

Fifth Series, Vol. III, No. 19

Thursday, June 17, 1971
Jyaistha 27, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 19—Thursday, June 17, 1971/Jyaistha 27, 1893 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 541 to 547, 549 and 551	... 1—33
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 548, 550 and 552 to 570	... 33—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2374 to 2443 and 2445 to 2506	... 51—168
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Criminal Conspiracy by some officials of ONGC involving fifty lakhs of rupees	... 169—189
Papers laid on the Table	... 189—191
Statutory Resolution re : Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, and Maintenance of Internal Security Bill—	
Motion to consider	... 191—289
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	... 192—195
Shri Amrit Mehta	... 196—201
Shri S. A. Shamim	... 201—204
Shri A.P. Sharma	... 204—209
Shri R. D. Bhandare	... 209—213
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	... 214—218
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	... 219—223
Shri Murasoli Maran	... 225—230
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	... 230—233
Shri Krishna Menon	... 233—238
Shri Frank Anthony	... 239—244
Shri C.M. Stephen	... 244—249

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

Shri Somnath Chatterjee	...	...	...	249—253
Shri Raja Kulkarni	...	...	...	253—255
Shri Ram Deo Singh	...		255—257, 262—266	
Shri K. Balakrishnan	...	...	...	270—272
Shri Samar Guha	...	...	...	272—275
Shri K.C. Pant	...	...	...	276—298

LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 17, 1971/
Jyaishta 27, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

+

*541. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1971 के पश्चात् मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य-सरकार ने मूल्यों में कमी करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता माँगी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There has been some rise in the price of Maize during the period January to June 1971. The prices of rice and jowar have shown a mixed behaviour, whereas the prices of wheat, gram and bajra have fallen during the period.

(b) The rise in price of Maize is seasonal in character.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी बताया गया है कि चावल और गेहूं के भावों में मिक्स्ड वृद्धि हुई है। काश्तकारों का अनाज बहुत सस्ते दामों में ले लिया जाता है। उन से जब खरीदा जाता है तब तो मूल्य घटता है लेकिन ग्राम जनता को जब खाने के लिए अनाज लेना पड़ता है, उसके दामों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि प्रति क्विंटल दस और पंद्रह रुपये से अधिक दाम मार्केट में बढ़ गए हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It would not be correct to say that there has been a general price rise in the case of foodgrains ; in fact, as compared to last year, the prices of cereals all over the country, including Madhya Pradesh, are broadly lower by 5 per cent. Therefore, there is no cause for anxiety as such. In certain centres difficulty does arise. In the case of maize, for instance, as I said, there has been some marginal increase in price in certain centres, not all over the country, but the Food Corporation of India has procured

so much maize that we are not finding any market for that maize. So, there is no difficulty. I do not think the fears expressed by the hon. Member are justified by the situation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मक्का के दामों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। यह भी उन्होंने बताया है कि हमारे पास मक्का इतना भरा हुआ है कि हमें पता नहीं चलता है कि हम उसे कहां बेचें, किए मार्किट में जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मौसम में जबकि दाम बढ़ गए हैं, आम जनता को खाने के लिए उचित दामों पर यह मिले, इसकी आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है या करने जा रहे हैं? मौसम के कारण जो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं वे न बढ़ें इसकी आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है?

मार्किट में तो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं परन्तु जो काश्तकार पैदा करता है उसको जो दाम मिलते हैं, उन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है। जो दाम आपने बांध रखे हैं उन से भी कम दामों पर आप उससे खरीद लेते हैं या व्यापारी खरीद लेता है। व्यापारी कम दामों पर न खरीदे और आप भी उचित मूल्य पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में उसे खरीदें, इसके लिए आपने कौन सी व्यवस्था की है?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : As I submitted earlier, maize prices, as compared to last year, are lower by 21 per cent. But we have got reports that in one centre in Madhya Pradesh and one centre in Bihar, there has been some rise in the market price. We are thinking whether we can unload some of the maize held by the Food Corporation in those centres so that the price rise is checked.

In regard to the complaint of the hon. Member that foodgrains are purchased at much cheaper prices from producers, the hon. Member knows that we have given an assurance to the farmers of this country that

as far as wheat, rice, etc., are concerned, we are purchasing them at procurement prices. It is a good thing for us that the Food Corporation is having a commanding position in the Indian market as far as food purchases are concerned.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Production of foodgrains has risen. Blackmarketers with their black money and hoarders purchase foodgrains in the harvest season at lower prices and create an artificial scarcity of foodgrains by hoarding. May I know what action has been taken against these people?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I cannot say that black money is not invested by some people in the purchase of foodgrains etc. But I examined the position recently and I found that out of the total market arrival of wheat in Punjab, 95 per cent is purchased by the Food Corporation and very limited quantities are purchased by the food trade. The reason is that the element of speculation has come down. In the good old days it used to happen that in the post-harvest period prices used to slump and in the lean period prices used to rise, with the result that the speculator used to make profiteering. But because of a very comfortable position of Food economy and commanding position of the Food Corporation in the Indian market and the large-scale procurement by the Corporation, this speculative element has come down very much. I do not think the fears expressed by the hon. Member are, in any way, true in the present set of circumstances.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The hon. Minister has said that the price of maize has gone down. May I know whether the Government is prepared to compensate farmers where the price has gone down?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We are procuring at the procurement prices. The general price level has not increased, as I said. On the contrary, it has gone down as compared to last year.

Verification of membership of central trade union Organisations

*542. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-

HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to have verification of the membership of the Central trade union organisations this year;

(b) if so, the reaction of various recognised Central trade union organisations thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to postpone the verification programme to some future date; and

(d) if so, the reasons for that decision ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The membership of trade unions affiliated to the four Central Trade Union Organisations; namely, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, and the United Trades Union Congress, is verified, once in two years, in accordance with the procedure for verification adopted in pursuance of a decision taken at the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1958. As the last verification was undertaken for the year ending on the 31st December, 1968, action has been initiated to conduct verification of membership as on the 31st December, 1970.

(b) Some of the Central Trade Union Organisation have requested the postponement of the verification as on 31-12-1970.

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

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Is it not a fact that the present system of verification is so defective that it gives scope for such favoured unions to have inflated membership as happened in the case of the recognised unions in TISCO which can at best claim 2000 membership whereas they claim 22,000 membership ? May I know whether the Government will think in terms of drastically changing the present system of verification as recommended by the various Central trade union organisations ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : There is a divergence of opinion as to whether the

present system of verification should be continued or that the method of ballot should be adopted. In the last Trade Unions' Representatives Conference, this issue was raised and the leaders of three trade unions are meeting to find out a common formula. But, ultimately, about the verification method, if it is to be changed or modified, that will have to be done by the tripartite body which is likely to meet in August.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : May I know whether the AITUC has placed a proposal before the Government that ballot should be done and the majority union should be recognised and that in the executive of the majority union, the representatives of the minority union be accommodated and, if that is so, will the Government consider that proposal ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That also will have to go through the tripartite body which ultimately by consensus decides these issues.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : In reply to parts (c) and (d) of the Question, the Minister has said that the matter is under consideration, and specifically, in answer to a supplementary, he has said that this matter is under the consideration of three Central trade unions. In view of the fact that there is already a decision to have verification every two years, what is the reason that the verification is not going to be done this year ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In the past, when there were General Elections, a request used to be made for some more time as during General Elections, the trade union leaders are engaged otherwise. We had conceded that request. We have already initiated the process. What we are considering is their request for a little more time.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Is it not a fact that the organisations which have asked for a little more time are themselves split up and, therefore, they want that the verification should not be conducted at all ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have mentioned just now, the AITUC has made

a point that they do not accept the present method of verification and they would like to have a change. Because of that this problem of verification is not being reconsidered. Reconsideration is given because in the past in the election year, usually some time was given for verification,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the All India Trade Union Congress, CITU, HMS & INTUC have combined and unanimously passed a resolution which has been forwarded to the hon. Minister and it was placed as a document in the meeting of the Trade Unions with the Labour Minister that first preference should be given to the ballot and then only verification. Verification has been rejected by every one because the INTUC membership has been inflated for nothing....

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Only by those who are in minority, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why are you afraid of ballot ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are afraid of ballot.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : We are afraid of bogus membership...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : There are bogus members on both sides,

MR. SPEAKER : You are not asking a question, you are entering into a controversy...*(Interruptions)*

Don't enter into any controversy. This is a very bad way of argument,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether it is a fact the AITUC, CITU, HMS & INTUC have unanimously passed a resolution and forwarded it to Government for implementation and acceptance of the ballot as the first preference and then verification as some other method. May I know the reaction of the Government?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In view of the divergence of opinion regarding the method of verification, as I said earlier, whether we should stick to the present method or some sort of a ballot method should be adopted...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Secret ballot.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I am rising on a point of order, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Sir, I want a clarification.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Therefore, as I was saying, this matter will be taken up at the tripartite meeting keeping in view the recommendation of the National Labour Commission as well as the views expressed by the Trade Unions. But, for the time being, the old method continues.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must have secret ballot.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Sir, verification of trade union is undertaken only to determine the representative character of the Union so that representation on various committees of the Government and national organizations is decided.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I would like to know from the hon Minister whether in view of the elastic attitude taken by the Labour Ministry in giving representation on various Committees, verification itself is going to serve any purpose in future ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Whatever the representation is given, for the time being, on the basis of the declared verification four central organisations have been recognised.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Bogus.

tripartite body ; then alone that will be considered.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know from the hon Minister whether only the four central organizations are being asked to agree to the verification and why other central organizations like the CITU are not being consulted ? Whether the Minister has any information as yet that the CITU which the Minister very well knows is also ready for verification because they have got a large number of trade union membership all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want an answer from the Minister whether the CITU will be called for verification and whether the Government has not yet informed the CITU for the verification.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I mentioned, the National Labour Commission has made a recommendation regarding this verification procedure and as to who should get recognition. They have said broadly 10% of the registered membership having the full coverage should be considered for verification. If we accept this recommendation that will have to be accepted by the

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Which is the Central Organisation which is refusing secret ballot consistently ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is not saying no. They say that the present method may be adhered to. It is not a question of saying this is good or this is bad.

Production in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*543. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has increased ;

(b) if so, to what percentage ; and

(c) how it compared with figure of 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The overall production during 1970-71 was higher than in 1969-70.

(b) and (c). The installed capacities of the three plants of the company at present and the production during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are as under ;

Name of Plant	Installed capacity	production in 69-70	Percentage of capacity	Production in 70-71	Percentage of capacity
<i>Heavy Machine Building Plant</i>					
(i) Mechanical equipment	80,000 tonnes	10,357 tonnes	12.9	15,760.9 tonnes	19.7
(ii) Structurals	25,000 tonnes	14,105 tonnes	56.4	7,205.2 tonnes	28.8
Foundry Forge Plant	133,460 tonnes	28,151.64 tonnes	21	39,089.6 tonnes	29.3
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	278 units	27 units	9.7	28 units	10

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is some improvement in production. I am happy about it. I would like to know from the Minister whether decision on the same lines as HSL will be taken after considering the views of various trade unions and whether he would see that one of the employees' representative is accepted as one of the directors on the Board.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member is aware that Government is committed to providing for representation of workers on the board of public sector undertakings. The question is how to achieve it in the best possible manner. So far as Heavy Engineering Corporation is concerned, that is also a public sector undertaking, and we would like to be able to achieve this in the shortest time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If it is difficult to have one name selected or elected will he resort to the system of ballot to decide the representative of the particular union? That will also serve to reflect the representative character of the union and there will be no dispute. INTUC will have no ground for grouse.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member is aware of the difficulties so far as choice of workers' representative is concerned. It is not merely a question of difference between unions affiliated to different central organisations but that is also a problem of dealing with craft unions. Therefore, it is a matter which I should say, is delicate and I do not think the hon. Member will wish to press me on this.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Unfortunately nothing has been done to develop team spirit and loyalty in these various projects. None of the persons at the helm of affairs is free from provincialism, nepotism, favouritism and so many other things. This has in effect come to mean a promotional scheme, to provide jobs to one's kith and kin and not a commercial undertaking. This must be guarded against 75 per cent of the Assistant Engineers recently promoted are drafted from one particular State. I would like to know from the Government

and the Minister, the rated installed capacity and production schedule for 1970-71, the actual production in 1970-71 in respect of the three plants, heavy machine-building plant, foundry forge plant, and heavy machine tools plant for 1970-71 and the corresponding figures for 1969-70.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member may refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House, which contains all those figures.

SHRI JAGANAATH RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister when at this rate of progress, he hopes that the HEC will attain its rated capacity?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Never.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I presume, Mr. Speaker, I am entitled to answer the question. Or has it been pre-empted already?

So far as Government are concerned, we are certainly not satisfied at the rate of progress and improvement. The hon. Member Shri S. M. Banerjee said that there had been some improvement and he appeared to be satisfied, but I am not satisfied as he is. The present percentages which are found in the statement laid on the Table of the House clearly indicate that we have got quite some distance to go before we shall be able to say that the HEC is progressing fast.

We have placed before ourselves, so far as this year is concerned, a target of rising from 23,000 tonnes in the Heavy Machine-building plant to 34,000 tonnes, but, I hope that with the efforts that we are making, we shall be able to rise above that. I do not think that there is any point in my placing certain target before this House beyond that. Though I know that it is an unsatisfactory and low target, let us see; when we have achieved something, we can come and tell hon. Members about it.

Auctioning of six Sugar Factories in U.P.

*544. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether six sugar factories which are defaulters in payment of cane price to the growers are to be auctioned in U.P. ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government not taking them over when the commitment was already there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Collectors concerned have taken steps to auction the six sugar mills which are defaulters in payment of sugarcane, cane cess and purchase tax dues.

(b) Sale by auction of immovable property is one of the coercive processes for realisation of the dues as arrears of land revenue. In six cases the Collectors found it necessary to take this action. It is not related to the question of taking over these or other mills and is independent of it.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know whether these mills are so much worked out as to fetch less price than what is due as cane price and other Government taxes ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have no knowledge of that. That will be known only after these mills are auctioned.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know why Government allowed the drifting away of these mills to the point of no return ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : It is for the State Governments to take action. The names of the mills are as follows :

1. Messrs. Pannijee Sugar Mills, Bulandshahr,
2. Messrs. Ramchand and Sons Sugar Mills, Barabanki,
3. Messrs. Burhwal Sugar Mills, Burhwal, District Barabanki,
4. Messrs. Kamapat Motilal Sugar Mills, Bhatni, District Deoria,
5. Messrs. Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills, Ramkola, District Deoria, and

6. Messrs. Kundan Sugar Mills, Amroha District, Moradabad.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the fact that the number of factories known for non-payment of sugarcane price to the tune of crores of rupees is considerable, may I know why only six factories are going to be auctioned while the rest are being left out ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : This decision has been taken by the collectors concerned as I have said, in the case of these six mills, because the outstandings from them were old, and they related to three years before 1970-71, and the collector thought it necessary to auction them.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : What is the reason for leaving the other factories ?

श्री इसहाक सम्भलो : सरकार यह बतलाने की मेहरबानी करेगी कि 6 शुगर फैक्ट्रीज आज नीलाम की जा रही हैं जिन के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को भी यह उम्मीद नहीं है कि उन से इतना पैसा आएगा कि जो सारे ब्यूज हैं वह भरा हो सकें, तो मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि बजाय नीलाम करने के और प्राइवेट सेंक्टर के हाथ में देने के सरकार को यह फंसला करने में क्या दुश्चारी हो रही है कि इन मिलों को वह नेशनलाइज करे ताकि यह बन्द न हो सकें और मजदूरों को काम भी मिले ? नीलाम में कौन लेगा ? प्राइवेट सेंक्टर के हाथ में ही तो फैक्ट्री जायगी जब की आप की पालिसी है कि इन को पब्लिक सेंक्टर में लाया जाय, तो आप नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं करते ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि नेशनलाइजेशन का मामला तो जेरे गौर है और उस पर जिस वक्त कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएगी उस वक्त फैसला करेंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स चाहें तो ले भी सकती हैं, यह विधान में छूट है, रबी है।

श्री बी. पी. मोर्य : चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो या न हो इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में बताया कि यह जेरे गौर है। और यह जेरे गौर ही कारण है इन नीलामियों का। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमेशा के लिए यह परेशानी दूर हो जाय इस के लिए क्या सरकार निश्चय करेगी कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायगा या बिल्कुल नहीं किया जायगा क्योंकि नीलाम में अभी आप ने बताया इतना पैसा नहीं आया जिस से ह्यूज अदा हो सकें, और आज आप 6 का कर रहे हैं, कल 12 का करेंगे, परसों 20 का करेंगे, तो क्यों नहीं एक ऐसा निश्चय करते जिस से इन मिलों को आप ले लें, इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें या हमेशा के लिए कह दें कि हम नहीं लेंगे, आप चलाइए ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि इस के बारे में एक आयोग बंठा हुआ है, वह इस पर विचार कर रहा है और जब आयोग की सिफारिश आएगी उस के बाद ही इस पर फैसला किया जायगा। आज फैसला नहीं हो सकता।

Pilferage of Seven Crores Worth of Foodgrains from the Godown of Food Corporation of India

*545. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over Rs. 7 crores worth of foodgrains had been pilfered from the storage godown of Food Corporation of India's branch in Bihar ; and

(b) the action taken against those responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The extent of losses, reported by Food Corporation of India, on account of

theft/pilferage at its depots all over India including Bihar from 1965 to March 1971 has been valued at Rs. 13 lakhs approximately.

The Food Corporation of India is taking appropriate measures including legal and disciplinary proceedings against the defaulting employees, besides other preventing measures like raising of compound walls for the godowns where necessary, increasing watch and ward points, posting of the Central Industrial Security Forces at Vulnerable depots, and other necessary administrative measures.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इतजाम किया जा रहा है सेक्योरिटी बगैरह का। लेकिन मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था उस के बारे में उन्होंने नहीं बताया कि बिहार के फूड कारपोरेशन के गोदाम से 7 करोड़ रुपये का माल चोरी हुआ, वह चोरी हुई तो उस में कोई पकड़ा गया या नहीं और पकड़ा गया तो उस पर क्या सजा उस को दी गई ? यह मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था 7 करोड़ का इस का सेटिसफैक्ट्री जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया। इसलिए पहले इसका जवाब वह दें कि 7 करोड़ ठीक हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कह चुके हैं कि ठीक नहीं हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : तो कितना ठीक है, वही बताए।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : thought I was clear enough in my reply. The news item which appeared in the press was that the FCI has lost to the tune of Rs. 7 crores due to pilferage, theft etc. in Bihar. I said that from 1965 up to March, 1971, Rs. 13 lakhs worth of foodgrains have been lost all over the country, including Bihar. Obviously that news item is not correct.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि अब बिहार के बारे में बताया है और इस तरह की चोरियां फूड कारपोरेशन के कामों में मुश्किलें सूबों में हुई हैं तो क्या आप उन की तादाद बतावायेंगे कि कितनी रकम की अब तक चोरी हो चुकी है और हम पर आपने क्या कार्यवाही अब तक की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का बिहार के बारे में स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : इन्सोंने तमाम जगहों के बारे में मेन्शन किया है, इसीलिए मैंने सवाल किया है कि दूसरी जगहों पर जो चोरियां हुई हैं, उन के बारे में क्या पोजीशन है, और मालूम हो तो बतावें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : There is no intention to conceal anything. If the hon. Member has any information, I will be interested. After all, this is a public sector organisation. As I said, we refer every case to the police for investigation. I would be glad if the hon. Member can pass on any information.

Scheme for Employment to People of Border Areas rendered jobless due to East Bengal conflict

*546. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the Central Government have any scheme to give jobs to the people of border areas such as West Bengal, Assam and Tripura who have become jobless due to recent East Bengal conflict ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): There is no such scheme at present.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Is the hon. Minister aware that owing to

frequent firings across the border by the Pakistani army, many people from the border areas have left their hearths and homes and properties and have become financially bankrupt ? In view of that, may I know whether the Government have taken any steps to give some financial relief to these poor people ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : We are certainly providing those who have come as refugees with daily rations and giving them shelter, but the question concerns employment. For that there is no scheme at present because we except the refugees to go back to their hearths and homes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has not understood my question. I was not referring to Bangla Desh refugees. I was referring to our own people from the border areas who have left their hearths and homes because of firing by the Pakistani army across the border. Has the Government any scheme for them ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Wherever such incidents have occurred in the border areas, they have taken shelter in near about areas. No scheme has been considered for their employment. Where any particular cases are brought to notice, suitable local action is being taken.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The decision taken up till now by the Government is only to give relief the Bangla Desh refugees. I would like to know why no such decision has been taken in regard to our own people in the border areas who have suffered as a result of the recent political upheaval in Bangla Desh, why these poor people have not been given in help by the Government. Further there is scarcity of land in West Bengal. Thousands of temporary camps have been put up for the Bangla Desh refugees mostly on agricultural land, and the people from whom these lands have been taken away.. have become bankrupt. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any scheme to provide these people whose lands have been taken over with any compensation.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Those whose lands have been occupied for constructing camps or temporary shelter, will be compensated duly.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the fact that the refugees are crowding the borders and the State administrations are faced with the heavy additional task of issuing registration cards etc., has the Government any plans to employ persons for this work separately, so that the normal administrative personnel would be free for their ordinary duties? The West Bengal Government has also suggested such a scheme. What has been the fate of the scheme?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In view of the heavy administrative burden on the local administration, the local administration has been further strengthened by recruiting suitable staff to undertake this responsibility.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : It is not a fact that the camps for the refugees in Assam and Meghalaya are only in the tribal area and may I know whether there is any scheme for protecting the land of the tribals where it is utilised for the refugees because they are already very backward economically?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as tribal area on the Assam and Meghalaya borders are concerned where the refugees are now given shelter temporarily, I may say that our scheme is to shift them to a bigger camp and therefore there is no possibility of any ill-feeling or the tribals suffering because of this influx.

गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारित करना

+

*574. श्री अन्निका प्रसाद :

श्री सिधकुमार काल्मी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अगामी मीसम के लिए गन्ने के निर्यात किये गये मूल्यों की घोषणा

कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन के कब तक निर्धारित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श करना चाहती है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The basic minimum price payable by sugar factories for sugarcane to be purchased by them during the season 1971-72 (1st October 1971 to 30th September 1972) has not so far been announced, as the Government have decided to watch the position consequent on decontrol of sugar for sometime before taking a final decision.

(c) The minimum sugarcane price is fixed after consulting the State Governments and other interests and authorities concerned.

श्री अन्निका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष जी, गन्ने की कीमत लकड़ी और कोयले की कीमत से भी गिरी हुई है, जबकि किसान साल भर उसकी खेती में फंसा रहता है, साल भर गर्मी और जाड़े में मेहनत करता है, बिजली और पानी उस पर खर्च करता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो पुराने मस्यूर हैं, सबाल कीजिये।

श्री अन्निका प्रसाद : जबकि गन्ने की कीमत तय करने में भारत सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है। कहा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार की राय से गन्ने की कीमत तय की जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार की राय को नहीं माना जाता है। छुगर की रिकवरी को दृष्टि से जहाँ पर जो मिलें लगी हुई हैं, वे पचास साल पुरानी हो गई हैं, लोहे का भंडारा बन कर रह गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं तो बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बन्धिका प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की कीमत तय करते समय, जैसा राज्य सरकार का परामर्श था कि 9 रु. 40 पैसे रखी जाय, उसका ध्यान न रखने हुए पिछले साल 9.4 परसेंट और उससे नीचे जितनी रिकवरी आई, उसके लिये 7 रु. 37 पैसे मुक़रर की थी । 9.4 परसेंट से अगर कम भी थी, 8 परसेंट भी थी तो इतना ही रखा गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिसे से आता हूँ, हमारा इलाका पिछड़ा इलाका है, वहाँ पर शुगर के अलावा कोई इन्डस्ट्री नहीं है, वहाँ पर सारी मिलें सिक मिलें हैं, एक तरह से लोहे का अम्बार बनी हुई हैं । अब तक आप उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे गन्ने की इस कीमत से किसानों का फायदा नहीं होने वाला है । जब सरकार किसी बात को टालना चाहती है तो उसके लिए आयोग बना दिया जाता है, उसी तरह का आयोग वहाँ पर भी बना दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की कृपा करेगी ।

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि आयोग भारत सरकार ने बनाया इसलिये ताकि सारे देश के लेबिल पर हम फ़ैसला कर सकें । जहाँ तक स्टेट का सम्बन्ध है, स्टेट कर सकती है, उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं है ।

श्री सिधु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार डिबेट का उत्तर देते हुए उस समय के उषि मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी कि जो भी मुख्य निर्धारित

हो जाएगा राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श कर के, वह तो किसानों को तत्काल दे दिया जायगा । लेकिन बाजार में अगर चीनी ऊँचे भाव पर बिकेगी तो जो अतिरिक्त राशि होगी वह किसान को दे दी जाएगी । तो क्या वह आधार अब भी कायम है ? या मंत्री जी के परिवर्तित होने से उस में भी परिवर्तन हो गया ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय वह आधार अब भी कायम है । हम जो प्राइस मुक़रर करते हैं वह कम से कम होती है । उससे ऊपर फ़ैक्ट्रीज देती रही हैं । 16 रु. और 20 रु. का दिया है । हमने 30/40 परसेंट फ्री शुगर सेल के लिये दी और जिस समय कीमतें ज्यादा थीं फ्री शुगर की तों कीमतें ज्यादा भी दी । और जब लंबी प्राइस और फ्री सेल की कीमतें नज़दीक आ गयी उसके बाद जो मिनिमम प्राइस थी वह दी गयी, उससे कम नहीं दी ।

लेकिन ऐसी कोई बंदिश नहीं है कि जो मिनिमम प्राइस है वही दें । उससे उपर भी दे सकते हैं और मिले देती भी है ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए कि हर साल गन्ने के दाम के बारे में कोई निश्चय न होने से गन्ने की खेती की बढोत्तरी होने में दिक्कत होती है जिससे बागे चल कर के हमको फौरन ऐक्सचेंज में नुकसान होता है या जो शुगर का हमारा टार्गेट होता है उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो उसूल बना हुआ है उस पर मंत्री जी को क्या दिक्कत है गन्ने का दाम पहले तय करने में जिससे किसान अपनी गन्ने की खेती बड़ा सकें ?

श्री शेर सिंह : हम हमेशा यह लक्ष्य करते हैं फसल से पहले फ़ैसला कर दें । लेकिन इस

बार दिक्कत यह हुई कि चू कि हमने डी-कंट्रोल करने का फैसला किया तो हम कुछ समय तक देखना चाहते थे कि उसका क्या प्रभाव होता है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्राइस फिक्स करना चाहते हैं ताकि किसान को घाटा न रहे। आज प्राइस फिक्स कर दें और कल यह सोचें कि यह प्राइस ठीक नहीं बल्कि ग्रीर प्राइस होनी चाहिये थी, तो उसमें दिक्कतें पैदा हो जाती हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी सरकार ने मिल मालिकों के दबाव में आ कर चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा लिया जिससे चीनी का दाम बाजार में बढ़ गया है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जबसे डीकंट्रोल किया है शुगर का दाम बढ़ा है, गन्ने के दाम निर्धारित करने में देर क्या है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : यह बिल्कुल गलत है कि हमने मिल मालिकों के दबाव में आ कर कोई फैसला किया।

शुगर प्राइस के बारे में आपने जो कहा, मैं बता दू कि डीकंट्रोल के बाद शुगर की प्राइस बढ़ी नहीं है, बल्कि कम हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : पहले से मार्केट में दाम बढ़ गये हैं। बाजार में जाकर खरीदे सब पता लगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज। क्या मजा आता है आपको शोर करने में। यह पार्लियामेंट है। आप मंत्री जी को जवाब पूरा देने दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच है कि चीनी के दाम बढ़ गये हैं।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : गलत इनफार्मेशन के आधार पर ही गलत फैसले किये जाते हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास सूची है दामों की। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीनी का मसला है, बहुत नाजुक है, सोच समझ कर बोलियेगा।

श्री सरजू पांडे : अधिकारी गलत सूचना देने हैं क्यों कि मुपन में चीनी ग्राते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज। मैं बड़ा तग हूँ। आप मेरे नजदीक बैठें हैं इसलिए बड़ा डिस्टर्बेंस होता है। मैं फोला नहीं कर सकता प्रोसीडिंग्स।

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हर जगह के मेरे पास 15 जून तक के आंकड़े हैं।

आसाम में 24 मई को प्राइस थी 205 रु. और डीकंट्रोल हुआ 25 मई को। और 14 तारीख को 195 रु. प्राइस थी। बिहार में 200 रु. प्राइस थी, अब 184 रु. है।...

