is a very slanderous report. That is why I wanted to know how far it is a fact, if it is a fact I want the details of the deal and if is not a fact let the Prime Minister contradict it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has been denied categorically on the Indian side and on the U.S. side. No further denial is needed. There is absolutely no basis for the report.

Foodgrains Policy Committee's Report

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- *2. **Shri Basappa:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Warier:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of the Foodgrains Policy Committee for the creation of a four million tonnes buffer stock and for the strengthening of Government control over inter-State trade;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a statement on the Table giving their reaction to this and other recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) when they are proposed to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The various suggestions and recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee which also include the suggestions for creation of a four million tonnes buffer stock and strengthening of Government control over inter-State trade, would be considered in the conference of the State Chief Ministers to be held shortly, and decisions taken thereafter.

Shri Basappa: May know what criteria this Foodgrains Policy Committee has adopted in stating whether a district or a State is surplus or not and, in reference to Mysore State whether this Committee has come to any conclusion that it is a deficit State or a surplus State and if

it has been declared a deficit State may I know to what extent it is a deficit State and in what foodgrains?

The Minister of food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee is available. I do not think the hon. Member expects me to go through all the reasonings given there. The report is available and I would refer the hon. Member to that report.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether in order to create this buffer stock of four million tonnes any large-scale storage facilities have been provided; if so, in what place and to what extent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have storage facilities throughout the country. We have, roughly, now four to five million tonnes capacity for storage.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have formulated an emergency food Plan in view of the acute scarcity of foodgrains and the bleak and tragic prospects which have been outlined by the hon. Minister himself; and, if so, whether in this emergency food Plan it is proposed to provide for a large buffer stock in the long run and, in the short run, to control inter-State trade and, if so, in what States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as restoring inter-State trade is concerned there is a recommendation of the Foodgrains Policy Committee. It has recommended that it will be dangerous to break the State zones now, but that matter will have to be discussed with the State Chief Ministers and then a final decision taken. We are convening a Chief Ministers' Conference early this month. As far as emergency food production programme is concerned, in each State, taking into account the circumstances prevailing there, we are formulating an emergency food production programme.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether Government has forwarded this report to different States; if so, what is the reaction of the different States regarding abolition of zones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have sent the report to the various State Governments and we have asked for their opinion on the various points formulated and enunciated in this report. We have received replies from some of the State Governments and we are awaiting replies from others. As it is, I will not be able to say which State has given what opinion.

श्री मधुलिनयः : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो खाद्य नीति मन्त्राली रिपोर्ट आई है उस की रोशनी में क्या सरकार ने किस स्थिति को अकाल कहा जाये और किस स्थिति को महज कमी या अभाव इस की कोई कमीटी बनाई है। जैसे कि ईशवार में तमी या दाम की वृद्धि या फ्री आदमी अनाज की प्राप्ति अथवा भूख से मौत या रोजगार इन चार पाँच में से किसी की कमीटी रख कर स्वयं कोई परिभाषा की है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The basis will be the failure of the crops because of the failure of the monsoon. It is on that basis that we will decide whether drought conditions exist or not.

श्री मधुलिनयः : मैंने क्या कहा, पृष्ठा २१।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any standards have been fixed in order to determine whether it is scarcity or famine.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is not done with reference to any of the factors which the hon. Member has mentioned. It is done on the basis of a normal crop which is expected when there is normal monsoon. When the normal crop is not there and the yield goes below 75 per cent we say that drought conditions have come into existence. If it goes below 50 per cent, then acute scarcity conditions have

developed. If it goes below 25 per cent, then famine conditions are existing.

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार किया है कि बिहार में 20 प्रतिशत से भी कम पैदावार हुई है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि फूडग्रेन्स एन्क्वायरी कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कही नहीं लिखा है कि किसानों को रेम्युनेरेटिव इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस दी जायेगी। और अभी खाना इसलिए कम पैदा होता है कि यह रिपोर्ट किसानों के हित के खिलाफ है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam : I think it is one of the points they have made, that we should pay a remunerative price to the farmer.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : The Foodgrains Policy Committee has made the observation that due to non-implementation of even the modest land reform measures which this Government itself had formulated, there is large-scale evasion of land ceiling going on and land is not being distributed....

Shri C. Subramaniam : So far as that is concerned.....

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Please let me finish my question.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I thought he will ask only one question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : I am just giving an example of what they have said—the land ceilings are being evaded sharing of crop is going on illegally and land is not distributed to the landless. What is the reaction of Government to the observations of the Committee that unless radical land reforms are carried out the food target aimed at in the Fourth Plan is bound to fail?

Shri C. Subramaniam : As far as I can recollect—I speak subject to correction—because I have gone through the Report, they have not dealt with the problem of the landless and the distribution of waste lands.

Shri Hem Barua : They have made a reference to that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : In view of the recommendation of the Committee for a national food budget, may I know whether a decision on that would be taken before the formulation of the final size of the Fourth Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam : As I have already stated, the Report of the Committee has been circulated to the State Governments. I am convening a conference of the Chief Ministers very soon. It is only after discussion in that conference that we will be able to take a final decision.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या खाद्य नीति समिति ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि सूख और वर्षा के अभाव के कारण जिन क्षेत्रों में अनाज के दाम बढ़ते हैं उनमें दामों को नहीं बढ़ने दिया जायेगा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam : It is for that very purpose they have recommended that there should be a policy of maximum procurement and maximum distribution through public agencies at controlled prices. That is the only way to control the prices.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh : May I know whether the system of compulsory procurement to build a buffer stock of 4 million tons would not really harm the interests of those people in the rural areas who are not covered by the public distribution system?

Shri C. Subramaniam : I do agree that in an abnormal situation where the production has failed, if we take away food stocks from those areas where scarcity conditions prevail for the purpose of building a buffer stock, it would harm those interests. But I can inform hon. Members that building up a buffer stock cannot be attempted in a year like this when there is so much of deficit and scarcity.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी यह सोचा है कि यहां पर बफर स्टॉक

की जो हालत है उसमें यह कैसे मुमकिन हो सकता है कि किसान से गल्ला खरीदा जाये 16 रु० मन और जब सोईंग सीजन आये तो किसान बोने के लिये वही गल्ला 48 रु० मन खरीदे। क्या किसान को कोई ऐसी सुविधा हो सकती है जिसमें उसको 20 रु० मन पर गल्ला दिया जाये। आज किसान कहाँ से 48 रु० मन गेहूँ लेकर बो सकता है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : 20 रु० मन क्यों। 16 रु० मन क्यों नहीं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Procurement is on the basis of taking only the surplus. The farmer retains whatever is required for his own use. Therefore, there is no question of supplying to the farmer later on. He reserves for himself whatever he requires and only the surplus is procured.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether without the active cooperation of the living elements for more production, that is, the farmers, production is possible and whether the Committee has at all considered of having the cooperation and advice of farmers and farmers' organisations on how to have more production in the country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not here to justify the recommendations of the Committee. The recommendations are there; they will have to be discussed and then positive decisions taken. If some of the recommendations are not acceptable to us, we would not accept them. I do not think I can go into the merits of the recommendations now.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी माननीय यशपाल सिंह ने पूछा था कि किसानों से सोलह रुपये मन गेहूँ लिया गया था और अब उनको बीज के लिये 48 रुपये मन लेना पड़ रहा है। उनको सोलह रुपये मन गेहूँ बीज के लिये देने की

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं तो पूछें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इन समिति ने क्या इस तरह की भी कोई सिफारिश की है कि एक फसल के आन के बाद और दूसरी फसल तक दामों में जो भारी उतार चढ़ाव होता है, उसको रोकने के लिये कोई मूल्य नीति निर्धारित की जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उस किताब में आप देख सकते हैं। श्री नायर।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उठते बैठते मेरा तो खाना भी हजम हो गया है। मुझे मोका ही नहीं मिला है सवाल पूछने का।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It seems that the Government of India, in consultation with the three Chief Ministers of Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, have taken a decision to maintain a single State zone in the south; if that is true, I would like to know as to who is responsible for the supply of rice to the highly deficit State, Kerala—whether it is the Union Government or the surplus States themselves.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Ultimately, the Union Government will have to take the responsibility but it will be done through the surplus States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बेरवा। अब आप अपना हाजिमा दुसरे कर लें।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के अन्दर पिछले तीन साल में अनाज की स्थिति चली आ रही है, खाना तो क्या, बड़ा पानी और चारा भी नहीं मिलता है। बंकर स्टाक बनाने की यहाँ बात की जाती है। वहाँ पर गोदाम खानी पड़े हैं। रान में उनमें गधे रहते हैं। अनाज खरीदने के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास धन नहीं है। वह बंकर स्टाक कर सकें इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अग्रिम धन देने की भी कोई व्यवस्था की है या खाद्य नीति समिति ने सिफारिश की है

कि राज्य सरकारों को अग्रिम धन दिया जाए ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not the money that is standing in the way; it is the availability of food-grains. As the hon. Member himself pointed out, they are going through a condition of scarcity during the last two years and it is not the time when a buffer stock can be built up.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : राज्य सरकार के पास धन ही नहीं है। बफर स्टॉक बढ़ा ही नहीं सकती है।

Applied Nutrition Programme

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- *3. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring an additional 1,000 Community Development blocks under the applied nutrition programme within the next few years;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the time-table for its introduction in the additional 1,000 Community Development blocks; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a statement on the Table giving details of the distribution of Community Development Blocks in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) It is proposed to cover an additional 1,000 blocks under the

Applied Nutrition Programme during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The programme aims at increased production, at the village level, of various protective foods like fruits, vegetables fish, poultry and milk and the training and education of the villagers in the production, preparation, preservation and consumption of these foods.

The number of CD Blocks to be covered under the programme is respectively 150, 200, 250, 250 and 150 during the first and each succeeding year of the Fourth Plan period.

(c) The statewide coverage of the programme is being currently worked out in Fourth Plan discussions with the States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how far this applied nutrition programme is going to solve our food shortage problem and, if it is going to do so, in what way?

Shri Shinde: I may state for the information of the hon. Member that this is a very moderate programme. As is well known, the Indian diet predominantly consists of cereals and there are too many deficiencies in the Indian diet. It is an attempt in various directions to improve the dietary habits. It takes quite a considerable time to change the dietary habits. May I say for the information of the hon. Member that the Estimates Committee of this House went into this problem and the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission also went into this problem? They have made a number of suggestions and said a good word in appreciation of the programme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, the per capita intake of calories in the countries of the world is, on an average, 3000. May I know what is the average intake of calories in this country and how far this programme will step up the intake of calories in this country?

Shri Shinde: The average intake also differs from State to State. In a State like Punjab, it is much higher than the all-India average while in some of the States, specially the tribal-inhabited areas, the average intake of calories is very low, that is, below the average of 2100 calories.

Dr. L. M. Singhl: May I know whether the aim and the purpose of this programme is, also to wean away people from vegetarianism, to change food habits to see that the people give up vegetarianism for various kinds of other supplementary food that is available, and, if so, whether this does not conflict with the declared policy of the Government not to interfere with the basic living pattern of the people?

Shri Shinde: I do not agree with the contention of the hon. Member that this programme is directed against vegetarianism as such. In fact, even in regard to non-vegetarian foods, dietary habits can improve and better technology can be utilised.

Shri Umanath: I would like to know whether this programme was formulated at the instance of any foreign experts or in consultation with any foreign consultants and, if so, from which country the foreign experts were consulted.

Shri Shinde: There is a misconception about the programme. In fact, the programme is very much formulated by our own experts, though in the initial stages, the UNICEF, the WHO and the FAO came to help. The programme has been formulated by the various State Governments and the Centre and Planning Commission. For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that as far as the Fourth Plan projections are concerned, we expect to spend about Rs. 40 crores out of which Rs. 20 crores are to come from the Plan provisions of the State Governments, Rs. 10 crores from the Central sector and about Rs. 10 crores from the UNICEF and other international agencies.

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : अभी उत्तर में बताया गया है कि एक हजार और सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में व्यावहारिक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम चालू करने का सरकार का विचार है। अभी भी देश के अन्दर बहुत से विकास खंड हैं जिनमें व्यावहारिक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर कितना धन लगा है और उसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

Shri Shinde: The average expenditure per block is about Rs. 1.25 lakhs per year. The normal schemes relate to the development of horticulture, poultry, fisheries and there are various production programmes and some of the programmes also come under the Food Department, that is, under the Food and Nutrition Board wherein development of technology, better preservation of foods, etc., come in. The expenditure per block is not more than Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : सरकार कभी ब्लाक्स तोड़ती है और कभी खालती है। पहली दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं में हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हुई है और ब्लाक पर ब्लाक खुलने लग गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ग्राम किसानों को सस्ता पानी देने की भी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ताकि खाद्य समस्या हल हो ?

Shri Shinde: This has no relevance to the Question which has been put.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार ने कहा है कि वह एक हजार ब्लाक्स को और प्लांट न्यूट्रिशन प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत लाने की सोच रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन-जिन ब्लाक्स में बिजली की सुविधा है उस ब्लाक्स में क्या सरकार कॉल्ड स्टोरेज लगा कर, आम कटहल, प्याज, भालू आदि चीजों को प्रिजर्व करने की सुविधा प्रदान करगी ताकि न्यूट्रिशन बना रहे और लोगों को खाद्य पदार्थ मिलते रहें ?

Shri Shinde: The criteria which have been applied for selection of the blocks are mainly nutritional backwardness and economic backwardness. Of course, the other things like training facilities, lands available for community schools, gardens, etc., are taken into consideration. It is mainly the nutritional backwardness that is taken into consideration while selecting the blocks.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any fixed criterion in terms of which these particular blocks are selected for the extension of the scheme? Is there a matching grant to be raised locally?

Shri Shinde: As I have already submitted, the conditions in different parts of the country differ radically from one another, but the broad criterion that is made applicable is the nutritional and economic backwardness and on this basis, the blocks are selected.

As far as the matching grants are concerned, the amounts which are provided for various plans for the development of poultry, fisheries and horticulture, the amounts are made available for these programmes from the State sector. Then there is a provision in the Central sector, to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. The rest of it, i.e., about 20 to 25 per cent is from international sources.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there is already an unchecked and unlimited drainage of public moneys by the Block Development Officers? I want to know the circumstances under which another financial aid has been given to this Department.

Shri Shinde: I do not agree with the hon. Member. Moreover, the expert organisations which have gone into this problem, as I have already mentioned, have said good words of appreciation about the programme. It is mainly connected with schools....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall repeat my question. There is a feeling in the country.....

Mr. Speaker: He says that he does not agree. What should I do? He has said that this is not correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has mentioned only about the programme.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Survey of Man-hours wasted at Bus Stops

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***4. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Transport, Delhi has conducted a survey to assess the average time a passenger has to wait at a bus stop and to determine the number of man-hours wasted at bus stops;

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

(c) whether similar surveys have been made elsewhere in the country and if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Yes. The survey which was conducted on an *ad hoc* basis revealed that during the peak hours of traffic the average waiting time at a bus stop in Delhi ranged from 10 to 40 minutes. No calculation of man-hours lost was made.

(c) The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a known fact that there is an appalling national wastage in terms of millions of man-hours being lost because of long stoppages at various bus-stops. May I know whether the Government propose to bring together various State Governments—their skills and experience—to see that this wastage is averted?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The question is intermingled with that of necessary resources for us to put on the road as many number of buses as are needed for the various heavy density routes. There are some sectors which are known to be heavy-density routes where they do not have enough number of buses plying at the moment. Another point is that this type of waiting at bus-stops is not throughout the day; it is only at certain peak hours and during such peak hours there would be a little amount of waiting at the bus-stops to get buses; otherwise, the arrangements that are now available in all the States generally speaking and in Delhi, particularly, are fairly adequate enough, though attempts are being made to increase the number of buses and provide additional capacity.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question is whether an effort is being made to see that scientific management of buses, their frequency and their punctuality or the lack of it, is studied in order that both in the Capital and in the other parts of the country, people would not waste as much time at the bus-stops as they do at present.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This important matter is engaging the continuous attention of the authorities concerned. It is a very important matter and it is being given due attention continuously.

बड़े बन्दरगाहों में चोरी

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* 5 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० लक्ष्मी :

श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिन्घवी :

श्री बें० जी० नायक :

क्या परिवहन, उड़्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बड़े बन्दरगाहों में पकड़े गये चोरी के गम्भीर मामलों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों की रखवाली में रखा गया सामान भी चोरी हो गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri C. M. Poonacha):

A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The major Ports have organised Watch and Ward forces for looking after Port property and cargo in the sheds and at the yards. This force is assisted by the Port Police force. The Watch and Ward force and the Police force are being strengthened from time to time according to requirements.

Entry into the docks at major Ports is by a system of permits which is enforced strictly. The major Ports have also taken various other steps such as raising the perimeter walls, improvement of lighting within the docks and the yards etc.

At Bombay Port a mobile squad for surprise checks has been in operation. The Bombay and Calcutta Ports have introduced a scheme for awards for the prevention of pilferage etc. Anti-pilferage committees have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Ports to review anti-pilferage measures and devise additional

remedial measures, wherever necessary from time to time. The Port authorities review these measures constantly and are trying to remove loopholes. The position regarding loss by pilferage is improving but it is a little premature to assess the results of the measures taken.

(b) and (c). According to reports received from the Collectors of Customs, there have been a few cases of theft of goods kept in the custody of the customs at some major Ports. In these cases, the goods were pilfered either because they were kept in verandahs owing to non-availability of space in the warehouses or because the warehouses taken on rent did not have adequate security arrangements. The situation has since been remedied.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : टेबल पर जो स्टेटमेंट रखा गया है, उस में बताया गया है :

"The position regarding loss by pilferage is improving . . ."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिलफ्रेज बढ़ा है या घट रहा है ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The pilferage is on the decrease. Arrangements to control and regulate the affairs at the port and to prevent pilferage are being continuously adopted and the number of cases is on the decline.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन बड़े बन्दरगाहों पर कस्टम्स ऐंथार्गिटीज की कस्टडी से माल चोरी गया है और उस की क्या जांच-पड़ताल की गई है ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There have been some instances where pilferage has taken place under the Customs custody also. The matters have been looked into and necessary steps have been taken to prevent such pilferage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the members of the Watch and Ward organisation are many times in collusion with the thieves, and if so, what check has been put on them so that they may not collude with the thieves?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It has come to our notice that there are certain instances where the members of the Watch and Ward organisation themselves are in a way responsible for certain pilferages taking place. Apart from the Watch and Ward we have the police force also present, and further, the strength of the police force is also being increased to meet such situations and to control the safety and to ensure the safeguarding of valuable materials at the ports. We are taking necessary action in this regard.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : गांधी जी ने कई दफा यह कहा है कि जिस मिनिस्टर के डिपार्टमेंट में चोरी हो, अगर वह उस चोरी का पता न लगा सके, तो वह नुकसान मिनिस्टर की तन्ख्वाह में से काटा जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मिनिस्टर ऐसे हैं, जो इस तरह का नुकसान अपनी तन्ख्वाह से कटवाने के लिए तैयार हैं । इन चोरियों से जो नुकसान होता है, उस का कौन जिम्मेदार है? चोरी होती है और राज्य का माल जाता है, लेकिन उस नुकसान को कहीं से भी पूरा नहीं किया जाता है ।

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I should like to state that most of the amounts has been recovered. My hon. friend is not aware of the fact that quite a lot of it has been recovered.

श्री हुकम चन्द रुखवाय : क्या यह सही है कि वही पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के द्वारा ये चोरियाँ की गई हैं; यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में कितने लोग पकड़े गए हैं और कितनों को सजा हुई है, अन्यथा जो बाहर

के लोग हैं, वे कितनी संख्या में पकड़े गए हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have the information about the number of persons who were arrested in this regard. The total number of persons arrested in all the major ports during the year was 2,160 of whom about 1,367 have been convicted. I do not have the break-up of the people who were working in the port and the people who were from outside.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या यह सही है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा ही अधिकतर चोरियों की गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उन के पास ब्रेक-अप नहीं है और वह यह नहीं बता सकते कि सरकारी कर्मचारी कितने थे और दूसरे लोग कितने थे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : वह यह तो बता सकते हैं कि क्या कुछ पुलिस वालों को इस संबंध में सजा दी गई है या नौकरी से हटाया गया है ।

श्री राम सेवक शर्मा : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है ? माननीय सदस्य कार्यवाही को चलने दें ।

श्री रामसेवक शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन के पास ब्रेक-अप नहीं है । लेकिन वह कम से कम यह तो बतायें कि क्या सरकारी कर्मचारी भी इन चोरियों में शामिल हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इन लोगों का सजा मिली है, लेकिन यह इन्फर्मेशन उन के पास नहीं है कि उन में से सरकारी कर्मचारी कितने हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : ये आंकड़े तो उन के पास होंगे कि उन लोगों में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी या पुलिस वाले थे ।

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बता सकते हैं कि उन में से पुलिस वाले कितने थे ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I shall try to collect the figure and furnish it to the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Considering the fact that the value of goods which are stolen from the Calcutta port every year runs into lakhs of rupees and is increasing every year, has any inquiry been made to see whether this is a case of only small pilferages done by employees or whether there are any big people behind it who have got resources at their disposal like trucks and their own private godowns and so on? Goods worth lakhs of rupees have been stolen from there.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Pilferage is committed now and then by all sorts of people who go round the ports at various times. Now necessary precautions have been taken. There is no such thing as an organised gang with all this modern equipment committing large-scale theft (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that there is so much noise that it is not possible to follow the proceedings. Is this going to be the pattern for the whole month?

Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Second Bridge on Hooghly

*6. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for the proposed second bridge over the River Hooghly at Princep Ghat, Calcutta has not been included in the draft Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. During recent

discussions of the Planning Commission with the West Bengal Government it was agreed to include the proposed new Hooghly bridge within the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan. The question of Central assistance for this project is also being examined.

(b) Does not arise.

Integration of Agriculture and Community Development Departments

- *7. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Maimoonah Sultan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre's suggestion to the States to integrate the departments of Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and place them under one Minister has been accepted by the States;

(b) which are the States which disfavoured the proposal of merger;

(c) the grounds advocated by the latter in order to act up to the Central suggestion; and

(d) whether the States have made positive suggestions as to how co-ordination could be ensured to give a fillip to agricultural production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). A statement furnishing the requisite information received so far in respect

of most of the States is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7140/66]. Replies from Assam, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are awaited.

Import of Russian Tractors

*8. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the second half of September, 1966, some spokesman of the Agriculture Machinery Association made a representation to Government either to liberalise the import of Russian tractors or to grant more industrial licences to Indian manufacturers to meet the increasing demand for tractors in the country; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trainer Aircraft

- *9. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Development Directorate of the Civil Aviation Department has developed two-seater light trainer aircraft;

(b) if so, whether any flying test has been carried out; and

(c) the total cost of production per aircraft and the cost of the foreign exchange components of each aircraft?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. A 2/3-seater trainer aircraft has been designed and developed by the Research and Development Directorate of the Civil Aviation Department. The aircraft is awaiting flight test.

This is only a proto-type. The total cost of materials is estimated at Rs. 30,000, with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 22,500.

Second Shipbuilding Yard at Cochin

- *10. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Surenendra Pal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Mohammed Koya:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri Maniyanadan:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken towards setting up the Second Ship-building Yard at Cochin so far;

(b) whether any detailed schedule of work on the project has been drawn up for the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the total amount proposed to be spent on the Shipyard during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A project report

has been prepared and is under scrutiny by the Government. It will be possible to work out a detailed schedule only after the scrutiny has been completed.

(d) The draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores on the project during the plan period.

Off-Season Low Freight Rate

- *11. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been unable to take advantage of the off-season low freight rate by arranging its bulk imports during the July-October season;

(b) whether it is due to limited port capacity;

(c) if so, the reasons for not increasing the Calcutta port berthing facilities on top priority basis; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that it has not been possible to take advantage of this low freight rate for exporting more than the normal quantity of ore from India during this period?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

Foodgrains carried by Ships of Apeejay Lines

- *12. Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) what ships of the Apeejay lines were used for carrying rice imported

from Burma during the period 1960—64 (both years inclusive) for the Ministry of Food;

(b) what were the quantities imported on each of the Apeejay ships on each of her voyage;

(c) what were the quantities received against each voyage; and

(d) what quantities of sweepings were received against each voyage of these Apeejay line ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7141/66].

Quick Credit Scheme for Farmers

- *13. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a new scheme of "borrower group" to provide quick credit to farmers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Accidents

- *14. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air accidents in the country during 1966 so far;

(b) the number of persons killed and the loss incurred thereby; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the number of accidents?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) During the period from 1st January to the 25th October, 1966, 17 accidents involving 14 Indian civil aircraft and 3 foreign registered aircraft took place in India.

(b) 48 persons (including crew members) were killed. Three I.A.C. aircraft were completely destroyed but as they were fully insured, there was no loss to I.A.C. on account of their destruction. As regards other aircraft, these sustained substantial damages and are undergoing repairs. Until the repairs are completed, the loss incurred cannot be indicated.

(c) The investigation reports of aircraft accidents in India and abroad are studied and the recommendations of the investigating officers for avoidance of such accidents are examined and appropriate action taken in each case.

असैनिक सेवाओं के लिये "एवरो"

*15. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामनेत्रक यादव :

क्या परिग्रह, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर में निमित्त 'एवरो-सुबरतो' विमान का असैनिक सेवाओं के

लिए प्रयोग आरम्भ कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो किन किन मार्गों पर; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिग्रह, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्रों (श्री सवाई रेंड्री) : (क) जाँ, नहीं।

(ख) इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन नागर परिचालन के लिये अभी तक एवरो—748 वायुयान की डिलिवरी नहीं से पाया है।

Merger of Tourists Corporation

- *16. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three Tourist Corporations have been amalgamated into one;

(b) if so, since when and what are the advantages in their amalgamation;

(c) its composition and functions; and

(d) whether the amalgamation will render the staff surplus and if so, how the surplus staff will be fixed up?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7142/66].

Setting up of a Hotel with Collaboration of Hiltons

- *18. Shri Firodia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hilton Hotels International of U.S.A. have submitted their final proposals for setting up of a hotel in India;

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

(c) whether Government have considered those proposals and if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Messrs. Shiv Sagar Estates who are negotiating a proposal for collaboration with Hilton Hotels Corporation of U.S.A. have submitted to the Government their final proposals for establishing a hotel in Bombay.

(b) and (c). The draft agreement is under the consideration of the Government and no final decision has yet been taken.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिमीमन

- *19. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुशोष हंसदा :
डा० स० मो० दास :
श्री टी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री राम हरच दादत :

क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का अन्तिम रूप में परिमीमन कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

विभिन्न संस्थानों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चं० रा० पट्टाभिराम) : (क) ज़ा नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

World Food Trust

*20 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General, F.A.O., United Nations has suggested the creation of a World Food Trust so as to facilitate and expedite help, to the underfed people of the developing countries by the more affluent countries;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No suggestion for the creation of a World Food Trust has been made by Director General, F.A.O.

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

Private Seed Farms

*21. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan under consideration to encourage the growth of private seed farms to accelerate food production; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There is no plan under consideration of the Government to encourage the growth of large private seed farms.

(b) Does not arise.

Allowances for Port and Dock Workers

*22. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government assured the Federations of Port and Dock Workers in July, 1966 that favourable and early consideration would be given to their claims for an *ex-gratia* bonus, childrens' educational allowance and improvement of retiral benefits;

(b) whether it is a fact that various Port Administrations have opposed such consideration; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) At a meeting held on 20th July, 1966 with the representatives of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, it was agreed that the question of making some *ex-gratia* payment in lieu of bonus to port workers would be considered sympathetically; that schemes would be drawn up by the Major Ports for the grant of children's education allowance and that the decision to improve retirement benefits would be implemented by drawing up a suitable scheme.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Decontrol of Sugar

*23. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to decontrol of sugar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of sugar exported since devaluation, the foreign exchange earned and the subsidies paid thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Data regarding prospects of production during the ensuing year are being collected.

(c) Since devaluation, 1.73 lakh tonnes of sugar has been exported upto 24th October, 1966. The estimated figures of foreign exchange and subsidy on these exports are likely to be about Rs. 7.2 crores and about Rs. 9.0 crores respectively.

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

*24. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of all essential foodgrains have gone up within the last few months specially in the non-rationed areas; and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government to check the prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There has been a rise in the prices of foodgrains during the last few months. How-

ever, in the month of September, 1966, the prices showed a decline. The All India Index No. of Wholesale Prices of cereals moved down from 170 in August 1966 to 168.3 in September 1966. However, the index moved up again in October and stood at 168.6 (average for first 3 weeks). The index number of wheat which stood at 148.9 in August 1966 declined to 147 in September 1966 but went up again to 152.6 in October (average for first 3 weeks). In case of rice the index number remained steady in the month of September 1966 but has declined to 170.6 in October, 1966 (average for first three weeks).

(b) The various steps taken to check the rise in prices of foodgrains in the country include larger distribution of foodgrains from fair price shops, extension of statutory rationing/informal rationing to more areas, intensification of procurement and other regulatory measures.

Air Mail Charges

*25. **Shri Liladhar Kotaki:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation intend to increase charges in airmail;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this increase in air mail charges would lead to rise in postal rates; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation are considering question of increasing the freight charges for carriage of mails by their services, to meet the rising cost of operation, particularly after devaluation.

(c) and (d). As the Corporation have not yet indicated the quantum of increase proposed to be asked for, the Posts and Telegraphs Department have not examined the question whether increase in freight charges would lead to rise in postal rates.

National Road Board

- *26. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a National Road Board; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A proposal to constitute a Central Road Board within the Ministry of Transport and Aviation is under consideration.

Abolition of Food Zones

- *27. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kolla Venkalab:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the demand for the abolition of zones and removal of restrictions on movement of foodgrains; and

(b) the improvements, if any, Government propose to effect on the present arrangements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The whole question of continuance or otherwise of zonal and other restrictions on the movement of foodgrains is under consideration of the Government of India in the light of recommendations made by the Foodgrains Policy Committee.

Enquiry into Affairs of Airlines

- *28. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a resolution of the Indian Pilot's Guild which met at Bombay on the 20th September, 1966 expressing want of confidence in the management and asking for a thorough and comprehensive enquiry into the affairs of the Airlines; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Chairman

of Air India had detailed discussions with the representatives of the Indian Pilot's Guild on the 22nd September, 1966 on the various points raised in the resolution, with a view to removing the grievances of the Pilots to the extent possible. There is no need for Government to intervene in the matter at this stage.

Jayanti Shipping Company

*29. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) when the take-over of the Jayanti Shipping Company Ltd. by Government was first mooted;

(b) how many days' preparation the take-over involved; and

(c) when the first orders for preparing for the take-over of the Jayanti Shipping Company Ltd. were issued by Government?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A proposal to take over the management of the Jayanti Shipping Company Ltd. by means of an Ordinance was one of several proposals placed before an inter-Ministerial meeting held on the 15th May, 1966. This proposal along with various other alternative proposals was under the consideration of the Government between then and the 6th June, 1966. A final decision was taken by the Government on the evening of the 9th June, 1966.

Detailed work in connection with the issue of the Ordinance and the Notification under the Ordinance was meanwhile in progress and the Ordinance and the Notification were issued on the 10th June, 1966.

Cultivable Land in States

*30. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the increasing exodus of people from the villages to the towns, the extent of cultivable land has been decreasing from year to year, while emphasis is being given by Government organisations on reclamation of arid and uncultivable land;

(b) if so, the extent of cultivable land which was not cultivated during each of the last three years in each State/Union Territory; and

(c) the efforts made to prevent this exodus?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) It is not a fact that the extent of cultivated land has been going down as a result of exodus from rural to urban areas. The information available indicates that the area under cultivation has been increasing.

(b) Information on whether cultivated (and not cultivable) land is decreasing is being sought. The all India figures of land under cultivation for the last three years for which statistics are available are given below:

	(in 000 hectares)
1960-61	1,33,157
1961-62	1,35,352
1962-63	1,36,244

It will thus be seen that the area under cultivation has been, in fact, increasing. The break up of the figure among States and Union Territories is under compilation.

(c) The various schemes of agricultural and community development and the favourable trend of prices for agricultural commodities would counteract the trend towards migration from rural areas. The State Governments are also taking up schemes for resettlement of landless agricultural labourers in cultivable wastelands.

Voters' List of Silchar West Constituency

1. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1022 on the 2nd August, 1966 regarding Voters' list of Silchar West Constituency and state:

(a) whether the names of Railway employees residing on railway land in Silchar West Constituency have since been excluded from the voters' list for the next General Elections; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). No name of any railway employee residing on railway land in Silchar West Constituency has been excluded from the voters' list since the reply was given to Unstarred Question No. 1022 on the 2nd August, 1966. On the contrary, steps have been taken to include in the voters' list the names of those few railway employees who being eligible voters were inadvertently omitted from the voters' list. The enumerator responsible for the omission has already been discharged.

Requirement of Foodgrains

2. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the Statewise population and Statewise annual requirement of foodgrains;

(b) the Statewise production of foodgrains in 1965-66;

(c) the Statewise surplus and deficit;

(d) the Statewise up-to-date demand of foodgrains in 1966-67;

(e) the Statewise up-to-date allotment and supply of foodgrains; and

(f) the reasons of disparity in the ratio of supply to demand of various States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The population figures are available in the Census of India.