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : यह आप होलसेल प्राइस बता रहे हैं। रिटेल प्राइस बताइये।

श्री शेर सिंह : ठीक हैं मैं होल सेल प्राइस बता रहा था। आप रिटेल प्राइस भी सुन लीजिये।

रिटेल प्राइस आसाम में 2.15 पैसे थी, अब 2.05 पैसे है। बिहार में 2.12 पैसे थी अब 1.95 पैसे है। गुजरात में 2.03 पैसे थी अब 1.89 पैसे है। देहली में 2.15 पैसे थी 24 तारीख को और 14 तारीख को 2.05

ऐसे प्रति किलो चीनी की प्राइस थी।
(व्यवधान—बिल्कुल गलत है)

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : दिल्ली में चीनी 2.25 पै. मिल रही है। स्वीकर साहब, सुपर बाजार में दाम मालूम कीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ चीनी का क्या भाव है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ आप सुपर बाजार में टेलीफोन करके चीनी के दाम पता लगाइये। (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : It appears that the figures quoted by my colleague are not in accordance with the practical experience of hon. members, so far as the prevailing price of sugar is concerned. I shall verify these prices (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Don't you buy sugar for your own use? Do Ministers get free supply of sugar or what?
(*Interruptions*).

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब, मेरा पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन भावर में पोइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं होता।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मिनिस्टर साहब खुद मुतमईन नहीं हैं। क्या आप इसको बेरी-फाई करेंगे।

श्री बी. बी. मीर्य : यह गलत बयान दे रहे हैं दिल्ली के बारे में।

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has said that if there is a difference in price, he will verify it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIMBALKAR : May I know whether in fixing the price of sugarcane only the sugar content in the sugarcane is taken into consideration? Is it not a fact that there are some sugar factories which have attached distilleries? Should they not be asked to pay a higher price for their sugarcane?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहाँ से कहाँ चले गए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल सुनाई नहीं दिया।

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी : उन्होंने कहा था कि आपने चीनी का डी-कंट्रोल कर दिया और चीनी का दाम बढ़ गया तो उसी हिसाब से शुगरकेन का दाम भी आप बढ़ायेंगे या नहीं और अगर नहीं बढ़ायेंगे उसका कारण क्या है?

श्री शेर सिंह : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, डी-कंट्रोल के बाद कुछ देर वाच करेंगे और उसके बाद प्राइस फिक्स करेंगे।

PROF. S. I. SAKSENA : Is the government aware that if it does not increase the price of sugarcane to at least Rs. 10 per quintal there will be shortage of sugar next year?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have no information with regard to sugarcane sown this year. I will make enquiries.

श्री मंडा सिंह : श्रीमन्, मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि गत वर्ष की नीति थी कि फ्री सेल की चीनी और लेबी की चीनी की दो कीमतें होंगी और दोनों में फ्री सेल की चीनी ज्यादा कीमत पर बिकेगी तो उसमें किसानों को भी हिस्सा दिया जायेगा। तो क्या यह सही है कि पिछले वर्ष फ्री सेल की चीनी ज्यादा कीमत पर बिकी है? यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार किसानों को

उनका हिस्सा दिलाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि जब फ्री सेल का प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा थी तब किसानों की ज्यादा प्राइस दी गई लेकिन पिछले सत्र फ्री सेल की प्राइस और लेवी शुगर की प्राइस में बहुत थोड़ा अन्तर था, कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं था।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : This question relates to sugarcane growers and sugarcane prices. Unfortunately, members have dragged in the question of sugarcane cess and spoiled the question. I will put a straight question. Is the hon. Minister going to increase the rate for sugarcane from Rs. 73 to Rs. 100 per ton for a recovery of 9.4 and less ? If not, how will he get sufficient sugarcane for his sugar requirements next year ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The price of sugarcane is fixed from time to time. At the time of fixing the price the point mentioned by the hon. Member will be kept in view.

Charges levelled against Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan Assembly

*549. **SHRI BIREN DATTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the charges levelled by some members in the Rajasthan Assembly against the Food Corporation of India regarding bajra purchases from that State ;

(b) if so, what are the charges ;

(c) whether the inquiry had been conducted into these charges ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Inquiries into the allegations with regard to purchase of bajra by the Food Corporation of India, were made by the F. I. C. and the State Government.

(d) The inquiries of the F.I.C. revealed that the allegations were not substantiated. Inquiries by the State Government are still in progress,

STATEMENT

Allegations made against the FCI in Rajasthan Assembly regarding purchase of Bajra.

It generally alleged that :—

(i) There was conspiracy between the F.C.I. officials and the traders to cheat the cultivators and the Government ;

(ii) F.C.I.'s staff was rejecting stocks offered by the producers, but purchasing the same from the traders at the procurement price. The traders bought it from the producers at a lower rate and pocketed the difference ; and

(iii) The F.C.I. officials were corrupt and indulging in irregularities.

In addition to these, certain specific allegations were also made in respect of purchases in some of the mandis.

SHRI BIREN DATTA : In the statement it is stated :—

“There was conspiracy between the FCI officials and the traders to cheat the cultivators and the Government ;

FCI's staff was rejecting stocks offered by the producers, but purchasing the same from the

traders at the procurement price. The traders bought it from the producers at a lower rate and pocketed the difference ; and

The FCI officials were corrupt and indulging in irregularities.

In addition to these, certain specific allegations were also made in respect of purchases in some of the mandis."

This shows that the FCI unit in Rajasthan is completely corrupt. May I know what specific steps have been taken by the Government to check these corrupt officials and to bring them to book ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has asked about the steps taken subsequent to these complaints. I would like to submit for the information of the House that when these complaints were received by us as well as when there was a complaint in the Rajasthan Assembly in fact, even prior to that we had suggested that popular committees should be set up at mandi levels because even in the Food Corporation there may be human failures and individuals indulging in malpractices. We do not deny that. The best protection for that would be a popular committee consisting of MPs, MLAs, Panchayat Samiti representatives and other officials. We suggested this to the Rajasthan Government. Those committees have been set up now, but I am sorry to say that these committees are not functioning very effectively. But recently, after we have started purchasing on account of the State Government, there have not been much complaints.

श्री नवज किशोर शर्मा : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गेहूँ की खरीद को लेकर राजस्थान में काफी शिकायतें आई हैं, यहाँ तक कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी प्रेस स्टेटमेंट देकर एफ. सी. आई. की बकिंग की फालोबना की है ? ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना

चाहूँगा जैसा कि उन्होंने अभी यह कहा कि जो पाबुलर कमेटीज बनाई गई हैं उनकी बकिंग के बारे में रिपोर्ट ठीक नहीं है तो ये कमेटीयाँ कब बनाई गई थीं और उनकी बकिंग की रिपोर्ट उनके पास कब आई ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : These charges were made in the Assembly in the month of April and these committees were set up by the State Government after the month of May ; that is, during the last month these committees have been there.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : They were set up not before June.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It was for the State Government to set up these committees.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The Minister has said that the working of the committees has failed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : May I inform the hon. Member and the House that we requested the State Government to set up these committees in August last. As far as the Government of India and my Ministry is concerned, I do not think there was any failure as such. We expect that these committees should really be in a position to have a check on the local marketing operations.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Fatehsinghrao Gaekwad...Absent. Maharaja Martand Singh...Absent.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The reply to my question has not come.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhukar.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : I seek your protection.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Question No. 551.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The Minister has stated that the working of the committees has failed. While the committees were formed only in the month of June, how can the Minister say that the working has failed? This is a very important aspect. The working of the FCI requires a change. I want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I want protection from you.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The reply should be specific.

MR. SPEAKER : The infection has spread to this side also.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The Minister has come out with a wrong statement of facts. He should correct it. He has said that the working of the committees has failed and they are not worth while, while the committees were not formed before the month of June.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member is going into all the details and I am prepared to satisfy him.

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any progress if you go on behaving like that. We will not be able to cover a number of Questions which are so urgent. The Members whose questions are at the end are very keen that their questions come up in time.

Now, Mr. Madhukar, the question hour is already over. I very much wanted that your question should come. But the hon. Member there went on insisting like that. Anyhow, you be brief.

कटाई के समय वर्षा के कारण होने
वाली लबाही को रोकने के लिये
गेहूं के स्थान पर मक्का
की खेती

*551. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या
कुछ संशोधन यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की
और धाकपिट किया गया है कि पिछले कई
वर्षों से कटाई के समय रबी की फसलें वर्षा से
नष्ट हो जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गेहूं के
स्थान पर नई किस्म की मक्का की खेती को
प्रोत्साहन देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार
ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : जहां पर बारिश
की वजह से रबी की फसल लगातार बरबाद
हो जाती है उस एरिया में मक्का की फसल
बोई जाय क्या इस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई
छानबीन की है। कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने उस के
पास इस तरह की रिपोर्ट भेजी है। मैं सरकार
से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट पर क्या
कार्रवाई हो रही है और वह इस सम्बन्ध में
जांच करने जा रही है या नहीं कि जिन इलाकों
में लगातार वर्षा से रबी की फसल हर साल
बरबाद हो जाती है वहां उस की जगह मक्का
की फसल को बढ़ावा दिया जाये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : We
have examined at length the suggestion of
the hon. Member as to whether maize can
be grown instead of wheat. Under climatic
conditions in North India, it is just not
possible.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is over.

I would request the hon. Members that they should be brief, direct and precise when they ask questions. If they do not add interruptions, preambles and all that, we can cover more questions. In future, I am not going to tolerate it. If the Member insists on introductions, preambles and all that, I will not allow it. We are running short of so many questions everyday. The Members whose questions are at the end very much wish that their questions come up in time. We will try to make progress in future.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We do not want so many questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. I think, if it continues like that, we will come to that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revised cost estimates of Bokaro Steel Plant

*548. SHRI FATEHSINGH RAO
GAEKWAD :

MAHARAJA MARTAND
SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised cost estimates of the Bokaro Steel Plant show a staggering increase over original estimates ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent to which the inflated cost is attributable to dependence on foreign consultants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) According to the revised estimates prepared by the Bokaro Management, the increase is of the order of about Rs. 88 crores over the original estimates of Rs. 670 crores for the 1st stage of the Bokaro Steel Project.

(b) The main reasons for increase are the higher cost of indigenous equipment about Rs. 60 crores, increase in the price

of steel about Rs. 11 crores and escalation in wages about Rs. 9.5 crores. No. part of this increase is attributable to the foreign consultants.

Break-through in Rice Production

*550. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating measures for a major break-through in rice production in the ensuing year ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides bringing larger areas under high-yielding varieties and multiple cropping, the other steps taken to increase the production of rice include (i) intensive development of irrigation, particularly groundwater resources ; (ii) adequate and timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and credit ; (iii) emphasis on adequate and balanced use of fertilisers and better water management ; (iv) surveillance of pests and diseases and well organised plant protection measures ; (v) effective and purposeful demonstrations on farmers' fields ; and (vi) farmers' training alongwith National Demonstration Programme. In addition, further efforts are being made to evolve high-yielding varieties of rice suitable for different agro-climatic conditions, resistant to pests and diseases and acceptable to consumers.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संगठन सम्मेलन में

भारत के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल

द्वारा भाग लेना

*552. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने 7 जून, 1971 को जनेवा में 56वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संगठन में

भाग लेने के लिये अपना प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और किस आधार पर उनको चुना गया था ; और

(ग) सम्मेलन में किन-किन मुख्य प्रश्नों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां । 56वां अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन जेनेवा में 2 जून, 1971 को शुरू हुआ ।

(ख) सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों के नाम सदन की मेज पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं । गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों और सलाहकारों का चयन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के संविधान के अनुरूप किया गया ।

(ग) सम्मेलन अभी चल रहा है । सम्मेलन की कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित मदें शामिल हैं :—

1. महानिदेश की रिपोर्टें ।
2. कार्यक्रम और बजट प्रस्ताव तथा अन्य वित्तीय प्रश्न ।
3. अभिसमयों और सिफारिशों की प्रयोग्यताओं के सम्बन्ध में सूचना और रिपोर्टें ।
4. विश्व रोजगार कार्यक्रम ।
5. उपक्रम में श्रमिक प्रतिनिधियों की दी गई सुविधाएं और संरक्षण ।
6. बेजोन से उत्पन्न जोखिमों से संरक्षण ।

विवरण

56वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों के नाम

सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले मंत्री

श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर,
केन्द्रीय श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री

सरकारी दल

प्रतिनिधि

1. श्री कल्याण राव पाटिल,
गृह और श्रम राज्य मंत्री,
महाराष्ट्र सरकार, बम्बई ।
2. श्री पी. एम. नायक,
सचिव, श्रम और रोजगार विभाग,
भारत सरकार ।

एजेंसी प्रतिनिधि/सलाहकार

1. श्री आर. आनंदाकृष्णा,
संयुक्त सचिव, श्रम और रोजगार
विभाग, भारत सरकार ।
2. श्री एन. कृष्णन,
संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यालय, जेनेवा में
भारत के राजदूत और स्थायी
प्रतिनिधि ।
3. श्री पी. एम. एस. मलिक,
प्रथम सचिव,
संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यालय, जेनेवा में भारत
का स्थायी मिशन ।

गैर-सरकारी निबोधक बल

प्रतिनिधि

श्री एन. एस. भट,
प्रबन्धक निदेशक, बिन्नी लिमिटेड,
मद्रास ।

सलाहकार

1. श्री संतोष नाथ,
प्रबन्धक, दि स्टेटस्मैन, नई दिल्ली ।
2. श्री टी. रंगास्वामी,
सचिव, दक्षिण भारत मिल-मालिक
संघ, कोयमबेदूर ।
3. श्री मदनमोहन घोष,
सचिव (विधि) बंगाल वाणिज्य और
उद्योग मण्डल, कलकत्ता ।
4. श्री आई. पी. आनन्द,
महा-प्रबन्धक, करमचन्द शापर एण्ड
ब्रदर्स, नई दिल्ली ।

अधिक बल

प्रतिनिधि

1. डा. (श्रीमती) मैत्रेयी बोस,
अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस,
नई दिल्ली ।

सलाहकार

1. श्री कान्ति मेहता,
महामंत्री इंडियन नेशनल माइन वर्कर्स
फेडरेशन, कलकत्ता ।

2. श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित, संसद सदस्य,
महामंत्री, राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस,
उत्तर प्रदेश शाखा,
लखनऊ ।

3. श्री सतीश लूम्बा,
मंत्री, अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन
कांग्रेस, नई दिल्ली ।

4. श्री बसंत कुलकर्णी,
मंत्री, हिन्द मजदूर सभा,
बम्बई ।

*Visit of Ministerial Delegation of Mines
to Russia*

*553. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Ministerial Delegation
of Mines visited Russia to have a study on
technology of metallurgy :

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit ;
and

(c) whether any agreement has been
arrived at between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-
GALAM) : (a) On the invitation of the
Government of U.S.S.R., Secretary (Mines)
along with technical officers visited mining
and metallurgical organisations of the
U.S.S.R.

(b) This team's visits to several non-
ferrous metal mines, smelters and planning
organisations enabled them to learn first
hand about the Soviet experience and
achievements in these lines.

A few other problems relating to the
supply of spares and equipments to some
of our Public Sector Projects had also been
sorted out as a result of the team's visit.

(c) No formal agreement was arrived at. The U. S. S. R. Government have promised active support and cooperation furthering mining and metallurgical developments in India.

The Report of the Team has just been received and is under consideration.

Condition of Service of Workers under Coalfield Recruiting Organisation

*554. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions of service of workers working under Coalfield Recruiting Organisation System ;

(b) whether the Coalfield Recruiting Organisation workers are getting the same facilities as that of the civil workers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

कृषि अनुसन्धान के बारे में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गयी नई योजना

*555. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने कृषि अनुसन्धान के लिये एक नई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस योजना से देश को किस प्रकार का तथा किस सीमा तक लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने कृषि अनुसन्धान की एक नयी योजना तैयार की है किन्तु प्रमुख समस्याओं के प्रति एक नया राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है। आजकल भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् पम्पवार तथा विषयवार और देश के लिये आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण पशुओं के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान परियोजनाएँ प्रारम्भ कर रही है। इन परियोजनाओं के अधीन केन्द्रीय संस्थान, राज्य एजेंसियाँ तथा अन्य समस्त अनुसन्धान संगठन (कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों सहित) पारस्परिक सहयोग से कार्य करने हैं, जिससे कि समग्र देश में उपलब्ध वर्तमान सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने लगे तथा उन्हें कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सुदृढ़ बनाते लगे और निम्नलिखित द्विराष्ट्रियों को दूर करने लगे, संभावित कम से कम घवधि में अधिक से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सके। पुनरोक्षण अधिवेशनों अथवा कर्मशालाओं में जिनमें अनुसन्धान कार्यकर्ता प्रत्येक मौसम में भाग लेते हैं, अनुसन्धान जानकारी तथा पोष प्रजनन सामग्री के पारस्परिक निर्वाह आदान-प्रदान ने अनुसन्धान कार्य की प्रगति को काफी तीव्र कर दिया है। इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप नयी अधिक उत्पादनशील तथा संकर किस्में अब बहुत ही कम समय में उपलब्ध हो रही हैं।

एक आम शिकायत यह भी है कि अनुसन्धान का लाभ प्रायः सिंचित क्षेत्र तथा निश्चित वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को ही पहुँचा

है। बारानी कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी अनुसन्धान पर पर्याप्त बल दिया जा रहा है। जिसके फलस्वरूप असंचित भूमि के विस्तृत भू-भागों की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने के साथ साथ, आर्थिक असंतुलनों को कम करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी।

अधिक उत्पादनशील किरमों के प्रचलन के साथ साथ, कृमि तथा रोगों की नयी समस्याओं का भी जन्म हुआ है। परिषद द्वारा इन समस्याओं पर विशेष रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है। वनस्पति रक्षण अनुसन्धान को तीव्र करने के साथ साथ कृमियों तथा रोगों के सर्वेक्षण की भी एक योजना है। फसलों की नई प्रति-रोधी किस्मों के विकास के लिये किये जा रहे प्रयत्नों तथा उपचारक उपायों के अनुसन्धान द्वारा इन समस्याओं का सामना किया जा रहा है।

Service Conditions of Contract Labour

*556. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the regulation which are proposed in respect of contract Labour engaged in construction works relating to building and roads are not satisfactory ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are amending the service conditions of construction labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The C.P.W.D./M.E.S. Contractors' Labour Regulations regulate the payment of fair wages, and the service and working conditions of contract labour engaged in construction works relating to C.P.W.D. and M.E.S. The reports received show that these Regulations are being implemented satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

Sick Sugar Factories in Bihar State

*557. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sick sugar factories in the State of Bihar during the last six months ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The following eight sugar factories are considered to be sick factories during the last six months ;—

1. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar, Dist. Shahabad.
2. Mohini Sugar Mills Ltd., Warisaliganj, Dist. Gaya.
3. Guraru Chini Mills, Guraru, Dist. Gaya.
4. South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta, Dist. Patna.
5. North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Lessee Ryam Sugar Co. Ltd., Ryam, Dist. Darbhanga.
6. Samastipur Central Sugar Company Ltd., Samastipur, Dist. Darbhanga.
7. The Situlpore Sugar Works Ltd., Garaul, Dist. Muzaffarpur.
8. Shree Krishna Gyanodya Sugar Ltd., Lauriya, Dist. Champaran.

(b) The Guraru Chini Mills is already owned and managed by the Government of Bihar. The South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta, though in private sector, is managed by a committee of management which includes three nominees of the State Government. The Government of Bihar have taken a decision in principle for

cooperation of the sick sugar factories. The owners of sugar factories at Lauriya, Warisaliganj and Ryam have shown willingness for cooperativisation. The State Government is examining the technical, financial and organisational aspects in order to be able to take a decision in each case.

Cane Growers Association and Its Representation in the Enquiry Committee on Sugar Industry

*558. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation and existence of an All-India Cane-Growers Association and if so, whether its representation is made in the Enquiry Committee on Sugar Industries ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for reducing the cost of production of cane per ton in each region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission already has on it a member representing the interests of sugarcane growers. The Commission will, during the course of its deliberations and before making its recommendations, consult all interests it considers necessary, including representatives of sugarcane growers.

(b) A number of sugarcane development schemes are in progress in various States. With the increase in yields per unit area and improvement in the quality of cane grown, the cost of production of sugarcane is likely to come down at the present level of indices of cost.

Recommendations made at the Meeting of Representatives of Railway Board, Organisations of Coal Industry and other Interests with Chief Minister, West Bengal

*559. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES

be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of the Railway Board, Organisations of Coal Industry and various other interests took place with the Chief Minister of West Bengal recently ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Abolition of Licensing System in Coarse Grains

*560. SHRI R. S. PANDIY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to abolish licencing system so far as the trade in coarse grains is concerned in the country ;

(b) whether all State Governments have agreed to this decision ; and

(c) the impact of this decision on the economy of deficit States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In view of the easy availability of coarse grains and pulses, Government had requested the State Governments to relax the provisions of their Licensing Orders by leaving out these grains from the purview of such Orders. In pursuance of the request made by Government many State Governments have discontinued the system of licensing in respect of all or some of the coarse grains, taking into account the local conditions prevailing in their States.

(c) No adverse effect on the prices or availability of coarse grains is likely to occur in the States where relaxations have been made, because the Governments of

these States have discontinued the system of licensing in respect of coarse grains only after taking into account their local availability and other relevant factors.

Functioning of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*561. **SHRI SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether lack of management know-how and defective designing were the reasons for the inefficient functioning of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a), No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Steel in Delhi

*562. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of monthly allotment of steel to the traders in Delhi has been cancelled and the petty traders have been refused the usual monthly allotment after March, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons there for ; and

(c) the time by which the small traders will be given their usual quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accumulation of Coal Stocks in Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh

*563. **SHRI G. C. DIXIT :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state :

(a) whether a large stock of coal has accumulated in the coal mines in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Rehabilitation of Burma Repatriates

*564. **SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more repatriates from Burma have come to India and they have applied for agricultural land, shops and rehabilitation to the State Governments ;

(b) whether repatriates from Burma have not able to settle in Delhi and Madhya Pradesh due to non-cooperative attitude of the State Governments concerned in the matter of allotment of shops and agricultural land ;

(c) whether Government propose to issue fresh instructions to the State Governments for assigning priority to the applications of repatriates ; and

(d) whether any liaison is made to watch the rehabilitation of repatriates in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Pattern schemes having already been sanctioned for the grant of rehabilitation assistance to the repatriates, State Governments are expected to deal with such applications promptly. It is not considered necessary to issue any fresh instructions at present. Officers of the

Department keep in touch with the State Governments, to see that there is no avoidable delay in the rehabilitation of repatriates.

Implementation of decisions of Industrial Committee on Plantation

*565. SHRI J. M. GOWDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unanimous decisions of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in Delhi in July, 1970 have been implemented ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce necessary amendments to the Plantation Labour Act, in view of the decision of the Industrial Committee on Plantation ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to implement the principle "equal wage for equal value of work" in the Plantation Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Proposals for amendments wherever necessary to the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, in the light of the conclusions of the meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantations, are under consideration.

(c) In view of the provisions of the Constitution of the India prohibiting discrimination on the basis, *inter alia* of sex and of the I. L. O. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration, which has been ratified by Government of India, the question of formulating any fresh proposal for applying the principle of equal remuneration in the Plantation Industry as such does not arise.

Formulation of a Committee in Rourkela Steel Plant

*566. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL

AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was formed to find out the reasons for slow progress of steel production in Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, its main findings ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Committee on Automation

*567. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Automation is functioning ; if so, the progress in its work and when it is likely to submit its report ;

(b) if not, the steps Government intend to take for an agreeable public policy on the introduction and extension of Automation/Computerisation in private and public sector organisations and services ; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the National Labour Commission on the question of automation and its labour problems ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION ((SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Committee has completed collection of information including recording of oral evidence, analysis of replies to the questionnaire, and case studies of selected industrial establishments. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are awaiting the report of the Committee on Automation, before

finalising action on the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour in this regard.

Enforcement of ban on hunting of Tigers and Leopards

*568. *SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that despite the ban on hunting of tigers and leopards there is still large such poaching going on ;

(b) whether Government know who such poachers are ;

(c) what Government propose to do in enforcing the ban and see that the game is not poisoned by the locals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Informations is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Supply of Sub-Standard Hybrid Variety of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

*569. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government for supply of sub-standard hybrid varieties of seeds by National Seeds Corporation to the farmers ;

(b) if so, whether the complaints have been enquired into and if so, with what results ; and

(c) the procedure for certification and purchase of quality hybrid seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. Complaints have occasionally been received by the Government and also by the National Seeds Corporation.

(b) All the complaints have been enquired into. Generally speaking where enquiry reveals that the quality of seeds supplied is defective, replacement of seed is made free of cost by the Corporation or cost of seed is refunded. Generally investigations have shown that poor performance of the seed supplied is due to improper storage, non-adoption of the prescribed agricultural practices, failure to take prompt plant protection measures and adverse weather conditions.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation has a definite set of procedures for both certification and procurement of seeds. Certification requires conformity of the seed crop to a set of norms relating to varietal purity, freedom from diseases etc. and only those seed crops which are verified on inspection to conform to the prescribed certification standards, are permitted for harvest for seed purposes. Seed from such fields is processed, treated, tagged and sealed before procurement.

Procurement Price of Paddy in Assam

*570. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the procurement price of paddy offered by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) whether the price is uniform throughout the country ; if not, the reason thereof ;

(c) whether the price offered by the Food Corporation of India is related to the price index of consumer goods or based on production cost ;

(d) the procurement price of paddy per quintal and overhead charges per quintal by the Food Corporation of India in Assam ; and

(e) the margin between procuring price and selling of price of paddy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Food Corporation of India is purchasing paddy

at the following rates in Assam :

(Rupees per quintal)

Short bold 1st Grade	56.25
Red grain 2nd Grade	53.34
Medium slender 1st Grade	59.36

(b) No, Sir. The Agricultural Prices Commission recommends different prices for different States taking into account the crop prospects, likely behaviour of the market prices, volume of procurement required for public distribution, buffer stock building and to ensure price stability.

(c) The prices offered by the Food Corporation of India are as fixed by the Government keeping in view the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the State Governments.

(d) The procurement price of paddy is given in reply to (a) above. The Food Corporation of India is allowed administrative charge @ Rs. 3/- per quintal of rice to cover their overhead expenses. In addition as per terms of agreement with the State Government the Food Corporation of India is paid incidentals to cover actual expenses on storage, interest, gunny handling, etc.

(e) The paddy procured is generally sold after converting it into rice. Some quantities of Winter (Sali), however, was sold as paddy on the instructions of the State Government at Rs. 65.29 per quintal ex-F.C.I. depots against the procurement price of Rs. 56.25 per quintal.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नयी
वनस्पति तेल मिलों की स्थापित
किया जाना

2374. श्री गंगा खरग बीक्षित : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में नयी वनस्पति
तेल मिलों की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार द्वारा

किये गये निश्चय के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश
में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नयी वनस्पति तेल मिलें
स्थापित की जा रही हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी मिलें राज्य सरकार
के नियंत्रण में होगी और कितनी केन्द्रीय
सरकार के नियंत्रण में होंगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर
सिंह) : (क) सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश अथवा
देश के किसी भी भाग में सरकारी क्षेत्र
में वनस्पति कारखाने लगाने का कोई इरादा
नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल के दौरान आरम्भ
की गई सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए
निर्धारित राशि

2375. श्री गंगा खरग बीक्षित : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल के दौरान
जिन सड़कों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया
था उनके निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने हेतु क्या
केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्य को कोई धनराशि
देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इन कार्यों को अब यदि पूरा नहीं
किया गया तो क्या इन पर हुआ करोड़ों रुपयों
का व्यय व्यर्थ हो जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या अपूर्ण सड़कों के कारण संचार
साधन अस्त व्यस्त हो गये हैं और इसके परि-
णामस्वरूप लोगों को अनेक कठिनाइयों का
सामना करना पड़ता है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अष्टा-साहिब पी. शिन्धे) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के रूप में घोषित किए गए मार्गों के विकास से ही संबंधित है। अन्य सभी भागों की जिम्मेदारी मूलतः संबंधित राज्य सरकार की होती है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1970-71 और 1971-72 के राज्य बजट में क्रमशः 5 करोड़ रुपये और 2 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

विहित प्रतिमान के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों पर आकस्मिक संकट को कम करने तक ही राहत संबंधी उपायों पर हटने वाले खर्च में हिस्सा बंटाती है। यदि कमी की अवधि में राहत कार्यों के रूप में शुरू किया कोई कार्य अधूरा रह जाता है तो यह राज्य सरकार का दायित्व है कि वह उसे पूरा करने के लिए अपने साधनों से आवश्यक निधि जुटाये चाहे वह तोजना अथवा गैर-योजना, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, से संबंधित हो। राज्य योजना में शामिल कार्यों को राज्य प्लान योजना हेतु उपलब्ध वित्तीय योजना के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

अकाल राहत कार्य के दौरान शुरू किए गए भागों में से अधूरे रह गए मार्गों को पूरा करने के लिए ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 2.45 लाख रुपये की लागत की तीन परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी भी दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय बिजली मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

2376. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मजदूरी की दरों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री चार. के. लाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). बोर्ड के प्रबन्धकों और मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत कर्मचारी संघ के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित किए जाने की सूचना मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन की सरकार द्वारा खरीद

2377. श्री नाझुराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले से सरकार द्वारा कितना-कितना सोयाबीन खरीदा गया था ;

(ख) सोयाबीन का सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित बसूली मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी आदेश के बावजूद मध्य प्रदेश के टिकमगढ़ जिले से सोयाबीन नहीं खरीदा गया है और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अष्टा-साहिब पी. शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**मध्य प्रदेश में हर्दा और तिमस्तानी के
छोटी जोत वाले किसानों को
केन्द्रीय सहायता**

2378. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व
निमाड़ जिलों की हर्दा और तिमस्तानी तहसीलों
के छोटी जोत वाले कितने किसानों को सरकार
की घोषित नीति के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी गई
है ; और

(ख) उक्त सहायता दिये जाने की क्या
शर्तें हैं और क्या सरकार ने कृषि उपकरणों
के मूल्य कम कर दिये हैं जिससे छोटी जोत
वाले किसान उन्हें उचित दरों पर प्राप्त कर
सकें ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ
पहड़िया) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा छोटे
कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सीमान्त कृषक तथा
कृषि श्रमिक और ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम की
केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति के
लिये छाटे गये जिलों में होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्वी
निमाड़ जिले सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**Drought-Affected Areas in India and
particularly in the District of Gujarat**

2379. SHRI JADEJA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) the total number of drought-affected
Districts in the country and the number of
such Districts in Gujarat ;

(b) whether any special fund has been
sanctioned to the Gujarat State ; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The South-
West monsoon and the North-East monsoon
during the year 1970-71 were not satis-
factory in parts of Bihar, Mysore,
Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir.
Scarcity conditions have been reported in
66 districts of the country. No district
in Gujarat has been declared as drought-
affected.

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

**Buffer Stock of Imported Fertilisers
in States**

2380. SHRI JADIJA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether buffer stocks of imported
fertilisers are likely to be built up by
Government in each State according to its
needs ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this
scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b).
No, Sir. It has always been the endeavour
of the Government of India to help the
States to have adequate stocks of fertilisers
in advance of the cropping seasons. It is,
however, not possible for the Government
of India to maintain buffer stocks of
fertilisers in each State on behalf of the
State Governments. The Central Fertiliser
Pool primarily maintains pipeline storage
at the ports and to a limited extent at
interior depots for want of adequate storage
at the ports or to facilitate movement and
distribution. Maintenance of buffer storage
in the States is primarily the function of
the State Governments and distributors
including cooperatives ; provision for this
purpose exists in the distribution margin
allowed to distributing agencies.

**Sharing fruits of Increased Productivity
to Workers**

2381. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers are denied the fruits of increased productivity because of the difficulty in isolating and measuring the various factors of production responsible for raising productivity ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to see that the workers get their due share of increased productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Precise measurement of the productivity of different factors of production is, no doubt, difficult. It would not be correct, however, to assume that the workers have derived no gains from increased productivity.

(b) For the workers to have their due share, along with the other interests concerned viz., managements and the consumers in the gains from increased productivity, it is necessary that there should be, firstly, agreement in principle on the imperatives of increased productivity and production, including the obligation of both employers and workers to contribute to it, and, secondly, willingness on their part to get together and work out mutually acceptable norms, consistently with local conditions obtaining in given undertakings, for assessing, as best as possible, the increases in productivity as well as the equitable shares of the parties in it. Consultations with the employers' and workers' representatives have been initiated to this end.

**"Know Your Family Pension Scheme"
Brochure**

2382. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, New Delhi, had recently brought out a brochure for workers called "Know Your Family Pension Scheme" ;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table ;

(c) the number of copies printed in English and each of the regional languages (separately language-wise) ;

(d) whether only a small number of these were printed and most of the eligible workers have not received any copy, of it, and there was no copy available at Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office in New Delhi ; and

(e) if so, the steps contemplated to see that every worker, to whom the scheme applies, gets his copy ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Family Pension-*um*-Life Assurance Scheme is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Brochure entitled "Know Your Family Pension Scheme" is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 434/71*].

(c) The Regional Commissioners had been advised to get the required number of copies of the Brochure printed in English, Hindi and the regional languages. Information regarding the exact number of copies printed (separately language-wise) is not readily available.

(d) and (e). All the Regional Commissioners have been asked to get sufficient number of copies of the Brochure printed in English, Hindi and the Regional language for being supplied to all the employees of covered establishments for the use of the employees and also to the organisations of the employers and workers in each industry with a view to publicising the contents thereof as widely as possible amongst the workers.

Irregular working of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2383. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the 9-paged circular letter HW/GS/71/525 dated 11th May, 1971 issued by the General Secretary of the Hatia Projects Workers Union demanding complete overhaul of the top executive of this public undertaking;

(b) If so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the irregular working of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, as alleged in this letter; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Several allegations in the letter under reference do not appear to represent an objective assessment of the situation and Government do not consider an enquiry is called for. However, Government are conscious of the areas of deficiencies in the Corporation and are taking a number of steps bring about improvement in its performance.

Recruitment through Employment Exchanges by Employers

2384. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to persuade the employers to utilize the services of Employment Exchanges in the country; and

(b) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) With some exception such as vacancies filled through the Public Service Commissions or competitive examinations,

and vacancies carrying a salary of Rs. 500/- per month or more in the public sector undertakings, employers in the public sector are required to recruit their staff only through the Employment Exchanges. Even though employers in the private sector are under no such obligation, the Exchanges sponsor candidates against all vacancies notified by employers in the private sector as well and also take follow up action with a view to ensuring their fullest co-operation.

(b) The percentage of vacancies filled to those notified has risen from 59.4 in 1968 to 60.1 in 1970.

Closure of Factories In Delhi

2385 DR. MEIKOTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers affected as a result of closure of factories, if any, in Delhi during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken to provide alternate jobs to the affected workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the number of workers affected by closure of factories in Delhi during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 2,320 of whom about 2,000 workers were employed in the Ayodhya Textile Mill, Delhi. The National Textile Corporation has been appointed authorised controller on June 7, 1971 to take over the management of this Mill under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Plant Breeding Course at Delhi

2386. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a course for plant breeders was organised recently in Delhi under the auspices of Food and Agriculture Organisation ;

(b) if so, the duration of this course and the number of persons who received this training ; and

(c) the number of local farmers State-wise and foreigners (if any) who received this training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the "FAO/SIDA Training Centre on Maize, Sorghum and Millet Improvement and production for Africa and the Near East" now being held at the IARI, Pusa under the auspices of the FAO and the Swedish Government. The Training Centre which was started on June 1, 1971 is of 6 months duration. Twenty two participants from the Near East and Africa have been selected for the training, of whom seventeen have already reported and are receiving training. All the course instructors are Indian Scientists. This is not a course for farmers but a re-orientation course on Maize, Sorghum and Millet for Plant Breeders and other scientists engaged in research on these crops in their respective countries. The main object of the Centre, as laid down in its work plan is to give intensive training in practical methods of improvement and production of Maize, Sorghum and Millets to the trainees.

Export of Sugar

2387. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is contemplating to export more sugar this year ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which major portion of sugar will be exported ;

(c) whether U.K's entry in the European Common Market has affected our exports of sugar ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). Under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, our exports each year have to be limited to the quantity fixed by the International Sugar Council. In 1970 a quantity of about 3.18 lakh tonnes was exported. India's total export entitlements for 1971 at present come to about 3.50 lakh tonnes and all this quantity is likely to be exported before the close of the year.

(b) Major portion of sugar during 1971 has been/will be exported to U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Ceylon, South Vietnam and Malaysia.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

Aid from International Development Association for Expansion of Agricultural Credit to Farmers of Haryana and Tamil Nadu

2388. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government to expand the volume and range of agricultural credit to farmers in Haryana and Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) whether International Development Association propose to give credit to the extent of \$60 million, whereas the total cost of the two projects is estimated \$106.8 million ;

(d) the sources from where the remaining money is proposed to be raised ; and

(e) the State-wise utilization of the anticipated amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirty five million Dollars for minor irrigation, land levelling, drainage and mechanisation in Tamil Nadu and Twenty-five million Dollars in Haryana for minor irrigation and mechanisation, have been sanctioned by the International Development Association.

(c) and (d). The I.D.A. credit will be sixty million Dollars as against the anticipated total project cost of about one hundred and five million Dollars. The balance will be met by the participating farmers, lending banks, Government and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(e) The project has been approved only in June, 1971 and the credit has yet to become effective. The question of utilisation of the amount does not arise at this stage.

Export of Sugar to U.S.A.

2389. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought authorisation for the export of 150,000 tonnes of sugar to the U.S.A. ; and

(b) whether the Government of U.S.A. has since given this authorisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision of the U.S. Government is awaited.

Creation of Land Army in scarcity areas of Mysore for Rural Employment

2390. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Land Army has been created in the scarcity areas of Mysore to provide employment to the persons in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned for the projects purposes ; and

(c) the Districts which are being covered by this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Executive Committee of the Land Army was constituted in Mysore in February, 1971. The State Government propose to implement certain works through the Land Army in the scarcity areas as well as other areas in the State.

(b) The State Government has proposed to entrust to the Land Army projects worth Rs. 37.5 lakhs sanctioned by the Central Government out of the Rural Works programme funds.

(c) The projects will not be confined to specific districts but spread over the entire State. It is reported by the Mysore Government that the Land Army has already taken up a project in Kolar district under Rural Works Programme.

Rejection of Warranty Claims by G.D.R. Supplier of Tractors

2391. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic suppliers of tractors are rejecting warranty claims running into several lakhs of the rupees of the Indian customers,

(b) whether Government have looked into the matter ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to intervene into the matter to safeguard the interest of the Indian tractor owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Warranty claims submitted by the Agro-Industries Corporations are not being settled quickly by the GDR Suppliers. In the case of some Corporations, warranty claims worth several lakhs of rupees have been rejected.

(b) and (c). The matter is already receiving close attention of Government and the GDR suppliers have been requested to finalise warranty claims on an immediate basis.

हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में
गेहूं के कम बसूली मूल्य

2392. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया कि हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में गेहूं सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित 76 रुपये प्रति बिबटल की बजाय 74 रुपये प्रति बिबटल अथवा इससे भी कम मूल्य पर खरीदा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या जो कमीशन एजेंट किसानों के गेहूं के लिए उन्हें 76 रुपये प्रति बिबटल की दर से अदायगी करवाना चाहते हैं, उनका गेहूं भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एजेंट कई-कई दिन तक नहीं उठाने हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एजेंट इस प्रकार सरकारी आदेशों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसी प्रक्रियाओं को रोकने और सरकारी आदेशों का पालन करवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मण्णासाहिब पी. शिन्डे) (क) कम मूल्य देने के संबंध में कुछ रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं। किसानों को उचित औसत किस्म

के गेहूं के लिए 76 रुपये प्रति बिबटल की दर से भुगतान किया जा रहा है। जहां तक उचित औसत किस्म से घटिया किस्म के गेहूं का संबंध है, निर्धारित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार किस्म संबंधी कटीती करने के बाद किसानों को भुगतान किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). जो नहीं। बाजार विनियमनों / प्रथाओं के अनुसार तुरन्त सुपुर्दगी लेने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में असाधारण रूप से गेहूं की अधिक आमद होने से मंडियों से स्टोक उठाने में देरी होने के कुछ मामले थे। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रयास किया गया था कि किसानों की हानि हेतु स्थिति का लाभ न उठाया जा सके।

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकार के बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा सरकारी नीति के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लगातार निगरानी रखी जा रही है। विशिष्ट शिकायतों की तुरन्त जांच कराई जाती है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Demands of Mormugao Water Front Workers' Union; Goa

2393. DR. SARADISH ROY :
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the strike call given by the Mormugao Water-front Workers' Union, Goa ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The Marmagao Water-front Workers' Union had served a strike notice on the Marmagao Dock Labour Board and the Administrative Body of the Marmagao Dock Labour Board on the 26th April, 1971, over a charter of demands relating to increase in minimum guarantee wages, attendance allowance, leave facilities medical facilities, night weightage/night co-efficient allowance and gang leader wages. Consequent upon discussions between the stevedores and the Union, the Union has withdrawn the strike notice with a view to pursue and settle the matter amicably with the Dock Labour Board.

Misappropriation of ESI Contributions in M/s. Somasundaram Mills Private Limited, Coimbatore

2394. SHRI CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the misappropriation of 15 thousand rupees of Employees State Insurance contributions of workers of M/s. Somasundaram Mills Private Limited, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, by the Management ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to collect the money and prosecute the management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The collection of contributions payable under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is the statutory responsibility of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The Corporation authorities are collecting the necessary information from the Regional Office at Madras.

राष्ट्रीय ईन्धन नीति सम्बन्धी समिति के अध्यक्ष का त्यागपत्र

2395. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री पी. गंगाबेन :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय ईन्धन नीति सम्बन्धी समिति के अध्यक्ष ने हाल ही में अपना त्याग पत्र दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) : जी, हां ।

(ख) उन्होंने बताया है कि वह समिति के कार्य हेतु समय देने में असमर्थ है ।

Geological Survey in Manipur

2396. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINLS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive Geological Survey has been conducted in Manipur so far ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). A preliminary survey of the territory of Manipur has already been done by the Geological Survey of India. As a result of the survey, occurrences of limestone at Ukhrul, Hungdung, Kasam in Ukhrul sub-division and Pallol, Chapi, Karong in Tengunpal sub-division ; nickle-copper at Nangau Ningthi and Kongal Thana and chromite in Serpentine rocks around Kwatha and Nepali Basti ; salt springs in Thoubal sub-division have been located. The reserves of limestone deposits are estimated at more than 3 million tonnes.

Systematic re-survey of the territory and detailed investigations of limestone deposits by pitting and drilling is in progress.

Extension of Medical facilities to pensioners through Employees State Insurance Hospitals

2397. SHRIMATI BIRHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to extend the Health Schemes to the pensioners and their families throughout India, through Employees State Insurance hospitals ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey Re : Mineral Resources

2398. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India conducted any survey about the mineral resources in India ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has been carrying out systematic surveys for mineral deposits in the country since its inception in 1851 and as a result thereof substantial quantities of various minerals have been located and proved.

A statement showing important mineral deposits located in each State is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-435. 171*)

International Tin Agreement

2399. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is a party to the International Tin Agreement ;

(b) whether Russia has also joined the International Tin Agreement ; and

(c) if so, whether Russia's entry will help the countries concerned, and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The increased membership of the Tin Agreement by the entry of Russia will help in increasing international cooperation in the tin trade.

Supply of Rice from Orissa to West Bengal

2400. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent policy of Government of Orissa to allow private traders to procure and export rice from Orissa to West Bengal and to other States ;

(b) whether Government of India brought it to the notice of the State Government that such a policy will hamper the work of procurement of the Food Corporation there ; and

(c) if so, to what effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SINDE) : (a) to (c). No general order has been issued by the State Government allowing private traders to procure and export rice from Orissa to other States. The State Government, however, allowed the export of 3000 tonnes of rice procured by them to West Bengal through trade, as this rice could not be disposed of through the public distribution system. The export of this small quantity has not hampered the rice procurement through Food Corporation of India.

Purchase of rough Diamonds from Ghana by National Mineral Development Corporation

2401. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 699 on the 14th December, 1970 regarding the

purchase of rough diamonds from Ghana by National Mineral Development Corporation and state ;

(a) whether the diamonds have since been sold by Government ; and

(b) if so, the amount of profit or loss sustained by Government in this bargain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). About 40% of the diamonds have so far been sold by value. The profits or loss, as the case may be, can be ascertained only after the remaining stocks have also disposed of.

Ceiling on Irrigated Land in States

2402. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have suggested ceiling on irrigated lands in States ;

(b) whether State Governments have also been contacted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Central Government has suggested ceiling on all agricultural land including irrigated land. The question of lowering the level of ceiling for different categories of land in different States is under consideration of the Central Land Reforms Committee recently set up by the Government of India.

Rice Mills and their location in Manipur

2403. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of rice mills in Manipur and the rationale of their location, area-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : The total number of rice mills in Manipur is 107. A statement showing area-wise location is attached. Permits for the establishment and operation of rice mills in a particular area are granted by the Government of Manipur only after making a full and complete investigation in the manner prescribed in the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, and the Rules framed thereunder, and having regard to the factors enumerated therein, such as availability of power, raw materials, population, and local needs.

Statement

Statement showing the area-wise location of rice mills in Manipur.

Area	No. of rice mills
1. North District	2
2. Central District	97
3. South District	8
Total : 107	

Soil Erosion in Rajasthan Canal Project Area

2404. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been carried out know the extent of soil erosion that is likely to result from the introduction of agriculture in the Rajasthan Canal Project area ; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have not carried out any study regarding the extent of soil erosion

that is likely to result from the introduction of agriculture in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area. A team of Central experts, however, visited the Rajasthan Canal Project area in June 1970, to study the problems and make suggestions related to land use and wind erosion. The Central Arid Research Institute, Jodhpur, also has undertaken some research studies in the problem of wind erosion in Western Rajasthan and has evolved measures to reduce erosion when crops are raised.

The Central Team of experts recommended that control of soil blowing on sandy soils requires cover during May-June which can be provided on irrigated land by wheat stubble or other crop residues, provided that grazing does not destroy it and crops are not cut too close to the ground. Besides, to effectively control soil blowing in sandy areas, the entire area must be under control. Small isolated uncontrolled areas normally spread sand into adjacent areas and make the land unproductive.

The Central Arid Zone Research Institute has recommended a wind strip cropping which is practiced by growing one strip of wind strip to 6 strips of crop to control wind erosion. Sewan grass (*Lasurus sindicus*) and Castro (*Ricinus communis*) are grown in wind strip and crops like *bajra*, *moong*, *moth*, *guar*, and *til* are grown as strips of crops. This practice effectively controls the wind erosion while increasing crop yield by 10-15 per cent. Also, mulching with 45 cm. high, standing stubble of *bajra* reduces soil loss by wind erosion and increases crop yield by 5-10 per cent.

Transfer of Land from Tribals to Non-Tribals in Tripura

2405. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of transfers of land have taken place from tribals to non-tribals in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such transfers ? ,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

India's Sugar Interests

2406. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the joint declaration adopted by the U. K. and the "Six" of the European Economic Community on 13th May, 1971 makes no reference to India's sugar interests ;

(b) Whether this is not in contravention of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement ; and

(c) the course of action likely to be followed by Government to protect India's interest's ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). There was an omission about India in the Joint Declaration.

The question of protection of India's sugar interests was subsequently taken up. The omission is likely to be corrected soon and India would be accorded the same treatment as may be given to other Developing Commonwealth Countries.

Committee for Review of Rural Development and Employment Schemes

2407. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have set up a high level Central Committee for coordination of rural development and employment to review the progress of these schemes periodically ;

(b) if so, the progress of the schemes taken up state-wise during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(c) the number of additional jobs planned to be created through execution of the schemes in each State during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(d) the number and nature of jobs actually created ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The progress under the various schemes is as under :—

(i) *Small Farmers' Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies Schemes :*

45 out of the 46 SFDA projects and 34 out of the 41 MFAL projects have so far been approved. A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores was released for SFDAs and Rs. 1.00 crore for MFAL agencies during the year 1970-71. Under each MFAL project, an amount not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for wage employment to agricultural labourers and small farmers during the off season.

(ii) *Dry Farming :*

9 projects, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned under the dry farming programme during the year 1970-71. Not much progress, could, however, be achieved due to late issue of sanctions by the State Governments and delayed recruitment of staff and their training. The employment potential of permanent works like soil conservation, land development and water harvesting, envisaged under the Dry Farming Programme, is estimated to be about 15,000 man years for every one crore expenditure on these works which can be carried out in open season of six months in a year. In addition employment would be created for technical and supervisory personnel.

(iii) *Rural Works Programme :*

Under the Rural Works Programme initiated during 1970-71, the programme for

the first year has been sanctioned in 45 out of the 54 selected Districts. The details of the physical and financial progress made have not been received from the States. The amount approved and the anticipated expenditure reported by the States is indicated below :—

State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total out-lays sanctioned	Anticipated expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	284.64	194.82
Bihar	5.00	5.00
Gujarat	329.93	250.98
Madhya Pradesh	20.67	5.17
Maharashtra	132.26	94.06
Mysore	180.80	137.19
Orissa	34.00	19.00
Rajasthan	221.66	55.00
Tamil Nadu	107.00	107.00
Uttar Pradesh	35.00	27.77
West Bengal	34.22	8.55

राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा
दिए गए ऋण

2408. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों की कुल राशि कितनी है और वे ऋण किन विकास कार्यों के लिये दिए गए; और

(ख) उक्त बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में कुल कितने लोगों को ऋण दिए गए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो दीर्घकालीन ऋण दिए और जितने सदस्यों तथा जिन कार्यों के लिए वे दिए, उनका व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(लाख रु. में)

सहकारी वर्ष	जितने सदस्यों को ऋण दिए गए	व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋणों की राशि
1967-68	4, 232	148.87
1968-69	6, 608	226.86
1969-70 (अनंतिम)	अप्राप्य	345.19

राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों ने मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए और निम्न सीमा तक दीर्घकालीन विकास वित्त दिया :

प्रयोजन	सहकारी वर्ष		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (अनंतिम)
1. भूमि सुधार	15 प्रतिशत	6 प्रतिशत	3 प्रतिशत
2. कुएं खोदना तथा उनकी भरम्मत करना	43 प्रतिशत	46 प्रतिशत	50 प्रतिशत
3. फार्म उपकरण क्रय करना	40 प्रतिशत	48 प्रतिशत	43 प्रतिशत
4. ग्राम्य प्रयोजन	2 प्रतिशत	...	4 प्रतिशत

Rehabilitation of Chandigarh Oustees

2409. **SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 1st April, 1971 and state :

(a) the number of oustees in the second phase, after 1958 and figures of those who had been duly rehabilitated on land in Punjab or Haryana ;

(b) the number of those who were granted residential plots in Chandigarh to facilitate their rehabilitation ;

(c) whether any land in Punjab is available for rehabilitation of the oustees ; if so, whether any of these oustees have been rehabilitated on that land ; and

(d) the number of applications pending with the administration for residential plots in Chandigarh and for being settled on agricultural land separately ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (c). The number of oustees is 1852.

The question of rehabilitation did not arise, as, according to the provisions of the law applicable, viz., Land Acquisition Act, 1894, under which the land was acquired, only cash was to be given as compensation and not land for land.

(b) None.

(d) For residential plots — 64
For agricultural land — Nil.

कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 1971

2410. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भविष्य निधि अधिनियम में हाल ही में किये गये संशोधन के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारी

पेंशन योजना, 1971 से कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) कौन सी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकार ने कौनसी योजना बनाई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा योजना की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) और (ख). परिवार पेंशन योजना के पक्ष में या उससे बाहर रहने के बारे में विकल्प देने की अंतिम तारीख 31-8-1971 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। अतः इस समय यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो परिवार पेंशन योजना के सदस्य बन सकते हैं या जो बाहर रहने का विकल्प दें।

(ग) तथापि जो सदस्य परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा योजना में शामिल होने का विकल्प नहीं देते वे वर्तमान शर्तों के अधीन पूर्ण भविष्य निधि का लाभ प्राप्त करते रहेंगे और वे नई योजना के सदस्यों की तरह अपने अंशदानों का कोई भी भाग इस योजना की ओर अपरिवर्तित नहीं करायेंगे।

हीरा मिल्स कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड,
उज्जैन के नाम कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि की बकाया धन राशि

2411. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हीरा मिल्स कम्पनी (प्राइवेट)
लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
की कुल कितनी धन राशि अभी तक नहीं दी
है; और

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी से उक्त धनराशि की
वसूली के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही
करने का विचार है ?

धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के.
खाड्गेकर) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी
भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय
न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952
के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय
सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।
भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार
सूचित किया है :—

31-3-1971 को, मैसर्स हीरा मिल्स
कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने नियोजकों
और धर्मिकों के हिस्से के भविष्य निधि अंशदानों
की लगभग 34.02 लाख रुपये की राशि नहीं
दी थी। समस्त धन राशि के लिए राजस्व
वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं। कर्मचारी
भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधि-
नियम के अधीन पुराने प्रबन्धकों और प्राधिकृत
नियंत्रक के विरुद्ध अभियोजन चलाने के लिए
प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए गए हैं।

पुराने प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता
की धारा 406/409 के अधीन न्यायालय में
शिकायतें दायर की गई हैं। प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक
के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा
406/409 के अधीन कार्यवाही शुरू करने से
पहले उन्हें एक कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी
किया गया है।

Effect of Green Revolution on Agriculture

2412. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) to what extent the "Green Revolution"
has helped in increasing food pro-
duction in the country ;

(b) the socio-economic impact of the
green revolution in the countryside ;

(c) which classes of peasants have been
benefited by the green revolution ; and

(d) how it has affected the agricultural
labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The term
"Green Revolution" is generally being
used for the success of the New Strategy of
Agricultural Development since 1966-67.
The progress of foodgrains production, in
which new technology has considerably
helped, is indicated below :

Foodgrains Production in India

	(Million tonnes)
1964-65	89.4
1965-66	72.3
1966-67	74.2
1967-68	95.1
1968-69	94.0
1969-70	99.5
1970-71 (anticipated)	105—106

(b) to (d). In those parts of the country where the new strategy programmes have been successfully adopted, there is an impact on the incomes of the agriculturists. Employment opportunities are also being increased as a result of introduction of more intensive cultivation and multiple cropping. Generally, the new technology is neutral to size of holding and it is noticed that even small farmers are not less progressive than the larger ones in their willingness to adopt new agricultural practices. However, in several areas, these farmers are handicapped by such factors as fragmentation of holdings, inadequate and untimely supply of inputs and water, lack of credit facilities and unsatisfactory arrangements for marketing and storage. In such areas, these farmers have not benefited in proportion to their number and their needs.