In the absence of any national survey on consumption and in view of the fact that it is difficult to assess the variations in the factors like distribution of national income, pace of urbanization, change in the food habits on which the requirements of foodgrains depend, it is not possible to indicate these requirements even for the country as a whole. It is much more difficult to indicate the requirements of each individual State.

(b) A statement showing the production of foodgrains in each State during 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7144/66].

(c) As surplus or deficit of a State depends on its production and its requirements and as it is not possible to estimate the requirements, it is not possible to indicate the Statewise surplus or deficit either.

(d) to (f). The requirements of foodgrains of each State are discussed between the State Government concerned and Centre and supplies are arranged on the basis of availabilities with the Centre and the requirements of all the deficit States. In a way, therefore, allocations are measures of the demand of each State.

A statement showing the allocations and actual supplies of foodgrains made to the different States during 1966 so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7144/66].

State Farms**3. Shri Uttiya:****Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to start State Farms on the Russian model in India;

(b) the total area involved, State-wise;

(c) the types of agricultural production which these farms will concentrate on;

(d) the total capital outlay; and

(e) the total number of persons to be employed therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). It is proposed to set up large-sized Central Seed Farms in different parts of the country, broadly on the pattern of Suratgarh Farm in Rajasthan which was set up in collaboration with the U.S.S.R. State Governments have been asked to place at the disposal of the Centre suitable tracts of land for the purpose. The main object of these farms will be the production of improved varieties of seeds.

As the farms are not to be established all at the same time but only as and when land becomes available, and as the whole programme will be spread over the entire period of the Fourth Five Year Plan and, even, perhaps, over part of the Fifth Plan, it is not possible at this stage to say what the total area involved would be, what the total capital outlay would be or how many persons are likely to be employed on the scheme.

Aerodrome Officer, Varanasi**4. Shri Radeo Singh:****Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:****Shri Vishram Prasad:****Shri Daljit Singh:****Shri C. M. Kedaria:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Aerodrome Officer at Babatpur (Varanasi) was beaten by some miscreants during September, 1966;

(b) whether such cases of dacoity and theft roundabout the Varanasi Airport have been on the increase during the last several years;

(c) if so, the steps taken in order to safeguard the lives and properties of the airport staff; and

(d) whether Government are considering to set up a full-fledged police post and civil hospital taking in view the importance of the airport?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Assistant Aerodrome Officer posted at Varanasi aerodrome was found injured and unconscious in his quarter on the morning of 25th July, 1966.

(b) Some stray cases were reported during the years 1962 and 1963, but apart from the above incident, no other cases of this nature were reported during the last two years.

(c) and (d). The question of establishing a police post at or near the Varanasi aerodrome was taken up with the U.P. Government in 1963. The State Government were, however, not agreeable to this proposal. In view of the above incident, the matter is again being taken up with the State Government.

There is a small dispensary at the aerodrome which opens three days a week for two hours. In view of this, the need for establishing a civil hospital at Varanasi Aerodrome has not been felt so far by the Civil Aviation Department.

**Central Tuber Research Institute,
Kerala**

5. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the Central Tuber Research Institute at Trivandrum to the position of a sub-station under the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) if so, whether the research work now conducted in this Institute is likely to suffer as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The future plans in respect of a number of small Institutes situated in Kerala are being finalised. Recently an Achievement Audit Committee had visited the Arecanut Research Station, Vittal, and two Coconut Research Station in Kerala and the Central Tuber Research Institute at Trivandrum. Based upon the recommendations of this team, it is proposed to take certain steps for strengthening the research programme in these institutes. In this process it is not unlikely that some of the units may be amalgamated and made into stronger units with better facilities for research. Actual details are yet to be worked out and as such no decision has been taken.

The research work conducted by the Institute is not likely to suffer in any case. On the contrary the idea is to give more facilities for research work on tuber crops.

Rice Price in Kerala Ration Shops

6. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the price of rationed rice

in the Kerala State following the cancellation of subsidy by the Centre; and

(b) if so, what will be the increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the Central Government has cancelled the subsidy. However, the question of revision of issue prices of foodgrains not only for Kerala but for other States as well is under the consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken shortly.

Rice Procurement in Kerala

7. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have procured rice in the State in 1966;

(b) if so, how much rice has been procured this year so far; and

(c) the district-wise break-up thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Kerala Government has procured 67,581 tonnes of paddy during 1966 up to 28th October.

(c)

District	Quantity in tonnes
Quilon	1,319
Trivandrum	675
Alleppey	6,199
Kottayam	2,605
Ernakulam	2,269
Trichur	5,429
Palghat	43,442
Kozhikode	3,585
Cannanore	2,058

67,581

Kerala Targets for Fourth Plan

8. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the targets set down for the following in Kerala for the Fourth Plan:—

- (i) marine products production;
- (ii) fresh water fish production;
- (iii) housing facilities for fishermen;
- (iv) subsidy for boats, fishing nets and tackle for fishermen;
- (v) training in mechanised fishing to be imparted to fishermen; and
- (vi) the Central Government's and State Government's investment for (a) boat building; (b) fishing harbours and harbour facilities; (c) cold storage and freezing facilities; (d) roads for quick transport of fish before perishing; and (e) fish canning and freezing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Govinda Menon**): (i) to (vi). Proposals for development of fisheries during the Fourth Five Year Plan period are expected to be received shortly from the Government of Kerala and the targets and other details of the schemes will be finalized thereafter in consultation with the State Government and the Planning Commission.

Preservation of Wild Animals

9. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is at present being worked out for the preservation of wild animals, especially those, the species of which are threatened with extinction;

(b) whether Government are aware that from the fauna of Kerala, the crocodiles and alligators which

were numerous some three decades ago, have been almost completely wiped out;

(c) the other species of mammals in Kerala now threatened with extinction; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shinde**): (a) The preservation of wild animals and wild birds is a State subject and all measures for this purpose have ultimately to be taken and implemented by the State Governments. In the State Sector, both in the Third Five Year Plan and in the IV Plan, there is a scheme for the conservation of Nature which includes the preservation of wild life. The Central Government have, however, been alive to the necessity of preserving the wild life of the country and set up in the year 1952 an Indian Board for Wild Life to advise the Central and State Governments on all matters pertaining to wild life preservation. The Indian Board for Wild Life has, from time to time, made a number of important recommendations to the Central and State Governments in order to check further deterioration of the position of wild life in the country and to devise steps for improvement. On the recommendations of the Board, almost all the State Governments have declared some rare species as protected and their shooting has been completely prohibited.

(b) Crocodiles and alligators have dwindled in number mainly because of silting up of deep pools in rivers on account of human occupation of forests.

(c) No mammals in Kerala is particularly threatened with extinction.

(d) Shooting in forests in Kerala has been banned for five years.

Power Fishing Boats

10. **Shri Ambicibava:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power fishing boats used at present in fisheries off the Kerala coast;

(b) the number of fishing boats owned by actual sea going fishermen for which the State or Central Government has given subsidy;

(c) the number of boats given on subsidy to non-sea going businessmen in the name of sea-going fishermen; and

(d) the number of boats given on subsidy to Cooperative Societies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) 972.

(b) 665.

(c) Nil.

(d) 146.

Absorption of Food Department Employees in Food Corporation

11. **Shri Lakhan Das:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to absorb a section of the employees of the Central Food Department in the Food Corporation of India throughout the country;

(b) whether the employees have been asked and whether they have refused to resign from Government service;

(c) whether they have demanded simple transfer to the Food Corporation without break in service or any adverse change in emoluments and conditions of service; and

(d) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) As and when different sectors of work under the Food Department are handed over to the Food Corporation of India, the employees of the Food Department directly connected with that sector are also being transferred to the Food Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The terms and conditions governing the transfer of the employees of the Food Department to the Food Corporation of India are still under the consideration of the Government.

Taichang Native-I Paddy

12. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Mohan Nayak:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taichang Native I paddy has been sown in Orissa this year on an extensive scale;

(b) whether this paddy crop has been badly damaged by plant diseases and insect attack;

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking timely protective measures; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for this negligence and how it is proposed to avoid such recurrence in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) During the Kharif season 1966, Taichang Native-I Paddy was sown in Orissa over an area of 38,000 acres.

(b) The crop was affected in some of the areas by incidence of jassids,

fulgorids and gallfly in the early stages. The situation was immediately brought under control by the timely and prompt action on the part of the State Government with the assistance of the Government of India. As a result of the prompt control measures, the damage to the crop was almost negligible. The crop condition at present is reported to be satisfactory.

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

High-yielding varieties of Food-grains

13. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the high yielding varieties of foodgrains introduced in different parts of India;

(b) whether any effort is being made for the progressive introduction of high-yielding varieties in all parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details of these efforts during the last year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7145/66].

Palam Airport

14. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present facilities at the Palam Airport for handling the number of flights and passengers arriving in and departing from Delhi are inadequate;

(b) whether it is proposed to enlarge, renovate and redesign the Palam Airport to make it suitable for handling international aviation; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof and expenditure involved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to develop a new international terminal complex at the Palam airport at a cost of about Rs. 5 crores. This will take some time. Pending the development of a new Terminal Complex, it has been decided to carry out further additions and alterations to the existing terminal building at a cost of Rs. 35.62 lakhs. The main features of the proposed works are:

(1) Construction of a two-storeyed building,

(2) Canopy on the city side of the building,

(3) Terrace restaurant,

(4) Construction of arrival lounge,

(5) Construction of Health and Immigration Checking Hall,

(6) Improvement to the existing kitchen,

(7) Increase in the office accommodation,

(8) Construction of International Baggage passage by the side of the proposed arrival lounge,

(9) Structural requirements for air-conditioning,

(10) Improvement to sanitary facilities, water supply and electricity arrangements,

(11) Provision of flower beds, lawns etc. in front of the terminal building.

मध्य प्रदेश के खंड विकास अधिकारियों के पद की समाप्ति

15. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुशोभ हुंसवा :

श्री प्र० चं० बरगुप्ता :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री विनायक प्रताप :

डा० महादेव प्रसाद

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक विकास कार्यों में, मध्य प्रदेश में खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के पद के समाप्त किये जाने के प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार किस परिणाम पर पहुँची है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में प्राप्त हुए अनभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, सरकार अन्य राज्यों को भी खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के पद की समाप्ति के लिए सुझाव देने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के पुनः नियुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) इस पद के समाप्त किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के वार्षिक व्यय में क्या बचत हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्धे) :

(क) अभी पूर्ण मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता है। अ.य.पि, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कार्य मन्तव्यजनक रूप से चल रहा है।

(ख) ज० नहीं।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खण्डों के कार्य के तालमेल का कार्यभार उप-मण्डल अधिकारियों को सौंपने का निर्णय किया है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार का अनुमान है कि खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के पदों के समाप्त किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप वार्षिक व्यय में लगभग 25 लाख रुपये की बचत होगी।

Rise in I.A.C. Passenger Fares and Cargo Rates

16. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.A.C. proposal for five to ten per cent increase in passenger fares to defray its credit repayments on aircraft purchased before devaluation has been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether there is going to be a simultaneous rise in cargo rates; and

(d) if so, by how much?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The Indian Airlines Corporation have submitted a proposal to increase the fares and freight rates by 10 per cent in all sectors excepting those in Assam area where the increase is proposed to be limited to 5 per cent. This proposal is under examination.

Wheat from U.S.A.

17. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has purchased 6 million bushels of wheat from the United States recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Govinda Menon**): (a) The supplies of wheat from the U.S.A. are currently coming under the PL-480 Agreement of September, 1964 as amended. Under the said Agreement, the United States Department of Agriculture have been issuing, from time to time, Purchase Authorisations. Two such Purchase Authorisations were issued by them on the 28th September, 1966 for a total of about 6 million bushels of wheat. Out of this, about 3.6 million bushels have already been purchased. The balance quantity will be purchased shortly.

(b) The 3.6 million bushels of wheat which has already been purchased is red wheat. The remaining quantity to be purchased would be white wheat.

Land Acquisition Act

18. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce an amendment to the Indian Constitution to remove the Land Acquisition Act from among the Protected Acts in the Ninth Schedule;

(b) how far the proposed amendment will help Government to acquire land for projects to be executed in phases; and

(c) when the said amendment is likely to be introduced and in what form?

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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) The question of removal of the Land Acquisition Act from among the Protected Acts in the Ninth Schedule does not arise as that Act is not included in that Schedule. The form of legislation for the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act and of the Constitution is under consideration.

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

U.S.S.R. Aid for Development of Agriculture

19. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 55 on the 26th July, 1966 regarding U.S.S.R. aid for the development of agriculture and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the final shape of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) and (b). Specific areas of collaboration have been defined. Draft agreements have been drawn up in regard to some of the schemes and are at present under examination by the two Governments. It will take some time for the schemes to assume final shape.

Crop Insurance Scheme

20. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 26th July, 1966 regarding the introduction of Crop Insurance Scheme and state:

(a) whether the model scheme, which was being formulated by Government for the guidance of the States, has since been completed;

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

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Crop Insurance Scheme has not yet been finalised.

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

Crash of I.A.C. Caravelle near Bombay

21. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Namblar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been held to investigate into the causes of the crash of the Indian Airlines Caravelle on a hill North of Bombay on the 4th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the findings of the enquiry?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The accident is still under investigation.

(c) Does not arise.

India-Malaysia Air Service

22. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Maheswra Naik:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 627 on the 23rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the text of the Air Service Agreement between India and Malaysia has been approved by the respective Governments;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Agreement is still under negotiation between the two Governments.

Norwegian Fertilizer for India

23. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Norwegian Government have donated to the Indian Government a substantial quantity of fertilizer to assist Indian agriculture;

- (b) if so, when;
- (c) the total quantity of the fertilizer; and
- (d) who has borne the cost of transport of this fertiliser and what is the amount of freight to transport it from Norway to India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). 3500 tonnes of Urea were donated by the Government of Norwegian. The consignment was received on 18-10-66.

(d) The fertilisers were supplied by the Norwegian Government on C & F basis. The amount of freight actually paid by Norwegian Authorities is not, therefore, known.

Fishing Industry in Kerala

24. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any Plan for the development of fishing industry in the State during the Fourth Plan;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof;
- (c) the estimated cost of the Plan;
- (d) whether Government have considered the Plan;
- (e) if so, the decision taken thereon; and
- (f) the financial assistance proposed to be given to the State in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (f): Proposals for developing the fishing industry during the Fourth Five Year Plan period have not yet been received from the Government of Kerala. These are expected to be received shortly and will be finalized in consultation with the State Gov-

ernment and the Planning Commission.

Supply of Spares and Components of Tractors

25. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that good number of tractors in the country are either lying idle or are working much below their capacity due to the acute shortage of spares and components; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage of spares and components?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Not many tractors of East European origin are likely to be lying idle for want of spare parts as there is no difficulty about importing spare parts for these. In fact, the agents for Russian tractors have confirmed that no tractors supplied by them are lying idle for want of spare parts. There is some difficulty in the availability of spare parts of obsolete models of tractors imported from Western countries. But the position should improve as a result of recent liberalisation of imports particularly from U.S.A.

(b) The following steps have been taken to remove the shortage of spare parts of tractors:—

(a) The policy for issue of quota licences for spare parts of tractors has been raised from 15% to 30% of the best year's imports by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Besides, liberal licences are being issued for imports from U.S.A..

(b) There is a provision in the import policy for issue

of import licences for spare parts to actual users of tractors.

- (c) Adequate spare parts are being imported along with the tractors imported from East European countries.
- (d) The State Governments have been advised to set up small units in the State Departments of Agriculture to attend to the complaints regarding non-availability of spares. These units will arrange to supply the required spares through the local dealers.

Luxury Buses and Cars

26. **Shri P. N. Khan:**

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five luxury buses from the Commonwealth Expedition Party and a fleet of forty-five Dodge Polara cars from U.S.A. have been purchased for providing facilities to the foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the price paid by Government for each bus and car; and

(c) whether the foreign exchange earning from foreign tourists has increased appreciably after the purchase of the above buses and cars?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each bus cost Rs. 1,14,354.41. Each car cost Rs. 39,057.47.

(c) It is not possible to assess this factor specifically in respect of these cars, and buses.

Effect of Drought Conditions on Kharif Croops

27. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of drought conditions in Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore and Rajasthan on the kharif sowing in these States;

(b) whether the agriculturists in these States who had been forced to migrate have been given any loans, seeds and other assistance to enable them to go back to their villages and sow the Kharif crop; and

(c) if so, the estimates about the kharif harvest this year in these and other States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Monsoon rains were generally deficient during the first fortnight of June, the first fortnight of July and the latter part of August. This delayed or hampered sowing and transplantation operations in the States. However, on account of good rains in the intervening periods, the Kharif sowings were on the whole satisfactory.

(b) Assistance in the form of loans, seeds etc. normally flows through the State Governments for the rehabilitation of agriculturists in the affected areas. Detailed figures in respect of these are, however, not available.

(c) It is too early at this stage to frame any accurate estimates about the kharif harvest. The droughty conditions experienced in many parts of the country other than the Southern States since mid-September are reported to have considerably damaged the standing crops particularly in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. According to tentative indications, however, the overall kharif harvest in the country

is likely to be higher than that in 1965-66.

Foodgrains Policy Committee's Report

28. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 607 on the 23rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since defined the terms surplus farms, surplus districts and surplus states in the light of the foodgrains Policy Committee's Report; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions reached?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The foodgrains Policy Committee in their report have dealt with only surpluses from surplus state and have indicated certain factors to be kept in view in determining these. The recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली में अनाज को गोदामों में
रखा जाना

29. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री 23 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3116 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनाज के मासिक भण्डारों का व्यौरा देने वाले विवरण में जिन तीन अनाज गोदामों का उल्लेख किया गया है उनकी

धारिता तथा उन में भरे भण्डारों में इतनी अधिक विभिन्नता क्यों है ;

(ख) दिल्ली में इनमें से प्रत्येक गोदाम से कितनी दुकानें सम्बद्ध हैं; और

(ग) निकटस्थ रेलवे स्टेशनों के अलावा अन्य रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अनाज के बोरे धीरे उतारने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप कितना अतिरिक्त खर्चा आता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) : (क) शक्ति नगर और सी० टी० ग्रो० के गोदामों की क्षमता में विभिन्नता कुल मिला कर शक्तिनगर गोदाम पर कुछ पुराने शैडों को गिराने, कुछ भण्डारण स्थान अन्य संगठनों जैसा कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, विस्तार निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम आदि को देने अथवा उनसे वापिस लेने के कारण थी। जहां तक स्टॉक का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3116 के उत्तर में 23 अगस्त, 1966 को बताया गया था, गोदामों में स्टॉक भण्डारण क्षमता और आपरेशनल आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) प्रत्येक गोदाम से सम्बद्ध दुकानों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

केन्द्रीय संचयन डिपो नरायणा	
(पश्चिमी पटल नगर)	955
„ शक्ति नगर	778
„ सी० टी० ग्रो०	486

2,219

(ग) वस्तुतः खाद्यान्नों का स्टॉक सरकारी गोदाम, नरायणा (पश्चिमी पटल नगर) के साईडिंग पर अथवा निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन पर उतारा जाता है मगर रेलवे की

अपरेशनल सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं को देखना पड़ता है। तथापि 1963 में 1966 की सारी अवधि में केवल तीन बार खाद्यान्नों का स्टॉक अन्य स्टेशनों पर उतारा गया जिसे केन्द्रीय सचयन डिपॉ नरायणा पर सड़क परिवहन से लाना पड़ा और उस पर केवल लगभग 15,800 रुपये खर्च हुये थे।

व्यापारियों को माल की सुपुर्दगी गोदाम पर दी जाती है।

Rice Scarcity in Madras State

30. Shri Sezhiyan Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been scarcity conditions for rice during the last four months in Thanjavur district, Madras State;

(b) whether any rationing has been enforced in the urban and rural areas there; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There were no scarcity conditions, but rice could not be readily had at prices notified by Government in the market and, therefore, there was demand for issue of rice from Government stocks.

(b) and (c). Informal rationing with family card system has been introduced both in the urban and rural areas in the district. Distributing points have been opened at the rate of one for each Panchayat area. Distribution of wheat and wheat products to non-producers in the district has also been arranged. The left-over surplus stocks of paddy available with producers are being procured for local distribution in the villages from which these stocks are procured.

Flying Centre, Allahabad

31. Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the flying centre from Allahabad to Lucknow;

(b) whether Government are aware that the public of Nagpur claim that the centre be shifted to Nagpur instead of to any other place in India;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra wrote to the Central Government and made a similar demand on behalf of the people of Nagpur; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is already an arrangement of training for 25 candidates at the Nagpur flying centre?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There is no Civil Flying Centre at Allahabad at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is a Flying Club at Nagpur which provides facilities for hobby flying, training for issue of Private Pilot's Licences and training of N.C.C. Cadets.

Non-Cereal Food

32. Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the preparation of food from non-cereals alone;

(b) whether any committee has been set up for carrying out experiments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the progress made in the work by the committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has not set up any such committee. A non-official committee for 'Change of Food Habits' has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Violet Alva and the Government has sanctioned an *ad-hoc* grant-in-aid to this committee. Efforts are also being made to popularise non-cereal foods through a systematic campaign organised through fully equipped mobile vans and by the Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition established by Government at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. Normal channels of publicity are also being used for this purpose and recently a compilation of recipes containing greater proportion of non-cereals has been published by the Government.

Agitation by Law Students

33. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the agitation among law students regarding the increase in the period of study and training for getting their law degree and being declared competent for practice;

(b) whether the Committee set up for the purpose have given their report; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Yes, Sir. The Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India on which is represented the University Grants Commission, has recommended that the duration of the course of instruction in law, as from the beginning of the academic year, 1967, should be—

- (i) three years in the case of pupils who are registered as full-time pupils i.e. those whose course of instruction in the University is for a period of not less than 4 hours a day or 22 hours a week, and
- (ii) 4 years in the case of pupils who are registered as part-time pupils i.e. whose course of daily instruction in the University is for a period of less than 4 hours a day or 22 hours a week.

The course of academic instruction is to be followed by 6 months' practical training and examination to be prescribed by the State Bar Councils.

The agitation by the law students is, however, primarily intended for securing further exemption (beyond 31st December, 1965) from pre-enrolment training and examination prescribed by the State Bar Councils under section 24(1) (d) of the Advocates Act, 1961.

(b) The Committee has finalised its report which will be submitted to the Government shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Famine Relief in Southern States

35. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national plan for famine relief of the South Indian

States for an amount of Rs. 600 crores has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Syham Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore suggested in the Conference held at Tirupathi in June, 1966, that a national plan should be chalked out for improving the chronically famine affected areas in these States. No outlay was indicated for this purpose.

Steps for the identification of the chronically drought affected areas in the country are being initiated with a view to formulating special schemes for the development of these areas.

Relief to Scarcity States

36. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of help sought by the several scarcity States for drought relief within the last one year in the country;

(b) the total amount made available by the Central Government to the States for famine and flood relief so far;

(c) the amounts spent by the States themselves; and

(d) the extent to which the Central and State Governments have helped the famine and flood affected areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The expenditure on relief operations in

connection with natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. is shared between the Central and the State Governments, according to a prescribed pattern of assistance. This expenditure is initially incurred by the State Governments themselves though financial assistance is normally given to the State Governments even before receipt of accounts of expenditure. A statement showing the financial assistance sought and sanctioned for drought and flood relief during 1965-66 and during 1966-67 so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7146/66]. According to reports received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, they have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.81 crores and Rs. 7.05 crores respectively upto 15/8/66. Figures of expenditure incurred by other State Governments have not yet been received from them.

(d) A statement showing assistance given in kind to the scarcity affected States by the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7146/66]. The lines on which the scarcity situation was tackled by the Central and the State Governments are explained in the "Review of the Scarcity Situation" placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 9th August, 1966. This Review dealt only with the scarcity situation then prevailing in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa. Scarcity situation is also now developing in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and it is proposed to organize large scale relief programmes in these two States also. The most important items in these programmes are the organization of relief works to provide purchasing power to people in the affected areas and grant of gratuitous relief to old and infirm persons and others who are unable to work.

Particulars about the measures taken for relief of the areas affected

by floods are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha later.

Mobile Soil Testing Vans

37. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to organise mobile soil testing vans which would tour rural areas and advise cultivators on correct application of fertilizers and water for various crops has taken shape and is in operation;

(b) if so, the number of such mobile vans and the areas covered by them; and

(c) the nature and extent of financial participation of the Centre in this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A proposal to organise 320 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories to tour the rural areas and advise the cultivators about correct application of fertilisers etc., is at present under consideration. In the meantime a Prototype of such a mobile laboratory has been fabricated and the same is being put into operation in the field on a trial basis. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on which the entire expenditure will be borne by the Central Government.

Grant from Central Road Fund to Bihar Government

38. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have forwarded the schemes to be financed from the Central Road Fund for the year 1966-67;

(b) if so, the particulars of these schemes;

(c) the amount so far allotted for these schemes;

(d) whether the said Government have asked for grants from the Central Road Fund (ordinary) reserve; and

(e) if so, the amount asked for?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (e). The Government of Bihar asked for an allotment of Rs. 36.79 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1966-67 in respect of the works to be financed from the Central Road Fund—Rs. 22.78 lakhs from the States allocation account and Rs. 14.01 lakhs from the Ordinary Reserve. The particulars of these schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7147/66]. Owing to the need to effect the maximum possible economy in Civil expenditure in the context of the emergency, a provision of only Rs. 12.30 lakhs (Rs. 11.00 lakhs from the State's allocation account and Rs. 1.30 lakhs from the Ordinary Reserve) could be made in the approved Budget Estimates for 1966-67. This allotment was made as a lump sum, leaving it to the State Government to utilise it on such schemes as they deemed fit. The information regarding the workwise breakup of the provision and the amount spent so far on each of the works has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

विमान सेवायें

39. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या परिवहन, उड़ान, नीयहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विमान सेवा ग्रीक विमानों के उड़ान भरने में विलम्ब के कारणों से प्रवृत्त है ;

(ख) क्या सभी मौसमों में काम आने वाले विमानों की कमी है और क्या गत सितम्बर, 1966 में प्रधान मन्त्री को काश्मीर ले जाने वाले विमान को काश्मीर पहुँचने से पूर्व ही खराब मौसम के कारण लौट आना पड़ा था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

परिवहन, उड़ान, नीवहन, तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हाँ। अधिकांश देरियाँ परिणामी प्रकृति की होती हैं। अन्य देरियाँ खराब मौसम की वजह से, इंजीनियरी और परिचालन सम्बन्धी होती हैं। हाल के महीनों में इंजीनियरी सम्बन्धी देरियों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है :

(ख) "सभी प्रकार के मौसम में चलने वाले वायुयान" जैसे कोई वायुयान नहीं होते। 7 सितम्बर, 1966 को प्रधान मन्त्री को ले जाने वाले भारतीय वायु सेना के वायुयान को जो कि काश्मीर जा रहा था, खराब मौसम होने के कारण रास्ते में पटानकोट की ओर मोड़ना पड़ा और अन्त में सारे दिन खराब मौसम होने के कारण प्रधान मन्त्री को दिल्ली वापस ले आना पड़ा।

(ग) खराब मौसम के कारण होने वाली देरियाँ परिचालकों के नियन्त्रण से बाहर हैं, परिणामी प्रकृति की देरियाँ और अधिक वायुयानों के प्राप्त होने पर कम हो जायेगी। जहाँ तक इंजीनियरी सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य देरियों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें न्यूनतम करने के हमेशा प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

बढ़िया बीजों का उत्पादन

40. श्री वागड़ी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में अब तक बढ़िया किसम के बीज पैदा

करने के लिए सरकारी संस्थाओं तथा सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त संगठनों ने कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती की थी और इन प्रयत्नों का क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ख) बढ़िया किसम के बीज प्राप्त करने के लिए गत वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन पत्र भेजे और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को बीज दिये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्याम-धर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Law on Adoption of Children

41. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3041 on the 23rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of bringing the law on the adoption of children has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A draft Bill on the subject will be circulated shortly to the State Governments for their views.

Sugar Mills in Bihar

42. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 26th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Central Government in connection with the development of sugarcane and the rehabilitation of sugar mills in Bihar have since been examined by Government;

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

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee regarding development of sugarcane have been brought to the notice of the State Government who will take these into consideration while drawing up their Fourth Five Year Plan schemes for sugarcane development.

As for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the sugar factories, the implementation of this recommendation involves large finances and the matter is under examination in consultation with the various interests concerned.

Central Agricultural Staff College

43. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3040 on the 23rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a final decision in regard to the proposal to set up a Central Agricultural Staff College in India during the Fourth Plan period has since been taken by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b): The details of the proposal are still under examination.

Dairy Cattle

44. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Anad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Danish Government have offered to set up a centre for raising dairy cattle;

(b) if so, where it will be set up;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the participation of Government in this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (d). A joint Indo-Danish Project for a Dairy Cattle Centre was started at Hesserghata (Bangalore) with effect from the 1st June, 1964. According to the initial agreement signed, this project is for six years at a total estimated cost of Rs. 46.60 lakhs. The Indian Government's share has been estimated at Rs. 16.75 lakhs to cover mainly cost of buildings, land development, provision of water and electricity, and for sharing recurring expenditure from 1967-68 onwards.

Nehru Lok

45. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government are planning to have "Nehru Lok"

in consultation with the Central Government on the lines of "Disney Land"; and

(b) if so, its scope and purpose and the Central aid needed and asked for?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Mysore Government regarding the Nehru Lok Scheme and this is under examination.

Mysore State Fishery Projects

46. Shri Basappa:

Shri P. O. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to help the Mysore State fishery projects;

(b) if so, the scheme formulated in this regard;

(c) where it will be started; and

(d) how long mechanised boats will be put into operation with cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Working Group on Fisheries Cooperatives that fisheries development in the cooperative sector should be on a project basis, a decision was taken to help the Government of Mysore in formulating a Cooperative Fisheries Project for the South Canara coast.

(b) The scheme, with an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs, will be implemented by the South Canara District Cooperative Fish Marketing Federation for a period of three years, in the first ins-

tance, commencing from 1966-67 with assistance of the order of Rs. 89 lakhs from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The rest of the amount would be provided by way of subsidies and loans by the State Government.

The scheme aims at an additional annual fish production of 15,000 tons and a foreign exchange earning worth Rs. 18 lakhs annually, from the third year of the project. The project will benefit over 2000 fishermen families. Introduction of mechanised boats, setting up of an ice and cold storage for preserving fish and prawns for export, a plant for canning prawns and sardines, and a fish meal plant for effective utilisation of trash fish are important features of the project.

(c) Mangalore.

(d) 240 mechanised boats will be introduced in a phased manner. The cost of mechanised boats ranges from Rs. 30,000 to 60,000 each according to the horse power of the engine used.

Elections in Mysore State

47. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Elections in Mysore State will be finished in five days;

(b) if so, the time that will be taken for actual polling in the State; and

(c) whether results will be announced simultaneously everywhere?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). These matters are still being considered by the Election Commission in consultation with the State authorities and nothing definite can be stated at this stage.

National Food Council

48. Shri Basappa:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Food Council is proposed to be established; and

(b) if so, when and for what purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b): The proposal for the establishment of a National Food Council is under consideration of the Government.

National Rice Week

49. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to celebrate National Rice Week in December, 1966; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) The week commencing from seventeenth December, 1966 has been declared as National Rice Week, as a part of India's observance of the International Rice Year.

Functions connected with the National Rice Week would be organised in all the community Development Blocks, I.A.D.P. Districts and State Capitals. During the week, award would be made to distinguished rice scientists and cultivators. Lectures by rice scientists will be arranged

all over the country in schools, colleges, and universities on the recent advances in rice production and processing technology. Exhibitions will be organised to bring out the new possibilities which are now open for obtaining higher rice yields and for illustrating the methods of scientific storage, processing and cooking of rice. Competitions on modern methods of land preparation would be organised. Fields days will be held throughout the country in good rice plots and in rice experiments stations, modern rice mills and storage houses. Films on new rice varieties and production techniques will also be screened.

Landing of Mysterious Plane at Raipur, Rourkela and Bhilai in September, 1966

50. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mysterious plane landed in Raipur, Rourkela and Jamshedpur and immediately after short landing took off from each of these air-strips without clearance sometime in the early part of September, 1966;

(b) whether two persons who were dropped from the plane in order to take fuel have been taken into custody; and

(c) whether the identity of the plane has been established?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). An Auster aircraft VT-DGF belonging to British India Cable Co. of Jamshedpur, landed at Raipur from Rourkela on 2-9-1966 at 14.30 hours IST, having previously filed its flight plan in accordance with the normal procedure. After refuelling, the aircraft took off for Bhilai but returned to Raipur at 16.45 hours as it was not cleared for landing at Bhilai. The same aircraft operated Raipur/Rourkela/Jamshedpur/Calcutta

on 3rd September, 1966. The flight plan and departure message were received by the Flight Information Centre, Calcutta. There was nothing unusual about the flights, except that the Pilot did not obtain the technical clearance from Air Traffic Control Raipur at the time of take-off from Raipur aerodrome.

Hotel Development Fund

51. **Shri Firodia:**

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to establish a Hotel Development Fund to finance intending hoteliers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) and (b). The question of finding a suitable machinery or channel of assisting the Hotel Industry to secure finance for its needs is under the consideration of Government.

Development of Tourist Centres

52. **Shri Firodia:**

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a programme for the development of certain tourist centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sites proposed to be developed?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) to (c). The programme for development of

tourism under the Fourth Five Year Plan is under preparation. It will be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval shortly.

Production of Farm Implements

53. **Shri Firodia:**

Shri Iswara Reddy:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to boost the production of farm implements to increase food production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far throughout the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7148/66].

Symbol for Jharkhand Party in Bihar

54. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Shri Umamath:

Dr. Saradish Roy:

Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1021 on the 2nd August, 1966 regarding symbol for Jharkhand Party in Bihar and state:

(a) whether the dispute as regards the present leadership of the party has since been settled; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of **State in the Ministry of Law** (**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman**): (a) and (b). The Election Commission being satisfied that the Jharkhand Party in Bihar as such has broken up has by its Order dated 22-10-1966, decided to withdraw the recognition given to the Jharkhand

Party in Bihar and the cock symbol from the list of reserved symbols in the State of Bihar.

Supply of Food under PL 480

56. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borroah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have of late been going on for a new 2,000,000 tonnes food agreement with the U.S. Government;

(b) if so, whether the agreement has since been signed; and

(c) the terms thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) In August 1966 we requested the U.S. Government for provision of funds under PL 480 to meet our additional requirement of 2 million tonnes of wheat and 2,50,000 tonnes of rice for the remaining period of the calendar year 1966.

(b) No, Sir. Our request is still under the consideration of the U.S. Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Rice to Assam

56. **Shri P. C. Borroah:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Chief Minister and Members of Parliament from

Assam urged him in September, 1966 to supply at least 20,000 tonnes of rice to Assam to avert an acute food crisis in that State;

(b) if so, how much rice has been supplied to that State since then and the basis on which supplies have been made and from which sources; and

(c) the efforts made to avert the food crisis in the flood-torn State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The request received from Chief Minister, Assam in September was for allotment of 10,000 tonnes of rice in addition to quantities already allotted to them. He had earlier asked for 20,000 tonnes in all. Members of Parliament from Assam had also requested in August that the rice asked for by the State Government should be made available.

(b) 3,000 tonnes of rice have been supplied from Central stocks, 5,000 tonnes of rice offered by Bihar Government and 3,000 tonnes of rice offered by Orissa Government have also been allotted to Assam.

(c) Allocation of wheat to Assam had been increased to the maximum quantity that could be moved to that State and movement of all foodgrains to Assam was given top priority.

River Steam Navigation Co.

57. **Shri P. C. Borroah:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Bade:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Members of Parliament had submitted in September, 1966, a memorandum regarding the proposal to close down the River Steam Navigation Company urging Government to reorganise the company into an internal service within Assam as an adjunct to the Railways or Central Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto? 14

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The future set-up of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company is under active consideration of Government and the points enumerated in the memorandum are being taken into account while examining the matter.

Mechanised handling of Commodities in Ports

58. Shri B. K. Das:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the ports where mechanised handling of commodities have been introduced so far;

(b) whether any labour force has been displaced in consequence of such mechanisation; and

(c) the programme of mechanised handling of commodities either partially or in full at other ports?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Mechanical handling of commodities is in vogue in varying degrees at all major ports.

(b) No displacement of labour has taken place as a result of such mechanisation.

(c) The programme for mechanisation of cargo handling at major ports is as follows:-

At Calcutta, the question of further mechanisation of cargo handling is under study by the Port Commissioners.

At Bombay, the question of constructing two berths exclusively for the mechanical handling of foodgrains and other bulk commodities in the proposed satellite port at Nhava-Sheva is under consideration.

At Madras, it is proposed to instal a modern mechanical ore loading plant of 5 million ton capacity. The question of installing a silo for foodgrain is under consideration. The possibility of introducing mechanical handling for phosphate and other bulk commodities is being examined.

At Cochin, four shore cranes with grabbing, fitting are proposed to be provided at the open berth now under construction for handling coal. As an experimental measure, it is proposed to provide hoppers by the side of the Transit Shed, for discharging food-grain into them by means of vacuators. The further programme for mechanisation is under study by the port authorities.

At Mormugao, a project for providing an ore pier with mechanical ore handling installation is under active consideration.

At Paradeep, mechanical handling of ore will commence when the new Iron ore berth and mechanical handling plant start working in the near future.

Jayanti Shipping Co.

59. Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Dr. M. M. Das:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the investigations into all the illegal transactions of the Jayanti Shipping Company and alleged malpractices by Dr. Dharma Teja;

(b) the progress made in the criminal proceedings against the latter; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to get him extradited to India? .

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement showing the irregularities so far discovered, the action taken and the present position of each case is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7149/66].

Recovery of Vehicles Tax

60. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2368 on the 16th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by the Government of Pondicherry in the matter of recovery of tax at a reduced rate from Kerala based vehicles; and

(b) if so, the decision taken there-on?

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The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Pondicherry have decided to charge quarterly road tax in respect of the Kerala based vehicles, passing through Mahe, at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per seat and Rs. 125 per vehicle in the case of stage carriages (buses), with a seating capacity of more than 6 persons (excluding the driver), and goods vehicles respectively.

ब्राजील से चावल

61. श्री हुकम चन्द कदवाय :
 श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्राजील की सरकार ने इस वर्ष भारत सरकार को 500 टन चावल भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस चावल के बदले में उपहार के रूप में कौनसी वस्तु भेजेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किन शर्तों पर यह चावल भेजा गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मदन) :
 (क) से (ग). ब्राजील सरकार ने भारत में खाद्य की कमी की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम का भारत को आवंटन के लिये 500 टन चावल देने का निर्णय किया है। यह चावल मुक्त उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त हुआ है और भारत सरकार ने चावल के बदले में कोई भी वस्तु उपहार रूप में भेजने की पेशकश नहीं की है।

बिहार में भुखमरी से मृत्यु

62. श्री हुकम चन्द कट्वाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक विधायक ने 17 अगस्त, 1966 को या इसके आसपास बिहार विधान परिषद् में कहा था कि 15 व्यक्ति भुखमरी से मर गये थे और बहुत से जिलों में भुखमरी की हालत थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन तथ्यों का सत्यापन किया गया है और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मंनन): (क) और (ख). एक सदस्य ने बिहार विधान परिषद् में 2 सितम्बर, 1966 को कहा था कि पालामऊ और हजारीबाग जिलों में भुखमरी से नौ मौतें हुई थीं । बिहार सरकार ने इन आरोपों की जांच की लेकिन यह मालूम हुआ कि परिषद् में सदस्य द्वारा बताये गये व्यक्ति अपनी मौत मरे थे ।

Village Volunteer Force

63. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Village Volunteer Force Organisation in the Blocks have taken up the "Grow More Food" programme; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the various States in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Shinde): (a) and (b). The Scheme of Village Volunteer Force, which was designed to meet the special needs of emergency, has since been discontinued.

India-Hungary Air Service

64. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made to start India-Hungary air service; and

(b) whether any final date has been decided to start their operations?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) An Air Agreement between India and Hungary was signed in New Delhi on 23rd February 1966 and pending ratification, its provisions have become effective from that date.

The Agreement entitles an Indian airline to operate air services to/through Budapest and a Hungarian Airline is entitled to operate services to/through Bombay. Each airline is entitled to operate one service per week in both directions.

The airlines are still engaged in preliminary investigations which are necessary before the services can be inaugurated.

(b) No, Sir.

Dakotas

65. Shrimati Savitri, Nigam: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dakotas which are still in service with the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) the number of Dakotas which have met with accidents in 1966 so far and which are lying unused at present?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 32.

(b) 2.

Indian Institute of Agricultural Research

66. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of progress made by the Agricultural Extension of the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether progress so far made has been very slow; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) The Division of Agricultural Extension was established towards the end of 1960 with the twofold object of (i) post-graduate teaching and (ii) research in the discipline of Agricultural Extension.

The progress with regard to the foregoing objectives may be summed up in the following facts:

(i) Teaching—Eighteen Ph.D. and twenty nine M.Sc. students have so far been turned out by this Division. This includes the theses of seven students currently being adjudicated.

The theses have been commended by extension workers in India and abroad. Many of the past students of the Extension Division are occupying important positions under the State and Central Governments. One of them is on the staff of a well known University in the United States of America.

(ii) A comprehensive research programme dealing with the subjects of extension education methodology and technique, educational psychology, rural sociology, audio-visuals and home economics has been formulated and carried out. Fifty three research projects in the above disciplines of great applied value have till now been completed. The articles based on these researches have been published in standard Journals in India and abroad. There is much demand for the results of these researches and the scientists who have visited this Division have commended the high standard of work maintained here.

The Achievement Audit Committee appointed by the Government of India for this Division were fully satisfied with the work carried out here and recommended a further strengthening of staff.

In regard to the educational programmes initiated by the Division in the rural areas of the neighbourhood the results have been gratifying. Thirty per cent. increase in wheat yield over the whole of Kanjhavala Block with 2½ to over 3 tons of food-grain per acre per year was obtained by many farmers. The Division also arranges intensive training courses in the new agronomy not only for the staff and farmers of Delhi but also from outside. It may, however, be mentioned here that Delhi is under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) and the responsibility of carrying out the promotional programmes rests with the Development Commissioner and the extension staff working under him and not the Extension Division.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Cochin Port

67. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichlava:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many ocean marine ships are diverted from Cochin Port for want of channel depth;

(b) the number of dredgers in Cochin Port for clearing the channels and the number of years these dredgers are working in this Port;

(c) whether it is also a fact that channel clearing work in the Port has been sizeably increased since the opening of oil tanker berth;

(d) whether the Port authorities have demanded additional dredgers for the port; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?*

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (e). The Cochin Port has a suction dredger and a bucket dredger and these have been working at the Port for over 20 years now. Dredging commitments at the Port have increased since the opening of the oil tanker berth because additional dredging is required in the channel and in the turning basin. The Port authorities have proposed the purchase of two new dredgers. The Port Trust have been authorised to invite tenders for one of these dredgers. As regards the other dredger, the specifications are being drawn up by a Committee of technical experts and procurement action will be initiated as soon as the specifications have been finalised. No ships have been diverted from Cochin Port for want of channel depth.

दिल्ली में राशन के घाटे में कीड़े

68. श्री यशपाल त्रिहः
 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री हकम चन्द कदवाय :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ :
 श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सान्वायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल ही में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि राजधानी में राशन की दुकानों से दिये गये घाटे में कीड़े हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सान्वायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) मुख्य नियन्त्रक राशनिंग, दिल्ली को केवल तीन शिकायतें मिली थीं ।

(ख) राशनिंग स्टाफ ने इन शिकायतों की छानबीन की और यह मालूम हुआ कि एक मामले में उपभोक्ता द्वारा अपने घर में खराब डंग से आटा रखने के कारण आटे में कीड़े पैदा हो गये थे, दूसरे मामले में सबमिथत दुकान पर आटे की दो बोरीयों में प्रति बोरी एक एक कीड़ा पाया गया जो कि स्पष्टतया दुकान में अन्य कहीं से आया होगा और तीसरे मामले में शिकायत निराधार पायी गयी ।

मिलों और गोदामों पर किस्म की सावधानी से जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और राशन की दुकानों पर आटा देते समय आटे में किसी कीड़े अथवा धन होने के बारे में अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं की गयी है ।

Cultivation of Groundnuts in Delhi

69. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scientists working in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have demonstrated that after some treatment, Delhi's soil can grow groundnuts; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Indian Agricultural research Institute at Delhi have not carried out any researches in this direction.

(b) Does not arise.

Monopolies Enquiry Commission

70. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken about the follow-up action on the Monopolies Enquiry Commission's Report;

(b) the steps taken so far; and

(c) the further steps envisaged under the Fourth Plan to implement these decisions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) They are indicated in paras 5 to 7 of the Government resolution dated the 5th September, 1966 laid on the Table of the House on the 6th September, 1966.

(b) and (c). (i) Necessary spade work is being done preparatory to the

introduction of legislation and the setting up of a permanent Statutory Commission to be known as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

(ii) In exercising the powers under the Companies Act in regard to inter-corporate loans and investments, Government keeps in view the need to encourage small entrepreneurs and new concerns and to discourage undue growth of concentration.

(iii) Copies of the above-referred Resolution have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments for implementing the other decisions.

Regulated market system in Kerala

71. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether regulated market system is prevalent only in the Malabar area of Kerala;

(b) whether Government are contemplating its abolition or its extension to the former Travancore-Cochin area also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to regulate the remaining markets in the State after the enactment of necessary Legislation in this regard. The State Government have already taken up the preparation of a Draft Bill for this purpose.

Rice Stock in Kerala

72. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the stock of rice in Kerala on the 1st November, 1966; and

(b) whether the present quantum of rice allotted to card holders can be continued throughout the year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Figures of stocks as on 1st November, 1966 are not yet available.

(b) Every effort will be made to help the rice quantum of the ration at the present level.

Medical benefit for I.A.C. Employees

73. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical benefit scheme for the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been welcomed by all classes or employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(d) if not, the employees who are objecting to it and their objections?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A scheme of medical facilities for the employees of the Indian Airlines is already in operation. Another scheme for extending the facilities to the families of the employees is pending finalisation in consultation with the Unions.

(b) to (d). The scheme contemplates extending medical facilities to wife and dependent children of employees who have put in at least one year's continuous service. Staff will be en-

titled to reimbursement of actual expenses incurred for Hospitalisation, Surgical Operation, Dental treatment, Ophthalmic Treatment and Maternity. Contribution payable by the staff under the scheme will vary according to pay drawn. Two of the Unions namely, Radio Officers' Association and All-India Aircraft Engineers' Association have accepted the scheme. The other Unions have objected to the contribution by bachelors to the scheme and the stipulation of Rs. 25/- to be borne by the beneficiary. The same scheme has, however, been accepted by those of the 5 Unions which are common with Air-India for the employees of the latter Corporation.

गहरे समुद्र से मछली पकड़ने के
 जहाजों का आयात

74. **श्री हुसैन सन्द कद्वराय :**
श्री खंडे :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री 16 अगस्त, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2281 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गहरे समुद्र से मछली पकड़ने के लिए आयात किये जाने वाले जहाजों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). मछली पकड़ने के

लिए आयात होने वाले पोतों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया है। स्वीडन से 25 पोतों का आयात किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त थोड़े से बड़े पोतों को भी प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है। ये पोत पोलैंड आदि कई देशों से उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं। मामला विचाराधीन है और खरीद के बारे में आगामी कुछ मास में निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है।

दिल्ली राशनिंग विभाग

75. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री छ० म० कंवारिया :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राशनिंग विभाग में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उन पर खर्च होने वाले वार्षिक व्यय की राशि कितनी है;

(ग) यह व्यय किस साधन से पूरा किया जाता है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि राशन वाली वस्तुओं पर भारी लाभ कमा कर यह प्रशासनिक व्यय पूरा किया जाता है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) :

(क) राजपत्रित . . . 52

धराजपत्रित . . . 992

1044

(ख) लगभग रु० 42 लाख।

(ग) भारत की मंचित निधि—दिल्ली एरिया डिमांड।

(घ) राशन वाली वस्तुओं पर कोई लाभ नहीं लिया जाता है। राशन व्यवस्था सर्वोच्च प्रशासनिक खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिये उपभोक्ता से वसूल की जाने वाली कीमत में दो पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम अधिक शामिल किये जाते हैं।

निर्वाचन याचिकाएँ

76. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री छ० म० कंवारिया :

श्री मु० बि० भार्गव :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय माधारण निर्वाचन के संबंध में प्रस्तुत की गई निर्वाचन याचिकाओं पर निर्वाचन अधिकरणों के कितने अधि-निर्णय उच्च न्यायालयों में बदल दिये हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनों में उच्चतम न्यायालय सहमत हुआ है?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जे० ए० पट्टाभिरामन) :

(क) . . . 46

(ख) . . . 15

वनस्पति धी

77. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति धी

की कीमतें तो बढ़ रही हैं, किन्तु इसकी किस्म गिरती जा रही है; और

(ख.) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

जाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्धे) :

(क) वनस्पति के भावों में वृद्धि या गिरावट मूंगफली के तेल जिससे यह बनता है, के भावी के साथ होती है। वनस्पति की किस्म वनस्पति तेल उत्पादन नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1947 के अन्तर्गत विहित मानक के अनुरूप होनी चाहिये। नमूना जांच से पुष्टि होती है कि कारखानों द्वारा तैयार किये गये वनस्पति का 99.5 प्रतिशत में भी विहित मानकों के अनुरूप होता है। सितम्बर में मूंगफली के तेल के भावों में गिरावट आने से वनस्पति के भाव भी 1-10-1966 से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रु० 69 से रु० 316 प्रति मीटरी टन कम हो गये हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Paddy Supplied by Orissa

78. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paddy sent from the Orissa State to other States in 1965-66;

(b) the quantity proposed to be sent in 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No paddy was exported from Orissa to other States in 1965-66.

(b) There is no proposal at present to export any paddy from Orissa during 1966-67.

Delimitation of Constituencies

79. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delimitation of Assembly and Parlia-

mentary Constituencies were finalised in the beginning of 1966 after several meetings of the Delimitation Committees in the United Punjab and Himachal Pradesh especially in regard to the reserved constituencies after collection of full facts and long discussions; and

(b) if so, whether in view of this Government do not consider necessary to change the names of reserved constituencies except by making some minor adjustments consequent on the re-organisation of Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, the Commission by its order No. 13 dated 3rd July, 1965 (Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 5th July, 1965), finalized the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the (undivided) Punjab. Similarly by its order No. 19 dated 6th August, 1965 (published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 9th August 1965), the Commission finalized the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Consequent on the re-organisation of Punjab, it has now become necessary to delimit the constituencies afresh in accordance with the provisions of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. And in so doing, it may not always be possible to retain, in many cases, the extent and names of the constituencies as delimited by its Order No. 13 and 19. The reservation of the seats will also shift in some cases.

पशु धन

80. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पशुधन संबंधी नवीनतम गणना के अनुसार भारत में इस समय कुल कितने मवेशी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कुल कितने दुधारू पशु हैं ;

(ग) दुधारू पशुओं में गायें कितनी हैं; और

(घ) उनमें कितनी गायें अनुपयोगी हैं?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्धे) :
(क) पंचवर्षीय पशु-गणना 15 अप्रैल, 1966 से शुरू की गई थी परन्तु जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में यह गणना 15 नवम्बर 1966 से शुरू की जायगी। 1966 की गणना के बारे में समस्त राज्यों से पूर्ण आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। 1961 की पशु गणना के अनुसार देश में कुल मिलाकर सब श्रेणियों के (बैल तथा भैंसों की) संख्या 2268 लाख थी।

(ख) से (घ). 1961 की गणना के अनुसार गायों तथा भैंसों की श्रेणीवार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है:—

(दस लाखमें)
गायें भैंसे

(3 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के

1. प्रजनन योग्य गायें (अर्थात् प्रजनन तथा उत्पादन के लिए रखी जाने वाली 3 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाली)

(1) दूधवाली 20.7 12.4

(2) विसूखी तथा

एक बार भी न

ब्याई हुई 30.3 11.8

2. श्रमिकों काउज (वे

गायें जो भार आदि

ढोने के काम आती

हैं) . 2.1 0.5

3. अन्य . 1.1 0.3

तीन वर्ष से अधिक

आयु की कुल गायें 54.2 25.0

पशुधन गणना के अन्तर्गत नाकारा पशुओं

की कोई गिनती नहीं की गई।

National Chemical and Fertiliser Industries, Bombay

81. Shri Utliya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm called M/s. National Chemical and Fertiliser Industries, Bombay, have obtained exemption from Sales Tax from the Maharashtra Government authorities for their product 'Sodium Sulphate' by producing a forged certificate of communication from the Director of Agriculture, Poona that they were producing fertilizers and as such entitled to this exemption;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this product enters inter-State commerce and is sold to mofussil people and is destroying the fertility of soil;

(c) whether this involves violation of the Fertiliser Control Order;

(d) whether the Central Government made any recommendation to the State/States to take action in the matter;

(e) whether the C. B. I. (S.P.E.) also propose to take action on their own; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Information has been called for from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) to (d). Government are not aware whether this product enters inter-State commerce. In 1961, it was brought to the notice of the Government that Sodium Sulphate produced by a firm in Bombay was being sold as fertiliser in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Since use of Sodium Sulphate as a 'fertiliser' is injurious to the fertility of the soil, the state Governments were immediately re-

quested to take necessary steps to prevent its sale and use as a fertiliser. The sale of Sodium Sulphate as a fertiliser is a violation of clause 13(1)

(b) (vi) of the F.C.O., 1957 as it is a substance which is not in fact a fertiliser. Government are not aware whether this product is still being sold to 'mofussil' people as fertiliser. In June, 1962 the Government of Gujarat reported that this chemical had actually been sold as fertiliser and legal action had been initiated against the offenders. The Gujarat State Government have reported that the High Court of Gujarat have annulled the punishment passed by the Lower Court and have exonerated the accused of the charges levelled against them. The State Government have sought the permission of the High Court to go to the Supreme Court against the order passed by them, but the case has not come up for hearing so far.

(c) and (f). The C.B.I. (S.P.E.) are primarily concerned with investigating cases against Central Government Employees and the Government of India consider taking action in such cases if a State Government requests for the assistance of C.B.I. (S.P.E.):

Sugar Shortage in Tripura

82. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for a period over three months, Tripura is suffering from acute shortage of sugar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Some shortage of sugar was experienced during August and September 1966, as a result of dislocation of railway traffic due to floods.

(b) Sale of available sugar was regulated on ration cards, and all possible steps were taken to replenish the stock. The position has since eased as a result of removal of traffic restrictions by the railway.

Conference on Inter-State Transport

83. Shri Utiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference on inter-State Transport was recently held on the initiative of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the main conclusions of the deliberations;

(c) when the decisions will be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken to curb the evils of corruption, smuggling, rash driving and road accidents involved in the inter-State transport?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Presumably, the honourable Member is referring to the meeting of the State Transport Secretaries convened on 11th July, 1966 to consider the recommendations of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination relating to road transport, which included recommendations having a bearing on inter-State transport.

(b) The main recommendations made at the above meeting are indicated below:—

(i) Permits for goods vehicles for inter-State operations should be issued valid for the State, as a whole.

(ii) Temporary permits may, in future, be issued only for the limited objectives specified in Section 62 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(iii) For inter-State operations on routes common to adjoining States, there should, as a rule, be single point tax.

(iv) Octroi duties should be abolished and suitable measures considered for compensating the local bodies for the loss of revenue involved.

(v) The State Transport Departments should have a Planning and Development Cell to collect and maintain data in regard to operation of transport vehicles and to undertake such other studies as may be necessary to determine the requirements of road transport from time to time.

(vi) State Governments should set up a State Advisory Transport Board on the lines recommended by the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination.

(vii) Special steps should be taken to encourage the rapid growth of road transport in the backward districts and regions. Suitable concessions may be granted in motor vehicle tax and other incentives given to transporters operating in such areas.

(c) Follow-up action on the recommendations, indicated in (b) above, is required to be taken by the State Governments/Union Administrations, who have been requested to get them examined and take necessary action.

(d) The enforcement staff in the various States have been instructed by the State Governments to be more vigilant and strict in checking motor vehicles for overloading, rash driving and other violations. Special mobile squads have been posted in several States for this purpose. Efforts are being made to persuade the State Governments to abolish octroi, where it is levied.

The increase in road accidents in the country is mainly on account of increase in the number of vehicles operating on the roads. The State Governments have taken several measures, e.g. widening of roads segregation of traffic, strengthening of weak bridges and culverts, fixation of road signs, enforcement of speed limits etc. to prevent road accidents.

Paradeep Port

84. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports have been received to the effect that the entrance channel of Paradeep Port has been silted by about 5 feet of sand deposits even after dredging operations were completed;

(b) if so, the steps taken to clear the silting; and

(c) whether the operation of the Port and commissioning of ships to load iron ore for export purposes have been delayed on this account?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Some reports regarding the silting up of the entrance channel at Paradeep Port have been received. The Calcutta Port Commissioners have been requested to do the maintenance dredging and this is expected to be taken up in November, 1966 and completed by the end of the month.

(c) No.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

85. Shri Bhagwat Jha Aasid:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the States have not been making use of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation;

(b) if so, the states which have not been making use of the corporation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even in other States, the utilisation has not been upto the required expectation; and

(d) the number of land reclamation, soil conservation and ayacut development schemes which have received the benefit of the schemes of the Corporation so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). All the States except Nagaland, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have secured refinance facilities from the Corporation so far. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have since formulated schemes for assistance from the Corporation.

(c) As against Rs. 10.43 crores available from the Corporation for utilisation in respect of the sanctioned schemes during 1964-65 and 1965-66, Rs. 4.75 crores was utilised.

(d) 16 such schemes have so far been sanctioned.

Highway Departments in States

86. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been recommended at the 29th Session of the Indian Roads Congress held at Trivandrum that separate Highway Departments should be set up in all States; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A recommendation for the creation of a separate Highway Department in each State has been made in the Presidential Address delivered at the 29th Session of the Indian Roads Congress held at Trivandrum in September 1966. This matter had been discussed in the past also in some previous sessions of the Congress and the meetings of Chief Engineers held during those sessions. The recommendation was brought to the notice of the State Governments and the matter is being pursued with them further.

Apex Cooperative Banks

88. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which stand guarantee for the losses suffered by the State or Apex Cooperative Banks of India;

(b) the terms and conditions on which such guarantee is given by the States; and

(c) the States in which the Chief Executive Officer of the banks, Managing Director or Manager is appointed by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

गन्ने का उत्पादन

89. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री बे० द० गुरी :

श्री विगे :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रा यद् बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में गन्ने का कितना होने का अनुमान है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ने के मूल्य में सरकार की अनिश्चित नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप गन्ने का उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) :

(क) 1966-67 में चानो के सम्भावी उत्पादन के विषयमयी अनुमान इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) विभिन्न कारणों से गन्ने की पैदावार प्रति वर्ष निम्न भिन्न होती है । सरकार की गन्ने के बारे में निश्चित नीतियां नहीं है ।

Integrated Development of Tourist Centres

90. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 336 on the 9th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the schemes and proposals for integrated development of tourist centres/areas have since been received from the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposals

for the development of tourist centres/areas have been received from the State Governments and are under examination. The total cost of all the schemes received so far from the State Governments comes to approximately 22 crores and 23 lakhs of rupees.

Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

91. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice, wheat and milo supplied to the Government of West Bengal by the Centre upto the 31st August, 1966;

(b) the requirement that was placed by the West Bengal Government; and

(c) the quantity which Government propose to supply during the remaining period of 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Rice about 96,000 tonnes;

Wheat about 1039,000 tonnes; and

• Milo about 33,000 tonnes.

(b) The demands of foodgrains placed by the State Governments are generally discussed between the State Government and the Central Government in order to assess their minimum requirements. Supplies are arranged from Central stocks keeping in view the overall availability and the needs of all the deficit States. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate any requirement as such as placed by the West Bengal Government.

(c) Future allocations to West Bengal will depend on future availability and the requirements of all the deficit States.

Bus operators in Kerala

92. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bus operators in Kerala have recently demanded an increase in passenger fares;

(b) how the fares charged by private buses compared with the fares charged by the Road Transport Corporation, Kerala; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The rates of fares charged by the private operators and the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation are the same.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

Subsidising prices of Imported Wheat

93. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred in subsidising the price of imported wheat in 1965 and 1966 upto the 30th September, 1966;

(b) the loss incurred in subsidising the prices of imported rice in 1965 and 1966 upto the 30th September 1966;

(c) whether subsidising imported foodgrains adversely affected Indian farmers; and

(d) the future policy of subsidising imported foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Separate figures of loss incurred in the distribution of imported foodgrains are not being maintained. The surplus/deficit as shown in the proforma accounts of Central Government's scheme of State trading in foodgrains for the financial years 1964-65 and 1965-66 is as under:—

Year	Commodity	Amount of deficit (—)/surplus (+) in Crores Rupees
1964-65	Wheat	(—) 19.28
	Rice	(—) 13.07
1965-66 (Provisional)	Wheat	(—) 49.45
	Rice	(—) 1.72
1966-67	Figures not yet available	

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not possible to anticipate future policy on this matters. The Central Government continues to issue imported foodgrains as well as indigenous coarse rice at subsidised rates.

Voters' List in Tripura

94. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of villages have been dropped from the voters' list in Tripura;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of complaints have been received and if so, whether it is proposed to arrange enrolment without application; and

(d) whether the date of enrolment is proposed to be extended?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (d). The Election Commission has called for the necessary information from the Chief Electoral Officer, Tripura.

Khandsari Units in Punjab

95. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an administrative team of the Punjab Government had recommended the setting up of 1,000 khandsari units for the manufacture of sugar in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether and to what extent Government have accepted these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation • (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have informed that a Committee comprising Government Officers and a non-official was set up. The recommendations of the Committee are contained in printed 'Technical Series T.D.W.—4 Improved Khandsari Industry and the Scope in Punjab' published by the Directorate of Industries, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh, a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

(c). The desired information has been called for from the State Government.

International Air Fares

96. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** *
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the International Air Transport Association held at Honolulu, particularly relating to international fares;

(b) the suggestions made at the meeting by the Indian delegate; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the decisions taken at that meet?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7150/66].

(c) The agreed fares will come into effect from the 1st April, 1967 if approved by the respective Governments. It is too early for the Government of India to indicate its reactions to the decisions taken at the meeting.

Pampavana as a Tourist Centre

97. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to develop 'Pampavana' as a tourist centre under the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary District, Mysore State;

(b) if so, the details as regards cost and estimates;

(c) the reasons for the delay in its execution; and

(d) when the same will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Central Government has no such scheme of development under consideration.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

Konkan Steamer Service

98. **Shri Dighe:**
Shri Alvares:
Shri K. L. More:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Rane:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd. has intimated to Government its intention to stop the Konkan Steamer Passenger Service from January, 1967; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to keep the passengers' service running?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bombay-Agra National Highway

99. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the places where land has been acquired for diversion on the Bombay-Agra National Highway;

(b) when these diversions are likely to be completed; and

(c) whether any works of railway level crossings have been taken up?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7151/66].

Rice Shortage in Fair Price Shops in Goa

100. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Imbichilava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the Times of India (Delhi Edition) of the 7th October, 1966 which stated that there was no rice in Fair Price Shops in Goa and the cardholders had to return empty handed for five days in a row;

(b) whether Government have verified the report and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was delay in sending monthly quota of rice to Goa and that the Government of Goa asked the Central

Government to expedite the supply of rice; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The report was found to be correct.

(c) and (d). Supplies of rice to Goa are not arranged on a strictly monthly basis. The quantity allotted to Goa so far has been more than the proportionate share of what could be promised for them during the year on the basis of availabilities. There had, however, been some delay in despatches of the latest allocations and this was caused by the delay in the arrival of ships carrying rice from abroad from which the quotas were intended to be supplied.

Public Road Transport Services

101. **Shri D. B. Raju:**
Shri Maheshwar Naik:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments that public road transport services should be entrusted to Corporations; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the suggestions made by the Planning Commission have so far been implemented by the States?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Road Transport Corporations have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab (Pepsu and Kulu regions), Rajasthan and West Bengal (North Bengal area and Calcutta city). The question of setting up such Corporation is also under the consideration of the Governments of Assam, Orissa and Tripura.

Dredgers of Kerala Ports

102. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to inadequate number of Dredgers, the Kerala Ports get silted up to the serious detriment to loading and unloading facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the maximum use of the ports?

The Minister of Transport Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Tractors in use in Agriculture

103. Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tractors in use owned by Government for agricultural purposes in each State during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the total number of tractors imported for use for agriculture purposes during each year of the Third Five Year Plan period and the break-up of imports from different countries;

(c) whether Government have imposed any restrictions on the imports
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of tractors, spare parts of tractors and fuel used by tractors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7152/66].

(c) and (d). Tractors are now being imported from U.S.S.R. A proposal for import of 2,000 machines from Czechoslovakia is under consideration.

The import policy for spares has been liberalised after devaluation. Import from U.S.A. is now liberally allowed. The quota licence has also been enhanced to 30 per cent from 15 per cent. Actual User's licence is permissible, as before.

No restriction has been imposed on the imports of fuel used for tractors.

Cost of Agricultural Production

104. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total rise in the cost of agricultural production registered since 1956;

(b) the extent to which the prices of tractors have gone up since 1956;

(c) the extent to which there has been a rise in the cost of fertilizers since 1956; and

(d) how the prices of fertilizers in the country at present compare with those in other countries of the world?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Comparable information regarding percentage rise in cost of agricultural production for the country as a whole since 1956 is not available.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Retail controlled prices of fertilisers were first notified in 1957. The prices of nitrogenous fertilisers fixed in 1957 and those prevailing in 1966 are as under:—

<i>Fertiliser</i>	<i>Retail prices in 1957.</i>	<i>Retail prices in 1966</i>
	(Rs. per tonne)	(Rs. per tonne)
Ammonium Sulphate.	374	405
Ammonium Sulphate nitrate.	443	515
Urea.	728	685
Calcium Ammonium nitrate.	354	385

(d) A statement showing prices paid by farmers for ammonium sulphate and urea in India and some of the other countries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7153/66].

Guest Control Order, Delhi

105. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to relax the Guest Control Order in the Capital;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which it is proposed to be done; and

(c) the nature of relaxation suggested?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Some modifications in the Guest Control Order and the Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order in Delhi are under consideration.

(b) and (c). A number of representations have been received urging the Government to relax the restrictions on the service of certain items of foodstuffs in parties as well as by catering establishments.