To take the benefits of new technology to under :—privileged sections, special programmes for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour have been introduced under the Fourth Five Year Plan. Special programmes have also been taken up for dry and drought prone areas.

Increase in Price after Decontrol of Sugar

2413. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of sugar has gone up after decontrol ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Payment of Provident Fund to Families of Deceased Workers in Iron Mines of Gua Area

2414. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases in which Provident Fund money was not paid to the families of the deceased workers in the years 1967—1971 in the iron ore mines of Gua area, Bihar; and

(b) whether Government will take immediate steps to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

In the Gua area of Bihar, only two establishments, namely; M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. and M/s. Ghatkuri Iron Ore and Manganese Mines have been covered the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Out of these, M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. has been granted exemption from the operation of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme. The work relating to maintenance of accounts and final payment of claims is done by the Board of Trustees of the establishment itself. The accounts of the members of M/s. Ghatkuri Iron Ore and Manganese Mines are, however, maintained by the Provident Fund authorities. During 1967—1971 only one application for payment of Provident Fund accumulations to the family of a deceased member was received on the 16th September, 1970 and the claim was settled on the 30th November, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties of Farmers of U. P. Due to Defects in Tractors Supplied by G. D. R.

2415. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of farmers in U.P. are facing difficulties due to the defects in the Tractors supplied by GDR; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Government in this regard to remove their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Coalfields Recruiting Organisation System

2416. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Coalfield Recruiting Organisation (CRO) system was started;

(b) whether it is still continuing; and

(c) the total number of Coalfield Recruiting Organisation workers employed in coalfields of West Bengal and Bihar separately ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) In the year 1946.

(b) Yes.

(c) This information is not available.

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये भूमिहीन आदिवासियों को खेती योग्य भूमि खोज करके देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय निवेश

2417. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भूमिहीन आदिवासी जनजातियों के लोगों को

खेती योग्य भूमि अलाट करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में कदम उठाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को हिदायतें जारी करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णासाहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) भूमिहीन आदिवासियों / कबीलों को कृष्य भूमि आवंटन सम्बन्धी योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई जाती है।

(ख) पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में, यह कहा गया है कि अन्य वर्गों के साथ-साथ भूमिहीन आदिवासियों को कृष्य भूमि आवंटित करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

दूध का औसत उत्पादन और इसकी प्रति व्यक्ति औसत उपलब्धता

2418. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में लगभग कितनी मात्रा में दूध का उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद की पोष्टिक आहार सलाहकार समिति ने यह राय व्यक्त की है कि स्वास्थ्य का सामान्य स्तर बनाए रखने के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन कम से कम 10 औंस दूध की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) देश में इस समय लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत कितनी मात्रा में दूध उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गौर सिंह) : (क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में

1968-69 के दौरान दूध का अनुमानित उत्पादन 212 लाख मीटर टन रहा है।

(ख) अच्छा स्वास्थ्य बनाये रखने के लिये संतुलित खुराक में भारतीय औषधि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 1944 में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन 10 ओंस दुग्ध की सिफारिश की थी। इसके पश्चात् 1963 में भारतीय औषधि अनुसंधान परिषद् के पोषण विशेषज्ञ दल ने दुग्ध के पौषक दैनिक भर्त्ता की सिफारिश की जो कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये हुये है। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-436/71]

(ग) 1968-69 के दौरान प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति दुग्ध की उपलब्धि का औसत 105 ग्राम था।

**दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालय में
पंजीकृत नाम**

2419. श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवायः क्या धम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1 जनवरी, 1970 से अब तक दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपने नाम पंजीकृत करवाये हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में इन कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कितने व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई ; और

(ग) क्या और अधिक लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु आगामी वर्ष में रोजगार के और अधिक अवसर जुटाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

धम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. झाड़िलकर) : (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कृषि, उद्योग, सिंचाई एवं बिजली, परिवहन व संचार, सामाजिक सेवाओं जैसे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन और समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों में अधिकाधिका नियुक्ति अवसर प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है।

विवरण

काम चाहने वालों की श्रेणी	वर्ष 1970 में दर्ज बेरोजगारों की संख्या	वर्ष 1970 से नौकरी पाने वालों की संख्या
1	2	3
1 शिक्षित (मैट्रिकुलेट और अधिक)	81,067	5,344
2 अशिक्षित (अनपढ़ समेत मैट्रिक से कम)	75,380	24,283

नोट :—नियुक्ति सहायता के लिए नियोजन कार्यालयों में नाम दर्ज कराने वालों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी छः माह बाद प्रति वर्ष जून और दिसम्बर में एकत्र की जाती है।

बोरों की कमी तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कम मूल्य पर खरीदे गये गेहूँ के कारण किसानों को हो रही कठिनाइयाँ

2420. 'श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि किसानों को बोरों की कमी और भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदे गये गेहूँ की कीमत न मिलने के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब धो. शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). उन सभी स्थानों पर जहाँ कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम अधिप्राप्ति कर रहा है, अधिप्राप्त खाद्यान्नों को बोरे में रखने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं कि बोरियों की कमी के कारण खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों को बोरे में नहीं रखा जा सका और फलतः खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों का भुगतान रोक दिया गया था। क्योंकि पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा की गई थोक खरीद से बी. टी. बोरियों की प्राप्ति में कुछ विलम्ब होने की आशंका थी इसलिए सेनाग्र्य संगठन तथा राज्य सरकार और सीमित स्थानीय खरीदारी से भी डी. डब्ल्यू. बोरियां खरीद कर तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की गई थी। किसानों को निगम द्वारा भुगतान विनियमित मंडियों में लागू नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। जिन स्थानों पर विनियमित मंडियाँ नहीं हैं वहाँ किसानों को परम्परागत प्रणाली के

अनुसार भुगतान किया जाता है और भुगतान में शीघ्रता की जाती है। अधिकांश मंडियों में बिक्री के दिन ही किसानों को भुगतान कर दिए जाते हैं और यह निगम द्वारा ही किया जा रहा है। अब कभी भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा की गई खरीद के संबंध में भुगतान में देरी अथवा किसी अन्य कठिनाई के बारे में कोई मामला निगम के ध्यान में आता है तो उस कठिनाई को ठीक करने के लिए तुरंत कार्यवाही की जाती है।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र को हुई हानि

2421. श्री चन्निका प्रसाद :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र में अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में लाभ कमाने हेतु इस संयंत्र को कर्मचारियों की सांभेदारी में चलाने का सरकार का कोई विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) मार्च, 1970 के अन्त तक दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को हुई कुल हानि 83.5 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है। वर्ष 1970-71 का हिसाब-किताब अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रबन्धक उत्पादन तथा उत्पादित बढाने के बारे में कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिये गये सभी संकारात्मक सुझावों का स्वागत करते हैं। इस उद्देश्य से उत्पादन तथा उत्पादित बढाने हेतु पारस्परिक उपायों के रूप प्रबन्धक मजदूर-संघों के साथ समय-समय पर वार्तालाप करते रहे हैं।

परती भूमि को कृषि योग्य भूमि में
बदलने के लिये परीक्षण

2422. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परती भूमि को कृषि योग्य
भूमि में परिवर्तित करने की दृष्टि से सरकार
ने कोई परीक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहिब पी. शिन्डे) (क) जी हां :

संभवतः 'परती भूमि' में, जिसमें किसी
किसी मौसम में खेती नहीं की जाती है, अकृष्य
भूमि को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है। अकृष्य
भूमि, जोकि क्षारीय-लवणीय बंढयुक्त आदि
भूमि के रूप में व्यर्थ पड़ी है, वर्तमान में भले
ही कृषि के योग्य नहीं हो, पर इसे कृषि के
अन्तर्गत लाने के उपायों का पता लगाने के लिये
अनुसन्धान अध्ययन किये गये हैं।

(ख) सिंचाई के लिये जल की अधिकाधिक
उपलब्धि तथा उन्नत जल व्यवस्था प्रणालियों,
के फलस्वरूप बड़ फसली खेती का विस्तार हो
रहा है और मौसमी परतीभूमि के अन्तर्गत आने
वाला क्षेत्र कम होता जा रहा है जहां तक
क्षारीय-लवणीय अकृष्य भूमि का प्रश्न है,
जोकि आजकल परती पड़ी है, अनुसन्धान
परिणामों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि सूदा तथा उप-
युक्त जल निकासी और अन्य कृषि प्रणालियों
के आधारे पर एक हेक्टर भूमि में 4 मीटरी
टन से 7 मीटरीटन तक जिस के प्रयोग द्वारा
ऐसी भूमि को खाबल जैसा फसलों की लाभकर
खेती के लिये सुधारा जा सकता है।

बंढयुक्त भूमि के सुधार के लिये किये गये
अध्ययनों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि उथेल-तथा अथ्यल

बेहड़ों को यांत्रिक उपायों द्वारा इसके आधिक
पक्ष को दृष्टि में रखते हुये कृषि के अन्तर्गत लाने
के लिये, भूमि को, विशेषकर जब कि सिंचाई
का पानी उपलब्ध हो, सुधारा जा सकता है।

राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान के बढ़ने को
रोकने के लिए परीक्षण केन्द्र

2423. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में रेतीली भूमि के बढ़ने
को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किन-किन
स्थानों पर परीक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं;
और

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति
हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहिब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) केन्द्रीय रक्ष क्षेत्र अनु-
संधान संस्थान, जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा
स्थापित किया गया था तथा जोधपुर, जैसलमेर,
बीकानेर तथा भुवनेश्वर में इसके बनरोपण एकको
ने राजस्थान में बालू के स्थानान्तरण को
नियंत्रण करने के लिये प्रयोगात्मक कार्य
किये हैं।

(ख) बाड़मेर, बीकानेर, चुरू तथा भुवनेश्वर
के जिलों के परीक्षण स्थानों पर लगभग 842
हेक्टर क्षेत्र में बालू के टिब्बों के स्थानान्तरण
का स्थायीकरण किया गया है। बालू के संचलन
के नियंत्रण हेतु प्रभावी वायुरोधी के रूप में
कार्य करने के लिये, जोधपुर जैसलमेर, बीकानेर
तथा चुरू में सड़कों के किनारे लगभग 205
किलोमीटर पर आधाधार साथों में बनरोपण
किया गया।

**यूरिया-डी अमोनियम और पोटाश
उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि**

2424. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यूरिया डी-अमोनियम और पोटाश उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पो शिन्डे) : (क) यूरिया, डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेटिक और पोटाश उर्वरकों का मूल्य बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बल्कि तथ्य तो यह है कि हाल ही में 4-3-71 से यूरिया के मूल्य में 20 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन की कमी की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में गेहूं की
खरीद**

2425. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में अनाज मंडियों से सीधे गेहूं खरीदने के लिए सहमत हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कोटा, राजस्थान से कितना गेहूं खरीदने का विचार है; और

(ग) जिला कोटा की तहसीलों से गेहूं न खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो, शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) किसानों को साहाय्य मूल्य दिलाने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय खाद्य निगम किसानों द्वारा बिक्री के लिए पेश की गई गेहूं की सारी मात्रा जो निर्दिष्टियों के अन्दर आती है, को बिना किसी सीमा के खरीद रहा है। कोटा जिले में अब तक लगभग 5,000 मी. टन गेहूं खरीदा जा चुका है। जिलावार सम्भावी खरीदारी के संक्षिप्त अनुमान बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) कोटा जिले में चार प्रमुख मंडियों अर्थात् कोटा, वरन, अन्ता तथा सुलतानपुर में गेहूं खरीदा जा रहा है।

Coordination of Research in Oilseeds during Fourth Plan

2426. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to set up a mechanism for the co-ordination of research in oilseeds during this plan period ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated and financed All-India Coordinated Research Projects for Crop Improvement in the country during the 4th Plan Period. In these projects multi-disciplinary research work has been taken up at a number of centres located in the different agro-climatic regions of the country on an All-India basis. The research work under the project is continuously coordinated, supervised and guided by a full time Project Coordinator.

In case of Oilseeds an All-India Co-ordinated Research Project has been sanctioned at a total cost Rs. 150 lakhs during the 4th Plan period. The research work under this project is coordinated by a full time Project Coordinator assisted by three Associate Coordinators.

Refugee Manipuris from Bangla Desh

2427. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Manipuris who have come to India as part of the mass exodus from Bangla Desh during the last few months ;

(b) whether Government decided to send them for settlement anywhere ; and

(c) whether Government fixed any principle for rehabilitation of such refugees ; if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) About 240 refugees from East Bengal have gone to Manipur upto the 7th June, 1971.

(b) and (c). It is the firm intention of the Government of India that the refugees from East Bengal should return to their homes as soon as favourable conditions are created there. The question, therefore, of their resettlement in India does not arise.

Central Assistance for Collective Farming Cooperative Societies in Manipur

2528. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Collective Farming Cooperative Societies in Manipur are receiving adequate guidance and assistance from the Government ; and

(b) if so, the number of such societies and the nature of assistance given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). There are at present, 121 Cooperative Collective Farming Societies in the Union Territory of Manipur ; of these, 76 societies

have so far been given financial assistance towards their share capital, managerial subsidy, and medium term loan and loan-cum-subsidy for construction of their godown-cum-cattle sheds. Financial assistance at 50% of the cost of agricultural implements like tractor, water pumping sets etc. required by these cooperatives are also given through the Block Development agencies. Besides, the societies receive technical guidance and assistance in their farm operations from Agriculture and other Development Departments. Preference is also given by Government in the allotment of Government waste land to such cooperatives.

Scarcity of Corrugated Iron Sheets in Manipur

2429. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINLS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the scarcity of Corrugated Iron sheets in Manipur due to non-arrival of public quota to the authorised agents ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the grievances of the public in Manipur at the Government level ; and

(c) the quantity of Corrugated Iron sheets so far released for general public through the authorised agents after the decontrol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Wages as per Wage Board Recommendations by Collieries

2430. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :

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

(a) the names of collieries, which are paying wages as per the recommendations of the Wage Board all over India ; and

(b) the names of the collieries which are not paying wages as per the recommendations of the Wage Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A statement showing the names of Collieries which are paying Wages and Variable Dearness Allowance as per the recommendations of the Wage Board is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-437/1]

(b) The remaining collieries are not paying wages or Variable Dearness Allowance as per recommendations of the Wage Board.

शोध फसल कटाई के लिये गेहूँ की एक नई किस्म का विकास

2431. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हम तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पिछले कई वर्षों से वर्षा के कारण फसल कटाई के समय रबी फसल को क्षति पहुँच रही है, सरकार ने गेहूँ की एक ऐसी किस्म का विकास करने की जरूरत महसूस की है जिसकी कटाई अपेक्षाकृत जल्दी की जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में अनुसंधान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). भारत में गेहूँ के अनुसंधान के महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य लघु अवधि की गेहूँ की किस्मों का सम्बर्धन करना है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि अगली किस्में पकने के समय शुष्क ग्रीष्म जलवायु से बचने के अच्छे अवसर होने के साथ साथ रतुष्ठा रोग के आक्रमण से होने वाली भारी क्षति से बची रहती हैं।

(ग) गेहूँ की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्में 'सोनालिका' और 'शरवती सोनारो' शीघ्र पकने वाली किस्में हैं और ये इसलिये पसन्द की जाती हैं क्योंकि ये न केवल शीघ्र पकती हैं, बल्कि ये अधिकांश अन्य किस्मों की अपेक्षा अधिक उपयुक्त पाई गई हैं।

प्रेशरों का निर्माण

2432. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में रबी की फसलें, जो मलिनानों में रखी हुई थी, असामयिक वर्षा के कारण ही बरबाद नहीं हुई बल्कि उसका एक कारण यह भी था कि छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों के पास प्रेशर नहीं थे और वे फसलों से भूसे और अनाज को अलग करने के पुराने तरीकों को ही अमल में लाने रहे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अधिक प्रेशरों का निर्माण करना और उनके प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाना और गांवों में उनकी बिक्री करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा कौन सी योजना तैयार की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ। अधिकांश छोटे तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों के पास शक्तिचालित गह्राई मशीनें नहीं हैं।

(ख) अधिक गह्राई की मशीनों का निर्माण करना तथा इसके प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाना आवश्यक है।

(ग) गह्राई मशीनों की रूपरेखाएँ राज्य सरकारों और कृषि उद्योग निगमों को पहले ही परिचालित की जा चुकी हैं और इन उपकरणों

को निर्माण करने की दृष्टि से, ये रूपरेखायें बिहार के कुछ विनिर्माताओं ने भी खरीदे हैं।

5 एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले
किसानों को ऋण देने की
नीति

2433. श्री नाथू राम अहरिवार : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले किसानों को ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है हालांकि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश दे दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या पहली बार में ऐसे किसानों को ऋण नहीं दिया जाता और यदि ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाता है तो बिना जमानत लिए उन्हें ऋण नहीं दिया जाता ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार कौन सी नीति अपनाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). सहकारी समितियों द्वारा अपनाई गई फसल ऋण प्रणाली के अनुसार, लघु-अवधि के उत्पादन ऋण उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों और उनकी अदायगी क्षमता पर आधारित है। इससे कृषकों को, बिना इस बात के कि उनके पास भूमि है या नहीं, ऋण मिल सकेगा। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने बाणिज्यिक बैंकों को, न केवल सक्षम कृषकों को, बल्कि छोटे किसानों को भी धन प्रदान करने और स्वयं ही भुगतान होने वाले ऋण देने के बारे में भी मार्गदर्शन-पत्र जारी किया है। अतः नीति के अनुसार, छोटे किसान बाणिज्यिक बैंकों से भी ऋण ले सकेंगे। समस्त

देश में समान आधार पर बाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा इस नीति के प्रभावकारी क्रियान्वयन में कुछ समय लग सकता है।

Expansion of Alloy Steels Plant,
Durgapur

2434. SHRI BHOGEN'DRA JHA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to
expand the capacity of the Alloy Steels
Plant, Durgapur ;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c). Details will be available
only after the Detailed Project Report is
prepared. Tentatively, the proposal is to
increase the capacity from 100,000 tonnes
to 300,000 tonned of ingot.

Exploitation of Potential of Fisheries
on Indian Ocean

2435. SHRI BHOGEN'DRA JHA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a concentrated effort by
a U.N. agency is being made for catching
fish in the Indian ocean on a big scale ; if
so, the implication thereof and Govern-
ment's reaction thereto ; and

(b) the efforts being made by Govern-
ment on its own to exploit full potentialities
of fisheries in the Indian ocean even by
importing expertise means ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a)
The Food and Agriculture Organisation
of the U. N. has taken up studies on an
International India Ocean Fishery Survey

and Development Programme. The aim of the Programme is, briefly, to increase the knowledge of the resources of the Indian Ocean, study respects of their utilisation, identify obstacles to development and plan remedial action. In the preparatory phase of the programme, plans are proposed to be formulated on the basis of existing knowledge of harvestable resources, available markets and the programmes and potential of the regional nations which could be strengthened to indicate development of the use of the resources. India has indicated its support to this programme. A group of experts has recently drawn up a broad plan for fishery development in the Indian Ocean. Specific programmes are proposed to be worked out within the framework of the Plan. Existing and proposed fishery research and development projects in the area of the Indian Ocean are proposed to be treated as integral parts of the programme. There are currently, two UNDP supported projects in the country, namely the project for Pre-investment Survey of fishing Harbours and the West Coast Pelagic Fisheries Survey Project. These and any other projects which may be taken up in the country within the broad framework of the Plan will be integrated with the Programme. Other general studies proposed to be taken up under the Programme are also expected to provide data on the basis of which further development can be planned.

(b) Considerable emphasis has been laid on development of marine fisheries both in inshore waters and the off-shore areas. Apart from 55,00 mechanised boats being introduced for coastal fishing during the fourth plan in addition to 8500 boats introduced in previous plan periods, the Government is providing the infra-structure for deep sea fishing. Fishing harbours are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 19.50 crores during the Fourth Plan. The Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation has conducted exploratory surveys which are now being extended in terms of area as well as techniques of fishing. This exploratory programme, which provides the necessary basis for deep sea fishing, is being strengthened by addition of 23 new vessels.

For accelerating commercial exploitation of the deep sea fisheries, Government have

approved import of 30 trawlers by the Industry, for operation of some of which foreign expertise will be available. In addition, local yards have completed construction of twenty-six vessels against an order for forty vessels placed with them on behalf of State Governments and Central Institutions, and additional vessels are likely to be taken up in the near future. A scheme of subsidy has been introduced for indigenously constructed deep sea steel fishing vessels. Central Institutes have been established in Cochin and Madras for training of operatives of deep sea fishing vessels. Two deep sea vessels received from the Government of Sweden in 1968 are being used for purposes of training at these Institutes. Two of the deep sea vessels constructed in the country have also recently been placed at the disposal of the Institutes to add to the facilities for training.

Extension of Kerala and West Bengal Land Reforms Laws to other States

2436. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he, in his speech at the meeting of the Central Land Reforms Committee in April last, stated that "it was neither feasible nor desirable" to extend the Kerala and West Bengal land reforms laws to other States ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has commended the Kerala Land Act as a model for other States ; and

(c) if so, Government's policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). While drawing the attention of the State Governments to the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 (as amended), the Prime Minister in a letter to the State Governments had suggested that provisions of the Kerala Legislation might be helpful in framing their own legislation keeping in view the conditions obtaining in their States.

Enforcement of Ban on Tiger and Panther Hunting in Madhya Pradesh

2437 SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether tiger and panther hunting is banned all over India ;

(b) if so, the States where such ban exists ;

(c) whether despite the ban in Madhya Pradesh, permits to shoot tigers are given to a certain Shikar Company ; and

(d) if so, the name of the Company and the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) and (b). The following States where tigers mostly exist have placed a ban on hunting for a 2-5 year period. Panther is however not a protected animal throughout the country :—

1. Goa	Protected indefinitely
2. Gujarat	-do-
3. Kerala	-do-
4. Mysore	-do-
5. Tamil Nadu	-do-
6. Andhra Pradesh	5 years from 1st July, 1970
7. Assam	-do-
8. Himachal Pradesh	-do-
9. Orissa	-do-
10. Tripura	-do-
11. Rajasthan	-do-
12. West Bengal	-do-
13. Uttar Pradesh	3 Years
14. Maharashtra	2 Years

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, permits were given by the State Government to shoot tigers to eight Shikar outfitters who had entered into agreements with foreign clients prior to the imposition of the ban. The eight shikar outfitters are :—

- (1) M/s Allwyn Cooper, Nagpur.
- (2) M/s Tiger & Tiger India, Branch Sohawal, Satna
- (3) Prince Azim, Shikar Outfitters, Jabalpur
- (4) Big and Small Game hunting, Raghunathnagar, Morena
- (5) M/s. Tiger and Shikars, Jabalpure
- (6) M/s Professional hunting, Nagpore
- (7) M/s Rao Naidu, Shikar, Nagpore
- (8) M/s Sifures India Shikar Outfitters, Mhow.

World Bank Aid for Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Crops

2438 SHRI K C PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association of the World Bank is assisting India in the matter of eradication of pests and diseases of crops ;

(b) if so, the assistance received so far during the last three years, year-wise for the purpose and the terms of agreement, if any ; and

(c) the benefits achieved expected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE): (a) An agreement has been entered into with the International Development Association of the World Bank to improve and expand the aerial plant protection services in the country. It provides for acquisition of new aircrafts for the Directorate of Agricultural

Aviation and qualified private aviation operators. These aircrafts will be used in addition to the existing fleet for aerial spraying on crops against pests and diseases in the country. The agreement also provides for establishment of training facilities for agricultural pilots and aircraft engineers.

(b) The agreement provides for a loan of 6 million dollars. It has become effective from the 27th May, 1971 and will terminate on the 31st December, 1974. So far no amount under this loan has been received. The terms of agreement are as follows :

- (i) The loan will be repaid over a period of 40 years with a grace period of about ten years. Repayment will commence from the 15th November, 1980 and end on 15th May, 2020.
- (ii) The amount of instalment will be $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the principal amount up to May, 1990 and 1½% of the principal amount thereafter.
- (iii) The agreement stipulates payment of service charges at $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn the outstanding from time to time.

(c) With the strengthening of the aircraft fleet, the area proposed to be covered during the three-year-period of the agreement is estimated to be as under :—

1971-72 :	5 million acres
1972-73 :	6 " "
1973-74 :	7 " "

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की
और कोयला खान भविष्य निधि
की बकाया राशि

2439. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : क्या
धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के अंशदान की राशि उक्त निगम की ओर बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह धन राशि कितनी है और कितनी अवधि से बकाया है ; और

(ग) श्रमिकों को बकाया राशि दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : कोयला खान भविष्य निधि संगठन की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध कोयला खान भविष्य निधि के न्यासी बोर्ड से है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। कोयला खान भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने पत्र, तारीख 21 मई, 1971 में इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की 48 कोयला खानों/महायक संगठनों में से 13 कोयला खानों/महायक संगठनों ने मार्च, 1971 का भविष्य निधि का अंशदान जमा नहीं कराया है। इस अंशदान का भुगतान 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक किया जाना था।

(ख) मार्च, 1971 के सम्बन्ध में 13 एककों की ओर देय अंशदानों की कुल राशि 3,11,210 रुपये थी।

(ग) यह मामला राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के माध्यम से उठाया गया है। निधि छोड़ने वाले श्रमिकों और उनके वाग्गिनों/आश्रितों को भविष्य निधि की देय राशि विशेष आरक्षित निधि से दी जाती है, भले ही राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम से अंशदान बसूल न हुआ हो।

कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 1971 के

अंतर्गत उत्तराधिकारियों के

दावों के भुगतान के लिए

व्यवस्था

2440. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना 1971
में मृतक के उत्तराधिकारी न होने की स्थिति में
दावों का भुगतान करने की कोई व्यवस्था
है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस प्रकार के दावों का
भुगतान करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या
कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के.
खाडिलकर) : परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा
योजना की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी
बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और
परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के
अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय
सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।
भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित
किया है।

(क) और (ख). परिवार पेंशन योजना
शुरू करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य सदस्य की सेवा-
काल में मृत्यु होने पर उसके परिवार के लिए
व्यवस्था करना है। यदि किसी सदस्य का
परिवार न हो तो परिवार पेंशन या जीवन
बीमा की कोई अदायगी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं
उठेगा।

Extension of Provident Fund Act to privately
run Colleges and Institutions

2441. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund
Act has not been extended to the privately
run colleges and institutions ;

(b) whether Provident Fund affairs are
mismanaged and the Fund contribution
misused in those institutions , and

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending
the Provident Fund Act to such colleges and
institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-
KAR) : (a) The Employees' Provident Funds
and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 has
not been extended to colleges and teaching
institutions.

(b) The Government have no knowledge
about this.

(c) The question of extending the
Employees' Provident Funds and Family
Pension Fund Act, 1952 to the teaching and
non-teaching educational institutions em-
ploying 20 or more persons is under consi-
deration.

Implementation of Bonus Act in collieries

2442. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILI-
TATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bonus Act is not imple-
mented in a number of collieries ;

(b) if so, the names of such collieries ;
and

(c) the steps taken by Government to
implement the Bonus Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-
KAR) (a) Complaints regarding non
payment of bonus under the Payment o

Bonus Act 1965 were received against some of the collieries.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the names of the collieries against whom prosecutions were launched for non-payment of bonus in the accounting years 1968 and 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-438/17*]

Views of States on Land Reforms Bill

2443. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have invited the views of the States regarding the Land Reforms Bill ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Steel

2445. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for each category of steel in India during 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the anticipated demand for the current year ; and

(b) the quantity and value of production of each category of steel during 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the target for production for the current year ;

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) The Steering Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, had estimated the domestic demand of finished steel at 5.0 million tonnes in 1969-70, 5.5 million tonnes in 1970-71 and at 6.05 million tonnes in 1971-72.

The category-wise break up of demand has been estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research for 1970-71, and by the Steel Group on Iron and Steel, for 1973-74. Two statements giving the two estimates are laid on the

Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-439/17*]

Since these estimates become somewhat out of date, fresh estimates for demand of steel are being prepared.