Foodgrains production in Lawns and Backyards of Bungalows in Delhi/ New Delhi.

106. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains produced during the year 1965-66 by using the vast areas of lawns and backyards in the bungalows and other open spaces in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the total acreage of land in the capital cultivated under the (i) "Grow more Food", and (ii) "Grow what you eat" Schemes last year;

(c) whether it is a fact that cultivation of this land has since been abandoned and the scheme dropped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICES (Queries)

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Before you proceed to the next item, may I invite your attention to the submission I have made to you....

Mr. Speaker: There are so many hon. Members who have given me notices on various things. Information has been conveyed to them....

Shri P. K. Deo: This is not regarding adjournment motion. This is regarding the procedure of submitting an Address to the President for the removal of....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था (ध्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : हमारा एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव था

Mr. Speaker: When I am standing, all hon. Members will kindly sit down.

I have more than once submitted to hon. Members that when I have taken decisions in my Chamber, those decisions are conveyed to the hon. Members concerned. If they feel aggrieved and are not satisfied, they may kindly write to me. It is not possible to argue here....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): यह किस नियम के अनुसार आप कर रहे हैं ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have already written to you.

Mr. Speaker: If he has, I will reply to him.

But these matters should not be raised in this manner because it is not possible for me to answer each and every enquiry. When I have received about a hundred notices, can it be expected that I should remember each one and will be able to answer? It is not humanly possible for me to do that

(Interruptions). Hon. Members should not begin to speak in this manner. They may kindly stand in their places. If any Member wants to say something, he may rise and after I have identified him, he may speak and not otherwise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): In the inter-session period, certain very serious things have taken place with regard to the students' agitations and the killings etc. that have taken place in every State....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On a point of order....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has this matter been taken cognisance of by Government.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have considered this matter. I agree it is very important. But I cannot take it up as an adjournment motion or a call attention notice. They might ask for any discussion: A statement also would be made in the House. (Interruptions). I have taken the decision.

श्री मोर्य : श्रीमन्, कमरे में घाने की जो व्यवस्था है यह किस नियम के अन्तर्गत है ? ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा बोल रहा हूँ तो आपकी बात कैसे सुन लूँ ? आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री मोर्य : आप किस नियम के अन्तर्गत . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे कहने के बावजूद भी बोलते चले जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अगर यह नियम पूछें कि किस नियम के आधार पर कार्य आप कर रहे हैं तो उसमें क्या बात है ? आपने कह दिया मैंने डिसएलाऊ कर दिया, आप मेरे चेम्बर में आइए, आप भी तो कुछ नियमों के आधार पर चलेंगे । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनमानी नहीं कर सकते आप । कुछ कानून हैं उनके मुताबिक आपको चलना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मनमानी कैसे हो सकती है। मेरे पास वही पावर्स हैं जो हाउस ने दिए हैं और हाउस के दिये हुए अधिकार को इस्तेमाल करना

श्री बागड़ी : कमरे में बुलाने के लिए कौन सा नियम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कमरे में मत आइए। आप मुझे लिख दीजिए।

श्री मोर्य : कामरोको प्रस्ताव आप यहां एलाउ नहीं करेंगे। जगह जगह आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं, 15 हजार आदमी जान से मार दिए गए, गोली चल रही है, अराजकता हो रही है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I rise to a point of order. . . .

Shri Daji (Indore) : As regards the adjournment motion concerning the students' agitation, I have to make a submission

Mr. Speaker : I will ask the hon. Member, Shri Maurya to go out. I cannot tolerate it. He will kindly go out.

श्री मोर्य : आपका हुक्म सिर माथे पर लेकिन (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक शास्त्री : मैंने श्रीमन् अखबार को पढ़ा और (व्यवधान)

श्री मोर्य : श्रीमन्, गोली चलाकर के अमन नहीं हो सकता (व्यवधान)

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker : He will kindly withdraw from the House.

श्री मोर्य : मैं जा रहा हूँ। आपका हुक्म सिर माथे पर।

[Shri Maurya then left the House]

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : आप बतलाइए, क्यों निकाल रहे हैं? क्या किया उन्होंने?

Shri Daji : It is an issue that affects the entire nation. Government has not dealt with the students properly. Let the students not get the feeling that this sovereign Parliament is also not dealing with them properly. They are doing injustice to this sovereign Parliament and the students also. Such an important issue cannot be disallowed merely on a technical point when it conforms to all that the rules require. At least let us know under what rules it has been disallowed. We must know that at least. Just a statement by the Lobby Assistant that it has been disallowed is not enough. Students are being shot down like dogs, universities are closed, and we cannot even discuss this important issue.

Mr. Speaker : In this manner we cannot discuss it.

Shri Daji : You were good enough . .

Mr. Speaker : He cannot force my hands in this manner.

Shri Daji : We are trying to persuade you.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I rise on a point of order.

Shri Daji : You were good enough to reprimand the Government and advise the presiding officers at the Speakers Conference that the opposition rights should be protected.

Mr. Speaker : In spite of my asking him again and again

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उठके भी निकलने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर चलने नहीं देंगे तो मेरे पास और चारा क्या है ?

Shri Daji : An adjournment motion is not even allowed, and we have come to this position that we cannot even discuss this important question. This Parliament is being brought to ridicule. The entire nation will ridicule this Parliament if we fail to discuss the student unrest. Do we understand

that the entire question of a student unrest is to be just brushed aside?

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him half dozen times.

Shri Daji: I want to know on what ground the adjournment is disallowed. This is a matter of national importance, urgent importance, and we cannot betray the students. They are being shot down like dogs by the police, and we cannot betray the interests of the students.

Mr. Speaker: I am compelled to ask Mr. Daji to withdraw from the House.

Shri Daji: That will not help. We can withdraw. Again, like last time, the Government will have occasion to regret it. Last time I was sent out, but I was vindicated. I will go out now, but my stand will be again vindicated. (*Interruptions*).

[*Shri Daji then left the House*]

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री त्यागी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, उनको नहीं सुना जा सकता । मैं पहले से खड़ा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई बात नहीं है । जब तीन चार आदमी खड़े हों तो जिसको मैं बुलाऊँ उसको सुना जायेगा । . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री त्रिभुक्त गुप्त (कटिहार) : कोई प्रोसीजर कालो कीजिए । . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Tyagi: Most respectfully I beg to submit that there is an old convention and practice established in this House and in all Parliaments that unless a Member yields the floor, the

other Members cannot speak. When the Chair is itself standing on its feet, it is not possible for any Member . . . (*Interruptions*).

I have not yielded the floor, I refuse to yield the floor. That is the usual courtesy observed that when the Chair is itself on its legs, it is not possible for any Member to pass any remarks. If anything of that nature is done, I would submit that such remarks must be expunged. Otherwise, unauthorised remarks will get into the records.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या टिकट नहीं मिल रहा है क्या त्यागी महाराज ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह लखनऊ के मुख्य मंत्री बन रहे हैं क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am also on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: All right, Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order under rule 376, which states:

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

(2) A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

The business before the House is today in the Order Paper. How it is a very serious matter has been very ably argued by my hon. friend Shri Homi Daji. May I bring to your notice what item 4 of the Order Paper is: "Shri M. C. Chagla to lay on the Table a statement on student unrest." This Government has considered that this is a very serious matter. Otherwise, right on the opening day, a statement on the student unrest could not have been placed here. We in our wisdom requested through motions for adjournment and calling attention notices that this was a serious matter where the Home Minister is directly

[Shri S. N. Banerjee]

concerned and we asked whether the Union Government has conveyed a meeting of the Inspectors-General of Police to give them all impetus to shoot them. Further, I would request you to kindly consider my adjournment motion. The Central Government, without any respect to the provisions of the Constitution . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I would not argue on the admissibility of an adjournment motion which I have disallowed. He is going into the merits now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not going into the merits. Let me finish.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: When one point is under consideration, Mr. Priya Gupta stands up.

Shri Priya Gupta: Lest you forget to call me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. This matter is considered urgent and of public importance by the Treasury benches, the ruling party and they have already brought a statement and are going to lay it on the Table. They have not initiated discussion but they will simply lay it. It is of course open to us to initiate a discussion on this under the rules. Today, on the opening day also, students unrest continues. I would only request you to give a ruling. If it could be admitted on the Order Paper as a matter of public importance and the Minister can lay it on the Table, under what rule are you going to reject our adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: When I come to that it could be raised . . . (Interruptions). I will give my decision on that. The Government is entitled; any Minister is entitled to place any statement in regard to his official

duties. Simply because he places a statement, it does not entitle the hon. Members to claim that their motions for adjournment should be admitted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। मैंने दो काम रोकने के प्रस्ताव के नोटिस दिये हुये थे, एक बिहार में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरिट्स पर मत जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरिट्स पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ, केवल उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि मैंने दो काम रोकने के प्रस्ताव के नोटिस दिये हैं, एक तो बिहार में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा अन्य इलाकों में, जो भीषण अकाल पड़ा है, उसके संबंध में और केन्द्रीय सरकार की असफलता के बारे में, तथा दूसरा मैंने इस वक्त छात्रों में जो घोर असन्तोष है, उसके कारणों को दूर करने में सरकार की असफलता को ले कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने क्या नोटिस दिये हैं, मैं उसको लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नियमों पर आ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस नियम पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम सं० 58। लोक तन्त्र में जिस तरह बाहर कानून का राज्य होना चाहिए, उसी तरह से कानून और नियमों का राज्य यहां भी होना चाहिए। नियम 58 के अन्दर हम लोगों को किसी भी सार्वजनिक महत्व से सवाल पर काम रोकने के प्रस्ताव देने का अधिकार है। उसके लिये जितनी शर्तें हैं, मेरे प्रस्ताव सभी शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं। अब सभापति का काम केवल यह रह जाता है कि क्या इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं ? क्या इस में असफलता हुई है या नहीं तथा दूसरी

जितनी शतें हैं, क्या उन सभी शतों का पालन हुआ है या नहीं। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे दोनों प्रस्ताव ऐसे हैं कि सभी शतों का पालन करते हैं। इस लिए सदर साहब, अब आप के सामने एक ही सवाल रह जाता है कि क्या मेरे दोनों प्रस्ताव नियमों के अनुसार हैं या नहीं। अगर नहीं हैं, तो उन को आप नामन्जूर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर दोनों प्रस्ताव नियमों के अनुसार हैं तो लोकतन्त्र और संसदीय प्रणाली में सभापति के हाथ में दूसरा कोई अधिकार नहीं है, उन्हें अनुमति न देने का, अब कोई और चारा नहीं सिवाय इस के कि उन को स्वीकार करे। जब किसी भी नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं हो रहा है तो आपका फर्ज है कि आप उसको स्वीकार करें और इस पर बहस उठाने की हम को इजाजत दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात जो मैंने कही है, उसी को आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की शकल में उठाये जा रहे हैं। आपके जो नोटिस थे उनको मैंने नामन्जूर किया है, इसी नियम के नीचे कि वे कायदे के मुताबिक नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : कैसे नहीं है। कौन नियम का उल्लंघन हुआ है? यह लोकतन्त्र नहीं तानाशाही होगी। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह बहस नहीं कर सकता। एक एक नोटिस के लिए हर एक मंत्री से अलग अलग बहस करूँ, यह मुमकिन नहीं है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is of the utmost national importance.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: My point of order is there.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I think it is necessary for us to understand the position because I was glad to see Mr. Tyagi turn in his seat. But after all Parliament has got to earn the respect of the country, both the Chair and ourselves. The fact of the matter is that in the period between sessions, a lot of things have happened which require to be taken notice of. That is why Mr. Chagla is going to put something on the Table of the House. As far as we are concerned, non-official Members of this House and the Opposition Members particularly, it is our duty, parliamentarily speaking and politically speaking, to focus on the opening day of Parliament at least in the most spectacular, legitimate manner, the most important issues before the country. In your wisdom you may decide on the question in regard to the firings on students, a phenomenon which has agitated even the Prime Minister—it seems rather difficult to move her these days—and if this kind of thing happens, it is our job to have the earliest possible discussion on it in the House. If you told us that there is a matter on the agenda which would enable discussion, and if you had told us, for instance, that after the no-confidence motion of which notice has been given—I do not know about it and I only arrived yesterday—apropos that matter this thing would be discussed threadbare and that was the reason why you did not take it up, I could understand it. But you say that only in exercise of the powers vested in you, you have disallowed it and there should be no further discussion. We are not going to be treated like charity boys operating here without any kind of authority from the country. We here are elected by the people, hundreds of thousands of them, and we are going again to the country to seek a renewal of our suffrage, and we want that there should be a discussion of this matter. It is for the Chair to lay down the criteria. Unless you do it, all this

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talk about Congress Members turning in their seats like worms who have not turned so long, all this kind of thing cannot take us anywhere, and that is why I want this matter to be taken up here.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): He said about worms who have not turned, etc. Those words should be expunged.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Those words should be withdrawn.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I make a submission?

Shri Priya Gupta: Earlier you told us in reply to some of the Members that 100 applications or motions regarding in Adjournments and Calling Attention Notices, have been received, and you did not have a chance of seeing into them, and the same breath, while giving judgment in some other cases you said you examined them and then you have disallowed them. I wish to know which of the statements is correct, so that we will not be misled and we will not have any misgivings.

Secondly, when you have allowed the Education Minister to make a statement on the issue of firings on students, I wish to submit that there are other important things such as agitation against cow-slaughter, gosamvardhan, strikes, etc. All these are important issues.

You should not dismiss any of them.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Priya Gupta has done a great injustice to me. I never said that because there are hundreds of notices, I have not seen them.

Shri Priya Gupta: You can see the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: There are 500 members sitting. I never said I have no time to see them. I have seen every

one of them. I said, I cannot be expected to remember each and every one of them, who gave the notice, on what subject, etc. and I will not be able to argue with the members about the merit of each notice. That was what I said. He presumes that I have not seen them and that at the same time I have disallowed them. It is very unfair on his part. I have only said that I cannot allow them as adjournment motions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to censure the Government. That is the real idea of the adjournment motion and you are not allowing us to move it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप जरा ठहरिये । मुझे कह लेने दीजिये ।

When the statement is laid on the Table of the House, it gives the hon. Members a right to give notice that it might be discussed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to censure the Government. That is the point.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले से व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ इसलिए पहले मुझे सुना जाय । मेरी व्यवस्था यह है कि श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी ने कहा कि यह कांग्रेस के मेम्बर (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी : अब यह क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं ? क्या आपने इनको बुलाया था ?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him and I will answer it. I do not say those remarks were proper, but I do not think I should expunge them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): One by one you are permitting points of order today. You have yourself ruled that whoever

raises a point of order should quote the rule. I want to know whether that order of yours still prevails or not. Secondly, there cannot be any point of order in a vacuum. That is also accepted. What is the particular matter which we are discussing now on which points of order are being raised by different members?

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I have a grievance, Sir. The House is not sitting only in that corner. We have also a right and we must be permitted to make our submissions when a question is raised in the House. Any adjournment motion that is tabled cannot be discussed in the House without your consent. You have taken the decision that you have not given your consent. Now certain members are challenging your authority. I want to know whether they shall be permitted to challenge your authority. The only authority which can challenge your authority is this whole House. When we approve of the decision you have taken, a few members sitting in that corner have no business to challenge your authority. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : यह कैसे बीच में जोर से चीखने लग गये हैं ? आपने उनको तो बुलाया नहीं था ।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bagri, you are again and again interrupting the proceedings. I will hear Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 373 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ :

"The Speaker may directed...."

अब मैं क्या करूँ ? बदनसीबी है कि सारा मामला हम लोगों का खराब हो रहा है। कुछ ऐसी जवान है जो न तो हमारा समझ में आये और न आपकी समझ में आये लेकिन खैर :

"The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his

opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith . . .".

अब असल चीज है प्रीसली डिस्ओरडरली जिसका कि एक खास मतलब हुआ करता है। जो बुद्धिप्रिय मौर्य ने यहां किया था वह प्रीसली अत्यधिक भोंडा अथवा घोर हरगिज किसी हालत में हो नहीं सकता। प्रीसली तो तभी होता जब वह यहां पर किसी से कोई हाथापाई करने लग जाते या आपकी तरफ बढ़ते या कोई और कार्यवाही करते। इसलिए प्रीसली वह हो नहीं सकते और डिस्ओरडरली गड़बड़ी अव्यवस्था वाले भी वह नहीं थे क्योंकि डिस्ओरडरली का एक खास मतलब हुआ करता है। अब इस वक्त जैसा कुछ हज़रात कर रहे हैं उसको डिस्ओरडरली नहीं कहूंगा हालांकि वह ऐसा करके कोई बहुत अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि उनको हक है यह काम करने का और मुझे रोकने के लिए वह अपनी फुलझड़ियां चला सकते हैं सब के सब मिलाकर चला सकते हैं। मैं हमेशा ही उनको झूठ कहा करता हूँ। इसलिए डिस्ओरडरली मैं उन्हें नहीं कहूंगा इस नियम के अनुसार। प्रीसली डिस्ओरडरली का मतलब होता है कि जब कोई सदस्य लगातार मना करने के बावजूद कई मिनटों तक बोलता चला जाय और आपकी किसी बात का ध्यान न दे और सदन की कार्यवाही चल न पाये। मैंने अच्छे तरीके से बुद्धिप्रिय मौर्य की कार्यवाही देखी। मुख्यतः वह आधे मिनट खड़े होंगे मुश्किल से उन्होंने बात कही होगी। खाली सदन से एक आध बात कही और यह बात भी नीम्य थी। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं इस नियम के अनुसार आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि नियम अच्छे तरीके से लागू होना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि नियमों में लिखा है कि प्रीसली डिस्ओरडरली और आप खाली थोड़ा बहुत धर धर कोई आदमी अपनी बात को कहना चाहता है आधे मिनट के लिए कहता है तो आप उसको उसके लिए सदन से निकाल दिया करें। अब

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

आखिर को आपको यह देखा है कि जो बात यहां उठ रही है वह हमारे संविधान का जो प्राक्कथन है जिस नियम के ऊपर यह सारी इमारत खड़ी हुई है उस संविधान को तोड़ने और खत्म करने वाली है क्योंकि यह संविधान कहता है :

"We THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:..."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब जानते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं कि वह इस सारी चीज को लेकर उठी । बुद्धप्रिय गौर्य निकाले गये बाद में श्री दाजी निकाले गये । उनके निकाले जाने पर भी आप पुनर्विचार करें कि बाकूई क्या उनकी कार्यवाही प्रीसली डिसऑर्डरली थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको सुन लिया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जरा ठहर जाइये । विद्यार्थियों के मवाल को लेकर अकाल और मुखे के मवाल को लेकर उन्होंने अपनी बात कही । अब संविधान का आधार ही न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, बराबरी और भाईचारा है । अब न्याय वाला जो आधार है जस्टिस, सोशल अब अगर "जस्टिस, मोशल, एकोनामि, ग्रेंड पोलिटिकल" अगर सामाजिक अधिक और राजकीय न्याय की नींव ही खत्म हो जाती है जो पिछले डेढ़ महीने में बिलकुल खत्म हो गई वैसे तो हमेशा से खत्म होती चली आई है लेकिन इधर इतनी खत्म हो गई है कि अगर इस वक्त चुनाव हो जाँ तो यह सरकार हार जायेगी बिल्कुल निश्चित रूप से हार जायेगी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह सरकार हार जायेगी उसमें मेरा क्या बास्ता है ? हारेगी या नहीं हारेगी मुझे इसमें कोई मतलब नहीं । अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस संविधान को तोड़ रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । मैंने आपको सुन लिया है बाकी सरकार हारती है या सरकार जीतती है मेरा इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : आपका मतलब नहीं है लेकिन वह तो चुनाव की बातें कर रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर संविधान खत्म हो रहा है । अगर इस पर बहस नहीं होगी तो किस पर होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । इस तरह से प्वाइंट्स आफ ऑर्डर यके बाद दीगरे ज़ुठा कर यों ही वक्त खराब करना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : और आप मना करते रहें कि इस पर काम रोकने प्रस्ताव नहीं आयेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह प्रीसली डिसऑर्डरली है या नहीं कि बागड़ी साहब बार बार बोलते चले जा रहे हैं । मैंने उनको पांच छः दफे रोका ।

श्री बागड़ी : एक दफे भी आपने नहीं रोका ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपने मुझे सुनने के लिए कहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से वक्त बेकार खराब किया जा रहा है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मदन जब मुनायेगा तो मुना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले भी आपको मना किया दो तीन दफे लेकिन आप मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । अब मुझे ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब आप तीन दफे कह देंगे कि मैं खिलाफ कार्यवाही लूंगा तब वह बैठ जायेंगे। उस वक्त आप जो ऐक्शन लेना चाहें ले लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से दख्खीस्त करूंगा कि मैंने जो उचित समझा वह फैसला दिया। मैटर्स दायर होने चाहिये इसमें शक नहीं है... (व्यवधान) अब श्री बागड़ी बोले चले जायेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

Mr. Bagri, You must withdraw from the House. I will ask him to withdraw from the House.

[Shri Bagri then left the House].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बहुत दफे कहा है कि मैंने जो फैसला दिया है अगर उसमें कोई तब्दीली चाहता है तो मुझे लिख दे। मैं नहीं कहता कि वह मेरे पास आये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप यह कहते हैं, मैंने लिखकर भेजा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस पर यहां बहस नहीं कर सकता। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यहां बहस का सवाल नहीं है आपने कहा था कि आप मुझे सुनेंगे। आप मुझको मुन लीजिये। (व्यवधान)

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Nanda.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Interim Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Problems of Redress of Citizens Grievances. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7107/66].

STATEMENT RE: STUDENT UNREST

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on student unrest. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7108/66].

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The statement of Shri M. C. Chagla should be read out.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is it being circulated?

Mr. Speaker: I shall see to it that it is circulated to Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We want to put questions. But now we are denied that opportunity. I do not know how the business of the House is going to be conducted.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Commission on Dearness Allowance appointed under Government Resolution No. F. 1(8)-E. II(B)/66(II) dated the 26th July, 1966, on the question of adequacy of the dearness allowance admissible to the Central Government employees as from 1st December 1965, together with the Government's decision thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7109/66].

DRAFT NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 324 OF COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): On behalf of Shri G. S. Pathak, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (4) of section 324 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of draft Notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 324 of the said Act, together with an explanatory Memorandum thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7110/66].

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION
ACT, ETC.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Statement showing the reasons for delay in finalising the Supplementary Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Dyestuff Industry and action taken thereon by Government. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7111/66].

(ii) Letter No. TO/ID/E/87(66) dated the 2nd August, 1966 from the Secretary, Tariff Commission, Bombay to the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7112/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Inorganic Pigments (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2671 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7113/66].

(ii) The Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2843 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7114/66].

(iii) The Export of Cashew Kernels (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2846 in Gazette

of India dated the 26th September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7115/66].

(3) A copy of Government Resolution No. 2(9)/66 containing the decision of the Government on the recommendations made in Part I of the Report of the Study Team appointed to examine the working of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7116/66].

ORDINANCES UNDER ARTICLE 123(2) (a)
OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances, under provisions of article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(i) The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 10 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 13th September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7117/66].

(ii) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 11 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7118/66].

REPORT OF THE FOODGRAINS POLICY
COMMITTEE ETC.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7119/66].

(2) A copy of the Review of the Scarcity and Food Situation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7120/66].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Offseeds Committee for the year 1964-65 together with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7121/66].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee for the year 1964-65 together with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7122/66].

KERALA COURT-FEES AND SUITS VALUATION (AMENDMENT) ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerala Court-Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act, 1966 (President's Act No. 8 of 1966), under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7123/66].

FOOD CORPORATIONS (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporations (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1484 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2174/66].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR 1964-65, AUDIT REPORT THEREON ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for

the Port of Calcutta for the year 1964-65 and Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7125/66].

(2) A copy of the Report and the Certified Accounts of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1964-65 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7126/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Cotton Textiles Sixth (Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2636 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7127/66].

(ii) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Seventh Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2639 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2128/66].

(iii) The Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2641 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7129/66].

(iv) The Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2642 in Gazette of India dated the

[Shri Shaq Qureshi]

3rd September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7130/66].

- (v) The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Amendment Order 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2643 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7131/66].

- (vi) The Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2866 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7132/66].

(2) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1410 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7133/66].

GOA (ABSORBED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Goa (Absorbed Railway Employees' Conditions of Service) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1381 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1966, as corrected by G.S.R. 1600 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7134/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) The Kerala Panchayats (Compounding of offences) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 263/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 12th July, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7135/66].

- (ii) S.R.O. No. 279/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th July, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Public and Private Markets) Rules, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7136/66].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7137/66].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1495 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7138/66].

12.34½ hrs.

PATENTS BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents.

(ii) EVIDENCE

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I would like to know whether the Report of the Joint Committee on the Patents Bill will be taken up during this session. It lapses if it is not taken up and all this labour would go in vain then.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): We have come to learn that the Government has given an assurance to the original American patent holders that they are not going to proceed with this Bill. We want to know categorically from this Government whether they really propose to continue with this Bill or whether they have given some such undertaking.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (मलदर) : मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सरकार ने विश्वास दिलाया था कि इसी सदन में इसकी निया जायेगा ।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): In the first place, it is so baseless that I thought that I should not refute it. I tell you that it is baseless, incorrect and has no foundation about it.

Mr. Speaker: Will it be taken up during this session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is a different matter. I am not going to say that just now. We are planning the whole thing and shall place it before the Business Advisory Committee. Whatever Government thinks proper it will do.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Government has given an assurance over and over again and it was only on account of having this Patents Bill pushed through the Par-

liament in this session that a certain extension of time was permitted to Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao. The Government now says that they cannot give a definite guarantee that it is going to be passed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Business Advisory Committee will allot time provided Government agrees to discuss it. If Government does not agree, what will the Business Advisory Committee do?

Mr. Speaker: Then, on Friday we have time to ask why this Bill is not being discussed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him say whether they are going to discuss it or not. All this labour and expenditure would go in vain if it lapses. Why do they not say categorically whether they are going to discuss it or not?

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister says that he is not in a position to say that at this moment, what should I do? Members begin to accuse me when the answer comes that the Government is not in a position to give any undertaking at this moment.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You embody the honour of Parliament. In the last session the Government have gone on record repeatedly, unless all our memories have gone gaga, that it is the intention of Government to push through the Patents Bill in this, the last, session of Parliament. If Government is going back on it, it is a different matter and let the Government then say so. But if Government has not gone back on it, let them reiterate the pledge given last session over and over again. You cannot take shelter under the plea that you have not made up your mind.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि बिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की बात यहाँ उठे। जब सरकार किसी कानून को बनाना चाहती है तो उस ने रात रात बैठकर

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

उस को पास किया है। इस सदन में ऐसा हो चुका है। सरकार ने इसको प्राथमिकता दी है या नहीं यह वह साफ साफ कह दे। यहां पर बिजिनेस ऐंडवाइजरी कमेटी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shri Bade (Khargone): The general impression is that the foreign firms, that is, the American and UK firms, are bringing pressure on the Government not to bring the Bill up during this session.

Mr. Speaker: He has denied that. But when the Government says that they are not in a position to say definitely at this moment, what should I do? I cannot force them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is the last session of this Parliament.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will he make an announcement tomorrow?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have not said that we are not going to bring it forward. It all depends upon how we save our time. Unless we have no time, we will not shelve it.

(iii) NOTES OF STUDY GROUPS

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I lay on the Table a copy of the Study Notes on the visits undertaken by the Study Groups of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents for an on-the-spot study of the working of the various Pharmaceutical Units, Research Institutes/Laboratories, Drug Farms, etc.

12.41 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुर्जसिंह): हाल का रेल दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में वक्तव्य मैं मन्त्रालय पर रखता

है। [वृत्तकाल में रद्द—बेलिरे संध्या LT 7139/66]. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee, this is not the manner that he should continue to speak as he likes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Every word is not my word.

Mr. Speaker: I can distinguish his voice from others. I am now so much habituated to his voice that I can recognise it. There may be many voices but I can recognise his voice.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (काशीबाग)

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want that the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of State for Railways should be circulated to all the Members and we should be permitted to put questions on that.

Mr. Speaker: I will see that this statement as well as the earlier one of Mr. Subramaniam and also that of Mr. Chagla are circulated to the Members. Each Member shall have the opportunity to give notice and ask for a discussion.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): May I know whether the Prime Minister will be making a statement regarding the location of the steel plant?

Mr. Speaker: She can better ask the Minister. I cannot answer it.

12.43 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of

Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Animal Welfare Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, vice Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman resigned from the membership of the Board."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Animal Welfare Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, vice Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman resigned from the membership of the Board."

The motion was adopted.

12.44 hrs.

MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received six notices of motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198.

The first is by Shri U. M. Trivedi; the second is by Shri Madhu Limaye; the third is by Shri S. M. Banerjee; the fourth is by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and four others; the fifth is by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and the sixth is by Shri A. K. Gopalan and five others.

I will take the first one by Shri U. M. Trivedi:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Now, those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this may kindly stand in their seats.

I find there are more than 50 Members. The leave is granted. The time will be settled in the Business Advisory Committee. We will fix the day in consultation with the Leader of the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): When the No-Confidence Motion has been adopted and more than 50 have stood up, we would like to suggest to you, Sir, and to the House that we would like to take it up as early as possible and I suppose that tomorrow we shall take it up and finish it. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कद्वराय (देवास): इसके लिए दस दिन का समय होना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

An hon. Member: Are we taking it up tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: We shall take it up tomorrow.

Now Bill to be introduced. **Mr. Jagjivan Ram.**

12.46 hrs.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) BILL*

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated the 1st November, 1968.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I beg to move:

"That the debate on the motion, That the Bill to provide for the welfare of the workers in beedi and cigar establishments and to regulate the conditions of their work and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration", which was adjourned on the 7th September, 1966, be resumed now."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion, That the Bill to provide for the welfare of the workers in beedi and cigar establishments and to regulate the conditions of their work and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration", which was adjourned on the 7th September, 1966, be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): On a point of order. The Bill is being moved now and is taken up now. It has not been circulated to the members sufficiently early; it came to us only this morning; so, we have no time to place our amendments. It is unfair on the part of the Speaker to take it up now without giving us an opportunity to move amendments.

Mr. Speaker: It was moved in the last session. Only the debate was adjourned.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is not a question of last session. It has not been circulated sufficiently early. How can I move my amendment?

Mr. Speaker: If he has any amendment to move, I will certainly condone the delay.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): May I know what is the time allotted for this?

श्री वसुदेव नर कछवाय (देवास) : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। कम से कम घाट बंटे दिये जाने चाहियें।

Mr. Speaker: They have proposed one hour.

Some hon. Members: One hour will not be sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: We shall just see.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This is only an enabling motion and it has been adopted. The Bill can be taken up some other time.

Mr. Speaker: The debate, which was adjourned in the last session, is to be resumed now.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill, 1965, was moved for consideration by the hon. the Home Minister on the last day of the preceding session of the Lok Sabha and further discussion on the Bill was adjourned. I would like to take this opportunity of saying a few words on this Bill.

As the hon. members are aware, we have various laws to afford protection to the workers in factories, mines, plantations and motor transport undertakings, but there is no separate all-India comprehensive legislation for regulating the conditions of work of workers in beedi and cigar industry. In many States beedi karkhanas were registered as factories under the Factories Act, 1948, but there was a tendency on the part of the employers to resort to devices to circumvent the operation of the Act by splitting the concerns into smaller units and also by distributing raw materials such as tobacco mixture, beedi leaves and strings to workers for making beedis at home.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : क्या बीड़ी वालों के बिल पर विचार करने के लिए कांग्रेसियों की कोई

जुझरत नहीं रह गई है, जो वे उठ कर चले गए हैं ? तो हम भी चलते हैं।

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This tendency was met by many of the State Governments by extending the provisions of the Factories Act to beedi establishments under section 85, which empowers the State Governments to apply the provisions of the Act to any premises wherein a manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power, irrespective of the number of persons employed. However, a large number of workers did not get the protection of law on account of the fact that there was no employer-employee relationship between the proprietors and branch managers of beedi factories and their employees. To meet this difficulty the Madras Legislature passed in 1958 a separate legislation named 'Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act' to cover the beedi workers. Similar law was enacted in Kerala subsequently.

The State Governments concerned found it difficult to enforce the State Acts fully in view of the fact that the beedi industry is extremely sensitive to controls and has a tendency to migrate from one State to another, mainly because there may be no similar legislation in the neighbouring States. To meet this difficulty, the question of having a Central legislation in the matter came up for consideration before the 21st session of the Standing Labour Committee held in December, 1963. The Committee agreed that there should be a Central legislation on the lines of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958 with suitable changes. The State Governments, the All-India organisations of

industrial employers and workers etc. were then consulted in regard to the scheme of the legislation and it was finalised in the light of the comments received.

For a proper understanding of the Bill I would like to outline in brief the existing systems under which the beedis are manufactured. The first is the factory system of work. The manufacturer is the owner of a factory and the workers gather and work under his supervision and make beedis. Some work is done by workers outside the premises also. The general practice is that the employer distributes bundles of leaves to the workers on the previous day and the workers soak them in water and cut them into suitable size at their homes and then bring them back to the factory for rolling on the following day. Bigger workshops are covered by the Factories Act, 1948.

In the second system, the workers work at home. The proprietor instead of engaging workers directly in a particular place for rolling beedis, distributes tobacco, leaves and thread to out-workers, generally women, who work at their homes. These workers roll beedis at home and deliver them to the proprietor. Under this system there is relationship of employer-employee between the proprietor and the out-workers but obviously in such a system it is not practicable to regulate working hours or to provide for such welfare facilities as are related to the place of work.

The third system is the contract system of work. The general practice is that beedi leaves and tobacco are given by the proprietor to the contractors or branch managers, who in turn distribute them to the beedi rollers in villages for preparation of beedis. The beedi rollers usually prepare the beedis at their homes; at times, also at the workplaces provided by the contractors. The prepared beedis are returned to the contractors who again in turn take them to the proprietor, the proprietor after sorting out the sub-standard

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

beedis pays to the contractor for the remaining beedis. Thereafter the contractor pays wages to the beedi rollers according to the number of beedis rolled by them less the rejected beedis. The significant feature of this system is that the proprietor and the beedi rollers do not directly come into contact with each other. The contractor retains commission or profit for himself.

The fourth system is the 'Sale and purchase system of work'. Lastly there are the self-employed workers who work in their homes.

These workers suffer owing to unregulated hours of work, arbitrary deductions from wages etc. Some of the evils, as for instance, unhealthy working conditions, unregulated hours of work etc. are present in a varying degree in the cigar industry also. The Bill, therefore, applies to both beedi and cigar industrial premises in any part of which any manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power.

As it is very difficult to regulate working conditions of workers who work at their homes as self-employed persons working with or without the aid of the members of the family, the legislation will not apply to such self-employed persons. However, private dwelling houses in which a manufacturing process connected with the production of beedi or cigar is carried on has been included in the definition of 'beedi establishment' except for the self-employed persons.

As regards contractors, there are two classes of contractors, those who merely act as agents of the principal employer and those who buy the leaves and tobacco from the manufacturer. The former category is proposed to be eliminated or neutralised by making the principal employer responsible for compliance with the provisions of the Act. The latter category will be treated as 'employer' for all purposes.

The Bill seeks to provide for the regulation of the contract system of work, licensing of beedi and cigar industrial premises and matters like health, hours of work, spreadover, rest periods, overtime, annual leave with pay, distribution of raw materials etc. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions of the Bill.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Raj-nandgaon): On a point of information....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He is not a beedi merchant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First, let me place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the welfare of the workers in beedi and cigar establishments and to regulate the conditions of their work and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

1 hour is the time allotted for this Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। सरकार इसको पिछले चार सत्रों में टालती आ रही है। इसके लिए केवल एक घंटा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसके लिए कम से कम चार घंटों का समय दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि माननीय सदस्यों को इस बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिल सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, we shall have one more hour and we shall have two hours in all. I can give one hour more; so, we shall have one hour more, and we shall have two hours in all.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergood): As regards amendments, we had given notice of them during the last session,

but last session they could not come up, because the Bill was taken up towards the fag end of the session and at the last hour. Again, we have now to give fresh notices. At ten o'clock today, we have tabled some amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All those amendments will be taken up. Let us have 2 hours in all.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The Hon. Speaker has ruled earlier that he would waive the time-limit for notices, and we could table amendments even today.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There are so many amendments, and, therefore, I would submit that at least 2 hours should be there for the clauses.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members would avoid repetition of the arguments, we can find time for all those amendments.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: 2 hours will not be sufficient. At least 3 hours may be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid we are hard pressed for time.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: This is such an important Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall have 2 hours and then see.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: On a point of clarification. The Deputy Minister has stated that four systems are prevalent in the country. Which are the systems prevailing in the different States?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has mentioned that already.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: He has only mentioned the four systems but he has not mentioned which systems are prevalent in which States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that already.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: In Madhya Pradesh, the system is diffe-

rent. Secondly, I would like to know how the leaves are procured....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to speak, he can speak afterwards. He said that he only wanted to put a question, and, therefore, I had allowed him.

Some hon. Members: Let the time be increased from 2 hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have 2 hours, and as the discussion proceeds, let us see.

13 hrs.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the Government on at long last realising the difficulties of the workers and coming forward with a legislation of this type by which the workers should be benefitted. But I am sorry to say this legislation is confined only to industrial premises and factories where the beedis and cigars are generally manufactured. The actual process of manufacture starts from the time the beedi leaves are collected. This aspect has not been examined by the Ministry.

Before the leaves come to the factory they are collected from the tenants' holdings or forests. In the collection process, Government give monopoly rights to the kendu leaf contractors. These beedis are produced from a kind of leaf which is called *kendu* in Orissa and *tendu* in Madhya Pradesh. Most of the lands where these leaves are grown are found in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh.

So far as the collection of these leaves is concerned, it is a pity that in spite of the fact that these leaves are produced in tenants' lands, the tenants are completely ignored and the monopoly of collection given to certain individuals who generally exploit labour, take advantage of the monopoly system and do not pay labour proper wages. The wages hardly come to four to five annas per day. Specially in the summer season when there is no agricultural employment for labour, this is their only source of employment, namely,

[Shri P. K. Deo]

beedi leaves collection. Right from dawn to dusk they work, for nearly 12 hours; even little children, the old and infirm, the entire community, go to the forest or to tenants' lands and try to collect these beedi leaves. After working for 12 hours, they get hardly 4-5 annas per day per head. This is because the monopoly right of collection is given to contractors.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि आज पहला दिन है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri P. K. Deo: I was referring to the monopoly system in the collection of beedi leaves.

Even though the tenant has got his full right over all the produce on his land, he is denied an equitable price because there is no other buyer for his leaves. More than 80 per cent of the leaves is being produced from tenants' holdings, and hardly 20 per cent in the reserve forests. Even though the monopoly right is limited only to the reserve forest area, the tenants have no alternative but to dispose of their leaves to these particular contractors. Being monopolist the contractors always exploit the labourers who, as I have said, get hardly 4-5 annas per day. The beedi magnates control the entire politics in the State area. So far as my State is concerned, in spite of protests from all quarters, these favourite contractors were given monopoly rights because they contribute sumptuously to the Congress election fund. That is the reason why in spite of the fact that this monopoly system infringes the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution and also goes against labour interest, it is being perpetuated. For election purposes, these are the people who supply funds to the Congress Party.

I am afraid the various provisions of the Bill are limited to factory workers employed in industrial premises. But I submit that these provisions should be extended to areas outside the industrial premises also. Even those workers who are engaged in the collection of beedi leaves should get the benefit of this Bill.

We are against the contract system. All the political parties and labour unions have been shouting from the very beginning that this system should go. Under this system, the contractor invariably tries to get the maximum advantage for himself by exploiting labour. So this system has to go and any other system is preferable to it.

As regards the profit made by the beedi leaf merchants from the collection of beedi leaves, it has been calculated that the leaves are collected at about Rs. 25-50 per bag. These beedi leaves are in great demand specially in Pakistan. They are selling it at Rs. 150—200 per bag. From that you can easily know the amount of profit that these sharks have been making at the cost of labour. The beedi leaves monopoly has to go.

As regards the conditions of working of the workers in the factories, I had the privilege of visiting some of the factories. Conditions there are far from satisfactory. They work in insanitary conditions; there are many occupational hazards they have to face for which no provision has been made in this Bill. Even though there might be something in the Workmen's Compensation Act, I do not think it is adequate in case they fall victims to these occupational hazards.

With these words, I beg to submit that the scope of the Bill should be extended also to those workers who are working outside industrial premises and mostly engaged in the collection of beedi leaves from tenants' lands and from the forest areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. As the House knows, I have been one of those persons along with Shri A. K. Gopalan who have been all these years drawing the attention of this House and the country to the plight of the beedi and cigar workers. We have been putting questions, we have been making speeches on some Private Members' Bills, but we have not been very successful so far, but today I find that the Government is going to introduce the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill, 1966. I think this should have come in 1952 or 1957. I do not understand why the Government has taken such an unconscionably long time in bringing forward this kind of social, economic and labour legislation.

I believe that it is a three-fold legislation to which we are devoting ourselves this morning. First of all I say it is a social legislation because I believe the bidi merchants—I hope there are no bidi merchants in this House—take advantage of the poverty of the people. We are all poor people and we all live beneath the subsistence margin. There are very few persons who are living above the subsistence margin. And these bidi merchants, blood-suckers of humanity, practitioners of the worst form of sweated labour, exploiters of the labour of women and children, should have received a harsher treatment by the Bill of this gentleman, this INA man, than they have received here.

I call it a social legislation because a child has been described as a person who has not completed 14 years of age. It is my conviction, and I have visited some bidi factories unfortunately, and I tell you that a child may be employed in some other factory of 14 years of age....

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है सदन में गम-पूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been challenged by your friend.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who is my friend? He is my friend? God save me from those friends.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that in this industry particularly no person below the age of 18 years should be employed. I say this for the simple reason that this industry is destructive of human life, and it involves people, workers, in such hazards as not only shorten their lives but cut short their lives altogether. I wish some social survey had been taken in this country. We are always having sample surveys of all kinds, but we do not have such surveys where they are needed. Then you would have found what is the average expectancy of age so far as these bidi workers are concerned. They inhale those tobacco particles and they work under unhygienic conditions, and they work for long hours and they work under masters who, I should say, are the most cruel. The result is that these bidi workers have the average age expectancy reduced to about 50 per cent of what the average age is today. I say this without any fear of contradiction. Therefore, my first point is this that no person below the age of 18 years should be employed in these bidi factories.

My second point is this. Our Government has given many examples of these employers, and they have given many categories of these employers, and I am glad that they have introduced one more category, the category of the contractor, and they have said something about these contractors, they may be, whether they are employ or recruit labour for this purpose, but I submit very respectfully that these employers of whatever kind they may be, whether they are employers of contract labour or forced labour or other kinds of labour are, I tell you, employers of what you may call forced labour. I think no industry in our country has devised so

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

many ways of circumventing the Factories Act and the other Acts that our good Government has passed than this industry.

Once I went to visit a factory, and I was in these khaddar clothes, and I found that some of the workers scampered away from the premises as rats scamper away when the cat visits. The fact of the matter is that "premises" have not been defined very exactly and very comprehensively, and I think that these premises have to be defined in terms of place, in terms of locality, in terms of household, in terms of other places, because if you transfer the premises from a factory, they go to a house; if you transfer them to a house, they leave the first storey and they go to the third storey; if you make them leave the third storey they go to the neighbouring house. I tell you the most ingenious methods are employed by the bidi merchants to circumvent all the wholesome labour laws that our Government has passed so far as welfare is concerned.

My third point is that the king-pin of this legislation is going to be the Inspector. Of course, we are found of having inspectors, sub-inspectors, chief inspectors and all that kind of thing, and if people talk about the population explosion, I talk about the bureaucratic explosion. Our bureaucracy has increased at a greater rate than even our population. Compare the bureaucracy in 1947 with the bureaucracy that we have now. You can have family planning so far as the birth of children is concerned; I wish there were some kind of family planning so far as the multiplication of bureaucracy is concerned. Now, we are going to have inspectors. Who are these inspectors? feeble, miserable, petty human beings, liable to every kind of temptation, liable to all kinds of social and economic pressures. What you give with one hand in this legislation will be taken away with the other hand so far as these inspectors are concerned.

With regard to the powers to make rules, I say that all the letters in the alphabet have been exhausted in this Bill, in this clause about power to make rules; it begins from (a) and goes on to (x), (Why leave out the two letters, (y) and (z)?) Too much has been left to the rule-making power of the States. I feel that if it is going to be a central legislation, this power should vest in the ministry of Labour and Employment and it should not be left to the tender mercies of the State Governments. The State Governments have given a poor account of themselves so far as this kind of legislation is concerned. Except the Madras State perhaps, what has Kerala or Mysore or Orissa done? They have not taken note of this problem.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): What has Punjab done?

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is no bidi worker in Punjab. I may tell you that if some Biharis go there as bidi workers, we will drive them out because Punjab State is going to be a state mostly of non-smokers. I submit that the rules that are made should be made operative in all the States because these rules are going to provide for most of the things. With these words, I welcome the Bill and I hope that the problems I have referred to will be considered.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Although very late, at least now the Government has come forward with this Bill and so I welcome this Bill. The sole aim of legislation for this sector, namely, bidi and cigarette workers, should be to organise them more and more progressively. This industry is the most unorganised, though it gives employment to millions of workers. The Minister said that the workers were about to be classified into four sections. But actually it is not so. Every factory has its own way of doing things. For instance, I am told that every household in Tinnevely district in Tamilnad is a bidi workshop. They never come under the

purview of the legislation at all. They can disorganise the industry more and more to avoid and evade all legislation that go to help the workers. That must not be so. The more the industry is organised in factory pattern, the more benefit could be given to the workers. Another aspect is that these workers are not registered or employed in such a way that they could claim any benefits of any labour legislation. For instance, the ordinary bidi worker should have the benefit of bonus. They must be under some employer who is responsible to give them the bonus. I came across a judgment of the Allahabad High Court which said that the contractor was liable to give bonus to the people. Contractors wash off their hands when it is a question of giving any benefit to the workers; so do the owners of the factories as they will say that the workers are not their employees but the employees of the intermediaries, the contractors.

Another problem of this industry is the migratory nature of it. If there is no uniform rate in a particular region, this industry has a tendency to migrate from one place to another. When the workers at one place are more organised and begin to demand their rights and privileges in a collective way, the employers take recourse to this method of shifting the industry to Mysore or Madras State. If there is a uniform rate of wages, this would not happen.

Not only that. The *kendu* leaf is very essential for this industry and it is almost a monopoly. Tobacco also is controlled by the Government. So, the raw materials for this industry are actually in the hands of the Government and so it should regulate the industry in such a way that the exploitation of the workers can be ended as soon as possible. But that is not done.

I have come across a report of the Royal Commission in 1931. Again in 1946, we had the famous Rege report.

Has the Government examined the findings of this committee in relation to the present state of affairs in the industry? If it had been so, it would have brought forward a better Bill giving more benefits to the workers. It is time the workers and industry are not left to the whims and fancies of the State Governments. We want to unify the industry more and more and organise it properly and also to give benefits to the workers in a uniform way so that many of the evils and tricks adopted by the manufacturers and employers would not be there. For instance, those sections of our society which are the weakest, children and women, who could not enforce collective bargaining are the most exploited. They say that, they are providing employment to women and children. But what do we find when we go behind, what they say? We want the industry to be more organised. Ways and means must be found to curb the possibility of exploitation of women and children below the age of employment and to enable the workers to get more of benefits from the central labour legislation.

Unemployment is one of the staring crises for these workers. Whenever the manufacturers think that they must reduce production to have an impact on the market price, there is unemployment among them. When this is resorted to, there should be some provision for their maintenance. Even the Rege committee had recommended in 1946 on different aspects of benefits for this poor section of the workers. But it is not done anywhere. They are left to their own fate and the workers do not get any benefit out of that.

I have to make only one more suggestion, and that is, the State Governments, as Shri Sharma was saying, should not be given the option to make the rules and implement the legislation. We have some instances; in the Motor Vehicles Act, we had the same experience. It is left to the States, and the States never implement the measures. It should not be

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the attitude of the Central Government that they have done whatever they could do and that the rest could be left to the whims and fancies of the State Governments. It must be a principle: as far as labour is concerned, which is an all-India affair and not a particular State's affair, and whenever a labour legislation like this is concerned, I think it is a concurrent subject and it can be done, and that is, the Central legislation must have a provision for the Central legislative body—Parliament—itself to scrutinise whether the rules and regulations made under the legislation are placed on the Table of the House. It only means that we pass the legislation and it must be our responsibility, the responsibility of this House, to see whether proper rules and regulations are made and also whether they are implemented in time. When the legislation regarding the motor vehicle workers was passed, it was understood that every worker could get the benefit out of that measure. But I should like the Minister to let us know how many motor workers in this country under private ownership are actually having the benefit of that legislation. Not many. The State legislatures and the State Governments are not willing to implement the measure; the rules are made much later, so many years after passing the legislation, and they are not implemented properly. The Governments are not in a mood to press upon the employers to get them implemented. This is the position.

In this legislation, the same thing would be repeated. I am quite sure about it; it is left to the States. You can see that for years together the rules will not be forthcoming and even after the rules are framed, the measure will not be implemented soon. So, what is the use of coming forward with a legislation? The Central Government must not leave it to the tender mercies of the State Governments. I think this aspect of

the question must be gone into more thoroughly and the Union Ministry of Labour must come forward with a provision for rule-making powers to be taken by the Central and placing a copy of the rules on the Table of the House, so that this Parliament will at least have the satisfaction of seeing that proper rules are made and a proper date is fixed for the coming into force of this legislation simultaneously and for simultaneous implementation throughout India.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heartily welcome this Bill. I know the history of the beedi workers for long and the circumstances through which they have to pass at different stages. The complaint first came from the beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh. There are several types of employees among the beedi workers. When the State Government had to make an Act, it was managed by the employees actually to apply it in such a way that instead of getting the beedi manufactured by supplying raw material at one place, they distributed the material to so many people simply to avoid the Factories Act and to earn more profits. This is not the state of affairs in one State. This is the condition in several States. Therefore, there was a proposal from so many States that there should be a Central legislation on this issue, so that all the employees in all the States may get equal benefits. Therefore, the Central Government, with this point in view, has brought this Bill before the House.

In some places, this Bill could fulfil the purpose for which it has been brought, but in some cases I feel a doubt whether it is really going to serve the purpose of providing the benefit to the workers. It is not the Factories Act which will safeguard the interests of the workers. There is one very important Act which has also to be taken

into consideration, and that is, the Standing Orders Act. The standing orders here will apply to cases where the factory employs 250 workers or more and premises employing 50 workers. So there is room to play a game with the workers. Although the employers may employ more than 50 workers, they will never show in the register that there are 50 workers and some of the workers will remain as temporary workers, or they will keep a different register for them, so that the number prescribed, namely, 50, will not be obtained and thus these people will not get the benefit of the Standing Orders Act. I hope the Government will take this fact into consideration, because it is not the earned leave under the Factories Act which is alone needed by the factory workers; in a factory like this, the nature in which the workers have to do their job is such that they will fall sick and it is not seldom. Therefore, there should be some Act to protect their interests so that they may get sick leave. Unless the Standing Orders Act applies to them, the workers will not be able to get sick leave; they will not be entitled to it. Similarly, there is the question of casual leave. In my opinion, therefore, the number of workers mentioned above should be less; it must be something like 25 or below 50. Below 50 will serve the purpose because that may even go to 20.

Shri D. C. Sharma has pointed out that no worker who is less than 15 years of age should be allowed to work in a factory. But there are several types of employees and work. In this case age has no consideration. They have to work in their own houses through a contractor. There also, under a contractor, there will be workers who are 15 years of age or less than that. I think they should not be debarred from working.

We have seen in this Bill that there are certain types of people who take material from the employers or the

contractors and manufacture beedi at their homes. If the argument of Shri Sharma is taken into consideration, naturally these people also will be debarred. So, the age should not be a consideration here, because beedi is not such a commodity which cannot be manufactured by these young people. The question arises about these people who have to get raw material from the employers or the contractors and for the manufacture of the beedis at their homes. Precaution has to be taken so that such people may get proper payment and there is no age consideration in this regard. They will be getting wages on the basis of production. There is also a provision of checks on some quality or the other. They will reject certain portions of the beedis. Therefore, the income of the worker who is expected to earn something will be reduced. Here, the precaution has to be taken. Those workers who manufacture beedis at their homes taking the raw material from the contractor or the employer, should get proper payment on the basis of piece-rate.

An hon. Member: How could it be protected?

Shri K. N. Pande: There is Industrial Disputes Act. If there is a dispute, that will be decided, and the rate will be fixed, because these people are earning much more than the minimum wages fixed by the State Governments. So, there is no question of giving them a minimum wage.

I am talking about big factories employing more than 250 or premises at least 50 workers. The place where the beedi is manufactured is not so clean. In a factory, it is possible sometimes to extend the working hours from 8 to 9. But in such an unhealthy place, it will be very difficult to work for 9 hours and it is likely that the workers may fall sick. Therefore, the number of hours should be confined to 8 only. There is a provision in the Factories Act that they should work for 48

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hours in a week and this is for six days. They have to work for 8 hours per day. But if they work for 9 hours for 5 days, then on the sixth day they have to work only for 3 hours. I know this provision is simply for calculation of overtime. But it is not applied only for that purpose. It becomes a regular practice in the factories. The workers should be saved from this.

I am very happy that there is a provision that the Standing Orders Act will apply to all factories or premises which employ 250 or 50 workers. The Government has to see that it actually does apply. Merely making a provision will not help. If it is applied, there will be some benefit to the workers and some regulation of employment also—how they will be recruited, how they will be made temporary or permanent and so on. There is a provision that after 6 months, they can be discharged by giving one month's notice or if they are dismissed on a charge of misconduct, even one month's wages need not be paid. But all this comes within the scope of the Standing Orders Act. Instead of giving these details here, it would have been better if the Standing Orders Act had been applied in all the cases where the number of workers in a factory was 250 or in a premises more than 50.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, there has been so much delay in introducing this Bill and the Bill as it stands today has got so many loopholes which will, instead of giving some relief to the workers, give some more distress to the workers. In spite of this, I am glad that the Government has come forward with this Bill. In the second Lok Sabha, a non-official Bill was introduced by me and some others. The then Labour Minister had given an assurance that the Government would itself introduce a Bill and so we withdrew our

Bill. After so many years, only now the Government have come forward with this Bill. There had to be so much persuasion even in the last session and at last the Bill has come.

There are lakhs of youngmen working in this industry. Most of them are not highly educated. I am sorry the Government has not cared this section of the workers. I do not want to say anything about their condition because Mr. Sharma has already explained about the unhygienic conditions under which they are working. They have to sit from morning till evening to get at least about Rs. 1½ per day. I think if this Bill as it stands is passed without the loopholes being removed, certainly it will not benefit the workers. There is a provision that the State Government has to decide whether to implement this Act in that particular State or not. What is the use passing a Bill by Parliament and saying it is left to the State Government to implement it or not? It is better not to pass such a Bill. When a Bill is passed by the Centre it means it must apply to all the States. Otherwise even in those States where the Act is implemented the workers will not get the benefit. For instance, Madras Beedi Industrial Premises Act was passed in 1958. Immediately all the factories were taken to the neighbouring Andhra State. In Kerala some legislation was passed about beedi and cigar workers, but all the factories were taken to Bangalore or Mysore. So, even the workers in Madras and Kerala where the legislation was passed, could not get the benefit. I want to ask the Minister why this clause is there giving the right to the State Governments. When that non-official Bill was discussed, the then Labour Minister, Mr. Hathi, said that a zonal thing will be formed. I submit that there is no use in passing a Bill like this unless it is implemented in all the States. Otherwise, even in that State where it is implemented, the workers

will not get the benefit. This clause should be removed and if it is passed, it will be only cheating and betraying the workers.

Then I come to contract labour. The Government is thinking of abolishing the contract system. They have agreed that in principle the system is bad. This system must first be abolished in the beedi industry. Otherwise, the exploitation and perpetuation of this unsocial system will continue in the industry. Instead of one employer exploiting the workers, he gives the contract to somebody and that contractor employs 8 or 9 people under him, paying them whatever he likes and making them work at any place he likes. When this Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, knowing that this Bill will be passed, in many places in Kerala where there were factories, they tried to avoid it by having the contract system or out-door system. Out-door system means there is no question of implementation of minimum wage or any labour legislation, because it is an individual who is made to work in the house. As soon as the Bill is passed, big factories can say, the factory is closed and they can have some contractors or have out-door work. We have given amendments in this regard also.

This system of collecting and buying products must also be stopped. Under this system, the factory employer is there, but there are no workers in his factory. The factory is abolished. He has 3, 4 or 15 agents who take the leaves from him. The agent has got some people and he makes them work. Nobody knows anything about the wages he pays. So, as long as the contract system as well as the out-door system are there, there is no use in passing this legislation. There are certain factories where implementation of labour legislation is there. The moment this legislation is passed, it will lead to more exploitation of the workers. There are three loopholes which make this Bill an instrument for more exploitation of the workers. Firstly, you are giving the power to the State to implement or

not to implement it. Secondly, even if it is implemented, there is the contract system and you do not want to destroy the contract system. Thirdly, out-door work is allowed. The factory owners, sitting in their own places, saying that they have no factory, will see that the work is spread over the whole place and they will not care to look after the condition of the workers. Those who are working in factories today will also become workers in houses. They will have no benefit from the labour legislations that we pass here.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see, if the object of the Bill is to give relief to the lakhs of beedi and cigar workers in the country, certainly that these three loopholes are removed. If these three things are there, certainly, not only their object will not be fulfilled but, on the other hand, it will lead to more exploitation of the workers. It will only help the employers to exploit the workers. Do you want that more exploitation of the workers should be there or do you want to give some relief to the worker? Do you want to see that the factories that are there are closed down because of this legislation or do you want to see that even those people, in groups of eight or ten, under the contract system are brought under this legislation so that they may also get some relief? I would request the hon. Minister to consider these points and see that the amendments we have tabled are accepted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँ इसके पहले आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि कोई भी कैबिनेट मंत्री यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं है। उन्हें बुलाया जाय मेरे बोलने से पहले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह बोड़ी विधेयक जो हमारे सामने विचार के लिए आया है . . .

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Member, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhawaiya, may continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि यह जो विधेयक आया हमारे सामने विचार करने के लिए यह वास्तव में आज से 18 साल पहले आना था। पता नहीं सरकार को आखें क्यों बन्द रहीं इन बीड़ी मजदूरों की ओर। या तो सरकार यह मानकर चलती है कि बीड़ी मजदूर एक बिल्कुल कम अकल लोग हैं या भारत की आबादी में इनकी कोई संख्या नहीं है, या फिर बीड़ी बनाना पाप है और इनसे पापों का बदला लिया जा रहा है, या कोई ऐसा दोष किया है इन्होंने जिसके कारण इन की ओर सरकार की निगाह नहीं गई। आज बीड़ी के क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार लूट और बेईमानी इतनी ज्यादा मची हुई है कि जिसके कारण बीड़ी मजदूर बहुत परेशान हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि मेरा सारा परिवार, मेरी जाति, मेरी काम बिल्कुल इस बीड़ी के काम में संलग्न है और काफी मेहनत के साथ परिश्रम करती है, उनकी कठिनाई क्या है, इसे मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बीड़ी मजदूर और बीड़ी व्यापारी इन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है? आज मध्य प्रदेश शासन के अन्दर एक मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, परमानन्द भाई पटेल, यह इतने बड़े पूँजीपति हैं कि सारा मध्य प्रदेश का बीड़ी का उद्योग इनके स्वयं के हाथ में है और यह मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर मंत्री बने बैठे हैं। बीड़ी कानून के बारे में जो सारी लाइन हिलायी जाती है, वह बिना उनसे पूछे नहीं हिलायी जाती और किसी प्रकार से भी उनका जितना दमन होता है वह उनके इशारे से होता है। मध्य प्रदेश शासन इस प्रकार उनके हाथों में बिका हुआ है। पूँजीपतियों के हाथों में बिका हुआ

है। मैं उसका जिक्र इस समय करना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आज बीड़ी ही दर्दनाक घटनाएं उनके साथ होती हैं। इस में तीन हिस्से हैं—मालिक जो ठेकेदार को माल बनाने को देता है और ठेकेदार मजदूरों को भेजता है। दाम जो उसके तय हैं वह इस प्रकार हैं—मालिक जो ठेकेदार को देता है वह 1 रुपया 56 पैसे हजार के हिस्सा से देता है और ठेकेदार से मालिक साइन करवाता है 1 रुपया 62 पैसे पर कि 1 रुपये 62 पैसे हजार का भुगतान किया। ठेकेदार मजदूरों के बीच में जा कर उनसे 1 रुपया 50 पैसे पर साइन करवाता है और देता है 1 रुपया 40 पैसे। यह बीच में दस-दस, बारह-बारह पैसे की लूट होती है और यह दोनों के बीच में बंट जाता है।

फिर जब मजदूर बीड़ी बनाते हैं तो उसके बाद छटनी होती है। उसमें इतनी बीड़ी छांट दी जाती है कि मान लो एक सप्ताह में 12 रुपये की बीड़ी बनायी तो उसमें से आधे के करीब बीड़ी छांट दी जाती है और मजदूर को 6 रुपये मजदूरी के पहुँचते हैं। लेकिन क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया? क्या वह जो छांटी हुई बीड़ी है उसे फेंक दिया जाता है या रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया जाता है? नहीं, उस बीड़ी को अच्छी बीड़ी के रूप में ही बेचा जाता है। उन्हीं दामों में बेचा जाता है जिसमें अच्छी बीड़ी बेची जाती है। यह इस प्रकार की घूसखोरी और बेईमानी है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया कि इसकी छानबीन की जाय?

पत्ते तोड़ने का जो काम है, हमारी मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने पत्ते तोड़ने का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। लेकिन उसमें किस तरह की धांधली की जाती है कि एक मजदूर इसी प्रकार जब हजार पत्ते तोड़ता है तो उसमें भी छटनी होती है। खराब पत्ते अलग छांटे जाते हैं। लेकिन उस के दाम नहीं दिये जाते? क्या खराब पत्ते तोड़ने का जब आदेश दिया जाता है तो क्या उस में उसकी

मजदूरी नहीं लगती, खराब पत्ते तोड़ने में उसको श्रम नहीं करना पड़ता ? हमारा कहना है कि खराब पत्ते निकलते हैं तो उसके भी दाम दिये जाने चाहिए चाहे वह कम क्यों न हो ? लेकिन दिये जरूर जावें । ऐसा न हो कि न दिये जाय । इसके अलावा उन्हीं खराब पत्तों को अच्छे पत्तों की गड़ियों के अन्दर उन्हें दिया जाता है बीड़ी बनाने के लिए और वह जब बीड़ी बनाने के लिए ले जाते हैं तो जब वह कम पड़ जाता है तो उसका मूल्य भी बीड़ी बनाने वाले श्रमिक से ही काट लिया जाता है । जितनी तम्बाकू बी जाती है, या जितने पत्ते दिये जाते हैं, उसमें भी छंट जाते हैं, तो उसका दाम बीड़ी मजदूरों से काटा जाता है और कहा जाता है कि यह पत्ते तुम ने खराब किये हैं, तुम्हारा दाम काटा जायेगा । ऐसे अनेक घोटाले मैंने देखे हैं । हमारी सरकार की आंख बहुत दिन के बाद खुल रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार, मैं जो कह रहा हूं उसका पूरा ध्यान रखेगी ।

इसके अलावा हम ने देखा कि जब बीड़ी छांटी जाती है तो उसके ऊपर सरकार की ओर से कितना गौर किया जाता है, मैं इसके बारे में कहना नहीं चाहता । मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन में ऐसे मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, जो कुछ होने ही नहीं देते । उन मजदूरों को बीड़ी बनाने के लिये जो धागा दिया जाता है, मालिक की ओर से तो उन्हीं दामों पर दिया जाता है, जिन दामों पर बाजार में मिलता है, लेकिन हमारे जो बीच के ठेकेदार भाई हैं, वे किस प्रकार की धांधली करते हैं कि उस धागे की लच्छी को 20 पैसे में देते हैं जबकि उसका बाजार मूल्य 10 पैसे है ।

14 hrs.