(b) Information regarding the quantity and value of production of each category of steel during 1969-70 and 1970-71 by the main producers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The estimated production of finished steel by the main producers in 1971-72 is expected to be about 5 million tonnes.

Cotton Cultivation in West Bengal

2446. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cultivation of cotton has been given top priority in West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the total allocation under this head ;

(c) the results of the experimental cotton cultivation in the Sunderbans in 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(d) the programme for cotton cultivation in the Sunderbans South 24 Parganas for the current year ; and

(e) the total allocation on the account for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) After initial trials conducted during 1969-70, a demonstration programme on cultivation of cotton was taken up in Rice fallows of Sunderbans area in West Bengal in 1970-71 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is proposed to expand the area under cotton during subsequent years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 14.10 lakhs was sanctioned during 1970-71. Further allocations will be made in the light of the experiences gained from the present demonstrations.

(c) In the demonstration Plots laid out during 1969-70, an average yield of 5 to 10 quintals of *Kapas* per hectare was obtained. During 1970-71, the yield is estimated to be of the order of 4 to 5 quintals of *Kapas* per hectare.

(d) The detailed programme for the current year which will largely depend on the results of the demonstrations carried out during 1970-71 has yet to be formulated.

(e) A sum of Rs. 18.90 lakhs has been provisionally allocated for the current year.

Central Assistance for cooperative Societies in states and Union Territories

2447. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned and actually disbursed to each State and Union Territory for the development of various types of cooperative societies from 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance actually utilised by each State and Union Territory during the same period ;

(c) whether the amount of Central assistance for the current year has been reduced ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Central assistance to State Governments for schemes falling within the purview of the National Cooperative Development Corporation is released through the Corporation to the State Governments.

Central assistance for other cooperative development schemes in States was released directly by the Department of Cooperation in 1968-69.

During 1969-70 and 1970-71 the Central assistance for centrally sponsored/central sector schemes continued to be disbursed directly by the Department of Cooperation.

However in respect of State Plan scheme other than National Cooperative Development Corporation schemes the Ministry of Finance sanctioned lump-sum grants and loans to the State Governments. Information regarding central assistance allocated and disbursed and utilised is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-440/71]

In the case of Union Territories without legislature the entire expenditure on Plan schemes is provided for and met directly from the Central Budget. Hence, the question of central assistance does not arise in their case. As regards Union Territories with legislature the central assistance is given in the form of lump-sum loans and grants to cover the gap in the Plan and Non-plan resources of the Union Territory and is not linked to expenditure on any particular sector of the Plan. Hence no separate central assistance is released for Cooperation schemes in Union Territories with legislature.

(c) and (d). The figures of central assistance for Cooperation schemes for the current year have not been worked out by the Planning Commission so far. The Commission is awaiting information from the State Governments on the outlays being finally retained for different schemes included in the Plan.

Purchase of Stores

2448. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of stores purchased indigenously for the Central Government, year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(b) the shares of small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale industries in the total value of such purchases during the same period ;

(c) the total value of stores purchased from abroad during this period and the value of stores purchased through India Supply Mission, London and India Supply Mission, Washington ; and

(d) the policy of Government with regard to store purchases and whether some articles have been specifically earmarked for

purchase from small-scale and medium-scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-441/71].

(d) Purchases are made on the basis of the lowest technically acceptable offers after calling for quotations. In cases of items where offers are received both from large scale and small scale units, the small scale units are accorded reasonable price preference upto a maximum of 15% on tender to tender basis, the actual quantum being decided on the merits of each case. No item has been exclusively reserved for purchase from the medium scale industries.

167 items have been reserved for exclusive purchase from the small scale sector.

Investment of Employees Provident Fund

2449. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund money is permissible to be invested in fast mortgage debentures of companies : and

(b) if so, the categories in which it is permissible to invest the Employees Provident Fund money ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise. However, in accordance with the present pattern, the investment of Provident Fund money in respect of unexempted and exempted establishments is to be made as follows :—

(i) in Central Govt. : Not less securities. than 45%

(ii) in State Govt. securities, the securities guaranteed by the Central Govt. or the State Govt., in the tax-free Small Savings securities and in the 1 year, 3 year and 5 year Time Deposits in Post Offices. Balance

मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ की बसूली

2450. श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश से 50 हजार टन गेहूँ की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो गेहूँ किस मूल्य पर मांगा गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। किसानों को सहाय्य मूल्य दिलाने के उद्देश्य से अन्य राज्यों की भांति मध्य प्रदेश में भी गेहूँ खरीदा जा रहा है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 1971-72 के विपणन मौसम में 50,000 मी. टन गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति करने के लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) देशी लाल गेहूँ 74 रुपये प्रति बिन्दल तथा औसत उचित किस्म के अनाजों की अन्य किस्में 76 रुपये प्रति बिन्दल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य पर खरीदी जा रही है।

कर्मचारी सविध्य निधि तथा न्यास योजना

2451. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पट्टि : क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित कारखानों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना चालू की गई है; और यदि हां, तो लेखा परीक्षा और निरीक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है तथा उन पर किस प्रकार नियंत्रण रखा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या कुछ कारखानों में मालिकों तथा कर्मचारियों द्वारा मिलकर न्यास बनाए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त पद्धति दोषपूर्ण है ; यदि हां, तो इसमें सुधार करने के क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) मध्य भारत में मंदसौर और रतलाम में ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जहां कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना को न्यास योजना के अनुरूप चलाया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) उक्त प्रत्येक कारखाने में जमा भविष्य निधि की कुल राशि क्या है तथा किस एजेंसी के पास यह धन जमा है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना ऐसे कारखानों/प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू होती जिनमें 20 या अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित हैं और जो

कुछ विशिष्ट उद्योगों में रत हैं। प्रशासन लेखे सहित निधि के लेखे, भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक के परामर्श से केन्द्रीय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए और संगठन में स्थापित आंतरिक लेखा-परीक्षादलों द्वारा भी जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार परीक्षित किए जाते हैं। छूट प्राप्त और छूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों का भी भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों द्वारा निरीक्षण किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो जाए कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के नियोजक साविधिक उपबन्धों को लागू कर रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें लागू करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा सके।

(ख) ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों को, जिसमें भविष्य निधि, उपदान और पेंशन के रूप में ऐसे सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ हैं जो अधिनियम और योजना के अधीन दिए जाने वाले लाभों से कम लाभप्रद नहीं हैं, इस योजना के उपबन्धों से अधिनियम की धारा 17 के अधीन छूट दी जाती है। छूट देने की एक शर्त ऐसा न्यासी बोर्ड स्थापित करना है जिसमें निबोजकों और अभिनों के प्रतिनिधि समान संख्या में नामित किए जाते हैं और जिसमें निधि निहित है।

(ग) जी नहीं। तथापि, जहां अधिनियम के उपबन्धों से छूट की शर्तों का उल्लंघन होता है, वहां छूटें रद्द की जा सकती हैं या प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध अधिनियम के अधीन अभियोजन चलाए जा सकते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). रतलाम और मंदसौर में स्थित प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [सम्बन्धित में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—442/71]

मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होने वाले
गन्ने की किस्म

2452. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होने वाला
गन्ना इतनी अच्छी किस्म का नहीं है कि उससे
चीनी की अधिकतम मात्रा प्राप्त हो
सके ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सभी चीनी
मिलों द्वारा गन्ने से बसूल होने वाली चीनी की
वर्तमान औसत 9 या 10 प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र में यह बसूली 13 या
14 प्रतिशत है ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त प्रतिशतता के अन्तर के
कारण चीनी की दरों में काफी अन्तर है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर
सिंह) : (क) जो हां। मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा
होने वाले गन्ने से चीनी की उपलब्धि उतनी
जितनी कि महाराष्ट्र, मंसूर, गुजरात आदि
जैसे अन्य राज्यों में पैदा होने वाले गन्ने में
होती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं। कुल मिलाकर, यह
10 या 12 प्रतिशत के बीच है।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की उत्पादन
लागत अधिक है और राज्य में गन्ने से चीनी
की उपलब्धि की कम प्रतिशतता चीनी की
अधिक उत्पादन लागत होने का एक प्रमुख
अंशदायी तथ्य है।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों को भूमि का वितरण करने
के सम्बन्ध में समान नियम

2453. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनु-
सूचित जनजातियों को भूमि का वितरण करने
के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में समान नियम
और प्रक्रिया हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में दी
गई भूमि तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में
तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि
कृषि भूमि की सुपुर्दगी राज्य का विषय है अतः
अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों
सहित जनता के विभिन्न वर्गों को भूमि का
वितरण करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई समान नियम
और प्रक्रिया नहीं है। परन्तु, प्रधान मंत्री के
हाल ही एक पत्र में राज्य सरकारों से भूमिहीन
श्रमिकों, विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों और
अनुसूचित जन जातियों को खेती योग्य सहकारी
परती भूमि प्रदान करने के लिए कहा गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं का समाहार

2454. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश
में किन-किन स्थानों पर गेहूं का समाहार
आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक स्थान से कितने
कितने गेहूं का समाहार किया गया है;

(ग) क्या गेहूँ की खरीद कमीशन एजेंटों के माध्यम से की जा रही है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका आधार क्या है; और

(ङ) कमीशन एजेंटों को प्रति क्विंटल कितना कमीशन दिया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रणाल-साहिब पी. शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सख्या LT-443/71]

(ग) मध्यप्रदेश के 248 केन्द्रों में से 33 में कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था विभाग की ओर से की जा रही है, 199 की देख-रेख सहकारी समितियों द्वारा की जा रही है और 16 में प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(घ) एजेंटों की नियुक्ति करते समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम सहकारी समितियों को तरजीह देता है और जहाँ सहकारी समितियाँ नहीं हैं अथवा वे अधिप्राप्तिकार्य करने के योग्य नहीं हैं वहाँ प्राइवेट पार्टियाँ नियुक्त की जाती हैं।

(ङ) क्रय-एजेंटों को खाद्यान्न की लागत का 1 प्रतिशत कमीशन के रूप में दी जाती है। तथापि, जहाँ कहीं निगम द्वारा क्रय-एजेंटों को पेशगी दी जाती है वहाँ केवल 0.75 प्रतिशत कमीशन दी जाती है।

चीनी मिलों द्वारा खरीदा गया गन्ना

2455. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 के सीजन में जाजोरा (जिला रतलाम मध्य प्रदेश) दाक्षीवा (जिला

मंदसौर मध्य प्रदेश) तथा मलींदपुर (जिला उज्जैन मध्य प्रदेश) की चीनी मिलों ने कितनी मात्रा में गन्ने की खरीद की;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मिलों के प्रबन्धकों ने गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने की कीमत अदा नहीं की है जैसा कि गन्ना खरीद व सप्लाई विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबन्धों में विहित है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन मिलों पर गन्ने के मूल्य की कितनी राशि वकाया और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को समय पर यह राशि अदा की जाए, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कानूनी कार्रवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 1970-71 के मौसम में चीनी मिलों ने जाजोरा, डालीदा तथा मेहंदपुर (न कि मालिंदपुर) में निम्न प्रकार गन्ना खरीदा था।

कारखाने का नाम	खरीदे गए गन्ने की कुल मात्रा (लाख क्विंटल में)
जाजोरा	10.29
दालीदा	6.86
मेहंदपुर	3.80

(ख) अभी तक पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया गया।

(ग) गन्ने के मूल्य के 152.35 लाख रुपये में से उक्त मिलों ने 40.067 लाख रुपये

प्रदा करने हैं जोकि इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

जाम्बोरा 7.43

दालीदा 26.26

मेहिदपुर 6.38

राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का शीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कड़े पग उठाने सहित सख्त से सख्त उपाय करें।

Time-Limit for Implementation of Land Reforms

2456. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government regarding the time-limit for implementing the land reforms ; and

(b) If so, what is the limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). with regard to abolition of intermediaries it was suggested in the Fourth Five Year Plan that all the remnants of intermediary tenures should be abolished by the end of 1970, and practically all the intermediary tenures have been abolished and converted into ryotwari tenures. The Fourth Plan has further suggested that measures relating to conferment of ownership rights on tenants should be completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

As regards implementation of land reforms in general including ceiling on land holdings, the Plan has recommended that the programme should be implemented as expeditiously as possible. In this connection the Prime Minister has addressed letters to all State Governments asking them

to work out a phased programme of land reforms with a view to completing implementation by a well defined date.

Intensive Manuring Scheme

2457. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce Intensive Manuring Scheme in every State ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal to introduce 'Intensive Manuring Scheme' on an All-India basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Iron and Steel in Mysore

2458. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether special quota of iron and steel allotted to societies in Tumkur Distt. of Mysore State out of Central quota has been diverted to some other agencies by the out-going Ministry of that State ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the circumstances under which this quota has been diverted ; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gratuity for Retrenched Colliery Workers state :

2459. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the colliery workers are paid gratuity after retrenchment ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILRAR) : (a) and (b). According to available information, some employers in coal mines pay gratuity to their workers. A proposal to introduce an industry-wise gratuity Scheme for coal miners is under consideration.

Consumption of Chemical Fertiliser

2460. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

(a) progress made in the consumption of chemical fertilisers in the last three years ;

(b) how much of it is from indigenous production and how much imported and at what cost ;

(c) the areas in which their use has not yet become popular and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to increase their consumption in such areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The consumption of chemical fertilisers in the country in the last three years along with details of domestic production, imports and their cost are shown in the statement below :

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Consumption			Domestic Production		Imports		Value of Imports	
	N	P	K	N	P	N	P	K	Rs. crores
1968-69	12.08	3.82	1.70	5.45	2.10	8.41	1.37	2.13	162.92
1969-70	13.98	4.35	1.76	7.16	2.22	6.67	0.94	1.20	116.77
1970-71	14.26	4.61	2.26	8.30	2.30	4.77	0.32	1.20	76.77

(c) The use of fertilisers has not yet become popular in certain areas and due to various reasons as explained below :—

(i) The use of fertilisers is not as popular and rate of growth not as high in the predominantly rice-growing States as it is in the

predominantly wheat-growing States. Thus, in the States of Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, there has been an increase in consumption of 356%, 530%, 345%, and 238% respectively in 1970-71 over the consumption levels

in 1965-66 while in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu, the corresponding percentages of increase are 156, 41, 211 and 228 only. This is due to the break-through achieved in the evolution of high-yielding varieties of wheat which consume a larger dose of fertilisers, while in the case of rice such a development is yet to take place.

- (ii) The use of fertilizers is not yet sufficiently popular in areas which are not irrigated and where there is no assured rainfall.
- (iii) Similarly, fertilizer use is low in hilly and inaccessible areas like parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Madhya Pradesh, due to lack of transport facilities.
- (iv) The use of fertilizers in the States of the Eastern region of the country, generally, is found to be low and the rate of increase tardy.

The reasons for this slow pace of consumption in this region are : (a) lack of an efficient and systematic distribution system in these States ; (b) weak cooperative structure ; (c) lack of sufficient credit ; and (d) gaps in extension efforts.

(d) Various steps are being taken by the Government to increase the consumption of fertilizers in the areas where fertilizers use is at present not popular as mentioned below :

- (i) Research to evolve now high-yielding fertiliser-responsive paddy seeds, suitable to the different regions of the country is continuing ; recently as many as nine such new varieties have been released indicating that we are poised for break through in rice technology. It is hoped that with this break-through, there will be a substantial increase in rice production and in consumption of fertilizers in the predominantly rice-growing areas.

- (ii) In unirrigated areas, aerial spraying of fertilizers has been taken up. It has been found from recent experience in Madhya Pradesh that farmers have taken to aerial spraying of fertilizers since the cost-benefit ratio is favourable to farmers. Farmers are also trained to use sprayers to spray fertilizer solutions. The State Governments have been urged to make full use of the irrigation potential already created so that consumption of fertilizers will become popular.

- (iii) Government are considering subsidizing transport of fertilizers to hilly and inaccessible areas in the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura.

- (iv) It is proposed to maintain buffer stocks of fertilizers in some of the States where the distribution arrangements are weak.

- (v) Special attention is being paid to the States in Eastern region to step up fertilizer consumption in that region. Steps such as subsidizing transport costs, making adequate credit available to the farmers and dealers, and increasing the distribution outlets are being taken.

- (vi) The Government have taken steps to increase the availability of production and distribution credit in all parts of the country. The State Governments are given short-term loans to the extent of 1/6th of the value of Pool fertilizers. A Credit Guarantee Corporation was recently set up to cover risks involved in lending by commercial banks to farmers upto a limit of Rs. 1000/- in each case and loans given to fertilizer dealers upto limit of Rs 2 lakhs.

- (vii) The licencing system for distribution of fertilizers was liberalised

so that the number of retail outlets will increase, and cater to farmers in interior areas where fertilizers use is not yet popular. The State Governments have been requested to study the location of depots and take steps to create retail depots in areas at present not served by retail outlets.

- (viii) National demonstrations are being conducted in a larger number of districts and farmers training programme is being intensified to educate farmers in all areas to increase fertilizer use. The Government are also considering the setting up of a Fertilizer Promotion Council to prompt the optimum and balanced use of fertilizers in all parts of the country.

Dry-Farming Techniques in Arid Regions

2461. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in evolving dry farming techniques to serve the arid regions of the country;

(b) the crops on which experiments have proved successful; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)

(a) Dry Farming Research was taken up as early as 1933-35, under the scheme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Based on the results from this scheme, various dry farming practices like Bombay dry farming practices which consisted of contour bunding and other soil and moisture conservation practices were popularised. At the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, suitable bajra and pulse varieties were screened for cultivation and recommended alongwith strip cropping or growing of strips of tall plants, like Bajra alternating with strips of spreading crops like pulses,

groundnut etc. and suitable mulching or harrowing in the residues of the harvested crop for arid and semi arid areas. More recent researches on crop improvement, soil and moisture conservation, agronomic practices etc. have opened up new vistas for dry farming and a special bulletin entitled "A new technology for Dry Land farming" was published in 1970 by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. In October, 1970, an all India Coordinated Research Project on dryland Agriculture was sanctioned and has been implemented at 24 centres in the country with a plan outlay of Rs. 147.50 lakhs for undertaking multi-disciplined intensive research, to improve agricultural production under dryland condition.

(b) As per the experiments carried out in the arid regions at Jodhpur, bajra has remained, by far, the most successful crop. Suitable varieties of other minor millets, pulse crops like *moth*, *guar*, *moong*, *weat*, *barley*, oil seeds like *Castor*, *Taramira* and *cotton* are also considered for arid semi arid areas.

(c) Apart from the intensified extension efforts of the State Departments of Agriculture, a Centrally sponsored, integrated dryland development pilot project has been taken up in the country to popularise dryland techniques for improving agricultural production under dryland conditions. National Demonstration programme on cultivator's fields has also been taken up in some of the arid districts.

Schemes to Improve Breeds and Cattle Wealth to remove Milk Scarcity

2462. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the results achieved so far by the schemes to improve the breeds and cattle wealth of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the milk scarcity being experienced in cities and towns throughout the country; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the milk yields, especially of cattle in the southern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): A systematic survey has not yet been carried out for ascertaining the impact of various cattle development schemes to improve the breeds and cattle wealth of the country. However, the introduction of Intensive Cattle Development programmes, which include improved methods of breeding provision of feed and fodder and disease control, are showing promising results. The research schemes undertaken by Indian Council of Agricultural Research have established the scope for increasing milk yield through cross-breeding which has been taken up on an extensive scale. The response of farmers to cross-breeding is also very encouraging.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following important steps have been taken to increase the milk yields of cattle in the southern region :—

- (1) 8 Intensive Cattle Development projects have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (2) 147 Key Village Blocks are in existence.
- (3) An Indo-Swiss Cattle Development Project at Madupatty in Kerala is being implemented for production of cross-bred cattle from Brown Swiss breed in the high ranges of Kerala.
- (4) An Indo-Danish project is being implemented at Hessarghatta (Bangalore) for demonstrating and training of farmers in dairy cattle raising and extension work. This Project has already supplied about 100 purebred Red Dane Bulls in Mysore for cross-breeding and improvement of cattle.
- (5) 297 exotic cattle of Jersey, Friesian, Guernsey and Brown Swiss breeds have been distributed to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry to assist them in

accelerating their cross-breeding programme.

- (6) A Central Cattle Breeding Farm for Murrah buffaloes at Alamadi (Tamil Nadu) is being established for supply of progeny tested bulls to the Cattle Breeding Farms in Tamil Nadu and adjoining States.
- (7) Under the new Project for milk marketing and dairy development (operation flood), an investment of Rs. 12. 69 crores is contemplated during the five years (July 1970 to June 1975) in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for increasing milk production and procurement and for expanding milk processing facilities in Madras city.

E. P. F. Arrears with Collieries in Bihar and West Bengal

2463. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of collieries who have not deposited the Employees Provident Fund with Governments in West Bengal and Bihar separately; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to force the colliery owners to deposit the Employees Provident Fund with the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :—

(a) The names of the defaulting collieries in West Bengal and Bihar are given in statements I and II respectively, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—444/71]

(b) Legal action has been taken against the defaulting employers in West Bengal and Bihar as stated below for real-

sation of the outstanding dues of the Coal Mines Provident Fund :—

	West Bengal	Bihar
No. of certificate cases filed upto 31.12.70	855	1, 960
No. of prosecutions under the C. M. P. F. and Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act filed till 31.12.1970.	788	2,380
Prosecutions under sec. 406 I. P. C. filed upto 7.6.1971.	6	9
	1,649	4,349

Ceiling on Land Holdings in Haryana

2464. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haryana Government recently decided to impose a uniform ceiling of 30 standard acres on all individual land holdings;

(b) whether this decision was taken in consultation with the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The proposal is under consideration.

मेरठ और सहारनपुर जिलों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदा गया गेहूं

2465. श्री कुल्कर्णी राज सैनी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 मई, 1971 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ डिवीजन और सहारनपुर जिलों की मण्डियों

से अलग-अलग, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कितने टन गेहूं खरीदा था;

(ख) कितने टन गेहूं बोरीयों में भरा गया, और

(ग) कितने टन गेहूं खुले में रखा गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) मेरठ डिवीजन और सहारनपुर जिले में 20 मई, 1971 तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूं की खरीदी गई मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(घांकड़े मी. टन में)

1-मेरठ डिवीजन 1,24,081

2-सहारनपुर जिला 26,780

(ख) समूची मात्रा बोरीयों में भर दी गई है।

(ग) क्रय-एजेंटों के पास केवल 5,300 बोरे गेहूं बाहर पड़े हुये थे।

Setting up of Iron Pig Plant of Hissar in Haryana

2466. SHRI MANI RAM GODARA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a pig Iron plant at Hissar in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : Government have no proposal to set up a big iron Plant in the Central Sector at Hissar.

M/s Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, a wholly State owned undertaking of the Haryana Government, have, however, applied for the grant of an industrial licence under the Industries (Dev.

and Reg.) Act, 1951, for setting up a new industrial unit at Hissar for the manufacture of 100,000 tonnes of pig iron per annum. The application is being processed.

Working of Central Poultry Farms

2567. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Central poultry farms in each State in the country with their total assets ;

(b) the assesment of losses / profits during the last three years ; and

(c) the modernisation schemes to be implemented during the 4th Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There are only 3 Central Poultry Farms viz. Regional Poultry Farm, Bombay, Regional Poultry Farm Bhubneshwar, Regional Poultry Farm, Bangalore. The farms are located in the States of Maharashtra, Orissa and Mysore. Information in respect of assets of these farms is being collected and a statement giving the requisite information will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The farms were set up for the purposes of developing poultry charming in the Western, Eastern and Southern regions. They serve the cause of poultry development by supplying quality stock to the poultry keepers throughout the country at nominal prices. As regards profits and losses requisite information will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Scheme of co-ordinated poultry breeding has been taken up on all these farms.

Bangla Desh Refugees' desire to live in India

2468. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees who came to India during the Bangla Desh Movement have express their desire to live in India and

(b) if so, the reactions of Indian Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Government of India are not aware of any such refugees from East Bengal who have expressed a desire to stay on in India.

(b) Does not arise. The policy of the Government, however, is that these refugees should return to their homes as soon as favourable conditions are created in East Bengal.

Under-Payment to Workers' by Collieries in West Bengal and Bihar

2469. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the collieries in West Bengal and Bihar are doing underpayment of wages to workers ;

(b) if so, the number of such collieries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the underpayment by the collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Mode of Granting Earned leave to underground Workers in Collieries

2470. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of granting earned leave to surface and underground workers in collieries

(b) whether it is the same as recommended by the Coal Wage Board ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to grant leave to colliery workers as per the recommendations of Coal Wage Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Under Section 52 of the Mines Act, 1952, every person employed in a mine, who has completed a calendar year's service, is allowed, during the subsequent calendar year, leave with wages, calculated :-

(i) in the case of a person employed below ground, at the rate of one day for every sixteen days of work performed by him ; and

(ii) in any other case, at the rate of one day for every twenty days of work performed by him

(b) to (d) The Coal Wage Board's recommendation in regard to annual leave with wages was not unanimous. It was not accepted by Government.

Swimming Pool in Rourkela Steel Plant

*2471 **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rourkela Steel Plant is going to build a swimming pool at the cost of Rs. 10 lakhs ; and

(b) if so, whether it is in response to the demand of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Death of Refugees in Deoli Camp

2472. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some evacuees had died in the Deoli refugee Camp during the last six months ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons ; and

(c) the causes for their death and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a), Yes, Sir

(b) 49 refugees expired in Deoli Refugee Camp during the last six months from 1st December, 1970 to 9th June, 1971.

(c) The cause of death was mostly of Blood Dysentery Diarrhea and Measles. Adequate nutrition programme and medical facilities have been provided to the refugees in Deoli Refugee Camp.

Decontrol of Sugar

2473. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :**
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government policy of decontrol will lead to blackmarketing, hoarding and rise of price of sugar ;

(b) whether this would ultimately affect the consumers adversely and profit the sugar magnates ;

(c) the effect of this decontrol on Co-operative Sugar Industries in India ; and

(d) in view of fall in production of sugar last year, the effect of decontrol on consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government will continue to regulate releases of sugar for sale by factories in

order to maintain a reasonable and stable price in the market.

(c) It is too early to express any definite opinion in the matter.

(d) The production of sugar during 1970-71 is expected to be about 38 lakh tonnes as against 42.6 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. However, there was also a carry-over of about 21 lakh tonnes from the previous season 1969-70. With large availability and judicious regulation of releases of sugar for sale by factories, it is proposed to maintain a reasonable and stable price in the market in the interest of the consumers.

Worker's Response to Employees Pension Scheme, 1971

2474. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:**
SHRI CHANDER SHEKHAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether response from workers to the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1971 ; has not been very encouraging.

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the steps taken to make the scheme popular ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971 is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees Employees Provident Fund set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). It is too early to say anything about the popularity or otherwise of the Family Pension Scheme. Salient features of the Scheme have been prepared by the Regional Commissioners and circulated among all establishments etc. The

date for exercising option by the workers concerned has been extended upto 31.3.1971 to enable them to apprise themselves fully of the benefits of the Scheme and to exercise the option.

Procurement of Paddy in Assam By F.C.I.

2475. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has failed to reach the target of procurement of paddy in Assam ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether during the last harvesting season, the F. C. I. created a condition in which the middlemen purchased paddy at half the procurement price of the F.C.I. in North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji area in Assam and that the same was sold to the F. C. I. at prescribed rate after a couple of months ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The procurement operations for paddy in Assam this year started late on account of initial difficulties with the millers. There is no levy on millers in Assam. In some procurement Districts, the market arrivals almost dried up after a month of Corporation's commencing the procurement work and the price ruled much above the procurement price thereafter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Check on Large Scale Burning of Cow Dung

2476. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Utilisation Council of India had recommended for checking of large scale burning of Cow Dung ;

(b) whether this affects the agriculture adversely ; and

(c) if so, how and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government is not aware of any specific recommendation regarding checking of large scale burning of cow-dung, having been made by the Coal Utilisation Council. A publication entitled 'Agriculture and Coal Industry (1970)' ; has, however, been brought out by the Council which carries some articles on agricultural and fuel management advocating checking the use of cow-dung as fuel.

(b) and (c). According to the Energy Survey of India Committee estimates (1962-63), about 25% of the total out-turn of the cow-dung is consumed as fuel. To this extent, Indian agriculture is deprived of the plant nutrients and organic matter which if conserved in the form of cow-dung manure and applied to the soil, would have resulted in increased agricultural production.

The farmers are quite conscious of the use of cow-dung as manure instead of burning it as fuel. But the absence of the availability of cheap alternative fuel makes the use of cow-dung as fuel inevitable. It is hoped that by and by as cheap alternative fuel becomes available in the country side and the economic conditions of the rural population improve, the practice of using cow-dung as fuel will, by and large, cease.

Utilisation of Surplus and Sub-standard Milk

2477. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to set up certain project to evolve economic methods for utilisation of surplus and sub-standard milk ;

(b) if so, its effect on the price of milk in the cities ; and

(c) its effect on other aspects of the economy of milk production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. The ICAR has sanctioned an All India Co-ordinated Research Project to evolve economic methods for the utilisation of surplus/sub-standard milk as a Fourth Five Year Plan Project with effect from the 1st April, 1970.

(b) The research project taken up by the Council is a research study. It is not likely to influence the price of milk in cities where the project is in operation.

(c) Successful culmination of this project will enable not only elimination of the losses occurring in the dairy plants, but also increase considerably the returns to the producer even for milk which is deteriorated in quality on account of reasons beyond his control.

Scheme for Production Oriented Employment Opportunities for Farmers

2478. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme has been formulated to create production oriented employment opportunities for the farmers etc. in the rural areas ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) the steps being taken to implement it and the assistance given to the State Governments to ensure its implementation in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores during the year 1971-72 has been started with effect from April 1, 1971. The scheme will be implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories with 100% financial assistance by the Central Government. Additional employment is designed to be generated

through a net work of rural projects of various kinds which are labour-intensive and which will create durable assets. Employment is to be provided in every district for at least 1,000 persons for a period of 10 months in a year at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month. An amount, equivalent to one-fourth of the wage cost, will be available for materials and equipment. The order of outlay will be Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district per annum.

Proposals were invited from the State Government and Union Territories to implement the scheme. Proposals received from 10 State Governments and 7 Union Territories have already been sanctioned by the Government of India and necessary funds have been placed with the State Governments and Union Territories concerned.

Besides the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, the other schemes for the benefit of farmers etc. in the rural areas are (i) small farmers development agencies and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers agencies; (ii) dry farming; and (iii) drought prone areas programme. Progress made in the implementation of these schemes is indicated below :—

(i) *Small Farmers' Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies :*

45 out of the 46 SFDA projects and 34 out of the 41 MFAL projects have so far been approved. A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores was released for SFDAs and Rs. 1.00 crore for MFAL agencies during the year. Under each MFAL project, an amount not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for wage employment to agricultural labourers and small farmers during the off season.

(ii) *Dry Farming Programme :*

9 pilot projects, one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned under the dry farming programme during the year 1970-71. Not much progress could, however, be achieved

due to late issue of sanctions by the State Governments and delayed recruitment of staff and their training. The employment potential of permanent works like soil conservation, land development and water harvesting, envisaged under the Dry Farming Programme, is estimated to be about 15,000 man years for every one crore expenditure on these works which can be carried out in open season of six months in a year. In addition, employment would be created for technical and supervisory personnel.

(iii) *Rural Works Programme :*

Under the Rural Works Programme, initiated during 1970-71 the programme for the first year has been sanctioned in 43 out of the 54 selected districts. The details of the physical and financial progress made have not been received from the States. The amount approved and the anticipated expenditure reported by the States is indicated below :

State	Rs. in lakhs	
	Total outlays sanctioned	Anticipated expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	284.64	194.82
Bihar	5.00	5.00
Gujarat	329.93	250.98
Madhya Pradesh	20.67	5.17
Maharashtra	132.26	94.06
Mysore	180.80	137.19
Orissa	34.00	19.00
Rajasthan	221.66	55.00
Tamil Nadu	107.00	107.00
Uttar Pradesh	35.00	27.77
West Bengal	34.22	8.55

Scarcity conditions in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

2479. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scarcity conditions are still existing in certain regions of U. P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government have made any survey in this regard; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to provide adequate financial assistance and other help to the farmers there to remove their hard-ships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Bihar has declared 20 blocks as "famine affected" and 201 blocks as "scarcity affected" areas in the State. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has intimated that parts of Jabhwa and Durg districts have been affected by scarcity conditions. In Uttar Pradesh some damage to foodgrains lying on the threshing grounds and orchards due to untimely rains, hailstorm, and cyclones in April and May, 1971 is reported but whether the losses will create scarcity conditions is yet to be assessed.

(b) and (c). Central assistance towards natural calamities is provided to the States on the basis of the ceilings adopted in the light of the assessment of the requirements of funds for relief measures by a central team of officers. The report of the team which visited Bihar in May, 1971 is expected shortly, and another team is visiting Uttar Pradesh shortly. Meanwhile, the Government of Bihar has sanctioned about Rupees 1.5 crores for relief measures.

Loss incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

2480. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Durgapur is running

in loss and has been sustaining on Government loans;

(b) if so, the reasons for such uneconomic performance; and

(c) whether in view of the recurring losses incurred by this Corporation, Government propose to close down the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The cumulative loss incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur, as on 31-3-70 was Rs. 26 47 crores. The loss during 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 5.30 crores. As the company has not been able to generate adequate internal resources, loans are being given to the company not only to meet its capital expenditure but also to enable it to meet the cash losses, pay interest on loans, and repay the loans sanctioned earlier.

(b) The main reason is the lack of adequate orders for the type of coal mining equipment for which the plant was set up. Other contributory factors are (i) technological problems of diversification; (ii) lack of orders of repetitive nature for batch production; (iii) low productivity in the plant; (iv) industrial unrest; (v) imbalance in loading of various shops and sections; (vi) heavy overheads, including depreciation and interest charges and (vii) organisational deficiencies.

(c) The Committee on Public Undertakings has recommended in its Report on this Corporation that it should be wound up in view of its recurring losses and bleak prospects in future. This Report is at present under consideration. In taking a decision of this far-reaching nature, a number of factors have to be carefully weighed. These factors would include a detailed assessment of the future prospects of profitability, the repercussions of the closing of this Corporation on the employment situation in the area, the wide-spread hardships which such a decision would entail and the set-back which this decision would involve to important projects, such as the Bokaro Steel Plant and Major Port Development Programmes.

for which orders are under execution by this Corporation.

Deficiencies in Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur

2481. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the deficiencies faced by the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur; and

(b) the remedial steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM): (a) and (b). There are deficiencies in certain items of plant and equipment, layout of furnaces etc. Hindustan Steel Limited are taking necessary remedial measures in consultation with the equipment suppliers and their own experts.

Issue of Permits of Steel to big Industries

2482. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of permits had been granted to big industrialists for steel after the dissolution of Parliament in December, 1970;

(b) if so, the names of such persons who had been granted Steel allotment of more than one lakh of rupees;

(c) whether such allotments have since been cancelled by the new incumbent in charge of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the names of such persons whose Steel allotment has been cancelled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. No permits are at present required for obtaining steel. Since permits are not needed, the question of their being issued after the dissolution of Parliament, or cancelled thereafter, does not arise.

Supply of steel in substantial quantities (over a wagon load) could be had only from the steel plants through priority allocations given by the Steel Priority Committee. There was not any significant cancellation of such priority allocations subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Bengal before 1970

2483. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the displaced persons from East Bengal who had come to India before 1970 have been rehabilitated ;

(b) if not, the number of the persons who remain to be rehabilitated ; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

OLD MIGRANTS

The work of rehabilitation of old migrants from East Pakistan, i. e. those who migrated to India upto 31-3-1958, had by and large, been completed by 1960-61, except for some residuary work in West Bengal. An assessment of the residuary work in West Bengal was made in 1960-61, and a sum of Rs. 21.88 crores was agreed upon for liquidating the residuary problem.

2. The working and the results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for the benefit of old migrants after the 'Residuary Assessment', and the further financial assistance required, are at present being evaluated by the Committee of Review. As a result of certain interim recommendations of the Committee, a sum of Rs. 237 lakhs has since been sanctioned.

NEW MIGRANTS

3. All the new migrants who had come to India between the period from 1.1.1964 to

31.12.1969 and had sought rehabilitation assistance, had been resettled in different States by 31.12.1969, except for 5,121 families who were in relief camps awaiting rehabilitation, apart from 3,997 families of the Permanent Liability Category.

4. A fresh influx started in 1970 and the problem relating to the small number of families awaiting rehabilitation, as mentioned in paragraph 3, got merged with the problem of the fresh influx. The process of movement of families from the camps and their rehabilitation in different States has been continued in respect of the families who were awaiting rehabilitation as on 1.1.1970 as well as for the fresh influx of families.

5. A number of schemes already undertaken for rehabilitation in agriculture in various States were continued, viz. Betul, Sarguja and Panna Projects in Madhya Pradesh, Chanda Project in Maharashtra, Isagaon Project in Andhra Pradesh and Sindhanur Project in Mysore, as well as the Dandakaranya Project and the schemes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

6. An appeal has been made to the State Governments to make available additional land to meet the vastly increased requirements of the fresh influx in 1970. Certain schemes suggested by the State Governments are under consideration.

7. Pattern schemes authorising the State Governments to give loans to displaced persons for small trades and business and for housing have been continued. Priorities and concessions for employment in Central Government offices and facilities for technical training, with stipends, have been continued. Other schemes for rehabilitation such as resettlement in industrial units under the auspices of the State Government are also being continued.

Distribution of Imported Tractors to State and their Price

2484. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural tractors imported from various countries during the period 1968-71 March ;

(b) the allotment made to various States and the agency through whom the imported tractors were sold during the said period ; and

(c) the imported price and the net amount collected from the purchasers for each variety of tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) During the period 1968-71, the following agricultural tractors were imported/shipped :-

Name of country	No. of tractors imported/shipped				
U. S. S. R.	9,000
Czechoslovakia	10,452
Romania	3,290
G. D. R.	1,998
Poland	3,200
Yugoslavia	650
U. K.	1,050
Total					29,640

(b) A statement showing the allotments of tractors imported/being imported made to various States from 1968-1969, so far, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-445/71*]. These tractors were distributed mostly through the agency of the State Agro-Industries Corporations set up in the various States. However, in certain cases tractors were sold through the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and certain indigenous manufacturers who have imported and assembled them.

(c) A statement showing the import price of various types of tractors imported/being imported is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-455/71*].

As regards the sale prices of imported tractors charged by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations and the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, it may be stated that there is no fixed all-India sale price of imported tractors and it differs from State to State. However, the sale price charged is fixed by the State Trading Corporation on the following basis :-

The tractors along with standard accessories and spares are not to be sold by the business associated to actual users at a price exceeding the ceiling selling price to be calculated by them as under :-

(i) c. i. f. value.

plus (ii) Handling, clearing, port and other miscellaneous charges at actuals subject to a ceiling of 3% on the c. i. f. value, cartage, packing lashing and wagon incidentals, etc. outside the port into the rail-head are allowed at actuals additionally.

(iii) Customs duty and Port Trust Charges at actuals.

(iv) A margin of 20% on c. i. f. value in the case of DT-14-B tractors and 16½% in case of all other types of tractors is allowed on c. i. f. value. This margin includes STC's margin at 1½% on c. i. f. value.

These margins cover financial and overhead expenses and are kept at minimum possible level.

The price as calculated above is ex-godown port price and the business associates are allowed to charge additionally from customers Rs. 150/- to cover cost of check up fixing up tyres and tubes, making alignment, charging of battery, changing oils, fuel lubrications, removing dents, fitting the canopy, if any, fixing up the hydraulic lift assembly, minor painting and running testing and other jobs for making the tractors road-worthy for tractors upto 50 h.p. and at actuals for tractors where h.p. Sales tax and other local taxes are allowed at actuals. In case of Zetor s.k.d. tractors, an amount of around Rs. 500/- is allowed to be added for assembling, painting and testing, etc.

In the case of imported tractors sold by the indigenous manufacturers, the prices are fixed on the basis of the reports submitted by the Cost Accountants which are considered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee and on their recommendations accepted by Government.

Five-Year Strike-free Period to check losses in Public Sector

2485. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to put an end to losses incurred in the Public Sector by persistent strikes and labour troubles ;

(b) whether Government contemplate 5 years strike-free period for production ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Measures for improving industrial relations through appropriate changes in the existing laws and practices are under Government's consideration in consultation with the various interests concerned.

(b) and (c). Preliminary consultations in regard to the idea of a period of strike-free growth has been held with representatives of trade unions and employers' organisations at separate conferences in May, 1971. No specific conclusions have, however, been reached yet.

Setting up of Co-ordination Advisory Units on Utilisation Rate of Fertiliser

2486. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rise in the rate of utilisation of fertilisers has been mainly due to the lack of adequate and readily available advice to farmers as the soil and irrigation conditions differed from State to State ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up co-ordination advisory units to the farmers ;

(c) whether areas have been identified where despite favourable soil and irrigation conditions, the utilisation of fertiliser has been rather low ; and

(d) if so, which are those regions and the steps proposed to be taken to augment the utilisation of fertiliser there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) It is a fact that increase in the rate of utilisation of fertilisers has co-existed with the availability of adequate advice to farmers. However, apart from the efficiency of the extension measures undertaken, increase in the rate of utilisation of fertilisers depends also on many other factors such as availability of irrigation facilities, credit for purchase of fertilisers, adequate distribution arrangements and the ratio between the produce prices and cost of inputs.

(b) The Government are considering the setting up of a Fertiliser Promotion Council as a joint venture between the Government of India, State Governments,

fertiliser industry and Agricultural Universities for intensifying promotional measures to increase the use of fertilisers. The Council, when it is formed, will have advisory committees at the district, regional and national levels.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of the Fertiliser Promotion Council, areas with soil and irrigation facilities and high potential for fertiliser use have been identified. The scheme will cover about 80 such districts throughout the country. The districts selected are mostly co-terminous with districts where the national demonstrations programme is in operation.

(d) These districts have tentatively been selected at the rate of four districts 'as an average' for each State where the Fertiliser Promotion Council will mount an intensive fertiliser promotion programme with the objective of increasing the level of fertiliser use in general and balanced use of N, P and K in particular.

Publication of National Mineral Development Corporation

2487. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has published its Pads wherein it has shown that Kiriburu is in the District of Singhbhum in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). There are two post offices in Kiriburu ; one at the Hill Top which falls in Keonjhar District of Orissa, whereas the other which is located in the township, is in Singhbhum district of Bihar. Earlier, when the general offices of the project were located at the Hill Top, the address given in the letter heads of the Project was "district Keonjhar, Orissa." Since the General Office of the Projects is now located in District Singhbhum, for facility of communication, the postal address given on the

letter heads of the Project reads as under :—

"P. O. Kiriburu, District Singhbhum, Bihar."

Sales of Controlled Sugar in open Market

2488. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that recently some sugar dealers of Cuttack malgondown in Orissa before de-control sold away 700 bags of controlled sugar in the open market ;

(b) whether this was done with the knowledge of the Supply Department ; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government will enquire into this matter independently and immediately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have reported that they had authorised the sugar wholesalers under the levy scheme to dispose of 50 per cent of sugar to retailers and bulk consumers in the free market if the said stock was not lifted by them within 20 days.

(c) As the sugar was disposed of with the permission of the State authorities, no inquiry is necessary.

Setting up of Aluminium Factories at Koyana and Korba

2489. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the date of setting up of two aluminium factories at Koyana and Korba ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred up till now on their account and the total quantity of aluminium articles produced by them so far ; and

(c) whether the capacity of aluminium factory functioning at Mirzapur (U.P.) was limited because of the setting up of these two factories at Koyana and Korba with the result that the prices of the aluminium products shot up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The two Aluminium Projects viz. Korba (Madhya Pradesh) Aluminium Project and Koyana (Maharashtra) Aluminium Project (now known as Ratnagiri Aluminium Project) are being implemented in the public sector by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., a Government Company which was incorporated on 27th November, 1955. The above mentioned two projects of the Company are still in the Detailed Project Report/Construction stage and have not yet started production. The Alumina Plant of the Korba Project is likely to be commissioned in July, 1972 while the Smelter and Fabrication Plants of the Project are expected to be completed and go into production in stages in 1973-74 and reach full capacity by 1975-76. The Smelter Plant of the Koyana Project is likely to go into production in 1973-74 and the project completed by 1974-75. The Government have released funds to the extent of Rs. 15.54 crores upto March, 1971 in respect of these two projects.

(c) The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited were issued a licence on 6.12.66 for expansion of the Renukoot Smelter in Uttar Pradesh from 60,000 tonnes to 120,000 tonnes per annum. They have presently increased the smelter capacity upto 80,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion of the Smelter upto the licensed capacity is likely to be completed in two stages viz. 1,00,000 tonnes by 30.4.1972 and 1,20,000 tonnes by 31st December, 1973. The capacity of aluminium factor functioning at Mirzapur (U.P.) was not limited as a result of setting up of two projects in the public sector.

Setting up of Aluminium Factory in U. P.

2490. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased

to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to set up another factory of aluminium in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Industries in West Bengal

2491. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Industries in West Bengal are collapsing for want of raw materials, particularly Iron and Steel ;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal requisitioned 1.23 lakh tons of Steel and Iron from the Central Government for immediate supply apprehending that industries will be closed down;

(c) whether this request has been accepted; and

(d) whether any supply has been made by this time and, if so, the quantity supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) As the availability of steel is below the projected demand, it has not been possible to supply the entire quantity asked for by consumers in various States, including West Bengal. Government have no information about industries collapsing for want of Iron and Steel.

(b) to (d). The quantity for which West Bengal Government sponsored priority requisitions for the period April-June, 1971 and July-September, the quantity given priority by the Steel Priority Committee and the

quantity actually despatched against the same are being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

Allotment of Land and construction of Houses for Burma Repatriates

2492. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the repatriates from Burma have deposited the final instalment of price of land with the Delhi Development Authority and yet the Delhi Development Authority has not made registry of land and given over possession to the repatriates ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in handing over the possession of the land ; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to finance the construction of the houses on the land being allotted to the repatriates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in Tripura

2493. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have adopted any scheme under Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Central Sector Scheme ;

(b) if so, who are the recipients of the aid ;

(c) whether backward and tribal areas have been taken into consideration ; and

(d) if so, the areas selected so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The beneficiaries will be about 19,000 marginal farmers' families having holdings upto 5 crores each and 1,000 landless agricultural labourers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The programme will cover 4 blocks namely Mohanpur, Jirania, Teliamura, Bishalghar and Ampa Tehsil.

Central Assistance for High Yielding Variety of Paddy in Tripura

2494. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high yielding variety of paddy crops is encouraged in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the result in the growth of per kani yield, sub-division-wise, in 1969-70;

(c) whether the best producing peasants are given any aid ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the aid given during 1969-70.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Tripura

2495. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government scheme to utilise Rs. 50 crores for removing unemployment has started operating in Tripura ;

(b) if so, how many people have been given employment in each Block specially in Development Blocks in Tripura ;

(c) the nature of work done by the employed ; and

(d) the remuneration given to each category of employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). A sum of Rs. 34.98 lakhs has been allotted so far to the Government of Tripura for implementation of the Crash Programme for Rural Employment in three districts during the year 1971-72. The balance of Rs. 2.52 lakhs will be allotted as soon as suitable proposals are received. The scheme envisages the employment of at least 1,000 persons in every district for a period of about 10 months at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100 per month per person. The schemes to be implemented under the Programme as suggested by the Tripura Administration include tanks, embankments, flood protection bunds, irrigation channels and roads. The number of persons actually provided employment would be available when the scheme is implemented in the territory during the year.

Liquidation of Cooperative Societies

2496. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Credit and Marketing Cooperative Societies which have been liquidated during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(b) the main reasons for their liquidations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Statement showing the number of primary agricultural credit societies and primary non-credit societies liquidated during the years 1965-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, State-wise, is appended. The non-credit societies include marketing

societies also for which separate statistics are not available.

(b) The specific reasons for the liquidation of the credit as well as non-credit societies are not available. However, it is generally known that the societies have to

be brought under liquidation once they cease to function owing to lack of interest on the part of members, mismanagement etc., and have become dormant beyond the stage of revival. Reorganisation of primary credit societies also resulted in liquidation of several non-viable societies.

Statement

State/Union Territories	No. of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies Liquidated during			No. of Primary Non-Credit Societies Liquidated during		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-1969	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Andhra Pradesh	57	60	219	50	135	162
Assam	716	210	309	97	187	58
Bihar	607	508	705	56	26	59
Gujarat	75	44	121	253	154	304
Haryana	—	—	88	60	42	218
Himachal Pradesh	9	24	14	43	61	178
Jammu & Kashmir	23	7	4	3	6	3
Kerala	106	83	60	57	73	88
Madhya Pradesh	112	46	29	587	710	465
Maharashtra	49	36	38	471	372	647
Mysore	9	34	89	13	59	94
Orissa	301	263	288	94	133	104
Punjab	39	55	42	86	273	243
Rajasthan	65	79	115	168	266	240
Tamil Nadu	274	237	342	121	158	214
Uttar Pradesh	37	14	37	22	57	29
West Bengal	239	231	192	150	123	99
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	2
Delhi	15	21	19	62	67	57
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	—	3	6	2
Manipur	—	—	—	3	2	6
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tripura	4	—	—	1	1	3
Total (All-India)	2737	1943	2711	2404	2911	3277

Central Aid for Irrigation of cultivable land in Kerala

2497. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of cultivable land at present in Kerala state in which the yield is not proportionate to its target in the absence of irrigation facilities; and

(b) the assistance given to the State Government during the last two years 1969-70, 1970-71 and proposed to be given during the financial year 1971-72 for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) According to the latest statistics available for the year 1957-68 about 17.4 lakh hectare of cultivated land in Kerala were not provided with irrigation facilities.

(b) According to the procedure in vogue, Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual programmes. However, from the funds available under the State Plan the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.03 crores on irrigation schemes, including major, medium and minor during the year 1969-70 and Rs. 8.26 crores during 1970-71 (anticipated). The provision recommended for 1971-72 for irrigation schemes is Rs. 8.00 crores.

Distribution of Sheep Import from U.S.A.

2498. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved a scheme to import sheep of special breed from America; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their distribution State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) (a) Government have accepted the Animal Husbandry Scientist Panel's recommendations to improve quality of wool by crossing indigenous sheep with Ramboulllets.

(b) Government imported 2581 "Rambouillet Breed" of sheep from U.S.A. during 1970-71 and distributed them as under :

Jammu & Kashmir	...	300
Himachal Pradesh	...	1349
Maharashtra	...	110
Mysore	...	300
Uttar Pradesh	...	341
Rajasthan	...	181

Study Team to suggest for removal of imbalance in Agricultural growth

2499. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has constituted a Study Team consisting of Kisan MPs. to tour the backward areas in the country and suggest ways to remove the imbalances in the agricultural growth; and

(b) if so, the constitution of the team and its purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such Study Team has been constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Bangla Desh Assistance Committee

2500. **SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Bangla Desh Assistance Committee; and

(b) the amount collected by it so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Lists of donations received by the Bangla Desh Assistance Committee are published by it in the newspapers from time to time. So far as it is known to Government, the amount collected by it upto now is over Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Statement

Composition of Bangla Desh Assistance Committee

Chairman	...	Shri M. C. Setalved
Vice Chairman	...	Miss Padmaja Naidu
Joint Secretaries	...	Shri S. K. Nag Shri S. A. Sabavala
Hon. Treasurer	...	Shri Maheshwar Dayal
Members	...	Shri Triguna Sen Shri Bharat Ram Smt. Raksha Saran Shri Sarup Singh Shri G. Parthasarathi Shri K. Shankar Pillai Smt. Raj Thapar.

Damage to Mango Crop of Andhra Pradesh due to Rains

2501. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of damage caused to Mango Crop in Andhra Pradesh due to Monsoons in the months of March and April, 1971 ; and

(b) whether Government have paid any compensation to the affected persons on account of such monsoon gale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) According to a report received from the State Government there has been some damage to mango crop in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh due to heavy gale and rain in the months of April and May, 1971. However due to the strike of the non-gazetted employees of the Andhra Pradesh Government the exact damage could not be assessed.

(b) The State Government has reported that no compensation has been paid to the mango cultivators and that some revenue remission may be given as per rules in force if such concession is considered necessary by the State Revenue Department.

Unauthorised Occupation of Evacuee Rural Property in Delhi

2502. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) the total area of rural evacuee property village-wise in the Union Territory of Delhi which is still in the possession of unauthorised hands ;

(b) the steps taken so far to recover such property from unauthorised occupation ; and

(c) the reasons for which such evacuee property could not be recovered so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) A list of the villages and area of agricultural land in unauthorised occupation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No. LT-446/71*]

(b) and (c). In the year 1963 the undisposed of rural agricultural land in Delhi was offered to Delhi Administration for implementation of their Master Plan. However, in December, 1969 they finally informed that they would not need these lands and accordingly it was decided that

these should be offered to the unauthorised occupants for purchase on market price, failing which they should be evicted and the lands sold by auction. Steps were taken to implement this decision as a result of which some persons got their possession regularised on payment of market price, in some cases evictions were secured while in other cases auction proceedings were taken.

Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies in Delhi

2503. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies in Delhi are registered under the Bombay, Cooperative Societies Registration Act, 1925 ;

(b) if so, the concept and definition of Multipurpose Cooperative Societies ;

(c) whether scope of Multipurpose Cooperative Society is unlimited ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Multi-purpose cooperative societies are registered under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act 1925, as extended to Delhi. A multi-purpose cooperative society is formed with the object of provision of credit and other inputs, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, establishment of agro-industries and undertaking other activities for the welfare of its members.

(c) and (d) : The scope of multi-purpose cooperative societies is limited by the by-laws of the particular society.

Grievances of the Employees of National Seeds Corporation

2504. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI T. SOHAN LAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Employees Union of the National Seeds Corporation had submitted various memoranda to him and the Prime Minister detailing the various cases of irregularities, mal-practices, nepotism, favouritism, corruption and mismanagement ;

(b) whether the union had decided to go on fast for an indefinite period in front of Prime Minister's residence ;

(c) the various charges levelled by the employees union of the National Seeds Corporation in their memorandum ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in this respect and whether an enquiry has been instituted in the matter and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d), The Employees Union of the National Seeds Corporation submitted various memoranda to the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister containing their demands and various charges levelled against the management of the Corporation. A copy their memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on 30.1.1971 is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-447/71] The points raised therein have been examined and it was found that there was no substance in most of them. In some cases, however, appropriate action has been taken. The Government have now decided to set up a Committee headed by a Member of Parliament (who is also on the Board of Directors of the Corporation) to examine all the points *denovo*.

Geological Survey in Rajasthan

2505. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proper Geological Survey of the Districts of Kotah, Bundi and Jhala-

war in Rajasthan has been undertaken ;
and

(b) if so, the broad features of the Survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The areas of Kotah, Bundi and Jhalawar districts have been geologically mapped. As a result of survey conducted by Geological Survey of India reserves of 850 million tonnes of cement grade limestone in Bundi districts and 0.32 million tonnes of silica sand in Kotah and Bundi districts have been estimated. Ornamental stone (Kota stone) near Ramganj and Kota district have also been located. Minor occurrences of copper and iron ore have been reported in Jhalawar district.

Ground water survey has also been conducted in Chambal Command area covering parts of Bundi and Kota districts and water bearing formations have been demarcated and their potential assessed.