अभी हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे, कि 18 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों को इस काम पर नहीं लगाना चाहिये, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि 10-10 साल के बच्चों को इस काम को करना पड़ रहा है । जिले के जिले भरे हुए

हैं, खाना नहीं मिलता । मेरे बहुत से रिश्तेदार हैं, जिनको मैं जानता हूं, जो 24 घंटे में 18-18 और 20-20 घंटे काम करते हैं, सिर्फ चार घंटे सो पाते हैं, उनको मजबूर हो कर इतना काम करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उसके बिना उनका गुजारा नहीं होता । हमारे शर्मा जी कहते हैं कि 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र को यह काम नहीं करना चाहिये, ठीक है, लेकिन ऐसा उनको कहने से पहले उनको रोजगार दीजिये, बेरोजगारी के कारण उनको ऐसा करना पड़ता है ।

इन ठेकेदारों की बेईमानी का एक और उदाहरण देता हूं । एक किलो तम्बाकू एक हजार बीड़ियों के लिये मिलती है, लेकिन ये ठेकेदार केवल ₹25 ग्राम तम्बाकू उनको देते हैं और 375 ग्राम खुद बचा लेते हैं । इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा लीजिये कि जो बीच के दलाल हैं, वे कितना खाते हैं । मैं इसके एक नहीं अनेकों प्रमाण दे सकता हूं, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है । यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि जब कम पत्ती मिलेगी तो बीड़ी ठीक नहीं बनेगी, जब बीड़ी ठीक नहीं बनेगी तो उसमें बहुत ज्यादा छंट दी जायेगी, इस तरह से उसको पूरा पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है । इस तरह से ये ठेकेदार और मालिक मिल कर काफ़ी पैसा कमाते हैं ।

इसके अलावा मैंने यह भी देखा कि यदि कोई बीड़ी मजदूर को किसी प्रकार की शिकायत है और वह मालिक के पास जाकर कहता है कि मेरी यह शिकायत है, मैं इस तकलीफ़ का मरीज हूं, मुझे यह दुख है, आप मेरे दुख को हल कीजिये, तो वह व्यापारी जवाब देता है कि हम ने तुम से बीड़ी नहीं बनवाई है, तुम्हारा हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, हम ने ठेकेदार से बीड़ी बनवाई है, हम उसको जानते हैं, इस प्रकार का उसको जवाब दे दिया जाता है और वह बेचारा निराश हो कर लौट आता है । इसी तरह से जब उसे रेट कम मिलता है या कोई और दिक्कत होती है और वह ठेकेदार से

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

कहता है, तो ठेकेदार की तरफ से उसको धोस दी जाती है कि तुम्हारा धन्धा बन्द कर दिया जायेगा। यह एक ऐसी रामबाण दवा है—धन्धा बन्द—इस के आगे तमाम मजदूरों को झुकना पड़ता है। आज इस महंगाई के जमाने में उनको बीड़ी बनाने का क्या मिलता है—एक रुपया छः आना हजार या एक रुपया आठ आना हजार। यदि आप और गहराई में जायेंगे, देहातों के अन्दर जायेंगे, पिछड़े इलाकों में जायेंगे, तो हर पांच भील पर यह रेट और कम होता चला जाता है। यह दशा आज हमारे देश की, हमारे बीड़ी मजदूरों की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा जो मेन्ट्रल एक्साइज विभाग खुला हुआ है, उनके रेटों की वास्तविकता पूछिये। उन्होंने साल में तीन रुपया टैक्स बीड़ी बनाने वालों पर लगा दिया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह टैक्स उन पर क्यों लगाया गया है। आप मालिकों पर टैक्स क्यों नहीं लगाते, जो गरीब मजदूर बीड़ी बनाते हैं, उनका टैक्स भरने से क्या सम्बन्ध है। आप ने ठेकेदार पर 25 रु० और बीड़ी मालिक पर 200 रु० टैक्स लगाया है, आप मालिकों पर टैक्स क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते। आपके टैक्स वसूल करने की भी एक घटना मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। ऐसे ही एक व्यक्ति को टैक्स देना था, सिहीरा जिले में पिपरिया गांव है, वहां की यह घटना सुना रहा हूँ। इस सरकार ने उसके घर कुड़की ले जाकर उसके बरतन तथा अन्य घरेलू सामान नीलाम करवा दिया, इस सरकार के लिये यह कितने शर्म की बात है। यह कोई तरीका है कि इस तरह सरकार कुड़की ले जाकर उस गरीब के घर के जीवनोपयोगी सामान को नीलाम करवा देती है। एक छोटी सी बात पर, उसने तीन साल का टैक्स नहीं दिया था, वह कहाँ से टैक्स दे, उसको खाने तक को तो नसीब नहीं होता है। ऐसी एक नहीं अनेकों

घटनायें हैं, लेकिन जो बीड़ी मालिक हैं, जरा देखिये कि वह बीड़ी किस भाव से बेचते हैं और उस पर उनको कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है। यह बताया जाता है बीड़ियां 5 रु० 6 आने हजार या साढ़े पांच रुपये हजार पर बेची जाती हैं, जब कि उसका खर्च कितना आता है—पत्ते पर 12 आने, तम्बाकू और मजदूरों पर 3 रुपये, पैकिंग पर 6 आने इस प्रकार सब मिलाकर करीब 4 रु० 6 आने या साढ़े चार रुपये खर्च आता है, इस प्रकार वह एक रुपया हजार बीच में मुनाफा कमाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज की है कि इस प्रकार के जो घोटाले होते हैं, इस प्रकार की जो कमाई होती है, उसके बारे में कोई जांच की जाय।

मैं अब अपना अन्तिम सुझाव रखने के बाद भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। सब से पहले तो मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि पत्तों का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, वह समाप्त किया जाय, इसके साथ बीड़ी बनाने वालों के लिये जो कानून बनाया गया है, उसमें कुछ ढील दी जावे ताकि उन्हें राहत मिल सके, खास तौर से छोटी पूंजी वालों को राहत दी जानी चाहिये। फैक्टरियों में जो गड़बड़ घटाले होते हैं, उनकी छानबीन की जावे। कारीगरों को स्थायी मजदूर माना जावे, इसके अलावा व्यापारियों का शासन से सम्बन्ध तोड़ा जावे। एक सुझाव और बाकी है। जनपद द्वारा जो मध्य प्रदेश में टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, वह टैक्स समाप्त किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे इन सुझावों पर ध्यान देकर तुरन्त राहत दिलायेगी।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a beneficial piece of legislation which affects my constituency and, therefore, I welcome it. The beedi industry dates its origin to the 17th century in India when tobacco was brought from South America. In fact, the smoking habit

can be traced to Indian mythology. But the regular smoking habit came to India along with the Portuguese and today we find that it has spread throughout the world. In Ayurveda it was mentioned many thousands of years ago that by smoking the leaves of certain plants the *vayu* in the body can be removed. That is mentioned in the mythology also.

This is the only cottage industry spread in rural India which gives cash emoluments to the rural population in off season to augment their family incomes. Weaker sections of the society, old and infirm, females and *purda* ladies earn their income from the beedi industry. Beedi industry is one of the cottage industries which requires no machinery, power, water, foreign exchange, technical know-how or skilled labour. This is an indigenous industry.

The working conditions prevailing in the beedi establishments are far from satisfactory. The trade is in the hands of moneyed people who treat the workers with contempt. I shall give some instances to substantiate my statement.

I personally feel that the standard of living of the workers engaged in the beedi industry should be improved. The employers in the beedi industry adopt many ways to escape the provisions of the Factories Act. The labour is unorganised and is not able to safeguard or protect its interests.

I shall now relate one or two instances to show how badly the workers are treated. The female workers in the smaller factories are called at unearthly hours like 10 or 12 O'Clock in the night and molested. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to ensure that this sort of thing is stopped in our country.

One or two State Governments have passed legislation to regulate the conditions of these workers. But they are unable to enforce the law owing to the fact that the industry is highly

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mobile and tends to move to an area where no such restrictive law prevails. For example they have moved from Gujarat, where there is such a law, to Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. It became necessary, therefore, to have Central legislation on the subject.

I welcome clauses 24 and 25 particularly which refer to prohibition of employment of children and prohibition of employment of women or young persons during certain hours. This is the first time that unorganised and poor beedi workers will get statutory protection by this Act.

Clause 42 of the Bill empowers the State Governments to give exemptions. This is a very damaging provision in the Bill. If the employers are allowed to do so, it is just possible that the employers will try to take undue advantage of this provision by shifting and removing the factories in the States where the provisions of this Bill are not enforced. It will create unemployment and other complications. Therefore, I request that this clause 42 be deleted from the Bill.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 29 of the Bill provides that no process connected with making beedi or cigar shall be carried outside industrial premises. But it is learnt, that if the employer distributes work in private dwelling house which is known as *Ghar Khep* work, those workers are to be exempted from the provisions of the Bill. I oppose it.

As stated in the aims and objects of the Bill, the special feature of the industry is that by manufacturing beedi through contractors and distributing work in private dwelling houses and splitting concerns in smaller units, the employers want to escape from the responsibility. As this provision of clause 29 is made against such escape of the employer, it should not be deleted.

I propose that the working hours, including the spread over period, should be 11 hours. I also propose that before the worker is given leave

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

with wages he should be given advance pay for that period. There must be provision for provident fund also in the Bill.

About 10 per cent workers in this country are suffering from TB. This is an occupational disease in this industry. Provision should be made in the Workmen's Compensation Act to declare it as an occupational disease and free medical treatment should be given to every worker who is suffering from TB. Their fingers are also affected by this.

In clause 39, sub-clause (3), there is a provision for preferring an appeal against the order of the authority. This provision is likely to delay the dispute and the worker will be deprived of the benefits. So, the summary decision should be made final.

I request the hon. Minister to explore the possibility of export of Indian bidis to other markets. It has been found that several Americans and Europeans have found our bidi of great taste and I have seen Americans with bidis in golden and silver cigarette cases. They probably believe that cancer is prevented by smoking bidis.

A research centre is necessary in this industry. It can certainly devote its energy and attention for the promotion and development of such measures as are conducive to the progress of this industry.

A few years back when the working of a bidi-making machine was successfully exhibited in the Kalyan Session of the Indian National Congress, the Government lost no time in imposing heavy additional Central excise duty on machine-made bidis in order to discourage mechanisation of manufacture which would have thrown huge number of bidi rollers out of employment. I request the Government that they should consider this and see that in future not only bidis but hand-made cigarettes also are encouraged.

श्री व० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :

उपपक्ष महोदय, बीड़ी और सिगार संस्था-

पनों में कामियों के कल्याण और उन के कार्य की शर्तों को विनियमित करने वाले और उससे सम्बन्धित विषयों के लिये उपबन्ध करने वाले इस विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे देश में जो अनभारमोनाइज्ड और गरीब बीड़ी वर्कर्स हैं उन की बहुत दिनों की मांग थी कि उनके कल्याण के लिए एक ऐसा कानून बनाया जाये जिससे उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हो। बड़े उद्योग में वच्चे, औरतें और आदम सब काम करते हैं और वह अधिकतर बीड़ी कागसों और तम्बाकू से भरे हुए छोटे छोटे तारोके कमरों में काम करते हैं। इसलिये इस बिल में उनके कल्याण के लिये जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं वह बहुत अच्छी हैं।

इस उद्योग में काम का जो आज का सिस्टम है उसमें ज्यादातर फैक्ट्री सिस्टम प्राफ वर्क है इसलिये उसमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को तो इसका फायदा मिलेगा ही लेकिन जो होम वर्क सिस्टम है, कट्रेक्ट सिस्टम है, सेल और पचेज सिस्टम है या सेल्फ एम्प्लायड वर्कर्स सिस्टम है, सब पर यह कानून लागू होगा और उनमें काम करने वाले सभी लोगों को इसकी सुविधायें मिलेंगी। जो कट्रेक्ट सिस्टम है उस पर भी इस बिल को लागू किया गया है यह बहुत अच्छा है क्योंकि इसके अनुसार एम्प्लायर्स कर्मचारियों के लिये स्वच्छता, प्रति बीड़ को रोकने, पीने के पानी, शौचालय, घोंने के साबुन तथा प्राथमिक चिकित्सा का प्रबन्ध करेगा। इसके अलावा इसमें और भी बहुत सी चीजें दी गई हैं जो कि कर्मचारियों के लिये अच्छी हैं। पहले ऐसा था कि मद्रास में और दूसरी स्टेट्स में लेजिस्लेशन तो थे लेकिन उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं होता था। इसलिये इस क्षेत्र में भी फैक्ट्री ऐक्ट, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट, इंडस्ट्रियल एम्प्लायमेंट स्टैंडिंग आर्डर, मेटानिटी बेनिफिट ऐक्ट आदि को लागू करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। यह भी बहुत अच्छा

है कि इसमें कर्मचारियों को साप्ताहिक छुट्टियाँ देने का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है, मजदूरी सहित वार्षिक छुट्टी देने का भी प्रबन्ध है।

लेकिन इतना सब होने के बाद भी ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें जो सेक्शन 29 है उसका एम्प्लायी द्वारा लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। इस सेक्शन के अनुसार औरतों को बीड़ी की पत्तियाँ और तम्बाकू को घर ले जाकर काटने की सुविधायें दी गई हैं उसकी सुविधा का फायदा उठा कर नियोजक को चीजें पहले से होती रही हैं वही करते रहेंगे। इसलिये जरूरी है कि इस सेक्शन 29 का सुधार किया जाये।

इस विधेयक में समरी डिसीजन्स का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है। यह कर्मचारियों के लिये बड़ा अच्छा है क्योंकि अपनी गरीबी के कारण कर्मचारी अपील आदि में नहीं जा सकते और समरी डिसीजन का फायदा वह उठा सकते हैं। इस विधेयक में राज्य सरकारों को कुछ औद्योगिक प्रेमिसेज को छूट देने की शक्ति की बात कही गई है कि वह कह सकती है कि कुछ प्रतिष्ठानों के कर्मचारियों पर यह कानून लागू नहीं किया जायेगा। मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसी छूट नहीं देनी चाहिये।

इसमें एक और चीज दी है, जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया, कि स्वयम् नियोजित कामिक को इस उपबन्ध से मुक्त किया गया है। यह जो क्लोज दिया गया है इससे भी कर्मचारियों को बहुत कठिनाई आ जायेगी। जैसा अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया यह कानून मद्रास, केरल और मैसूर में था, लेकिन उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं हुआ। जहाँ पर यह कानून था वहाँ की इंडस्ट्री वाले दूसरी स्टेट में इंडस्ट्री को ले जाते थे और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बीड़ी कर्मचारियों को लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा था। इसलिये सदरन जोनल काउंसिल में प्रपोजल

थाया कि कोई सेंट्रल लैजिस्लेशन बनना चाहिये। लेकिन सेंट्रल लैजिस्लेशन बनने के बाद भी जो कारखाने होंगे उनके बारे में आपने क्लोज एक में स्टेट को एकट आरम्भ करने का अधिकार दिया है कि वह चाहे जिस विभाग में और चाहे जब कारखाने में कानून को लागू करे।

इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि स्टेट्स इसको लागू नहीं करेंगे या इसमें बहुत देरी करेंगी और यह कानून इसी तरह से बना रह जाएगा। आज पिछले 18 सालों में यह कई बार देखने में आया है। जहाँ बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है वहाँ उनको उचित मजदूरी दिलाने के लिये कोई कदम स्टेट्स की तरफ से नहीं उठाया गया है। इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि स्टेट्स को पावरज नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। यह लैजिस्लेशन यहाँ से पास हो रहा है और सेंटर को ही इसे लागू करना चाहिये।

रूल मेकिंग पावरज स्टेट्स को दी गई है। यह कहा गया है कि जब रूल बनेंगे तभी यह कानून अमल में आएगा। मैं कहूँगा कि यह जो पावर स्टेट्स को दी गई है यह नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। यह जिम्मेदारी सेंटर को लेनी चाहिये।

बीड़ी जो बनती है उसके लिए बनियादी चीज तैल के पत्ते हैं। बीड़ी लीवज जो जमा करते हैं, वे जो लोग हैं, जो कर्मचारी लोग हैं, जो कांटेक्टर के लोग हैं उन कर्मचारियों का इस बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा गया है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि ये जो बीड़ी लीव जमा करने वाले हैं जो देहात के लोग हैं उनका भी कहीं इस बिल में सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। आजकल हीता यह है कि लीवज की कटौती करते वक्त सी में से 25 को छांट दिया जाता है और जब छांट दिया जाता है तो जो छांटे गये लीव हैं उनको उन्हें वापस नहीं किया जाता है, उनको कांटेक्टर छुद ले लेता है। अगर ऐसा

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

प्राविजन कर दिया जाए कि इन लोखंड को जला दिया जाए, इनको नष्ट कर दिया जाए तो यह जो कांटेक्टर द्वारा इनको ले जाने की प्रथा है, इसका भ्रन्त हो सकता है। ऐसा ही अगर बीड़ी खराब है, पीने लायक नहीं है, बेचने के काबिल नहीं है तो जिस बीड़ी की छंटनी की जाती है वह बीड़ी कारखानेदार को नहीं दी जानी चाहिये, उसको नष्ट कर दिया जाना चाहिये, न यह कर्मचारी को मिले और न कारखानेदार को मिले। होता यह है कि उसको कारखानेदार ले जाते हैं और फायदा उठाते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और भाषा करता हूँ कि ये जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, इन को मान लिया जाएगा।

श्री रामरेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीड़ी उद्योग में लगभग पचास लाख लोग लगे हुए हैं। यह कुल आबादी का एक प्रतिशत हिस्सा होता है। इस उद्योग में लगे हुए लोगों की दशा बहुत ही दयनीय और शोचनीय है। जैसा अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा उनकी ओर सरकार का बहुत पहले ध्यान जाना चाहिये था और इस काम में बहुत विलम्ब हुआ है। फिर भी जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

जो कानूनी खामियां हैं इसमें और जिन का लाभ मजदूरों के हितों के खिलाफ उठाय जा सकता है उनको मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इस पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय सोचें।

सभी धंधों में कुछ न कुछ जोखिम जरूर होता है और वह जोखिम होती है बीमारी की ओर मौत की। इस धंधे में भी इन दोनों में से एक जोखिम जरूर मौजूद है और वह बीमारी

की जोखिम है। तम्बाकू को लगातार सूंघते रहने से, उसके बीच में रहने से और पत्तियों के बीच में काम करने से जो एक प्रकार की गंध उठती है उससे जो इस उद्योग में लगे हुए लोग होते हैं अकसर बीमार हो जाते हैं और उनको तपेदिक की बीमारी प्रायः हो जाना करती है। इस तरह भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये था और इसके बारे में भी आपको कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी। इस बीमारी से बचने के लिए कुछ उपाय किये जा सकते हैं जैसे सफाई वहां होनी चाहिये, लोगों का इस उद्योग में काम करने का समय नियत होना चाहिये और साथ-साथ उनकी दवा दारू की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जब तक दवा की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है तब तक उनको इस बीमारी से बचाया नहीं जा सकता है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे उपाय काम में लाये जाने चाहियें और उनकी इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये जिससे बीमारी की रोकथाम हो सके और जब वे बीमार हो भी जायें तो उनके इलाज का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। यह किस तरह से हो सकता है, सरकार की ओर से हो सकता है या उद्योग की तरफ से, यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन इसकी व्यवस्था होनी जरूरी है। अगर आप बीड़ी उद्योग में लगे हुए मजदूरों की हालत को संवारना चाहते हैं तो इस ओर आपको अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये।

बीड़ी मजदूरों की हालत को सुधारने के लिये कम से कम तनख्वाह का जिक्र किया गया है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि बीड़ी मजदूरों को जो वेतन मिलता है दैनिक वह कानून की परिधि से ऊपर है। उनको जो व्यवस्था है उससे ज्यादा वेतन मिलता है। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि जो वेतन उनको इस समय मिल रहा है वह आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए, जीने लायक नहीं है, इस वेतन से उनकी जो जरूरतें हैं वे पूरी नहीं हो सकती हैं। इतना मात्र कह देने से कि मिनिमम वेजिब

रेषट लागू है, उससे उनको कम नहीं मिलता है, मैं समझता हूँ समस्या हल नहीं होती है।

बीड़ी उद्योग के बारे में मैं एक बात आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी। इस उद्योग का विस्तार यदि हम कर सकें तो इससे हमारा सम्बन्ध विदेशों से भी जुड़ सकता है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देखा जाए कि सिग्रेट में जो कागज इस्तेमाल होता है उसके मुकाबले में जो तेंदू के पत्ते बीड़ी के लिए उपयोग में लाये जाते हैं वे कागज के मुकाबले में कम हानिकारक हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए खोज की जरूरत है, इसके लिए जानकारी प्राप्त करने की जरूरत है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि डाक्टर लोग इस पर खोजबीन करें और खोजबीन के बाद जो परिणाम सामने आयें उनका प्रचार हो। जब यह चीज हो जायगी तो शायद विदेशों से बीड़ी का व्यापार बढ़ाया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। इसमें जो कमियाँ हैं, जो सफाई बगैर रखने की जरूरत है उस ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि विदेशों में हमारी बीड़ी जाए तो इधर भी आपकी ध्यान देना होगा और इसके लिए एक प्रयोगशाला बनानी होगी, डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। यह उद्योग-धंधा इस देश के ग्रामीण उद्योगों में से सबसे बड़ा उद्योग-धंधा है। साथ ही साथ यह गांव का उद्योग है। यदि हमने जो बात मैंने अभी कही है उस ओर ध्यान दिया तो इसमें तब ही मजदूरों को भी फायदा पहुंचाया जा सकता है और साथ साथ पूरे देश को भी फायदा हो सकता है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि कुछ बच्चों को और औरतों को काम पर भर्ग लिया जाता है तो उनको रोका जाए क्योंकि एक खाम उम्र के बच्चों और खास स्थिति में औरतों को काम पर नहीं जाने दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं इस मिलान में इतना निवेदन करना चाहता

हूँ कि जहां तक इस सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न है, नीति का प्रश्न है इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। कोई नहीं चाहेगा कि बच्चों को काम पर यहां लगाया जाए। सभी यह चाहेंगे कि बच्चों को भ्रपना यह समय पढ़ाई लिखाई में, दस्तकारी के काम में लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज वे अपनी राटों कमाने के लिए इस काम को करते हैं। आप देखें कि आज की देश की स्थिति क्या है। यहां के छोटे छोटे बच्चे बेकार हैं, बेरोजगार हैं, भूखे हैं। इसलिए वे काम करने पर मजबूर होते हैं। अगर वे इस काम को न भी करना चाहें, उन्हें कोई इस काम पर न भी लगाये, तब भी वे काम करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं और उनकी इस मजबूरी का नाजायज फायदा भी उठाया जाता है। उन्हें दूसरों के मुकाबले में कम वेतन मिलता है। काम वे दूसरों के बराबर करते हैं लेकिन वेतन उनको कम मिलता है। औरतें भी काम मर्दों के बराबर करती हैं लेकिन उनको भी वेतन कम मिलता है। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि उनको काम पर न लगाया जाए, किसी खास स्थिति में औरतों को काम पर न लगाया जाए तो मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि उन बच्चों को कारीगरी सिखाने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये, उनके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अगर वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो यह कोरे सिद्धान्त की बात हीकर रह जाएगी। यह आपके कानून में लिखी बात रह जाएगी लेकिन बच्चों से बराबर काम लिया जाता रहेगा, औरतों से बराबर काम लिया जाता रहेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बीड़ी उद्योग में, होटलों में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर जहां छोटे छोटे बच्चे नौकरियां करते हैं उनको आप कोई वैकल्पिक काम दें। उनकी पढ़ाई लिखाई का आप इंतजाम करें। अगर आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो राज्य सरकारों को कहें कि वे करें। अगर ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया जाता है तो यह जो आपकी इच्छा है और जिसको आप कानून में जगह देने जा रहे हैं, यह किताबों तक ही सीमित रहेगी।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को अधिक व्यापक बनाया जाना चाहिये। यह व्यापक नहीं है। फैक्ट्री कानून में निश्चित संख्या से ऊपर जहाँ संख्या होगी वहाँ पर तो यह लागू होगा लेकिन जहाँ पर बीस, पच्चीस या तीस मजदूर काम करते हैं वे छूट जायेंगे। यह जो संख्या है यह कम नहीं है।

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोंडा) : सब भा जाएंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस उद्योग में ठेकेदारी प्रथा जो चल रही है इनका भी अन्त होना चाहिये। बीड़ी के पत्ते तोड़ने में ठेकेदार बीच में आते हैं। वैसे तो ठेकेदारी प्रथा सारे देश में चल रही है। जहाँ सरकारी उद्योग हैं, जिनको सार्वजनिक उद्योग कहा जाता है उन उद्योगों में भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा चलती है, निजी उद्योगों का तो कहना ही क्या लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि इनमें ठेकेदारी प्रथा का अन्त होना चाहिये। खास तौर से बीड़ी के उद्योग में पत्तों के काम में जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है, उसका अन्त होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे ठेकेदार मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि वह इस विधेयक में ठेकेदारी प्रथा का अन्त करने की व्यवस्था करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir) : I rise to support this Bill which, I consider, has come not too late before this House. Some of our friends expressed doubts about this. I would say that well begun is half done. I have to make two or three points.

In this Bill almost all that is contained in the Factories Act is being introduced in other ways to help these beedi and cigar workers. Even

from the details of these clauses that are included in this Bill regarding cleanliness; hygiene, ventilation, spacious premises and all that, I would say that those are pure and simple things to which none should object. But at the same time under Clause 41 power of exemption has been given to Government—Government can exempt any class of industrial premises or a certain manufacturer from all the provisions of this Bill. I wonder why this blanket provision has been kept there. I very strongly urge that these rudimentary things, which have been permitted to the workers in this industry after such a long time, should accrue to them. Under Clause 41 blanket provision has been kept that all the conditions can be waived and the premises or a certain manufacturer can be exempted from the provisions of this Bill. I think that is too much. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this because after all this is a very simple legislation; if it were a piece of intricate labour legislation, that may be a different thing; but as far as this legislation is concerned, it is a very simple one and only rudimentary benefits will accrue to the workers who have been very much exploited to this day, as was pointed out by the various hon. members. I do not want to traverse the same ground once again. I would like to make two or three points.

The first point is this. As my hon. friend, Mr. Warrier pointed out, when this law is passed by the Central Government, it should *ipso facto* be made applicable all over the country. If there is any loophole left for the States in giving effect to this law, then the very purpose of this legislation would be absolutely lost. I would, therefore, very strongly urge — and would request the hon. members on all sides of the House to urge this point very strongly—that when a Central legislation is passed, it should be a piece of law for all the States, for the whole country. With

regard to my State, namely, Jammu & Kashmir, you have given an exemption that a certain law may not affect the position there. Wherever social welfare measures flow from the law, the benefits should accrue to all the workers and should cover the entire country. Therefore, my point is that this law should be made applicable all over the country. I think Mr. A. K. Gopalan also has pointed out this. This is a very strong point. There is no use passing a law like this. It should be made applicable to all the States.

I think, Mr. Ram Sewak Yadav made out a good point. This can be a very good exportable item. As far as beedi is concerned, I have been in touch with the export business for some years. With regard to cigarettes, so many doubts about its use, have been raised nowadays and I see that very sensible people and intellectuals feel very much hesitant sometimes in taking cigarettes. As far as beedi is concerned, it has been proved that it does no harm to the smoker. That being so, if it is manufactured properly under hygienic conditions and people here, there and everywhere know how it is done—its contents and how the same are manufactured—then I think this could be a very good exportable item. I would say that the Minister of Commerce may include this item also for export. Once this law is passed and beedi manufacturing starts in right earnest, I would say that this would be a very good item for export. Keeping that in view, I would again say that this law should be made applicable to the entire country; secondly, there should be no exemption; what can be the reason for this? Unless that is explained, it should not be there. When only simple things are given, why should there be any exemption; this should be made absolutely clear. Thirdly, we should pay attention to export.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: At long last, this Bill has come before this

House. As in the case of other enactments that are brought forward by the Labour Ministry, this Bill is also fraught with ambiguities and whenever such an enactment was brought before the Supreme Court—it is bound to be brought—some of us have had the misfortune and the mortification, as we witnessed in the case of Bonus Act and others, of hearing the judges and the lawyers scoffing at the Parliament. The same defects, I am afraid, are to be found in this piece of enactment also. I shall come to this later. So many of my hon. friends have opposed excluding Jammu & Kashmir and allowing the State Governments to have their own rules to decide what to exempt, whether they should exempt every provision of this legislation to this employer or that employer. I would say that this leaves the door open to corruption of all sorts; it allows the influential employers to exert their influence on State Governments and get exemptions; it also allows the industrial rivalry to flourish. The beedi industry in one State will run away to the other State if any other State fails to enforce the provisions of this Act. So, such loopholes should not be given. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to note that every section of this House has unanimously demanded that the rule-making and exempting powers should not be given to the States. This has been demanded by every section of the House, irrespective of the fact whether they belong to the Congress or the Opposition; it has been unanimous and this must be taken note of by the hon. Minister. Naturally the provisions in Clause 1, sub-clauses (1) and (2), Clause 14(3) and Clause 41 should automatically go.

Then there is a very curious omission. My hon. friend in his anxiety to provide for payment on a holiday—which the workers get for working on a day when the establishment is closed—has provided for some payment. I do not know how it is to be interpreted; it is a very ambiguous

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

provision. There is no provision whatsoever for payment to the worker on the day he works when the entire establishment is closed. If you look to Clause 21, you will find that no provision has been made for payment to the worker on a day when the establishment is closed and he is utilised to wet the beedies or do some other work. Then Clause 31 provides for a holiday; I do not know which holiday because no holiday has been definitely specified. It says:

"Every industrial premises shall remain entirely closed...."

So, that is considered to be a day on which there is no work and the establishment is closed. Nobody knows whether it is a holiday or not. So, an additional clause has got to be put in. Sub-clause 3 should be re-numbered as sub-clause (4) and a new sub-clause (3) should be brought in for the provision of payment for the workers on the day when they are working when the establishment remains closed. In regard to the payment itself, I would submit that it has to be double payment or payment on the basis of overtime wages as is usually given on such days. So, a new clause should be brought in. Otherwise, the employer will take shelter behind the provision and say that the worker would be paid the normal wages on the holiday also and would not pay him anything extra. I would like to know the intention of Government in bringing forward this clause. I would request the hon. Minister to make it clear whether he intends that the worker who works on a holiday on which the establishment is closed should get double the wages or whether he intends that the worker should get only the normal wages and a subsequent holiday with pay would be given to him. So far as I am concerned, I would insist that when a worker is working on a day when the rest of the establishment is closed, he must be paid double the average wages as in every other industry.

Then, there is another omission. The entire powers of prosecution have been vested in the Chief inspector and the inspectors. Time-limits have also been prescribed. But curiously enough, the hon. Minister has forgotten to provide that as soon as they get intimation of a breach of any provision of the law, the chief inspector or the other inspectors should take the case to a court of law. So, the petty officers have been given discretionary powers to decide whether to prosecute a person or not, so much so that they have got ample sources to be corrupt without being called upon to prosecute even one single employer. If they do not prosecute within three months, then *ipso facto* it lapses according to the provisions of this legislative measure. In certain other cases, if there is no prosecution within six months, then the complaint of the workers lapses. If a new sub-clause (3) is not inserted in this regard in clause 36, the result will be that in the event of a chief inspector or other inspectors not filing a complaint in the court within three months in some cases and within six months in certain other cases, the complaint of the workers *ipso facto* would lapse and the workers will have no remedy. Every employer can go to the chief inspector or the other inspector or whoever can cognize these offences, give him some money and then escape from the entire penal provisions of this measure. This is a very serious omission which would lead to a lot of corruption throughout the country.

Then, I would like to point out what appears to be a mathematical error. I do not know whether it is a mathematical error or it is a deliberate error. In clause 18, the computation is given regarding the ration that must be given to a worker's family. The computation is given in explanations I and II. In explanation I we find:

" 'Standard family' means a family consisting of an employee,

his or her spouse and two children requiring in all three adult consumption units."

Then, in explanation II, the term 'adult consumption unit' is defined as follows:

"'Adult consumption unit' means the consumption unit of a male above the age of 14 years; and the consumption unit of a female above the age of 14 years and that of a child shall be calculated at the rate of eight-tenths and sixtenths respectively of one adult consumption unit."

So, even if we take it as eight-tenths and six-tenths for two children, the total comes to fourteen-tenths; so, the total for the standard family would come to 3.4 units and not just 3 units. I would like to know what the hon. Minister means when he puts down only three adult consumption units for a standard family....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude his speech now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am just pointing out the important things only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got his amendments, and he can speak on those amendments. He has already taken about ten minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I do not think that there is any time-limit. The committee was not consulted in regard to the time-allocation. Those Members who have got something to say must be allowed to have their say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No Member has taken more than 10 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Those who may not have anything to say might have taken ten minutes. If I stray away from the point or if I make a point which has already been made, then you are justified in saying

that I should conclude. But I am not straying away from the main point.

This is a very important Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad): You may extend the time by one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time has already been extended by one hour.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is not my fault. I am not touching any point which has already been touched and I am not wasting even a single minute on that.

I would request the hon. Minister to explain this mathematical computation of eight-sixths and six tenths together becoming one unit. That cuts at the claim of the worker because he is entitled to get something more.

Regarding the overall approach to the Bill, therefore, I feel that Government want to claim that they have done something and wash their hands of the responsibility to implement it. I would, therefore, submit that powers of exemption given to the State Governments should be completely taken away; the errors in drafting should be eliminated, and provision for payment of double wages to workers working on holidays should be inserted.

Shri Kandappan (Tiruchengode): This much-awaited measure has been brought before the House after a rather undue delay. The service conditions of the working class engaged in this industry are perhaps some of the worst. A graphic picture of the working conditions in the factories wherein these people are employed is given in the following words:

"The working conditions in the so-called factories are generally deplorable. Arrangements for sanitation, ventilation, lighting, drinking water, latrines and urinals are either completely lacking or unsatisfactory."

[Shri Kandappan]

These were the words uttered by the Mover of this Bill in the Rajya Sabha. This shows that he is very much aware of the situation prevailing in the beedi and cigar factories, but I am sorry to find that the clauses in this Bill and the way in which they have been framed do not bear the imprint of the awareness by the Government of the real situation of the workers in this industry.

I would like to submit that this industry should be treated on a special footing and not like other factories. Some hon. Members who preceded me had drawn attention to this fact. But I would like to emphasise that just a packet of cigarette per day may cause cancer even to a well-built man in the long run. So, imagine the havoc that may be wrought by the inhaling of the pernicious and pungent smell of the tobacco by the persons who are employed in these factories, godowns and other places which are very dark; according to the nature of the work, it is said, only dark places are required for this purpose. Therefore, I would submit that the service conditions of these workers should be studied differently and not on a par with those in other factories.

I have gone through the debate that took place over this Bill in the other House, and I find that a plea was made there for the reduction of the number of working hours from 48 to 42 but that was not acceptable to Government. It was also pleaded that the working hours of a female should be limited to 6 P.M. That was not also acceptable to Government. I strongly feel that the working hours particularly of those who have to handle tobacco should be strictly limited. Otherwise, the health of these workers will be affected very much and the workers would have to suffer a lot. In fact, it is blood-sucking and it is poisonous, as everybody knows. So, Government should think over this particular pro-

blem. Those who are employed in collecting or gathering leaves, may not be affected to that extent and therefore, they may be treated normally but those who are employed on the handling of tobacco should be treated specially and their working hours must be limited accordingly.