मध्य प्रदेश की उर्वरक के सुरक्षित भंडार के लिए धन

2506. श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग सात लाख टन उर्वरक की खपत का अनुमान है जबकि 1970-71 में यह खपत 4.11 लाख टन हुई;

(ख) क्या राज्य में उर्वरक का सुरक्षित भंडार बनाने की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार को पर्याप्त राशि दे

दी है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शहनावा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) (क) जी नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 की अवधि में लगभग 4.10 लाख मीटरी टन उर्वरकों की खपत का अनुमान लगाया है, जबकि 1970-71 की अवधि में उर्वरकों की कुल खपत 2.24 लाख मीटरी टन बताई गई है।

(ख) राज्य में उर्वरकों का एक आरक्षित भंडार स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। किन्तु यह सुनिश्चित करना मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि विभिन्न एजेंसियों के माध्यम से प्रत्येक फसल मौसम से पूर्व ही उर्वरकों का पर्याप्त भंडार उपलब्ध हो। फिर भी, राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा समीकरण भंडारण की स्थापना में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा राज्य में, विशेष रूप से, 40,000 मीटर उर्वरकों को रखने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

(ग) भारत सरकार उर्वरकों के भंडारण तथा वितरण के लिये राज्य सरकार को अत्यावधि ऋण प्रदान करती है। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उर्वरक विपणन के लिए 146.16 लाख रुपये तथा तकाबी ऋण के लिये 213.91 लाख रुपये के ऋण की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी। चालू वर्ष में इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकार से अत्यावधि ऋण का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकार को चालू वर्ष से भी उपरोक्त आकार पर सहायता दी जायेगी।

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY
BY SOME OFFICIALS OF ONGC
INVOLVING FIFTY LAKHS
OF RUPEES

श्री राशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-सहृदय के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दे :

“तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा पचास लाख रुपये की राशि का गोलमाल किये जाने से सम्बन्धित आपराधिक षड्यन्त्र के समाचार और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया”

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : *Purchase of Nazira Estate.* In August 1965 the O N G C received a proposal for sale of property located at Nazira from the Assam Company Limited, Calcutta for the market value of Rs. 28.56 lakhs. The property consisted of land, buildings, godowns quarters etc. The Commission made a counter offer in February 1966 of Rs. 12.50 lakhs which the Assam Company Limited rejected stating that their offer was fair and reasonable and based on assessment made by an entirely independent and reputed firm of valuers. In June 1966, the commission considered Nazira as a suitable place to locate the regional headquarters of the Eastern Region and authorised the Chairman and Member (Finance) to negotiate with the owners. Accordingly this negotiation took place between the parties in June-July 1966 and the Assam Company Limited offered to

sell property at Rs. 25 lakhs. The Commission approved this purchase for Rs. 24 lakhs in August 1966 and took possession of the property in November 1967. As per the agreement entered into with the company on 9th May 1967, the purchase price comprised the following elements—

(i) Land measuring 183.23 acres- Rs.16 lakhs

(ii) Buildings Rs. 8 lakhs

(SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Two lakhs—Rs.8 lakhs.)

Compensation for tea bushes paid to the Lakwa Tea Estate by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

The drill sites for 4 wells in Lokwa area were required on a priority basis during the year 1967-68 for drilling wells. These sites belonged to the Lakwa Tea Estate. In August 1966 the O N G Commission initiated a proposal to acquire land through SDO under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations. In September 1966 the SDO recommended private negotiations. The Project authorities therefore, advised the General Manager of the tea estate in October 1966 to sell the land on these sites. As the estates refused to entertain the above proposal, the Commission again applied to the S D O (Civil), Sibsaiger in December 1966 requesting him to invoke Rule 189 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations and grant the Commission the right of entry to the land. This was not granted due to the objection by the tea estate and further negotiations were advised in January 1967. After protracted correspondence and negotiations, permission to carry on work at site No.54 was obtained from the tea estates in August 1967. But the question of payment of compensation for these bushes in the land in question remained undecided. In the meantime the Commission contacted various agencies to advise as to how the amount of compensation payable to the Company for these tea bushes may be calculated. In March 1967 the Executive Engineer, Project Cell, N F Railway, New Jalpaiguri intimated the rates that the railway had paid in accordance with the table of the Tea Association.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

These rates were referred by the Commission to S D O, Sibsagar, who in May 1967 approved the rates indicated in the table prepared by the Tea Association. These rates were acceptable to the General Manager of the Lakwa Tea Estate. He, however, did not finally confirm the understanding when the Commission asked him to do so. The negotiations with the tea estates continued and it was agreed in January 1968 between the General Manager, Eastern Region and the General Manager, Lakwa Tea Estate that pending final award by the SDO, Sibsagar, the Commission would pay a provisional rate to be adjusted later on. In February 1968, the Commission approached the SDO, Sibsagar for a fair assessment of the compensation. In March 1968 the SDO, Sibsagar advised payment at the rate of Rs. 2/-, Rs. 3.96, Rs. 5/-, Rs. 6/- and Rs. 6.90 per bush according to size. In a subsequent communication dated May 1968, the SDO, however, revised the rates as below—

Rs. 0.25, Rs. 3.00, Rs. 10.00 and Rs. 20.00 depending on the ages of the bushes. The matter was finally discussed on 23rd July 1968 by the General Manager, Eastern Region with the Managing Director of the Tea Estate and compensation was finally paid at the rate of Rs. 0.25, Rs. 2/-, Rs. 5/- and Rs. 11/-. The final price paid was Rs. 22.67 lakhs on the basis of these negotiations, for the bushes and Rs. 4.83 lakhs for the land.

Both these cases were examined in the Ministry who considered it necessary to request the Central Bureau of Investigations to make a detailed enquiry into these two transactions. This was on 8th April 1970.

Both the cases are under investigations by the CBI.

श्री शशि कृष्ण : मंत्री महोदय ने लिखित बयान पढ़ा और बड़ा खूबसूरत बयान पढ़ा। इसके लिये मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। इस ढंग के बयान इस सदन में ग्राम तौर से पढ़े जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका आदेखान चाहता हूँ और जिसका कम्मा बखान

मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उसका ही लम्बा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय के विभाग के ही एक बड़े अफसर श्री पी. आर. नायक की बंगलिंग के सिलसिले में पी. यू. सी. की रिपोर्ट हुई, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को दवाने की कोशिश की गई। बयान से मालूम हुआ कि यह दोनों मामले सी.बी.आई. को भेजे गये हैं। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यह सी.बी.आई. को भेजे गये हैं, लेकिन सी. बी. आई. का एक भी आफीसर अभी तक इस विभाग के इस मामले में श्री जानसन के पास नहीं पहुँचा है। यह प्रो. एन. जी. सी. रिटायर्ड लोगों का पिजरापोल बना हुआ है। एक नदी बहुत से बेस ऐसे है। जिससे उन्होंने जमीन खरीदी है वह श्री टांटिया जी हैं। उनसे मुझे शिकायत नहीं है। कुछ परिवार इस देश में ऐसे पैदा हुए हैं जो मुनाफा कमाने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं और हम जैसे कुछ लोग ऐसे पैदा हुए हैं जो उस मुनाफे को सरकार को वापिस दिलाना चाहते हैं। इसी विभाग के सम्बन्ध में डाइरेक्टर ग्राफ कमिशनल आडिट ने 1964 में रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इसने ड्रिलिंग मंगाई और उनका इसको 167 लाख रुपये किराये का देना पड़ा जबकि उन ड्रिलिंग की कुल कीमत 75 लाख रुपये थी उसके बाद जब रिस की युटिलिटी खत्म हो गई तो उनको इसी विभाग द्वारा खरीद लिया गया। दो करोड़ रुपये का यह मुसाफ है। आडिट रिपोर्ट का एक पन्ना ओरिजिनल रिपोर्ट में से लाया है और इसको मैं मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में पेश कर दूँगा।

इस ढंग से लगातार बंगलिंग होता रहा है और बड़ी खूबसूरती से उसको दवाने की कोशिश की जाती रही है। उस वक़्त वर्तमान मंत्री इस विभाग में नहीं थे। अगर कोई बंगलिंग हुआ है तो फटके के साथ इनको समाप्त करना चाहिये। बिपार्टीमेंट जल्दी

कार्रवाही करे आडिट रिपोर्ट वगैरह जो है उस पर कार्रवाई करे।

जानसन साहब के पास सी. बी. आई. पहुंचा भी नहीं है। एक विभाग से दूसरे और दूसरे विभाग से तीसरे में वह पहुंचता फिरता है बड़े बड़े अफसरों के खिलाफ बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं। पी. आर. नायक साहब को बरसों से बचाया जा रहा है। वह रिटायर होकर जा रहे थे तब उनको एक्सेटेशन दिया गया। एक्सेटेशन देने के बाद, रसोई किया, फिर टकोर कमिशन बैठा। टकोर कमीशन को विभाग पूरी जानकारी भी नहीं दे रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि वह पूरा जीवन बिता देंगे और इनकवायरी होती रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सी. बी. आई. से भी यह कहा जाए कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह कार्रवाही करे। अभी तो श्री जानसन जी तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं, बाकी दूसरे अफसरों का तो नाम निशान ही नहीं है। जब तक उनके पास पहुंचेंगे तब तक पचास केसिस और आ जायेंगे। सी. बी. आई. के पास अगर स्टाफ कम है तो उसकी पूर्ति की जाए और अगर उनको किसी और मदद की जरूरत हो तो वह भी दी जाए। कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कार्रवाई हो। श्री टाटया को अधिक रुपया दिया गया है उनसे कोई बाद में इस विभाग द्वारा डीलिंग न हो। रुपये को वापिस लिया जाए। मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी इनकवायरी समाप्त होगी।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I appreciate and share the anxiety of hon. Member and, as far as the transaction of the ONGC is concerned, before Audit drew the attention of the Ministry, we ourselves went into this.

But, I would like to say that before the Audit Report was received by us, this matter was raised by one of the Hon. Members—Mr. Ganesh Ghosh of this House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Of my party.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : After the complaint was received by the Ministry from the Hon. Member, the matter was examined in the Ministry. The concerned files were called for. After going through the files and the various rates that came into being in this transaction at different levels, it was decided that the secretariat-type of examination will not be enough in this case.

It is therefore, that the Minister decided to hand over this case to the C.B.I. They are investigating into the matter. I don't know whether they have reached Mr. Johnson as yet, but according to my information, they have made field investigations and as far as other evidence is concerned, they are proceeding in those lines.

We have requested them to expedite the enquiry as far as this transaction is concerned.

Regarding the point whether we could take departmental action against the officer or officers, I would like to say this, that after going through the files, we came to the conclusion that the different prices which are being mentioned in this particular transaction would require a thorough investigation in order to locate which person or persons or group of persons, if any, are responsible for this. Therefore, the Minister decided to hand over the case to the C.B.I.

I would like to say that after we receive the report from the C.B.I. and we come to know about the officer or officers who are found guilty, we would certainly take all suitable steps.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about politicians ?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It is a sordid story of our public sector undertakings that the ONGC has been defrauded to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs by a conspiracy in which some officers of the ONGC and some vested interests were involved. From the statement we find that the Nazira estate

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

was purchased for the location of the headquarters of the eastern region, and the Lakwa tea estate was paid compensation for the bushes. I do not know why the land acquisition proceedings were not resorted to and the price was settled by private negotiation. If it was for Government purposes, then there should have been land acquisition proceedings, and objections should have been called for and due compensation should have been paid. But the whole thing has been decided by a petty SDO. We find from the report that in August, 1966, the ONGC initiated a proposal to acquire land under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation. The same SDO recommended in 1966 that it should be settled by private negotiation. It was the same SDO who in March, 1968 recommended a different rate for the bushes, and after sometime, he submitted a much higher rate. It is most astonishing that those parties who were interested in accepting a higher rate agreed to accept a rate which was much less than the rate recommended by the SDO. All these things are very fishy. It is the compulsion of our duty which forces me to bring in the names, though I am not interested in the names.

The first is regarding Mr. Johnson, who has been directly involved in this matter and against whom there are so many CBI reports pending. I would like to know if he is going to retire soon. If he is going to retire soon, why should he not also be suspended like Shri Nayak, and the CBI asked to expedite their inquiry and to report?

The second is regarding Brig. Dhillon. What action is being taken against him? We learn that he has been granted extension for one year. I need hardly say any thing in regard to the SDO, because...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : How does Brig. Dhillon come in?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Brig. Dhillon was a party to it, it was through him that

the headquarters of the eastern region was decided, and he was in charge of the eastern region. Taking into consideration all these factors, since it is a matter of great concern to the country, I would request that some time-limit should be placed for the CBI report. This House is already seized of this matter, and till the CBI report is complete, these officers should be kept under suspension and the inquiry should be expedited. I would like to have categorical answers to these questions.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to clear first of all, as has been reported or as has been the impression of the hon. Member, the point that there is a fraud of Rs. 50 lakhs. The whole matter is under inquiry. The total amount paid is Rs. 50 lakhs, that is Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs, but 183 acres of Nazira estate have been acquired and about 300 bighas of another tea estate have been acquired...

SHRI P. K. DEO : It was settled by private negotiation and not acquired.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : It has not been acquired, but the price has been settled by private negotiation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It was not acquired through revenue proceedings, but it was negotiated and purchased and acquired.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : 300 bighas equivalent to how many acres?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : About 100 acres.

Besides, there were some buildings also. If the entire amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is a fraud, that means that the cost of the land of 183 acres and the 300 bighas of the Lakwa tea estate is nil. On that presumption, one can certainly proceed, and then it is a fraud of Rs. 50 lakhs. But the question arises that both with regard to the Nazira estate and the Lakwa tea estate, the prices which were recommended by the SDO or which were arrived at by the civil engineer were different at different times.

At one time, the Chief Engineer arrived at a price of Rs. 12.50 lakhs; at another time, when he calculated depreciation, at the rate of 2½ per cent, he came to the price of the land at about Rs. 15.07 lakhs. An independent company which carried on the investigation, namely Messrs. Talbots arrived at a figure of Rs. 28.55 lakhs in the case of Nazira with regard to the land, they said Rs. 9.69 lakhs with regard to buildings Rs. 15.86 lakhs and services Rs. 3 lakhs. So there were different rates. Ultimately, the Commission settled it at Rs. 24 lakhs. But then the fact remains that various rates were quoted. Therefore, after the Ministry made enquiries, it was felt that the entire matter needed a thorough scrutiny and investigation. That was why the matter has been handed over to the CBI to go into.

Similarly with regard to the bushes, there is the price of land which is about Rs. 4 odd lakhs and then the price of the bushes. With regard to the price of bushes also, there are various prices. Some said that according to the life of the bushes, it should vary from 25p. to Rs. 11; some said it should be at a flat rate of Rs. 5 per bush. So different rates have been quoted. According to these rates, for the bushes, Rs. 8 lakhs was arrived at by some agencies and Rs. 10.5 lakhs by some other agencies, but the actual price paid for these bushes is about Rs. 22.67 lakhs. Therefore, there is a difference in the prices arrived at by different agencies at different times. That was why we felt the matter needed investigation; it was also to be decided as to who were the persons particularly responsible for this.

As far as Brig. Dhillon is concerned, he was a retired military officer. He retired from the army in 1962 and joined the ONGC in 1965. He was Project Manager, Ahmedabad, from 11-6-63 to 1967; then he was Project Manager, Sibnagar—the area under reference here—from 6-6-67 to 5-9-67. Then he was General Manager of the Eastern Region from 5-9-67 to April 1970. He retired in April 1970.

As far as these complaints are concerned, we received these complaints from Shri Ganesh Ghosh in Sept-Oct. 1969. The

matter was handed over to the CBI in April 1970.

As far as Shri Johnson is concerned, his date of retirement is sometime in 1974. So he has still three years to go. We are really anxious that the CBI should conduct this inquiry expeditiously. We are requesting them to complete it as early as possible so we can proceed in the matter.

SHRI P. K. DEO : He has not answered my question about the time-limit for the inquiry and suspension of Shri Johnson.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This matter was brought to the notice of Government by Shri Ganesh Ghosh, a former Member of this House belonging to my party. Government had not had information on their own. Now two things have been revealed : how wasteful and extravagant the public sector has been and what amount of corruption goes on there. This is not the only case. There was the question of payment of compensation to the coal mine-owners in Bengal from the same department, namely, the Oil Corporation, running into several crores of rupees.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : For his information, this is the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, not Corporation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum is one and the same; whether it is taken out from one pocket or the other pocket, it makes no difference; money is taken out from the same body, and I am robbed. Some officials have been named; if they are involved, they should be punished. But I would like to put a few questions and give a little information. Which are the agencies which were asked to undertake the valuation of this estate? Was the Tea Board consulted, because it had advanced money to the tea gardens and it has some valuation of its own? I do not know the age of these bushes. I am under the impression that this is considered to be one of the oldest plantations in Assam. Naturally therefore, the price of the bushes has gone down because the bushes suffer attack from all sorts of fungus and the yielding capacity also goes down. A lot of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

transactions has taken place of sale and purchase. What is the deed value of the sales that have taken place in neighbouring areas?

Have you carefully examined Lakwa's prospectus and balance-sheet? What is their total paid-up capital, what is their depreciated value, and what would be the fair market value, what is the difference? Have they shown any tendency to pay the capital gains tax? I suggest you are trying to avoid these things.

You could have asked the CBI to quietly find out from various tea interests, posing as a buyer or seller, as to what is the capital value per acre in that area at the moment. I do not think today it could be more than Rs. 5,000 per acre inclusive of value of buildings, bushes, factory, hospital, guest house and everything.

We have been talking about officials. This Lakwa Tea Estate is controlled and owned by the Tantia family. This Tantia family has been very close to the Government. One Tantia who was the Chairman of the B. I. Corporation was driven out on the basis of the Sarjoo Commission's findings. This Mr. Tantia has been Treasurer of the Congress Parliamentary Party. Let us try to find out the real ghost. Why unnecessarily try to blame the officials? If the officials have done something wrong, punish them. But you are not capable of punishing them. We have seen this in the case of Mr. Nayak, Mr. Rajwade and many others. Here, the real sinner was somebody else. You kindly try to find out what really Mr. Rameshwar Tantia has got to do with this Lakwa Tea Estate. It is not a family concern of his? Did he not do wire-pulling to get the price enhanced? This can be found out in 15 days. You give me the job, and I will find out in 15 days what should be the real price of that tea estate. You are trying to make a mountain of a mole hill, because you want to shield somebody to whom you have given lakhs of rupees of the people's money.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to point out for the benefit of the hon. Minister

that the ONGC is a Commission which came into being under a statute of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who pays for their finance?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : According to article 15 of the statute, the ONGC is authorised to spend up to Rs. 50 lakhs on their own without coming to the Government for permission.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : That explains why the price was fixed as Rs. 50 lakhs.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is not Rs. 50 lakhs. These are two transactions, one for Rs. 28 lakhs and another for Rs. 22.7 lakhs.

I would also like to point out that it is being considered at various levels that the powers of expenditure of public sectors undertakings and such Commissions which come into being by statutes of Parliament should be enhanced. In the case of certain autonomous bodies, it has already been enhanced up to Rs. 1 crore, and it is also being envisaged that for the ONGC also it should be increased to Rs. 1 crore.

Therefore, the Commission never come to the Government for permission for this purchase because it was well within their over-all limited authority. Therefore, to say that the Government influenced the purchase to oblige Mr. Rameshwar Tantia, who at one time happened to be an office-bearer of the Congress Parliamentary Party, is wrong.

As far as the General Manager of the Lakwa Tea Estate is concerned, according to my information he is certainly related to Mr. Rameshwar Tantia, what exactly is the relationship I do not know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who are the bulk shareholders of the Lakwa Co.? Why are you backing the wrong horse?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore to bring in the Government and the Congress Party is not correct. This purchase was made entirely by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.....(Interruptions) When this matter came to the notice of the Government they came to the conclusion that this should be enquired into by the CBI. That shows that as far as the Government were concerned, they were keen to have a thorough enquiry into this matter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Which were the agencies which were entrusted with the evaluation,

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In the case of Nadira Messrs. Talbot, an independent valuation agency evaluated the property at 28.55 lakhs. As for the bushes, Anand Prakash an independent valuer, recommended a price of Rs. 5 per bush and according to this recommendation the price for the bushes should have been Rs. 10.88 lakhs. Negotiations were completed and the payment made was Rs. 22.67 lakhs. That is why I say that when these variations came to notice it was realised that there was something wrong here and a thorough enquiry was required and hence the CBI has been asked to go into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : who valued Lakwa ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I said : Mr. Anand Prakash, an authorised valuer.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sat Pal Kapur.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is the CBI equipped to go into economic matters, valuation matters ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anybody else.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह केस भी त्रिस तरह प्राइवेट सेक्टर पब्लिक सेक्टर को अपने गन्धे हथियारों से नाकामयाब कर रही है उसकी एक साफ तस्वीर है। सी. बी. आई. को इन्फार्मेशन देने से पहले मिस्टर मोष को

हमारे लोक सभा के मेम्बर थे उन्होंने यह इन्फार्मेशन आज से सात आठ महीना पहले सरकार को दी, सितम्बर या अक्टूबर में उन्होंने यह इत्तिला दी थी कि यह स्कैंडल हुआ है और इसकी इन्क्वायरी की जाय और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को आठ महीने लग गए, इसके बाद इसके ऊपर इन्क्वायरी का आर्डर किया और जो इन्क्वायरी भी हुई वह भी नामुकम्मिल है : हम किसी नतीजे पर पहुंच नहीं पाये। मैं यह समझ नहीं सका कि सरकार ने मिस्टर तातिया को खुश करने के लिए यह सारी कार्यवाही क्यों की? हमने उनकी जायदाद खरीदी या एक्वायर की तो वह निगोशिएशंस के द्वारा एक्वायर की। भुग्गी भोंपड़ी को एक्वायर कर लेते हैं और बड़े-बड़े आदमियों की जमीन निगोशिएशन से एक्वायर करते हैं ताकि कीमत ज्यादा देनी पड़े। हमारी पार्टी में पहले वह लोग थे जो इस किस्म के काम किया करते थे। लेकिन आज हमें क्या दिक्कत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आप मिस्टर जानसन को मस्पेंड न करें, तातिया को ब्लैक लिस्ट न करें, सी. बी. आई. की क्या अभी तक एन्क्वायरी हुई है, उस एन्क्वायरी की कोई छोटी मोटी रिपोर्ट इस हाउस को न दें और आगे आप क्या करने वाले हैं इसके बारे में आप हमें बिल्कुल अंधेरे में रखें, इसकी कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नजर नहीं आती। जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है यह जो ड्रिलिंग का सामान आपने खरीदा है या और भी इस सिलसिले के जहाज और दूसरी ड्रिलिंग मशीन वगैरह बल्ट मार्केट से आपने खरीदा है, बल्ट की बीमा कंपनियों ने उनका बीमा करने से इन्कार कर दिया, जापानी कंपनी ने उनका बीमा नहीं किया क्योंकि आप इतनी गन्दी चीज लाए हैं बल्ट मार्केट से कि कोई बीमा कंपनी बीमा करने को तैयार नहीं है। यह भी हो सकता है

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

कि हमारा जनरल इन्वयोरेंस उनको इन्वयोर कर ले और कल को हमें करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो। आप किस तरह इस मुल्क को और पब्लिक सेक्टर को तबाह करने जा रहे हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं इस बात से बहुत दुखी हूँ कि आखिर यह सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा? हम करते क्या हैं कि जिसके खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी है वही जवाब भेजता है और मिनिस्टर साहब उसी जवाब को पढ़ कर इस हाउस गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... पार्लियामेंटी सिस्टम का काम क्या है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंटी सिस्टम के लिए आप परेशान हैं और मैं सवाल के लिए परेशान हूँ।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : हम लोग पैसे के लिए परेशान हैं जो लूटा जा रहा है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : सवाल यह है कि आपने इस सिलसिले में इन्मीडिएट क्या स्टेप लिए? क्या सी बी आई की एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की कोई रिपोर्ट आप पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करने वाले हैं या नहीं? तीसरे, मिस्टर जानसन को आप कब तक सस्पेंड करेंगे? क्या रिटायरमेंट के बाद उनकी तलाशी की जायगी? सातिया साहब को ब्लैक लिस्ट करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे और एक चीज और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सिलसिले में कोई पार्लियामेंटी सब-कमेटी बैठे, यह आप कबूल करने को तैयार हैं या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. There are certain names being mentioned. Those gentlemen are not present in the House and

so they are not in a position to defend themselves. The enquiry is still on. Why should you bring in such names here?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : They are in the fraud. They are involved. Let the Minister find out. It is for the Minister to reply. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members must at least show due care for the procedure : that those who are not in a position to defend themselves should not be named here. (Interruption) Do not be unfair.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस में कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो उनका सस्पेंशन न चाहता हो। इस मामले में हाउस बिल्कुल यूनानिमस है। हाउस की ओपिनियन ले ली जाय इस मिलमिले में कि सस्पेंशन होना चाहिए या नहीं?.. (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो आप मिनिस्टर को जवाब देने दीजिए।

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन का ताल्लुक है माननीय सदस्य ने एक ऐसा चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि जिससे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन ने इस देश की कोई सेवा ही नहीं की और इसमें सब काले ही धब्बे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन जब से स्थापित हुआ है जहां तक सर्विस का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक ड्रिलिंग का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक तेश को इस मामले में आरम्भ करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करने का ताल्लुक है, काफी अच्छी सेवाएं इसने की हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है और उनकी यह चिन्ता है कि जहां इसने अच्छा काम किया है उसके साथ जहां उसमें कोई कमी या खराबी है तो उसको ज़रूर सामने लाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में...

श्री सतपाल कपूर : सिर्फ उनकी पनिश करने की बात है, सब को तो नहीं कहते हैं ।

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जैसे ही कोई शिकायत आये उस को तुरन्त सी. बी. आई को दे दिया जाय । यह शिकायत मिनम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1969 में माननीय सदस्य श्री गणेश घोष की तरफ से आई । उस के बाद श्री. एन. जी. सी. से पूछा गया कि आप को इन चीजों के बारे में क्या कहना है । अब जहाँ तक एन्कवायरी बैठाने का ताल्लुक है, जब इस चीज को रिकार्ड में देख लेने के बाद मिनिस्टर महोदय कन्विन्स हो गये कि एन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये, उन्होंने तुरन्त इस मामले को सी. बी. आई को एन्कवायरी के लिये भेज दिया ।

अब जहाँ तक किसी के सस्पेंशन का ताल्लुक है, किसी आफिसर का सस्पेंशन रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी लोकेट होने पर हो सकता है । अब यह रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी किस हद तक श्री जानसन पर है, किस हद तक श्री ठिल्लों पर है, या फाइन्स डाइरेक्टर पर है या सिबसागर के एस. डी. ओ. पर है—वह रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी अभी लोकेट होनी है, रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी लोकेट हुए बिना.....

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी लोकेट होने के बाद तो पनिशमेंट होती है ।

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी. बी. आई एन्कवायरी जल्दी पूरी हो, इस की कोशिश की जा रही है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जिससे सबल गुमराह हो, मैंने जो वस्तुस्थिति है उस पर, प्रकाश डाला है । जहाँ तक माननीय

सदस्य का यह कहना है कि हम ने पोलिटीकली कुछ लोगों की फायदा पहुंचाने की बात की है, शायद श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने ऐसा कहा था—मैंने इस का पूरी तरह से खण्डन किया है, इस में गर्वमेंट का कोई हाथ नहीं है । श्री. एन. जी. सी. के आफसरों द्वारा यह डील किया गया है और इस से यह कहना कि इस में सरकार का या पोलिटीकल आदमियों का हाथ था, श्री टांटिया या उन के परिवार को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये यह किया गया है—आप ऐसा आरोप लगायेंगे, आप से ऐसी अपेक्षा मुझे नहीं थी... (ध्यबधान)... इस सिलसिले में पूरी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है और मैं यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम फिर से इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि यह जांच-पड़ताल जल्द पूरी हो जाय और जो भी नतीजा होगा, उस के अनुसार त्वरित कदम उठाने का पूरा प्रयत्न होगा ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : जहाँ तक आयोग के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री जानसन का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात इस में सिद्ध हो गई है कि वे इस में दोषी है । जिस समय वह इस कमीशन के अध्यक्ष थे, उस समय जेको-स्लोकिया से पेट्रोलियम पाइप की खरीद में भी इन्होंने बहुत बड़ा घोटाला किया था और इन के ऊपर बहुत बड़े चार्जज लगे थे । उस समय भी सरकार ने या विभागीय मंत्री ने उन के इस भ्रष्ट आचरण के कारण उन के ऊपर जांच कमीशन बैठाया था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मीशन है उस के बारे में पूछिये ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : उसी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ—इस गैस आयोग के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष—श्री जानसन के खिलाफ पहले से भी जांच चल रही है और सी. बी. आई के पास ऐसे

[श्री आनेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

केसेज हैं, लेकिन आज तक उन की जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की गई, अब इस बात से यह शक और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का भी इस में हाथ है, जिस के कारण इस मामले को दबाया जा रहा है। बहुत दिनों से ये मामले सी. बी. आई के पास हैं, लेकिन सी. बी. आई ने आज तक इन घुटालों के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन पेश नहीं किया और न कोई ऐसी चार्जशीट फ़ैम की है, जिससे उन के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जा सकती। न पहले मामले में श्री जानसन को सस्पेंड किया गया, न उन के खिलाफ़ किसी प्रकार की कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई और न इस मामले में कुछ किया गया। इस लिये मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर अपना विशेष बयान दें कि इस प्रकार के कौन से तत्व हैं जिन के द्वारा श्री जानसन को प्रोटेक्शन मिल रहा है?