Much is being said about the Madras Beedi and Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958.

I am sorry to find that information is lacking or perhaps there is a deliberate attempt to suppress it. I know that this particular legislation has not brought any boon to the working class in Madras. The workers have not benefited at all. In fact, the Madras Government is thinking of amending some of the sections of the Act so as to enhance the facilities given to the workers and to safeguard their interests. I find that this particular Bill which has been claimed as a very comprehensive one and an improvement on the Madras Act is not at all so. It is worse in some respects; amendments are sought to be made not to make it better but to make it worse. I would like to mention one instance. This is with regard to dismissal, cl. 31(1). The proviso reads:

"Provided that such notice shall not be necessary if the services of such employee are dispensed with on a charge of misconduct supported by satisfactory evidence recorded at an inquiry held by the employer for the purpose".

The inquiry is to be held by the employer for the purpose! No employer would keep the interest of the worker in his mind in such cases. It is just tantamount to outright dismissal without taking into account the rights and wrongs of the case. The relevant portion of the Madras Act reads:

"supported by satisfactory evidence recorded at an inquiry held for the purpose".

At least this is vague in this respect. The employee may also claim that a person who is not a party to the dispute should inquire. But here it is made very clear that the employer is to hold the inquiry. A handle is given to the employer, the business magnate to just throw out the employee on any ground, even flimsy ground, as that is sufficient ground to him for ousting the employee. I do not think any co-employee will come before the employer and plead on behalf of the employee who is to be dismissed.

Here the interest of the workers should be protected. If this clause is left as it is, I am afraid the business magnates, tycoons and kings—the House may be interested to know that in Madras there is one man called 'Emperor', a beedi emperor; so there are emperors in this country—will not oblige the workers on their own volition. That is impossible. So Government should ponder over this. This clause must be suitably amended. This kind of dismissal outright without any inquiry worth the name is definitely going to create many hardships to the working class. If provisions like this are allowed to remain in the Bill, it will be a gross betrayal of the working class; it will not serve the interests of the working class at all.

I would conclude by referring to one other matter. There are outdoor employees in this particular sector. People take beedi leaves to their houses and return with the beedis made. In fact, the Madras Act failed precisely because of this kind of evasions. It was not possible to regulate working conditions in the factory because there was no such thing as a factory. These kings and emperors were able to see that less than the minimum number stipulated for a factory are employed in one place. If the minimum is put as 50, then the employer who wants to employ more than 50, could just split it into two establishments. He can then very well carry on the business as he

likes. This loophole should be plugged. There should be some provisions in anticipation of this kind of evasions which are already taking place in Madras.

I would have appreciated if that Government have gone through the problem and examined the difficulties experienced after the enactment of the Madras Act and have brought some provisions plugging the holes. But I am sorry to find in this Bill that they have rather added to the loopholes, they have not plugged any. So I think a thorough revision of the Bill is called for and an honest effort on the part of Government to afford relief to the working class in this industry which is unorganised is needed so that these workers are brought on a par with the other workers in the country and their interests safeguarded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shah-nawaz Khan.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I had given my name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the Minister.

Shri Shah-nawaz Khan: I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and supported the Bill. It is really gratifying to see that all sections of the House are united in seeing that this Bill is passed as early as possible and is made effective so that it would put an end to all the exploitation of the beedi and cigar workers which has been taking place all this time.

I do not have to go into the history of the Bill. Members are fully aware of the difficulties which various State Governments had to face in enforcing this Bill and making it really effective. It was to overcome these difficulties and to make this Bill really effective that central legislation had to be undertaken.

We fully appreciate the apprehensions of hon. Members when they say

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

that the State Governments had failed to get the provisions of these Acts fully implemented and take effective action and so nothing should be left to the State Governments and the Centre should take all power into their own hands and fix the date when the Act should come into operation. But I would like to place before them the fact that this Bill when it becomes an Act has to be implemented and enforced by the State Governments. It should be for each State to fix the date of enforcing the Act in various parts in accordance with administrative arrangements....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it enforcing or enacting?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Enforcing the Act in various parts of the State in accordance with administrative arrangements made for the purpose.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Can we not prescribe a time-limit?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Since enforcement has to be done by State Governments, they have to make the administrative arrangements for effective implementation. We have left it to them to decide the date on which their administrative arrangements are complete when they can really enforce it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What about framing rules?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have taken full note of the feelings of the House and I can assure the House that we from the Centre will act as a watchdog and make sure that there is no delay or procrastination on the part of any State and that the Act is enforced as early as possible and in a really effective manner. That we shall see to. We can also issue directives from the Centre if it is necessary to do so, but I hope it would not be necessary because all the State Governments themselves are

very keen to ensure that this exploitation of the workers which has been going on for such a long time and their unhygienic conditions of work are ended as early as possible.

Shri Warrior: The rule-making powers are also left to the States, not only the date of enforcement, and the States drag on delaying.

15 hrs.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All I can say is that we will make sure that the thing is not delayed, that the rules are framed as early as possible, and if it is necessary we will issue directives from the Centre. We will keep a very strict watch over the whole thing.

Shri Deo desired that the Bill should be made applicable to persons who collect Tendu leaves in forests. That would be very much beyond the scope of this Bill, and the State Government themselves, of course, are competent to take steps under the Minimum Wages Act and other legislations to see that the workers, wherever they are working, get a fair wage, but it is not necessary to include that category here.

A number of hon. Members talked about occupational hazards and the prevalence of tuberculosis in the trade. We conducted a survey and we found that, although there was considerable incidence of tuberculosis among the bidi workers, it was by and large no higher than what it is among other industrial workers in crowded cities and other places where conditions of work are not very satisfactory.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: But bidi manufacture is an additional cause.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The conclusion that has been arrived at by the people who went into this aspect was that it is the insanitary and unhygienic conditions of work that are responsible for it, and malnutrition, and not the bidi trade

as such. I might also inform the hon. Members that we hope that these people will also be covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, and then they will also get the medical benefits which are very liberal in the case of TB patients.

In this Bill we have taken action to ensure that the contractors who previously were able to get away and to escape the force or the rigours of the legislation, have now to comply with the provisions of this Bill; if they are not acting as agents of the main proprietor and if they give material to the workers and take the finished goods from them, they will be treated as the employers, and they will have to comply with the provisions of this Bill. Therefore, the contractors have been made responsible.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरैया (कोटा): जरा कोरम का भी खयाल होना चाहिये। यह श्रम का मामला है और मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: As I was saying, this institution of contractors has also been made responsible to abide by the provisions of this Bill, and therefore in future they will not be able to get away as easily as they have been getting away in the past.

This bidi industry is a very wide-spread industry and, as I explained in my opening speech, there are regular industrial establishments, regular factories, and there are private homes where the work is carried and then there are self-employed people who work in their own homes, and the whole family practically takes part in it, and therefore it is a sort of additional source of income to those people. Therefore, we have exempted the people who are working in their own homes, getting the material themselves, not working for any contractor or for any proprietor.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Whom are they working for? They have to work for some contractor or some proprietor.

Shri S. Kandappan: Do you mean to say that they are selling their product direct?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: They can sell it.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is impossible.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: This Bill is not applicable to those persons who are buying material direct and disposing of it on their own, but in the case of persons who are supplied materials by the contractor, the contractor is made liable to abide by the provisions of this Bill, and if the factory-owner employs them, then the factory-owner is responsible for complying with the provisions of this Bill.

Mr. Kachhavaia, who knows so much about this bidi industry and whose whole family are connected with the manufacture of bidis and all that, very rightly pointed out the malpractices which exist in making rejections of the leaves and rejecting the bidis. But he will please see that this is taken care of by clause 39. The Industrial Disputes Act is applicable. If there is any dispute in this respect, it can be taken to the inspector on the spot and he can decide and in case the decision is not acceptable, then the parties can go in appeal further up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तम्बाकू कम दिया जाता है बीड़ी बनाने के लिए जिसके कारण बीड़ी ठीक नहीं बनती है। काफी तादाद में बीड़ियां छांट दी जाती हैं। इसके बारे में क्या किया जाएगा। इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है। पत्ती उनकी छांटी जाती है, पत्ती के पैके काटे जाते हैं।

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: All these things will be taken care of in the rules which will be framed. We will make sure that the malpractices mentioned by the hon. Members are eliminated. The hon. Member here mentioned that women were called at very odd hours and were maltreated. Clause 25 prohibits that; no women or young person shall be required or allowed to work in any industrial premises except between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M. Anybody who contravenes this provision can be prosecuted.

I am glad a number of hon. Members talked about the export possibilities of bidis. I am glad to tell the House that bidis may be exported on a fairly large scale and they are gaining in popularity in foreign countries. A research centre has been established by the bidi manufacturers' organisation in which they are going to further improve the type of bidis and make them more attractive. I have seen some of the holders and packages; they are smart and neat and I am sure that the export aspect is receiving proper attention. My hon. friend Mr. Yadav is not here; he talked about proper medical arrangements for the workers. We hope to bring before long those people under the provisions of the ESI Act which will look after them properly.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: They are not covered under the ESI Act.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We hope to bring them under that Act.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya: Provident Fund, bonus, D.A.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: All that will apply to them later on. A number of hon. Members objected to the powers of exemption given to the State Governments under section 41. That is a general provision which is on the lines of one in the Factories Act; it does not mean that exemptions would be given without any

rhyme or reason. It may have to be given in the case of extreme emergency, in exceptional circumstances only.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the emergency in bidi manufacture?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Supposing there were extreme conditions of famine and they want to override certain other provisions, you can exempt them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Can this not be taken by the State Governments and used so that they do not implement it for sometime?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Why not?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have powers to issue directives from the Centre.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The Madras Bill became an Act. Then the Government exempted one clause after another and it is reduced to a licence fee collecting Act. This happens when there was no emergency.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I think I have covered most of the points.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : न मंत्री महोदय ने प्राविडेंट फंड का, न बोनस का और न महंगाई भत्ते का एवं चिकित्सा का जिक्र किया है। हमें आशा थी कि वह अपने उत्तर में इन के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It does not mean that the other existing Acts would not apply. The Minimum Wages Act, the Bonus Act, which already exist will apply to them when they are covered.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
What about provident fund?

registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958; (22).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

(ii) Pages 2 and 3,—

"That the Bill, to provide for the welfare of the workers in beedi and cigar establishments and to regulate the conditions of their work and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

for lines 30 to 38, and 1 and 2 respectively, substitute—

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up clause 2. Any amendments?

Clause 2- (Definitions)

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 26,—

for "both at home, and substitute—

"both at home (hereinafter reference to in this Act as 'home worker'), and " (1)

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

(1) Page 2—

for lines 10 to 29, substitute—

"(f) "employee" means any person employed in any manufacturing process concerned with a beedi or cigar industrial premises directly or through any agency, for hire or reward, whether for wages or not, or to do any work skilled, semiskilled or unskilled, manual or clerical and includes any person employed through a contractor or branch manager, manager or agent or munshi or thekedar or sattedar to work for the employer in whose name the trade mark of the product is

"(g) "employer" means a person who has the ultimate control over the affairs of any beedi or cigar industry or a person who supplies raw materials for the manufacture of beedies or cigars directly in the factory or through any other person or persons called a contractor, branch manager, manager, agent, munshi, thekedar, sattedar or any other such name and who has the ultimate control over the quality and quantity of beedies or cigars or a person who uses the trade mark either on the label of beedies or cigars or bundles of beedies or cigars or a person who pays central excise duty for the tobacco which is used in the manufacture of beedies or cigars under Central Excise Rules, 1944.

Explanation:—contractor, branch manager, manager, agent, munshi, thekedar, or sattedar or person with any other such name in the industry means an employee who receives the raw materials from the employer, supervises manufacture of beedies or cigars on behalf of the employer and returns the product to the employer." (24).

(iii) Page 3,—

Omit lines 3 to 7. (25)

(iv) Page 3,—

Omit lines 22 and 23. (26)

(v) Page 3,—

for lines 24 and 25, substitute—

[Shri Warrior]

'(n) "private dwelling house" means a house of a self employed worker who under necessary licence is engaged in the manufacture of beedies or cigars or both and does not hire other workers for the same; (27)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) Page 2,—

for lines 4 and 5, substitute—

'(b) "child" means a person who is less than ten years of age;' (6)

(ii) Page 3, line 31,—

for "fourteen" substitute "ten" (7)

Shri Umanath: Today morning I have given 18 amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want the numbers which you are moving and which relate to this clause.

Shri Umanath: They have not yet been circulated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are the same as Mr. Warrior's amendments.

That is why they are not circulated.

Shri Umanath: If later on anything is missing, I must be given the chance to press that. I do not know the number.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please give the numbers from your amendment list.

Shri Umanath: It was not circulated. It was given before 10 this morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read your amendments. Shri Warrior has moved his amendments. Is Shri Shah-nawaz Khan moving amendment No. 60 clause 2?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes. I move:

Page 3, for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

(m) "principal employer" means a person for whom or on whose behalf any contract labour is engaged or employed in an establishment; (60)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Umanath may now move his amendments.

Shri Umanath: Yes; I shall move my amendments for clause 2. There are other amendments for other clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the numbers?

Shri Umanath: The first is No. 7; it is the previous session's number.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the number of the amendment in your list?

Shri Umanath: The next is No. 6 of the notice of the previous session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read your amendments.

Shri Umanath: Page 2, for lines 10 to 29—substitute

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is identical with Shri Warrior's amendment No. 22.

Shri Umanath: Pages 2 and 3 for lines 30 to 38, and 1 and 2 respectively, substitute—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is identical with Shri Warrior's amendment No. 24.

Shri Umanath: Then, page 3, omit lines 3 to 7.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is identical with Shri Warrior's amendment No. 25.

Shri Umanath: Then, page 3, lines 22 and 23.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also identical.

Shri Umanath: Page 3, for lines 24 and 25, substitute—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also identical.

Clause 2 and the amendments thereto are before the House.

Shri Umanath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, with regard to the amendments that I have moved for clause 2, the first one deals with the question of definition of contractor, contract labour, employee and employer, etc. The important question is of determining who the employer is in this industry. The bane of this industry is the contract labour system through which the employer escapes all the benefits that the labour should get. The real owner in the beedi industry is the trade-mark owner, and the trade-mark owner, in order to avoid the benefits being conferred on the labourers, employs certain people call contractors and agents who in turn employ the labourers.

15.23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The question to be determined is what is the harm if the system of making the contractors liable under this Act is kept, as the hon. Minister has said. The important question is, if a contractor employs certain labour for rolling beedies, those workers are rolling beedies for a particular trade-mark owner; they are rolling beedies not for the contractor but for a particular trade-mark. And so, they are really the Workers of the particular trade-mark owner and the contractor is just to avoid the benefit conferred on the workers as I have already said.

With regard to this, the hon. Minister has been stating that all the other Acts and provisions can apply to the contractors also. I will give you an instance. The hon. Member there asked, what about the bonus and dearness allowance?

The respective Acts will apply to the contractors. If a dispute is raised by a worker under a contractor who is really the agent of the particular trade-mark owner, and if it goes for conciliation, say a dispute about dearness allowance, what will happen is that the dearness allowance is decided on the basis of the financial capacity of the owner, and if the contractor is recognised as the owner, as you do in this Bill, the contractor is getting some commission; his financial position will be so weak that the worker under the contractor will not get dearness allowance at all. So also is the question of bonus. When computing the bonus, profits and other things will be taken in to consideration. If he raises a dispute, and if it goes before adjudication, the industry's profits will not come into the picture because the industry's profit will be with the trade-mark owner and not with the contractor, and the trade-mark owner being excluded and the contractor being made the owner here, what will happen is that the contractor's commission will not be sufficient to compute the bonus for the worker. So, that is the question here. He will be seriously affected, notwithstanding all that you have said.

In this connection, I wish to bring to your notice a ruling of the Supreme Court on the question of contractors. The wages of the workers in Salem were reduced by two annas by the owners. The dispute was referred to adjudication. The trade-mark owners took up the position that they are not the real owners and the position was that only the contractors were the real owners and they are liable to pay back the two annas and that they are not in the picture. It went to adjudication and then to the high court. Finally it came up to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given its decision with regard to who these contractors really are. I shall quote the relevant extracts from the ruling given by the Supreme Court. It said:

"It has been found by the tribunal and this has been confirmed by the appeal court that the so-

[Shri Umanath]

called independent contractors were merely agents or branch managers of the appellants. We see no reason to disagree with this view taken by the contractors and confirmed by the appeal court on the facts of this cases."

Again, it says that "as the appeal court has rightly pointed out, the so-called independent contractors were indigent persons who were in all respects under the control of the appellants" and it says ultimately: "Further, there is also no doubt from whatever terms of agreement were available on the record that the so-called independent contractors have really no independence at all." It is so clearly stated.

Again, it says:

"But there can be no doubt that the workers employed by the so-called contractors are really the workmen of the appellants, that is, the trade-mark owners, who are employed through their agents or servants whom they choose to call independent contractors."

Finally, it says:

"In the circumstances we are of the opinion that the relationship of master and servant as between the appellants, that is the trade-mark owners, and the workmen employed by the so-called independent contractors is established."

When the Supreme Court has clearly laid down in a decision that the workmen under the so-called contractors are not the workmen of the contractors but really the workmen of the trade-mark owners, why then has the Government come forward to recognise the decision of the Supreme Court and include it in the Act that has been brought forward here? Why should it again go back and legalise a system in this industry which has been really held to be illegal and meant for unfair labour practices? Why should a thing that has been decided by the Supreme Court again be legalised indirectly by this measure? That is why

I am saying that if this is right, all these definitions must be removed. I have given the definition in such a way that it covers all these things; it abolishes the contract system, the intermediary system and it recognises the reality and the truth that these are workmen of the people who are trade-mark owners, who are having the possession of the profits of the industry on which alone, if it is brought into dispute, they will get bonus and dearness allowance. If the profits of the industry which are in the hands of the trade-mark owner are excluded from the relationship, what will happen is, even if disputes are raised they will not get any bonus or dearness allowance.

Then, my next amendment deals with the definition of establishment and industrial premises.

(h) and (i) define 'establishment' 'industrial premises'. According to me, these two separate definitions are not necessary. (i) which defines 'industrial premises' is enough and it will cover establishments also. In the Madras Act, industrial premises alone were defined and that has not created any harm. If you have two separate definitions, all sorts of confusion will arise and it will be misused again. That is why I want (h) to be deleted.

Sub-clause (m) says: 'principal employer means an employer who employs contract labour in any establishment.' Since I have objected to contract labour being continued, that can be removed.

Then the definition of private dwelling house given in the Bill is very vague. My amendment seeks to make it more specific to avoid misuse by owners. My amendment says:

"Private dwelling means a house of a self-employed worker who under necessary licence is engaged in the manufacture of beedis or cigars or both and does not hire other workers for the same."

This is a provision through which industrialists are trying to escape all their responsibilities. I do not think Government will have any objection to accepting the definition given by me.

All these things are very important. In the light of the Supreme Court decision, the Government should accept this amendment. On this point during the general discussion, there has been unanimity of opinion, irrespective of political affiliations. I hope Government will accept it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं अपने सब अमेंट-मेंट्स के मुताल्लिक कहूँ या इसी क्लोज के ऊपर जो है उसी पर कहूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्लोज (2) इस समय पेश हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल पेश किया है यह जम्मू एंड काश्मीर के लिए नहीं है। तो यह भी "स्टेप-मदरली" ट्रीटमेंट है। यह सब जगह लागू करना चाहिए। अगर यह हाउस इसका ख्याल नहीं करेगा तो नेशन इसका ख्याल कैसे करेगा?

यह जो आपने बच्चों के मुताल्लिक रक्खा है जूवेनाइल्स के लिए, बीड़ी का काम कोई मुशक्कत का काम नहीं है। उसे घर में बैठे बैठे लड़कियाँ भी कर सकती हैं। इसलिए बजाय 14 साल के दस साल रखा जाये। इससे यह होगा कि रोजगार पैदा होगा और बच्चों में काम करने का शौक पैदा होगा। यह कोई मुशक्कत का काम नहीं है। यह एक कला का काम है। आसान काम है जिसे छोटी छोटी लड़कियाँ भी कर सकती हैं। इसलिए 14 के बजाय 10 साल रखा जाये।

दूसरे, जो लाइसेंस के मुताल्लिक रखा है एवेरी ईयर वह ठीक नहीं है। जब

आपके हाथ में एथारिटी है ज्वत कर सकते हैं, कंसिल कर सकते हैं तो इसकी मियाद कम से कम तीन साल होनी चाहिए या पांच साल ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो। जब आपने इतनी पावर अपने हाथ में ले रखी है और बिलकुल मिलिटरी रूल करना चाहते हैं, डिक्टेटरशिप करना चाहते हैं तो इसकी मियाद तीन साल रखिएगा जिससे कि उसको मौका मिल सके कि वह इंडस्ट्री की कुछ तरक्की करके दिखा सके।
.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहा जा रहा है कि यह सब कुछ जनरल डिस्कशन में आ चुका है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो अमेंडमेंट हैं मैं तो उन्हीं के मुताल्लिक कह रहा हूँ। उनसे बाहर नहीं कह रहा हूँ। और बहुत सी बातें हैं जो नहीं कही गई हैं जैसे जम्मू और काश्मीर के लिए नहीं कहा गया है।

यह जो अर्न्डलीव है, मान लीजिए पहले साल में वह न ले सके तो दूसरे साल में उसे एलाऊ करना चाहिए। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब का भत्ता एक महीने या दो महीने का रुक जाय तो तीसरे महीने भी ले सकते हैं, चौथे महीने भी ले सकते हैं। तो मन्दूरों के साथ यह अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर एक साल में वह न ले सके तो दूसरे साल में उसे वह अर्न्ड लीव लेने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए।

दूसरे यह है कि किसी भी शक्स के ऊपर जो यह इतना बोझ डाल रहे हैं, आठ घंटे से ज्यादा यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आठ घंटे से ज्यादा होगा तो किस तरह से वह अपने बाल बच्चों की देख रेख कर सकेंगे और जाकर के अपना दूसरा काम कर सकेंगे।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

इसके अलावा यह जो आपने रखा है 20 रुपये इसको बढ़ाकर 20 रुपये के बजाय 50 रुपये रखिएगा।

Shri Warrior: The most important definitions are of 'employer' and 'employee' because there have been several disputes in the court. In one case, the industrial tribunal awarded two years' bonus to the beedi workers. But the trade-mark owner said that the beedi workers are not workers as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act. But the Allahabad High Court ruled that they must be considered as employees within the definition of the Industrial Disputes Act and upheld the tribunal's award.

In a very big district—Tirunelveli—in Madras, every worker in that district is a contractor of the manufacturer. The manufacturer shirks all responsibilities. Each house is given leaves and tobacco. They make beedis and give them to the agents. The agents take it to another centralising point. From that centre, the final man takes it. This dispersal must be stopped, otherwise, there will not be anybody responsible for giving the benefits to the workers as contemplated in this Bill. The contractor or agent cannot fulfil the obligations cast on the employer in this Bill. An Agent will have only 10 workers and a contractor will have 10 agents. Several contractors will be under one manufacturer. This dispersal must be stopped. Therefore, the definition must be such that the worker is able to get the benefits contemplated in this Bill.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Sir, I find some difficulty in accepting the amendment proposed by Mr. Umanath. It very often happens that beedis are supplied by the contractors to several trade-mark owners. So, it is difficult to make any one particular trade-mark owner the employer. Moreover, as already stated, under the sales and purchase system, the contractor is as good as an employer. The Madras High Court has already held void a similar

provision in the Madras Act on the ground that it is unreasonable to hold one trade-mark owner or user answerable for beedis manufactured by another.

Shri Umanath: That was the judgment given by a single judge. Subsequently it was turned down by another bench of the High Court. The owners then went to the Supreme Court and I have just now read the Supreme Court's judgment. It is a crucial question. The workers can get bonus, OA etc. only if the profit of the industry is brought in the picture. If the contractor is recognised as employer, the profit of the industry in the hands of the trade-mark owner does not come into the picture and the workers do not get bonus or DA.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I have got another amendment in which the definition of the principal employer is sought to be amended. It says:

"principal employer' means a person for whom or on whose behalf any contract labour is engaged or employed in establishment."

Under the original Clause, contractor also becomes the principal employer. The intention, however, is to make the main manufacturer and not the contractor the principal employer. I think this amendment will cover it.

Shri Speaker: I shall put the Government amendments first—Nos. 1 & 60.

Shri Umanath: Sir, is it a new amendment that he is suggesting?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a new amendment besides No. 60?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is amendment No. 60.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 2, line 26,—

for "both at home, and" substitute—
"both at home (hereinafter referred to in this Act as 'home worker') and" (1).

(ii) Page 3,—

for lines 22 and 23 substitute—

‘(m) “principal employer” means a person for whom or on whose behalf any contract labour is engaged or employed in an establishment;’ (60)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Am I required to put any other amendment separately?

Shri Warrior: No. 27

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 24 and 25, substitute—

‘(n) “private dwelling house” means a house of a self employed worker who under necessary licence is engaged in the manufacture of beedies or cigars or both and does not hire other workers for the same;’ (27)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put all the other amendments moved to clause 2 together.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 22, 24, 25 and 26 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the clause. The question is:

“That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Industrial premises to be licensed.)

Mr. Speaker: Is there any amendment to clause 3?

Shri Warrior: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 37, insert—

“(2) No employer shall engage any worker, for any out-door

work, i.e., work outside the industrial premises, connected with the manufacture of, beedies and cigars.” (29)

Sir, it is quite obvious. These workers are not only considered as beedi workers but also as domestic servants. These are the methods by which these poor workers are exploited. What can we do? The Government must see that these workers are enrolled in a register. The workers must also be given to understand that they are beedi workers and they are not to be exploited in any other way. This can be done if the Government insists on the employers to keep a register of these workers. I hope this amendment will be accepted by the Government.

Shri Umanath: Sir, as far as clause 3 is concerned, it is inadequate. A similar provision, a similar definition was there in the Madras Act. It is equivalent to section 3 of the Madras Act. Notwithstanding an equivalent provision in the Madras Act this out-door abuse by factory owners was there and this out-door work continued. On the basis of that experience this amendment specifies clearly that no employer shall engage any worker for any out-door work, i.e., work outside the industrial premises, connected with the manufacture of beedies and cigars. Government cannot have any objection to the spirit of the amendment. I am only saying that on the basis of the experience that a similar clause did not help check these illegalities it might be clearly specified as given in the amendment. What is the objection?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Sir, the Bill does not permit out-door work for those employed in industrial premises except for the purpose of wetting or cutting beedi or tobacco leaves. Wetting and cutting of beedi leaves is, in some States, customarily done by the workers at home; hence this exception. This amendment is unnecessary.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 29.

Amendment No. 29 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Licences)

Mr. Speaker: Then we come to clause 4. What are the amendments?

Shri Warrior: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 4,—

for lines 17 and 18 substitute—

"(d) whether the application is made *bona fide* by the employer in whose name the trade mark under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, is registered on behalf of himself or in benami of any other person called contractor, agent, branch manager, manager, munshi, thekedar or settedar." (31)

(ii) Page 4,—

after line 20, insert—

"(f) provision of separate place of work for women employees if the applicant employs women." (32)

Shri Umanath: My suggestion is to delete (d) and to make the *bona fide* enquiry after the application is made for licence more exhaustive. The amendment suggested is:

"(d) whether the application is made *bona fide* by the employer in whose name the trade mark under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, is registered on behalf of himself or in benami of any other person called contractor, agent, branch manager, manager, munshi, thekedar or settedar."

This is a very exhaustive thing. When an application for licence is made the task is there on the part of the Government to see whether the application is *bona fide* for the trade-mark owner. Its misuse is being done in this industry. While the trade-mark owner escapes somebody else is made to apply for the licence and then there is an enquiry. If it is defined as suggested in the amendment, the enquiry will be exhaustive and the *bona fide* or *mala fide* of the application can be found out. Otherwise, the provision is too vague and that is why this amendment is suggested.

Amendment No. 32 seeks to add (f). Sub-clause (3) says: "The competent authority shall, in deciding whether to grant or refuse a licence, have regard to the following matters:—" and (a) to (e) are listed there. I am suggesting that (f) also must be added providing for a separate place of work for women employees if the applicant employs women workers. A large number of women are employed in this industry. While deciding whether a licence must be granted or not the authorities must see, as per this amendment, whether any provision for separate place of work for women employees is made if the applicant employs women. If this is not made a large number of women workers will be affected. As I said a huge number of women are employed in this industry. I do not think Government will have any objection in asking the Licensing Committee to see whether this point is fulfilled or not. Many Ghosha women are employed in this industry. These Ghosha women and also other women workers may not like to mix up with other workers in the same factory. Therefore, if a separate place of work is not provided for them there is a likelihood of their getting unemployed. Therefore, these poor women workers must also be protected.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Sir. I am afraid I cannot accept any of these

amendments. The definition of "employer" given in the Bill will cover contractors, branch managers and others. As regards Trade Mark owner as I have already said, it has already been pointed out that he cannot be described as "employer". Therefore, this amendment is not necessary. Regarding provision for a separate place of work for women, it can be taken care of under the rules and provision made under the rules.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendments 31 and 32 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Powers of Inspectors)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

(i) Page 6, line 7,—

for "as he thinks fit" substitute—
"as may be prescribed" (33)

(ii) Page 6, lines 17 and 18,—

for "if any, as he may think fit" substitute—

"as may be prescribed" (34)

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो "ऐज ही थिंक्स फिट लिखा है, ऐसी अनियन्त्रित पावर देना ठीक नहीं है निरीक्षण के लिये। इसलिये मेरा अमेंडमेंट स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister accept them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, I am afraid I cannot accept them.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment Nos. 33 and 34 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(Creches.)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 9,—

for "State Government" substitute—

"Central Government". (55)

In the reply to the general discussion the hon. Minister admitted that the rule-making power may vest with the Central Government. If the rule-making power is given to the various State Governments, the rules made in each State will be different from those in the neighbouring States and there will be so much disparity that the implementation of the Act will be difficult. Since the hon. Minister has promised to consider this question, I hope he will accept my amendment. After all, these are elementary things, like providing a room for the mother to feed the child etc. In such cases, the Union Government should assert their right to frame rules.

Shri Warior: The rule-making authority must vest with the Central Government because, first of all, the legislation is of the Central Government. Secondly, one of the maladies of this industry is migration. If one

[Shri Warrior]

State Government gives a better deal to the workers, the immediate effect of this is that the industry tries to shift its base to a neighbouring State. If there is uniformity of rules, this tendency will not be there. Therefore, in order to eliminate this tendency at least, the Central Government and Parliament must ensure uniformity of rules. If the Central Government themselves do not want to frame the rules, they can prepare model laws for the States to copy.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We can guide the State Governments to have some sort of uniformity in the rules. But I do not think it will be proper for us to take over the rule-making authority.

Mr. Speaker: What about the suggestion about the model laws?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We can consider that.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 55 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 55 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(First aid.)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 23,—

add at the end—

"and shall take precautions against the fire for the safety of the workers" (16)

My other amendment No. 35 relates to free medical treatment. About ten per cent of the workers in this industry are suffering from tuberculosis,

which is an occupational disease. Therefore, I am suggesting that free medical treatment should be given to every worker who is suffering from TB.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I explained in my speech earlier, I am afraid I cannot accept that. Fire-fighting will be taken care of by the rules.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 16 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment by Shri D. S. Patil for the insertion of Clause 15-A.

Shri D. S. Patil: I am not moving it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Wages for overtime work.)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Here I want to say something about the arithmetical calculation given in the Bill. The Explanations given in I and II do not agree. Explanation I says:

"'Standard family' means a family consisting of the employee, his or her spouse and two children requiring in all three adult consumption units."

I think it would mean half a unit for each child, which is all right. But Explanation II says:

"Adult consumption units" means the consumption unit of a male above the age of fourteen years; and the consumption unit of a female above the age of fourteen years and that of a child shall be calculated at the rate of eight-tenths and six-tenths, respectively, of one adult consumption unit."

Eight-tenth plus six-tenth will make 1.4. So, the total should be 2 plus 1.4, which is 3.4. So, arithmetically it should come to 3.4 and not 3. They are entitled to get an additional .4 units. So, I am moving my amendment No. 56.

Page 9, lines 23 and 24,—

omit "all three" (56)

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This is merely for the purpose of calculating the amount which should be given to them. We have taken this from the Factories Act.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 56 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 56 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Weekly holidays.)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: This clause deals with weekly holidays. Sub-clause (1) says:

"Every industrial premises shall remain entirely closed except for

wetting of beedi or tobacco leaves, on one day in the week which day shall be specified by the employer in a notice exhibited in a conspicuous place in the industrial premises and the day so specified shall not be altered by the employer more often than once in three months and except with the previous written permission of the Chief Inspector."

Sub-clause (2) says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), an employee employed in the said premises for wetting of beedi or tobacco leaves on the day on which it remains closed in pursuance of sub-section (1) shall be allowed a substituted holiday on one of the three days immediately before or after the said day."

No mention is made there as to whether he should be paid or not. Then comes sub-section (3) which says:

"For a holiday under this section, an employee shall be paid... at the rate equal to the daily average of his total full time earnings for the day on which he had worked during the week... and other allowances."

So, for the holiday he is allowed to receive one day's wages, but for the day on which he is working and it is a holiday for other workers of the industry no mention has been made as to any payment at all. We do not know whether the Government intends that it must be only one day's wage or double the wage or no wage at all because he is paid for the substitute holiday that he is getting. That point is not at all clear.

16 hrs.

He has been taking shelter under other industrial enactments. As is laid down in other industrial establishments for working on a holiday, this Bill also must provide for double wages for a worker who is working

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

on that day. So, I have brought in amendment No. 57. I move:—

Page 10,—

after line 12, insert—

“(2A) For working on the day the establishment remains closed, the employee shall be paid double the average of his full time earnings for the days he has worked in the previous week.” (57)

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I am sorry, Sir, I cannot accept this. If the worker works on a holiday, he is given a holiday in lieu. So, for the day he works he is compensated by another equally good holiday on another day and he gets exactly the same wages which he gets on a working day or which he would have got on a holiday.

Shri Umanath: If he works on Sunday, should he not get the wages for the work turned out because even otherwise for the holiday he is paid? He puts in additional work on a holiday and what is the provision for payment for that? What the employers will say is, “You have been paid for the holiday and this work need not be paid for”.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The holiday is a working day for him. He gets his working wages and then he gets a substitute holiday.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 57 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 57 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 21 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26— (Annual leave with wages.)

Shri Warior: Sir, I move:—

Page 12,—

after line 17, insert—

“(8) Every employee shall be allowed ten days festival and national holidays with wages which shall include besides other holidays, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanthi and May Day”. (40)

I hope, there will not be any objection by the Minister to accepting it. These are the most important national days.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I do not move my amendment No. 58.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I am afraid, I cannot accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 40 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 40 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 26 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27— (Wages during leave period)

Amendments made:

(i) Page 12 line 23,—

for “Explanation” substitute “Explanation I”. (2)

(ii) Page 12,—

after line 27, insert—

“Explanation II.—For the purpose of determining the wages payable to a home worker, during leave period or for the purpose of payment of maternity benefit to a woman home worker, ‘day’ shall mean any period during which

such home worker was employed, during a period of twenty-four hours commencing at midnight, for making beedi or cigar or both." (3)

(Shri Shahnawaz Khan)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Warior: Sir, I move:

Page 12.—

after line 31, insert—

"27A. (1) Every employer of a beedi or cigar industrial premises shall guarantee full work for at least 280 days in a year to employees working under him.

(2) In case the employer is not able to give full work to any employee, he shall compensate him—

(a) by paying him the average daily rate of wages calculated on the basis of one month's wages; and

(b) in case of no work on any day by paying the employee at least two rupees a day.".

(41)

The intention is very clear. If the workers are not guaranteed sufficient number of days' work in a calendar year, they stand to lose some of the benefits that come to them through other labour legislations, for instance, the provident fund. By and by the Government may come forward for extending the provision of provident fund to these workers also, but at that stage if the workers do not have 240 days minimum they will not be entitled to the benefit of provident fund.

Not only that, this industry is of such an unorganised nature that workers often stand to lose very many

days' work and are thrown out of employment without relief. In that case also there is so much of suffering. In order to avoid all this and in order to give more and more encouragement, to make this industry on the factory pattern, I have moved this amendment and I hope the Government will consider it sympathetically.

Shri Umanath: The millions of workers who are employed in this industry are entirely dependent for their livelihood throughout the year only on this industry. If they are not given work for a certain number of days in a year, more or less they will have to undergo semi-starvation conditions. Their wages are also very low. If the wages are high, there is another consideration, but their wages also are very low and employment also is not given to them throughout the year.

Further, in other industries the Act provides that if a worker is laid off on the day on which he does not work the employer should pay half the wages. So, in industries where higher wages are received by workers if they are given this guarantee of half day's wages on day of lay-off, in this most unorganised industry where workers have to rely only on this and wages are very low, what is the logic in Government's refusing this? The Government should accept this amendment.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the hon. Members know it is rather an unorganised industry.

Shri Warior: The same argument is returned against us.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am afraid, this cannot be accepted.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Because it is unorganised!

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 41 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 41 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

.. *The motion was adopted*

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clause 29— (Special provisions)

Shri Warior: Sir, I move:

(i) Page 13, line 6,—

after "employees", insert—

"or the pasting of ring labels on beedies or cigars by women". (42)

(ii) Page 13, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "on an application made to it by the employer on behalf of such employees". (44)

(iii) Page 13,—

omit lines 16 to 18. (45)

I have nothing to add. The Government should accept them.

Shri Umanath: Sub-clause (1) of clause 29 reads:—

"The State Government may permit the wetting or cutting of beedi or tobacco leaves by employees".

Here we request that the words—

"or the pasting of ring labels on beedies or cigars by women".

be add. This also may be included because for just this small, petty work of pasting and other things women will not be going to the factories. When he is accepting permitting wetting or cutting of beedi or tobacco leaves by employees outside the industrial premises, this petty work may also be allowed and I request the Minister to accept it.

In the same sub-clause it says:—

"on an application made to it by the employer on behalf of such employees".

This may be deleted because the employer making an application on behalf of the employees really results in harassment. So many employees will be dragged and threatened by them so as to put in an application. They will be terrorising them to accept all sorts of unlawful things. So, this need not be there and these words may be deleted.

Then, in sub-clause (3) there is a proviso saying:—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any labour who is given raw material by an employer or a contractor for being made into beedi or cigar or both at home"

This proviso should be deleted.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I support this.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Regarding the pasting of ring labels, this process is done after the beedies have been rolled and manufactured. The other process of cutting and wetting is before the actual rolling and the completion of the work. So, once the beedies have been completed and rolled, if we allow the ring labels to be pasted and allow these to be taken home, there may be some difficulty, the tobacco may be taken out or the thread may be taken out. Therefore I do not accept this.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put Amendments 42, 44 and 45 together.

Amendments Nos. 42, 44 and 45 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"Clause 29 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30, 31 and 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32A (New)

Shri Warior: I move:

"Page 14,—

after line 25, insert—

"32A. (1) In case any employer under this Act, in whose name any beedi or cigar trade mark is registered, buys beedies or cigars by himself or through agent from any self-employed worker, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for six months or with a fine of rupees one thousand or with both.

(2) Any self-employed worker who sells or otherwise disposes of his produce of beedies or cigars, to any employer or his agent, shall forfeit his licence for rolling beedies or cigars." (46)

Shri Umanath: By having clause 32A (New), we are seeking an advantage for the workers. In an earlier amendment, the Government have accepted that the principle employer should be defined as the main person who is responsible for the trade mark and all that. This Act provides for the self-employed workers. Now what will happen is, after this definition of 'principle employer', the employers will use self-employed workers as the tools through whom they will get the beedies rolled and passed through the trade mark and sell them in the market. Thus they will get over the entire problem. So, this amendment deprives the employers from using self-employed workers as their tools. The amendment says:

"(1) In case any employer under this Act, in whose name any beedi or cigar trade mark is registered, buys beedies or cigars by himself or through agent from any self-employed worker he shall be punishable with imprisonment for six months or with a fine of rupees one thousand or with both."

That is with regard to the employer. Then, sub-section (2) says:

"(2) An self-employed worker who sells or otherwise disposes of his produce of beedies or cigars, to any employer or his agent, shall forfeit his licence for rolling beedies or cigars."

This relates to self-employed worker. So, either way that makes the thing pucca. I do not think the Government will have no objection to this.

Shri Warior: These self-employed workers get licence by paying Rs. 5 or so. They are scattered all over the place. They never allow this industry to get organised so that the workers can enforce collective bargaining. That position is not attained because of this. Actually, if the Government wants, they can take away these five rupee licences, the so-called 'C' Class licences as it is called in our State. Then, all the workers will have to seek employment in one organised factory or the other. There, the workers will be in a position to enforce the collective bargaining. Otherwise, it will not be possible. We do not know whether it is the intention of the Government to ask the State Governments to take away these licences of self employed workers. If that stage has not been reached, at least there must be some restrictive provision in this Act whereby there will not be any misuse which will otherwise defeat the very purpose of this enactment.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As far as the Government is concerned, we are very keen that in respect of organised workers who are working in industrial establishments or in establishments which are manufacturing beedies, all the provisions should apply immediately. But, at the same time, in this beedi trade, there are many workers who may not want to become the employees of any contractor or any proprietor. Therefore, we do not wish to deprive those self-employed workers from that benefit.

Shri Umanath: This amendment is for the purpose that the employer does not mis-use self employed workers and not to ban self employed workers.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As regards trade-marking, this legislation is on an experimental measure and, at present, the provisions for general penalty for offences made in clause 33 are quite adequate. Further changes can be made in the light of the experience gained. Therefore, the question of imposing this penalty should not arise.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Amendment 46 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 46 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"Clauses 33, 34 and 35 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 33, 34 and 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36— (Cognizance of offences.)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I move:
"Page 16,—

after line 22, insert—

"(3) When an offence under this Act comes to the notice of the Chief Inspector, or Inspector, he shall file a complaint before the court assigned for this purpose with the least possible delay." (59)

Sir, this clause deals with cognizance of offences. It is a defective clause. It may be argued that there are such provisions in other enactments. But that provision is not so all-embracing as it is here. By other methods, the right is conferred on the worker either to go direct to the court or to the Government. Here, the only remedy to the worker is to go to the Chief Inspector or an Inspector and no complaint can be taken to a court

of law without the consent or the written permission of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector. That provision provides enormous powers of not only denying the workers of their right but also of making good their own position and earning money through corrupt practices. May I read sub-clause (1) It says:

"(1) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint made by, or with the previous sanction in writing of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector within three months of the date on which the alleged commission of the offence came to the knowledge of the Inspector."

If he dilly-dallies with that and allows three months to lapse, naturally, the entire claim of the worker goes phut. Then, there is a proviso:

"Provided that where the offence consists of disobeying a written order made by the competent authority, the Chief Inspector or an Inspector, complaint thereof may be made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed."

There also, if he just sits quiet or pretends that he is doing something and the period of six months lapses, then also the right of the worker goes phut. So, it is penalising the worker for the deliberate fault of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector which is something improper, illegal and immoral. Therefore, I have suggested that sub-clause (3) may be added, that is:

"(3) When an offence under this Act comes to the notice of the Chief Inspector, or Inspector, he shall file a complaint before the court assigned for this purpose with the least possible delay."

I have given him ample latitude by saying "with the least possible delay" and that protects the right of the

worker. In this enactment, the question is how far the Factories Act will apply and how far the Bonus Act will apply. We know that nothing will apply to them. Even such provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act are partially made applicable to them. I do not know how far it will stand the test of the law. The only protection is to go to a court of law and that power is completely vested in the Chief Inspector or an Inspector. This is very dangerous. He can sit over it for three months and that right of the worker goes phut.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I want to point out one thing. I want to ask the hon. Minister as why there is this provision of three months and six months in the Bill. Previously also, under the Cloth Control Act, the Cloth Controller had to give permission and then only a complaint could be made in the court. In that way, there was so much corruption that that provision had to be deleted. Here also, as my friends have said, there is corruption. In sub-clause (1) there is a provision of three months and in the proviso, there is a provision of six months. Are they going to absolve all the offences after the period of six months is over? If no cognizance is taken of any offence within six months, is the person absolved of the offence? What is the objective behind this? I want to know that.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Chief Inspector and the Inspectors are also under the discipline of the Government. If we find that there is any wilful delay or dilly-dallying, those people will be dealt with very seriously. Also today the workers are so well organized that they will not tolerate such things.

Mr. Speaker: I now put Amendment 59 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 59 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill

Clause 37— (Application of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961)

Mr. Speaker: There is a Government amendment.

Amendment Made:

Page 17,—

after line 7, insert—

"Provided that the said Act shall, in its application to a home worker, apply subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(a) in section 5, in the Explanation to sub-section (i), the words 'or one rupee a day, whichever is higher' shall be omitted; and

(b) sections 8 and 10 shall be omitted." (4)

(Shri Shahnawaz Khan)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 38 was also added to the Bill

Clause 39— (Application of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

Shri D. S. Patil: I have an amendment, No. 18. In this clause, there is a provision for preferring an appeal to such authority as the State Government may speedify. This provision is likely to delay the disputes and the worker will be deprived of the benefits. Therefore, the summary decision should be final. I, therefore, propose to omit sub-clause (3) of this Clause.

I beg to move:

Page 17, omit lines 26 to 31 (18)

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: It is not necessary to do it.

Mr. Speaker: I now put Amendment No. 18 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 18 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill

Clause 40 was also added to the Bill

Clause 41- (Power exempts)

Shri Warior: I have got Amendment No 47. I beg to move:

Page 18, line 13,—

after "may", insert—

"after consulting Trade Unions or representatives of labour,"

We are adding only one small provision here for consultation with the trade unions or the organisation of workers in the matter of exempting certain provisions of this Act. Clause 41 reads as follows:

"The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may impose, any clause of industrial premises or class of employers or employees from all or any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder."

This Clause, as my hon. friends have pointed out, gives a very wide power to the State Governments. There are other implications also in this. What we want is to bring into the orbit of this enactment more and more powers whereas the Government is empowering the State Governments; the Central Government is not in the picture at all. Of course, there is the right of

the State Government; we do not deny that as such, but the representatives of the workers' organisations must be consulted and only with their concurrence this must be done. It must not be done only by employers and the Government.

Shri Umanath: This is being suggested on the basis of the experience in the Madras State. In Madras State an Act was passed where the State Government, of course, has the final authority, the power, to exempt the beedi owners from all the provisions or certain provisions. What happened was that because the beedi-owners were stoutly and unitedly resisting the enforcement of all the provisions or various provisions of the Act, the Madras Government was trying an experiment i.e., giving them exemptions and trying to attract them towards the acceptance of the Act. They were trying a method—I do not know whether it is a Gandhian method; that is, giving them some concessions, saying "we will exempt you from such and such provisions, you accept the principle of the Act". Where is the question of accepting when the Act is an Act which is applicable to all the owners? They tried this. Then slowly, from one provision after another, they were given exemption and yet, they did not abide by that. Ultimately what is happening in Madras State now is this: what is remaining is the power of the Government to collect licence fees from the owners. There is a provision to that effect in the entire Act; only that provision is in force now; so, the whole Act has now become a licence-fee-collecting Act. So, with that experience, I am saying that it should not be done like that. That is why we are suggesting that if any exemption is to be made, it should be done after consulting the trade union representatives or the representatives of labour. If this amendment is accepted, the Government can hear the opinion of the labour representatives also who are directly involved in the question of benefits and other things. Then there will be some relief for them.

Arbitrarily allowing the State Government to do would be unfair. You can accept this amendment. What could be the objection to this?

16.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: All that I can say in this respect is that this consultation would normally be done by the State Governments of their own accord.

Shri Umanath: They did not do; that is why, we are suggesting.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As my hon. friend is aware, we are laying great emphasis on proper co-operation and consultation between the workers and the management in the tripartite meetings and conferences; we are laying emphasis on this not only in one field but in all the industrial undertakings; that is the policy that the Government is following. Normally, on an important matter like this, the Government would consult the trade unions. Therefore, I do not think that it is necessary to put it in the statute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now put amendment No. 47 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 47 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 41 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

Clause 42 was also added to the Bill.

New Clause 42-A

Shri Warrior: I have got my Amendment No. 48, i.e. for a new Clause 42-A. Sir I beg to move:

Page 19, after line 25, insert—

"42A. The Central Government shall issue a directive to the Central Excise Department to the

effect that the latter consult the competent authority under this Act, before issuing licence under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, for the manufacture of beedies or cigars." (48)

Shri Umanath: This amendment is also suggested on the basis of experience.

What is happening is that the Central Excise Department issue L-2 licences, i.e., for small manufacturers, L-2 licences are issued. What the beedi-owners are doing is that, to escape their liability and responsibilities arising out of this Act or in other Acts, they just get some ordinary workers or petty people to apply for L-2 licences and they run the whole show from behind giving the outward appearance that the L-2 licencees are the owners. This is an illegal and an unfair thing that is going on. The responsibility is there for the Central Excise Department to see before issuing L-2 licences whether the person is genuinely applying for himself or he is a benami applicant. But what happens is that the Central Excise Department is absolutely unconcerned with that aspect of enquiry; they simply issue the licence. Today in Tamilnad, there are a number of benami licencees who are having L-2 licences. During the previous Private Members' Resolution which my comrade Mr. A. K. Gopalan moved, I raised this question and Mr. Hathi promised on the floor of this House that this question would be looked into and that the Central Excise Department would consult the Labour Department of the State Government before giving L-2 licences, so that benami licencees do not come in the picture. It was on the floor of this House I raised this question and Mr. Hathi had promised that it would be looked into. Now is the time when I can add it as an amendment. There cannot, therefore, be any difficulty for this Act to provide that the Government will issue a directive to the Central Excise Department to consult the competent authority under this

[Shri Umanath]

Act before licences are given, to see whether they are benami or not. This is a very fair thing.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I am sorry to say that this amendment cannot be accepted. Government have powers to deal with benami transactions and any fraudulent deals under the other laws, and they have adequate powers for this purpose.

Shri Warior: They are not doing it. That is the trouble.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 48 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 48 was put and negatived.

Clause 43— (Act not to apply to self-employed persons in private dwelling houses).

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

Page 18, line 34, after 'occupier' add at the end 'or his relatives'. (49).

According to the provisions in this clause, this measure will not apply to the owner or occupier of a private dwelling house who carries on any manufacturing process in such private dwelling house with the assistance of the members of his family living with him in such dwelling house and dependent on him.

In our country, generally there are some relatives who live with the family; although they are not quite dependent on the family, still they reside with the family. Therefore, if at a private dwelling house some manufacturing process connected with beedis and cigars is carried on, if we add the 'relatives' also, there will be no harm. Suppose there is a family consisting of one male, one female and two children, and suppose there are three or four relatives belonging to

that family who reside there, and supposing they help or assist in the process, why should they not also be exempted from this measure? At present, the manufacture of beedis and cigars is a very small cottage industry. Although it is not carried on in any large scale, yet, in various parts of Bihar I have seen in small villages and small towns that this industry is being carried on on a cottage industry basis. I would, therefore, humbly request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment to insert the word 'or his relatives' also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is now before the House.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The reason why I cannot accept this amendment is that this may lead to various malpractices and other evils of which hon. Members have talked so much. This may be taken as the thin end of the wedge. If this amendment is accepted, then many malpractices may creep in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 49 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 49 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 43 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43 was added to the Bill.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

Page 18, after line 34, insert:

"43A. Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the owner or occupier of any place or premises, including the precincts thereof, who carries on any manufacturing process in such places or premises, including the precincts thereof,

employing not more than five employees:

Provided that the owner or occupier thereof is not an employee or a contractor of an employer to whom this Act applies." (50)

While I agree that this provision should apply to the beedi and cigar manufacturing industry, I would like to submit that at present in a very large number of villages and in small towns, this industry is being carried on on a cottage industry basis. Suppose in a small town some employer just employs four or five persons and manufactures something, that gives employment to some poor persons in the villages, and this measure should not apply to such persons.

I find that some exemptions are going to be given by the State Governments in some special cases. I do not agree that this power should be given to the State Government in such a general manner, but a specific provision should be made in this Bill so that wherever any employer employs less than five persons in a small town or a small village, he should be permitted to carry on his activity and this measure should not apply to him, because he is actually providing employment to some poor persons in the village. There would be no violation of any of the provisions of this Bill if this amendment of mine were to be accepted. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I cannot accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member press it to a vote?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I would seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 50 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 44—(Power to make rules)

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I beg to move:

Page 20, after line 33, insert:

"(4). Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature, where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House, while it is in session for a total period of 30 days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Legislatures agree in making any modification in the rule or the Legislatures agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule." (61).

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

Page 18, line 35, for 'State Government' substitute 'Central Government'. (51)

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

Page 20, after line 33, insert:

"(4). Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of 30 days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Legislatures agree in

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

making any modification in the rule or the Legislatures agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule." (52).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In almost all the Central Acts, whenever the rule-making power is given to the Central Government, provision is also made to the effect that the rules so framed are subject to modification by Parliament; they are placed before Parliament for a certain period, and if any modification is made during the period, they are subject to such modification. The House has the power to reject those amendments also. We make such provision in all the Central Acts. Under this Bill, rule-making powers are going to be given to the State Governments. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to have a provision whereby the rules framed by the State Governments would be placed before the State Legislatures and would be subject to such modifications as the State Legislatures may make or in case they reject them, be annulled.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have an amendment, No. 44.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the same as that of Shri Warior's.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to speak.

Shri Warior: Apart from all other arguments, we on this side try to be convinced by the arguments given by the hon. Minister. But the point is that there are states which have no legislature at all. Where will these

rules be laid? Take, for instance, the State of Kerala. The rules are made by the State Government. Where will they be laid? In their own shelves. It may be said that it can come up here. We know how far we are able to consider the rules. If they are laid on the Table of the State legislatures, they will have some time and occasion to look into those things. That is done there. Here once the legislation is passed, we know what happens.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be placed on the Table of Parliament.

Shri Warior: When are we going to consider the rules? We know what that process is, in respect of legislation about a State which has no legislature. Such situations are going to happen in this country much more.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I would ask Government one question. Why has this legislation been brought forward? At least Shri Hathi can advise the Minister why this legislation is brought forward. What was the purpose of this legislation? When a private Member's Bill was brought in here, this question was asked. When there is legislation in a State, the purpose is to see that it is implemented. The example of Madras is there. In Madras, they said, 'You give Rs. 2-8'. Then those factories shifted to Andhra where they have to pay only Rs. 1-8.

This was discussed and Shri Hathi said that before bringing an all-India Bill so that there might be codification, there would be zonal committees in the north and south so that there could be some discussions and on that basis there could be some codification. This was what was said.

But the purpose of this Bill seems to be only to tell the workers that 'we have passed legislation regarding conditions of work of cigar and beedi

workers; but we have given power to the State Governments to make rules'. If a State Government does not frame rules or if one State Government frames one set of rules and another State Government another set of rules, in implementation the same difficulty arises. So the purpose is defeated. We have seen in the south, in Madras and Kerala, that these cigar and beedi workers will not be benefited by it because the factory owners will remove their factories in Kerala to Mysore; because they are people from Mysore and they will withdraw from the State.

As I said, there was a discussion in this House on this matter and it was said that before an all-India legislation was brought in, it would be seen that at least there was co-ordination, that the Labour Ministers of the States would be called in conference and something would be done in that direction.

Then the emergency has been cited. What is the emergency? Emergency is only as far as the cigar and bidi workers are concerned? Emergency of getting bidi leaf or getting tobacco, what is the emergency?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Exemption may be given in case there is some extreme emergency.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the extreme emergency as far as the bidi workers are concerned?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The hon. Member has got the other emergency on his mind.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Please explain, what is the emergency that is in your mind? The Central Government passes a legislation, they say these must be the conditions of work of the bidi and cigar workers. What is the emergency in the State? It may be the emergency of an employer is that State to have more profits. So, it will be only betraying the workers,

hitting the workers, making them understand that after pressing for ten years in Parliament, we have passed a legislation, but at the same time throw them at the mercy of the State Government and say that the whole power of implementation is with the State Government. If that is so, please do not pass this Bill, do not betray the people and cheat the people like this by passing this legislation and putting them to hardship.

I would also impress upon the Minister that it was for the very same purpose that this all-India was necessary, or else why should there be an all-India Bill? East State can have a Bill concerning cigar and bidi workers. Why should the Centre legislate, what is the purpose of this legislation? So, I request that in view of the unanimous opinion of the House, this must be accepted. If this is not accepted that means there is no sincerity in passing this Bill, it is only to make the workers understand that we have passed a Bill.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is my misfortune that when I took up this subject in my reply to the general discussion, Shri Gopalan was not here.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I was here.

Shri Umanath: Your explanation has not convinced us.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, since the enforcement has to be done by the State Government, we thought it proper that the State Government should also frame the rules, but I also assure him that we will take proper care to see that the rules are framed on a uniform basis and that no such conditions are created whereby one State gives different conditions of work to the bidi workers from the other.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Why not have model rules, what about that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 20,—

after line 33, insert—

'(4). Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature, where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House while it is in session for a total period of 30 days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following the Legislatures agree in making any modification in the rule or the Legislatures agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.'

61.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I put amendment No. 51 to the House.

Amendment No. 51 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about 52? It is covered by the Government amendment.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have accepted that amendment in principle.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I wish to withdraw.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 52 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 44, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title, extent and Commencement)

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir". (53).

(ii) Page 1,—

(i) line 7,—

for "the State" substitute—"the Central".

(ii) line 9,—

for "State Government" substitute "Central Government". (54).

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for lines 7 to 10, substitute,—

"(3) It shall come into force in all States of the Indian Union on such date as the Government of India may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint." (20).

This is the most crucial amendment. We do not want different dates to be pursued by different States. If all the States do not enforce this legislation on the same date, we are quite sure that the primary object of the legislation will be defeated. We want the Government to consider this sympathetically earnestly and seriously. Government will not have any objection if they consider it seriously. But if they simply stand

on prestige since it has come from the opposition, it is another matter. Actually what happens is, some of the forward states will accept and some backward states where the workers cannot force the Government and the employers to fix an early date will delay it. The spirit and the purpose of the legislation will be defeated in that case. Why not at least be done? The rule making power, the implementation power and the machinery to implement—all are left to the States. Why not at least the date on which it has to come into force be left with the Central Government? If a Government wants, it can come forward with a suggestion that it should be after 2 or 3 months, so that all the States will enforce this enactment on the same date.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My amendment is to clause 1; my amendment No. is 53. Clause 1(2) says that it extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The little constitutional difficulty that was before us in the past does not exist any longer; it has been cleared by constitutional amendments. The traditional method of putting this clause in every enactment no longer holds good. My hon. friend Shri Saraf himself has pleaded for the introduction of this measure in Kashmir as well. That is, so far as my amendment No. 53 is concerned.

So far as my amendment No. 54 is concerned, I entirely support what my hon. friend Mr. Warior has said. If that is not possible and the Government thinks that there must be different dates for different States, that also is something which we can allow out of necessity, provided the Central Government takes upon itself the responsibility of enforcing it in the various States. So, I want the Central Government to be brought in and the clause would read: "It shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette appoint...." The Cen-

tral Government can ask the State Governments about their opinions and they can ask them whether they have any particular objection to a specified date, so that the Central Government will be the final authority which decides upon the date on which it will come into force. If some State wants a date 5 or 6 months later, that too can be conceded if a latter date is appointed by the Central Government. The Central Government may have different dates for different States or areas. All this can be brought in but the responsibility must be that of the Central Government so that it may see that this is enforced without delay.

Shri Umanath: Clause 1 (3) says that it shall come into force in a State on such date as the State Government may appoint.... If this clause is passed as it is, it will definitely veto the objects and reasons stated in the Bill. It says that when a State passes special acts to regulate the conditions of work of these workers the industry was highly mobile and tended to move to an area where these laws would not operate. That is stated to be the object. If the clause is passed as it is, the object of the Bill will be defeated. If the State Governments had no powers to enact their own laws, then I can understand this clause here which will empower the State Governments to do certain things. The State Governments had the powers all along and yet, why did the Government come forward with this Bill? Because, notwithstanding the State Governments having these powers, they were not utilising them to enact the laws so that this industry does not shift from one State to another. That is why this Bill has come. What will happen, if different States fix different dates; if, for instance, the Madras Government enforces it and the Mysore Government fixes a different date, immediately they will shift it from their State to another place, after the passing of this Bill.

[Shri Umanath]

The Minister has been saying that for "administrative arrangements" this clause is being retained. I suggest that for these administrative arrangements, to appoint officers and so on in the various States, the Central Government may consult the various State Governments and see that they make the administrative arrangements and then let them fix one day and enforce it throughout the country. They can do that. If the Government does not accept it, then, it means that, as our friends have said, the purpose is just to show the workers that "we have done this for you," whereas really the object is to see that the benefit goes to the employers and not to the workers.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I do not feel that there is any need to be so rigid. In this particular aspect we need not insist on fixing one definite date. What can be done is to give the State Governments reasonable time to make arrangements to declare the dates and make it effective. So long as it is done within a reasonable time—and we will see from the Centre that no State delays the enforcement of it or delays the marking of rules—it does not matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May we know what is the difficulty that you feel in accepting this?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The only difficulty is that one State may not find it convenient to enforce it from a particular date.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: But my amendment allows different dates for different States.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We can see from the Centre that this thing is implemented within a reasonable time. Nothing would be lost. Why insist on a particular date?

Regarding the application of the laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir State, the labour laws in the

concurrent list do not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but by mutual agreement and by consent of the State Government, this can be made applicable, and most of the laws are made applicable to them.

The other question is a much larger one and it can be dealt with separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 20, 53 and 54 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Umanath: The Government have refused to accept certain important and crucial amendments on which there has been unanimity in this House from all sections, and they are going headlong with this measure with the majority behind them. The Government is just acting like the fish, a variety of fish which we call in Tamil as *vilang meen*. That fish has the head of a snake and the tail will be like that of a fish. The Government, by enacting this measure, by rejecting certain crucial amendments accepted by all sections of the House, is just acting like that fish; because that fish, when it faces a snake will show its

head and when it faces another fish it will show its tail! Just like that, the Government wants to pass this enactment. And today, when the elections approach, when the employers create a hullabaloo, the Government will tell them that the Government have protected the contract system and have protected the industry. When the beedi workers will create a hullabaloo and say, "you have rejected all the crucial amendments", the Government will tell them "we have passed this for the first time: we have given you all the benefits, maternity benefits, etc." So, the Government, by passing this Bill and by rejecting the crucial amendments, which were unanimously supported, are acting just like the fish. I request the hon. Minister at least to reconsider the position at this stage.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I cannot understand why my hon. friends on the opposite side are suspecting the bona fides of the State Governments. I would again reiterate that this Act will have to be enforced by the State Governments. We have had discussions with all the States and they have expressed their willingness to make this Act a very effective one and to put an end to this exploitation of the beedi workers. All the States are very keen and sincere in their desire to enforce this Act effectively. Let the States have a chance.

Shri Umanath: They had a chance for 18 years.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Now that we have enacted a uniform legislation from the Centre, let the States be partners in making this beneficial enactment really effective for the benefit of the workers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.56 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

16.56 1/2 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

(Swami Rameshwaranand)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication, dated the 1st November, 1966, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to intimate that Swami Rameshwaranand, Member, Lok Sabha, was sentenced to pay fine of Rs. 20 or in default to undergo 7 days' simple imprisonment, under Section 32, Police Act, by the Court of Magistrate, First Class, New Delhi, on the 28th October, 1966."

16.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELHI POLICE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, certain sections of the non-gazetted officers of the Delhi Police have been holding public meetings and indulging in other agitational activities with the object of securing recognition of a union which they have formed and for the redress of their grievances. They had sought registration of the union, but the Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi, has refused registration on the ground that the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act are not applicable to members of a police force.

The Delhi Administration and the Government of India have been anxious to remove the legitimate grievances of the Delhi Police. Recognising that members of the force had been suffering inconvenience because of lack of adequate housing, we have recently sanctioned a programme for construction of residential buildings for them at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs spread over the next 24 months. We have also authorised provision of free food or where this is not feasible, a cash allowance in lieu of it subject to a limit of Rs. 1.25 per head per day to the lower ranks of the force when in the exigencies of the public service they are required to put in continuous duty beyond 9 hours. We have further recently sanctioned the creation of a fund to be known as the Inspector General's Discretionary Assistance Fund, with an annual provision of up to Rs. 50,000, for giving relief to police officers of lower ranks and their families in cases of distress. We have taken certain other decisions too to meet the genuine needs and to remove the difficulties of the Delhi Police; but I do not wish to burden the House with details. The Delhi Administration are also willing to recognise an association of the Delhi Police with a constitution appropriate to a police force.

It is obvious that observance of discipline is absolutely essential in a force charged with the maintenance of public order, and that it would be most injurious to the vital interests of society if any kind of indiscipline were allowed to develop in such a force. Police forces in the country have, in very difficult times, discharged their duties with devotion and discipline, and we hope that Delhi Police will maintain that high tradition.

As I have stated earlier, we have taken a number of steps for the welfare of the Delhi Police. Even so, we have decided to appoint a Commission, with a retired Judge of a High Court as Chairman to inquire into and

make recommendations on conditions of service, work and living of the members of the Delhi Police, and on measures necessary to promote its efficiency and welfare.

17 hrs.

Article 33 of our Constitution provides that Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution shall, in their application to members of the forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and maintenance of discipline among them. In view of the restraint and sense of responsibility with which the members of the police forces had been conducting themselves, we had considered it unnecessary to sponsor legislation authorised by article 33. We have, however, now come to the conclusion that it is in the public interest that such legislation should be undertaken, and we have accordingly decided to seek leave of the House to introduce a Bill for this purpose.

I trust that we shall have the support of all sections of the House in our decision simultaneously to appoint a Commission and to sponsor legislation with the object of ensuring that while there is impartial investigation of any legitimate grievances which the force may have and action is taken to redress them, the force discharges its duties efficiently and observes proper discipline.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, we must be allowed to put questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि इन पुलिसमैदों के गोली चराने एवं लाठी चार्ज का आर्डर उन के अफसर देते हैं, लेकिन केसिब पुलिसमैदों पर चलाए जाते हैं। वास्तव में केसिब इन अफसरों पर चलाए जाने चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. I cannot allow three persons to speak at a time. Please sit down.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमिशन कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा ।

An hon. Member: No questions are allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No questions are allowed. There is the whole

session before you. You can table your questions.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 2, 1966/Kartika 11, 1888 (Saka).