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिस पाइप की एन्क्वायरी का जिक्र किया—वह हल्दिया-बरोनी पाइप-लाइन का मामला है, जिस के बारे में एक अलग एन्क्वायरी चल रही है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जैकोस्लोवकिया से पाइप का इम्पोर्ट करने के सिलसिले में और दूसरे सीमलस पाइप के इम्पोर्ट करने के सिलसिले में एक केस 21 जनवरी, 1971 को सी. बी. आई ने रजिस्टर किया है....

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : किस के खिलाफ़ ?

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : वह श्री. एन. जी. सी. के अधिकारों के खिलाफ़ है।

This is a matter which would be cleared only after the inquiry is completed. As for as the registration of the case is concerned, it is a fact that on the 21st January 1971 a case has been registered not only with regard to the import of one type of pipeline from Czechoslovakia but seamless pipes also. CBI is making an inquiry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Registered against whom ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Against the officers who were responsible for the import of pipes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Earlier you said that responsibility cannot be fixed until the CBI has conducted the inquiry. Now you say that a case has been registered against those who are responsible.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : When a decision is taken by a group of officers at different levels then it will have to be decided as to who was actually responsible for it. In the case of one type of pipes to be imported from Czechoslovakia, I would like to point out that ultimately those pipes were not imported and only a letter of intent was issued. In the second case some pipes were imported. These cases have been registered and CBI is looking into as to which group of officers are responsible for this and whether there is any *prima facie*, as far as these imports are concerned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सुन लीजिये। क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की इजाजत दें कि वह सदन के सामने आये तथ्य रखें ? उन्होंने माना है कि एक केस रजिस्टर किया गया है, स्पष्ट है कि वह कमीशन के खिलाफ़ नहीं हो सकता, कुछ अफसरों के खिलाफ़ होगा...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : वे कौन से आफिसर्स हैं ? उन नामों में जानसन हैं या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये सदन के सामने पूरी जानकारी नहीं रख रहे हैं। आप इन को मजबूर कीजिये कि पूरी जानकारी रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को कैसे मजबूर कर सकता हूँ।

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVT. REVIEW ON WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1969-70, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT-427/71]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (1) G. S. R. 777 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification Nos. G. S. R. 918 and G. S. R. 919 dated the 10th June, 1966.
- (2) G. S. R. 778 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification No. G. S. R. 921 dated the 10th June, 1966.
- (3) G. S. R. 779 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification No. G. S. R. 1736 dated the 13th November, 1967.
- (4) G. S. R. 780 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification Nos. G. S. R. 999 dated the 18th April, 1969, G. S. R. 1000 dated the 19th April, 1969, G. S. R. 1835 dated the 19th July, 1969, G. S. R. 265 dated the 20th February, 1970 and G. S. R. 66 dated the 8th January, 1971.
- (5) G. S. R. 781 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding the Sugar (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1098 dated the 22nd July, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-428/71]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इन दिनों यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के रिफ्यूजीज कमिशनर-प्रिंस सद्रुद्दीन आगाखां नई दिल्ली आये हुये हैं। कल उन्होंने भ्रम मंत्री श्री खाडिलकर से मेट की। उस मेट के बारे में तरह तरह की खबरें

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

बसबारी में छप रही है। अच्छा हो यदि खादिलकर महोदय इस के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में ले और वक्तव्य दें।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, if you will direct me I will certainly give it.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, later on.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Sir, I want to point out.....

MR. SPEAKER : This cannot be taken up in this House. It should be done in my chamber.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I do not know how Shri Bhushan is always lucky.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot raise it here.

12.49½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY ORDINANCE AND
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY BILL—Contd

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill. Shri Mursoli Maran will continue his Speech... I find he is not present here.

SHRI. S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, yesterday when you were not present here we made a request that the time for this Bill should be increased. We wanted seven hours for general discussion and two hours for the rest of the stages.

MR. SPEAKER : This was decided by the Business Advisory Committee and later on approved by the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I can move a motion that time should be extended to ten hours.

MR. SPEAKER : No. This was decided by your own selves. Balance is already two hours more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Business Advisory Committee decided that it should be given seven hours and you said that you could extend it by one hour more, if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Half an hour or so; we will make that marginal adjustment.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Half an hour is not enough.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get me committed on this.

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : हम लोगों को बन्द करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है और आप टाइम भी नहीं देंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ... हम लोग बन्द तो होंगे ही लेकिन कम से कम बोलने का मौका तो देना ही चाहिए।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने बाजपेयी जी और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के भाषणों को सुना। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि दोनों नेता एक होकर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर झंडा उठा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ यह पहला ही मौका है जब इन दोनों नेताओं ने एक साथ मिलकर गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर झंडा उठाया है। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान इन्टरनल सिक्योरिटी बिल की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। देश में इन्टरनल सिक्योरिटी बहुत ही जरूरी है। दूसरे मुद्दों में भी ऐसे कानून होते हैं लेकिन बाज मुमालिक में तो ऐसा होता है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति देशद्रोह की बात करता है तो उसकी किम्बोड

क्रिया जाता है, उसको जिन्दा नहीं रखा जाता है। यह बात चाइना में होती है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे ज्योतिर्मय बसु यहाँ पर हमारे मुल्क में जबकि हम सिर्फ जेल में रखने की बात करते हैं ताकि वह व्यक्ति मुल्क के साथ गहरी न कर सके, उसपर भी एतराज कर रहे हैं। अगर इस बात को भी वे पसन्द नहीं करते तो फिर क्या इस रास्ते को छोड़कर वही निक्कीडेशन का रास्ता ही अन्तिम कराना पड़ेगा? पिछले एलेक्शन में इस मुल्क की बहुत बड़ी अवसरियत ने कांग्रेस का साथ दिया है इसलिए कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह इस मुल्क के लोगों की भलाई करे। लोगों की भलाई करने के लिए इस बिल की बहुत जरूरत है। अगर कोई किसान खेती करता है तो उसके लिए अपने खेत में बाड़ लगाना जरूरी हो जाता है ताकि जंगली जानवर अन्दर न घुस सकें। इस वक्त इस हिन्दुस्तान के बाग में बहुत से जंगली जानवर घुसने की ताक में हैं इसलिए बहुत दूरदेशी के साथ पन्त जी टेन वक्त पर यह बिल लाये हैं क्योंकि अब इससे ज्यादा और देर नहीं की जा सकती थी।

यहाँ पर यह कहा गया कि इस बिल को लाकर बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के वर्कर्स का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो वह दो तीन लाख से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे और अगर तमाम गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो वह भी दो परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। इनके अलावा जो खेती करने वाले हैं या जो लोग खेती में मजदूरी करते हैं उनका कुछ बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है। मैं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के श्री पीपू मोदी और जनसंघ के श्री बाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको भी इससे कोई खतरा नहीं है। खतरा सिर्फ उन लोगों को हो सकता है जो कि इस देश के साथ देशद्रोह

का काम करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को फौरन पास होना चाहिए। अगर इसको पास करने में और कुछ देर की गई तो इस मुल्क के सामने खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। खतरे की घंटी बज चुकी है। और मैं समझता हूँ इसीलिए गवर्नमेंट फौरन ऐक्शन लेने के लिए तैयार हो गई है। इस बिल के पास होने से डिमोक्रेसी पर कोई आंच नहीं आने वाली है बल्कि अगर डिमोक्रेसी को इस मुल्क में जिन्दा रहना है तो उसके लिए इस बिल का पास होना बहुत जरूरी है। जिन लोगों को डिमोक्रेसी पर फेव नहीं है, जिनको डिमोक्रेसी पर भरोसा नहीं है और जो कि इस देश में डिमोक्रेसी को बर्बाद और डेस्ट्रॉय करना चाहते हैं वही लोग इस बिल के खिलाफ आज आवाज उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि बाजपेयी जी को क्या हो गया है, वे क्यों यहाँ पर इस किस्म की आवाज उठा रहे हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाजपेयी जी अपने पूरे के पूरे अमेंडमेंट्स वापिस ले लें।... (व्यवधान)... जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग तो बार बार गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की मुक्ताचीनी डिफेन्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स को लागू न करने के लिए कर रहे थे लेकिन आज वही लोग अपने पोलिटिकल एडवान्टेज के लिए, क्योंकि देश में उनकी साख बहुत गिर गई है, लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों की सहायता कर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती की बात है कि जो सुबह से शाम तक देशभक्ति का नाम लेते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि भारतीय जनसंघ देशभक्ति की निशानी है वही लोग आज जो कानून देश की भलाई के लिए पास किया जा रहा है उसकी मुखातिफ कर रहे हैं।

यहाँ पर यह भी कहा गया कि आंध्र प्रदेश में साढ़े चार लाख एन. जी. ओज ने जो

[श्री एम्. रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

हड़ताल की थी उनके खिलाफ यह कानून लागू किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में सिर्फ साढ़े चार लाख लोग ही नहीं हैं बल्कि वहाँ पर साढ़े चार करोड़ लोग हैं और वह साढ़े चार करोड़ लोग उन साढ़े चार लाख लोगों के खिलाफ थे। अगर कल को गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के एम्पलाइज इस देश के सामान्य लोगों के हित को नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं या कोई और इस प्रकार का संघर्ष करना चाहते हैं तो उनके ऊपर भी यह कानून लागू किया जाएगा और उनके जेल में कर दिया जाएगा। हमारे सामान्य लोग जो गांवों में बसते हैं उनकी 36 पैसे रोज की आमदनी नहीं है—यह बात लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों की तरफ से रोज कही जाती है।... (व्यवधान)... कल बाजपेयी जी ने यहाँ पर घमकी भी दी कि एजिटेशन करेंगे। हमारे लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट शायद उकसाने की कोशिश करें लेकिन हमारे एन. जी. ओज और हमारे प्राक्सिस देशभक्त हैं और वे इस देश की भलाई के लिए काम करने को तैयार हैं। वे आप लोगों के उकसाने में नहीं आयेंगे। आपके उकसाने के बावजूद दो तिहाई स ज्यादा मेजरिटी कांग्रेस को मिली है और आगे कोई एलेक्शन आयेगा तो तीन चौथाई मेजरिटी आयेगी। मेरी आपके जरिए दरखास्त है कि इस बिल को फौरन पास करना चाहिए।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the speech of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu very attentively and he betrayed his utter lack of understanding of the situation and made a profoundly un- Marxist analysis when he said that this Bill an attempt..

M

MR. SPEAKER : You, continue after adjourn.

We adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 O'Clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ORDINANCE AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL—contd.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Comrade Jyotirmoy Basu, in his speech, said that this Bill is an instrument to prop up the tottering regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Now, Sir, this is a very fantastic and almost ridiculous statement. Anybody who has even remnants of commonsense left in him would agree with me that the present regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not at all tottering. He said that this Bill is an ample proof to show that it is a semi-fascist regime.

Sir, in the last Lok Sabha, Shri Bal Raj Madhok once called our Prime Minister a dictator. The mantle has now fallen on the very willing shoulders of Comrade Jyotirmoy Basu.

Shri Atal Bihariji quoted Shakespeare and said that what is there in a name. This is just the same old wine in a new bottle. But he let the cat out of the bag when he said that he would support the Bill if it was called the Treason Bill.

So, it seems, the opposition is only to the name, not to the contents.

Our Minister, Shri K. C. Pant laboured hard to indulge in an airy saber-rattling with

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I am too pedestrian indulge in these exercises in abstractions concerning individual liberty and State security.

Just as it was a painful duty on the part of Shri Pant to defend the Bill, I feel duty bound not to extend whole-hearted support or a total support to this Bill.

It would be a breach of trust that the people have reposed in me. In my constituency, there is 350 mile long border with Pakistan. The aims and objects of the Bill mention events across the border. I think there is a border on the east and there is a border on the west. Along the western border in my Constituency Muslims, Scheduled Caste people and Caste Hindus are almost in equal proportions. About 35 per cent of the population is Muslim. You will not find a single constable in the Police, a single peon, or a single clerk anywhere in the Administration, who belongs to the minority community.

There is already a Preventive Detention Law in force in Rajasthan. The people in my constituency fell very much harassed by that lawless law.

I want to tell you some of the concrete examples and I want to express my own genuine apprehensions that once this Bill becomes an Act, it would further add to the hardships and the fears that beguile my people. Magistrates would be entrusted with the task of enforcing this law.

There is one young boy-his name is Murad Ali Abra., a muslim boy from my constituency---the first to do his M. A. from Aligarh Muslim University. He wanted a job. A magistrate called him. He asked : "Have you done your M. A. from Aligarh Muslim University ?" The boy said, 'Yes, Sir'. The Magistrate said : "Then, you are a Pakistani spy; don't enter the district."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Magistrate should be sacked.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : There is a law in my State. This law says that religious buildings cannot be constructed without permission. Now, the Police makes a report that such and such a mosque is built without permission. The case goes before a Magistrate. The Magistrate says in his judgment, from the police records, I find that the mosque has been constructed without permission. It was constructed more than 150 years ago.

I have personally visited that mosque. That mosque was ordered to be demolished. Dozens and dozens of mosques have been ordered to be demolished by the Magistrate without taking any evidence of any sort of people. Police constables and Intelligence people, the Border Security Force, the Central Intelligence people, even the patwaris and other officials in the area are supposed to be the guardians of State security. During days of recurrent droughts if a man goes to some other place with his cattle and goats in search of pastures, when he comes back, the patwari tells him, Either give me such and such a bribe, or, I will report that you had been to Pakistan. This Damocles' sword hangs over the entire population of the border region. It is used as an excuse for extracting money, goats, ghee, and even girls from the people. They are loyal if the policemen are bribed ; they are disloyal if they refuse to bribe the policemen.

And, Sir, the person who is in charge of the intelligence there is notorious for his bouts and for his wanton evenings with wine and women. It is common knowledge that a large number of police authorities are in collusion with smugglers. They are corrupt. They are rabidly communal. They are in league with anti-national elements, and Government want to arm these very people to safeguard the security of the nation and to keep a watch on spies. I am afraid that this Bill will create more hardships for my people. Distrust begets distrust. You assume that every man who belongs to the minority community is disloyal. You harass him, and you take away his lands, You would be surprised to know this during these elections, if a patwari went to the returning officer and said, 'Yes, this person's name appears on

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Yes.

the electoral rolls, but he has been to Pakistan, then that person was prevented from voting. Hundreds of such persons whose names did appear on the electoral rolls were prevented from voting by a report from a patwari. A patwari who is in league with the feudal reactionary elements, a patwari who is the neo-tyrant of the village, a patwari who harasses and extorts money from the people is the guardian of the security of the State, and so also the police constables.

Cattle does not know where the border is. It often strays into Pakistan and Pak cattle often strays into India. Then, these people who guard the security of the borders, enter into some sort of agreement with the people on this side or on that side, and they take money from the people on this side or on that side and then arrive at a settlement and the cattle is returned or not returned.

So, my objection to the Bill is very empirical, very practical. I do not know what security of State or what individual liberty is at stake. But I do know that this Bill, an apology for which is already in existence in Rajasthan, when enacted will create far more difficulties, because the people who would administer this Bill when it becomes law, and who would be entrusted with these vast powers would harass the people far more than what they are already doing. It is true that some safeguards have been provided in this Bill, but these safeguards are meaningless.

Anybody can be detained for 14 days or 22 days. But it is not the actual detention, but it is the threat of detention which matters. The elected Pradhan of one panchayat samiti was detained. What was the ground? It was that he wanted to bring back those Muslims who had gone to Pakistan during the 1965 war. No proof was ever advanced, and no evidence was ever recorded, and he was detained for months together on the imaginary plea that he wanted to bring back those Muslims who had left the country for Pakistan during the 1965 war.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSHJ (Diamond Harbour) : Was the Pradhan a Muslim?

There is another aspect which I would like to mention. I want to impress upon the Government to understand the objective conditions in our country as they prevail today. What is the main threat today to the internal security, internal peace and order? I am afraid the Government are very complacently sleeping over the dangers that loom large on our horizons. Let us not ignore those dangers. I am at least very much perturbed that if the things are allowed to continue as they are continuing, soon we shall have a spate of communal riots in our country. I want to warn this Government that if right from now onwards, the Government do not take precautionary measures and do not arm themselves with powers, they will be taken unawares, and all along the country we shall have a horrible scene where blood will again shed in the streets.

We know that refugees are coming to our country. And millions of them have come in. The entire nation, and I am sure the entire progressive mankind, is in full sympathy with these refugees. But howsoever secular, and howsoever patriotic and howsoever beleaguered and howsoever harassed these refugees may be, history shows that all over the world they are the carriers of poison. But for the Palestinian refugees, the West Asia problem would have been solved long ago. Let us not forget that it will create complications in our country too. There is not only a burden on our economy, but I am afraid it will create political complexities also in our country. Government must guard itself against the dangers of these political complexities. If there is any need for drastic action, I think right now the RSS must be banned if Government wants to safeguard our internal security and order. Let the RSS and other communal organisations be banned. If they do not do it, but bring such abstract Bills before us, for which I do not think conditions warrant, as I do not think there is such a threat to the security of the country from outside or from spies there is no spate of spies coming from Pakistan; I am sure about it we are not going to solve our problems.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That was why your Prime Minister awarded Padma Bhushan to Shri Hansraj Gupta, RSS Chief. The man was arrested after Gandhiji's murder. We know about this underground collaboration.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The situation warrants drastic and bold action against communal organisations which Government tried once in the last Lok Sabha but retreated because of the very misplaced opposition of the so-called leftist parties. I would urge upon Government to realise the real dangers, not imaginary ones, and take action against these dangers.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : There has been a deliberate attempt on the part of the Congress party to make this a debate between the Communist Marxists and Government. That impression is incorrect ; this is a battle between the forces of democracy and those forces which want to stifle it. This should be understood at the very outset.

It was in 1950 when the Preventive Detention Bill was first introduced by Sardar Patel and he preambled it with the statement that it was a very unpleasant duty and he had not had three nights sleep when he thought of introducing it. This time the Bill was being introduced by Shri K. C. Pant, but I did not see any anxiety or agony on his face ; he was wearing one of the most charming and disarming smiles and others of his party were applauding him for having done something extraordinarily beneficial to the mankind and this country. That makes the difference ; the sense of guilt when the Bill was first introduced has completely vanished now ; it has now turned into a sense of glory, as if they were doing something extraordinarily good.

May I invite the attention of my learned friends as to what the conflict is ? Who does not want the integrity of the country to be preserved ? Who says that democracy and democratic institutions should not flourish ? Who would not like to hang all those who are out to destroy democracy and its institutions ? So what is the conflict between you and us ? Both of us are agreed on that. The conflict is when you say that you want

to sit in judgment, when you want to decide for yourself as to who is a traitor and who is a risk to the security of the country and who is not ? Our entire judicial system is based on certain principles of natural justice. Even if you see a murder being committed, you cannot simply hang the murderer. You have got to go to a court and prove it. You cannot even convict a person for his confession, with the exception of Nagarwala, of course—that is a unique case. If you want to hang Jyotirmoy Basu on a charge of murder, please hang him, but let him prove his innocence in a regular court of law. Let charges be framed as they would be framed ordinarily against any ordinary criminal for murder. But here the offence has not been committed. It is only likely to be committed. This basic difference should be understood. You want to prevent a thing ; therefore, you take a more drastic measure. The basic conflict is this. We agree that criminals, people who are a security risk should be punished, but who will sit in judgment ? Your justification is the integrity of the country. That is the danger. This is what Yahya Khan has been saying for the last 2½ months, that is how he has been massacring thousand of people.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : He is equating the Government of India with Yahya Khan. This is objectionable.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : These are the dangers inherent in the situation where you give arbitrary powers to the ruling party. (Interruptions) Like Hitler before him in this century, Yahya Khan is inventing, creating justifications in the name of the integrity of the country, in the name of the solidarity of the country. And who does not condemn him, that butcher of Pakistan ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He is the man who supported Yahya Khan.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I want him to withdraw these words. This is an insinuation. It is only because he thinks that I am a Muslim that I can be maligned. Mr. Nahata from the other side gave a very brilliant exposition against the Bill, but he never interrupted him. I have supported Mujibur Rehman. I condemn in no uncertain terms Yahya Khan. Do not put a

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

premium on irrationality. Do not dictate what I should say, in what language I should say.

Much before you started ruling this country, greater tyrants have ruled the world, and they had their own justifications for killing people. Here you are not killing us, you are seeking justification for depriving us of our freedom. That is the analogy. (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I do not expect that the members of the ruling party will ever understand what freedom is.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The shoe is pinching them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have very little time. Do not provoke controversy. Come to the point.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I am just saying what I feel about it, and the hon. Members on the other side are quite free to counter my arguments. We have listened to the beautiful garments of justification which they have woven from the fabric of their own prejudices. We are entitled to see through the game.

So, no such situation existed in the country and it does not exist. This country has been ruled without the Preventive Detention Act for at least one year, from the time when the Congress Party could not get it renewed last year. What has happened during this one year? You had one of the most peaceful elections and peace on the borders too, according to the Prime Minister and her supporters. If the country could be run without the Preventive Detention Act for one year and with peace on all the frontiers, why cannot it be run even today? What is going to happen?

The provision for an advisory Board is being presented to us on a platter as a concession. You are so generous, so kind to humanity, to your citizens. We say that these Advisory Boards will be of no effect

because you have deprived them of the very process of law, the legal process, the legal procedure, which is the basis of our administration of justice. Let us see the other countries. We are trying to ape the British pattern of democracy. Let us see how Britain faced the danger, placed in a similar situation, may, in a much worse situation. Did they resort to the Preventive Detention Act or the Maintenance of Internal (IN) Security Act as you have?

It is said that these are men of integrity who will not misuse it. I agree. But then you are not likely to be there for all times to come. This Act can be handed over according to your own assertion to Jyotirmoy Basu, Atal Bihari Vajpayee or some others who are not, according to your definition, as pious and considerate as you claim to be. So it is not a question of who wields the instrument; it is a question of what is the nature of the instrument.

My time has been taken up by interruptions and I shall conclude in a minute. I am a witness to the practical application of this Act in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In September, 1963 Bakshi Ghulam Ahmed happened to be the greatest patriot living: he was the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State. But in September, 1964 this greatest of all patriots was arrested under the PD Act. The charge: he was going to move a no confidence motion. This Act gives power to the Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates and all of them are not as pious, apparently, as Mr. Pant and my hon. friends on the other side. One day will come when you will not be in power, my friends, and you will be hauled up by the Deputy Commissioners. At that time also you will find defenders in us to defend your rights just as we are defending the rights of millions today.

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा (बकमर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल बहुत ही धारज के साथ और बहुत ही शान्ति के साथ मैंने श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, श्री पीलू मोदी, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और श्री राजेन सेन, इन चार महानुभावों के आशय सुने। इनके आशयों के दौरान मुझे ऐसा

लगा कि जितनी कड़वी और तीखी बातें श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को करनी चाहिये थीं उससे भी अधिक कड़वी और तीखी बातें श्री वाजपेयी ने कीं। और श्री पीलू मोदी का तो कुछ कहना ही नहीं है। इन चारों दलों के माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों में कोई एका नही है, एक दूसरे के विरोधी हैं, इस हाउस में भी एक दूसरे के विरोधी हैं और बाहर भी हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ राजनीतिक बातों को पूरा करने के लिए एक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण में इन सभी लोगों ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है।

वाजपेयी जी ने तो इस बिल का विरोध करते हुए बहुत सी बातें कह डालीं। उन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता के समय में जो लड़ाई चल रही थी और उस समय जो विदेशी सरकार और तब उस सरकार ने इस देश में जो दस तरह के कानून बनाये थे, उनका भी जिक्र किया और कहा कि इससे बुरा कानून उन्होंने नहीं बनाया था।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून कोई आज पहली मर्तबा इस हाउस के सामने नहीं आया है। जब 1950 में हमारे देश में संविधान पास और लागू हुआ, तो उसके एक महीने बाद ही उस समय के हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेताओं को इस तरह का कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी (व्यवधान) इसलिए कि जो हमारे देश के बाहर के दुश्मन है, उनका तो हम मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन देश के अन्दर भी जो ऐसे लोग हैं, जैसे मेरे भाई श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हैं, जो विदेशों के इशारे पर चलने वाले हैं, (व्यवधान) जो अहिंसा की नीति में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, जिनके सारे कार्यक्रम हिंसात्मक होते हैं, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके।

श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कल व्यक्तिगत आजादी की बात कही। मैं यह जानना चाहता

हूँ कि वह किस बात के लिए आजादी चाहते हैं। डा० रानेन सेन ने कहा कि वह कलकत्ता को हम लोगों से ज्यादा जानते हैं। मैं इन माननीय सदस्यों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो खून, हत्या और लूट-मार करने वाले हैं, जो लोग विदेशों के इशारे पर चलते हैं, जैसे सी. पी. एम., सी. पी. (एम. एल.) और नक्सलाइट पार्टी हैं, क्या ऐसे लोगों और पार्टियों के लिए वे व्यक्तिगत आजादी चाहते हैं। श्री पीलू मोदी ने इस बिल का विरोध किया, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा कि वह इसको बंगाल में लागू करने के लिए राजी हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं श्री शमीम को कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल श्री के. सी. पन्त ने कहा था कि आपको घबरावने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप इस कानून से क्यों डरते हैं। (व्यवधान)

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, यह कानून पहली बार इस सदन में नहीं आया है। आजादी के बाद सान बार इस कानून की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए बिल इस सदन में लाया गया है और यह आठवीं बार है। (व्यवधान)

यह कहा गया है कि देश में जो साधारण कानून हैं, उनके जरिये भी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि साधारण कानून के जरिये कब कार्यवाही की जायेगी—जब किसी की हत्या हो जायेगी, जब शान्ति या देश की सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध अपराध हो जायेगा? आज हालत यह है कि देश में जन-जीवन के लिए खतरा पैदा कर दिया गया है, किसी का भी जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है, चाहे वह राजनीति में काम करता हो या न करता हो।

[श्री ए. पी. शर्मा]

कल मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियन की दुहाई दी गई। मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आल-इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से बाहर निकल कर सी. आई. टी. यू. क्यों बनाया। (व्यवधान) इसका कारण यह है कि आल-इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस संविधान और कानून के अन्तर्गत, एक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से, मजदूर संगठन चलाना चाहती है और उसमें उनका विश्वास नहीं रहा। वह अशान्ति के रास्ते से अपना सारा काय करना चाहते थे, इसलिए वह ए. आई. टी. यू. सी. से बाहर निकल गये। श्री वाजपेयी चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के विश्वास रखने वाले लोगों को छूट दी जाये कि वे देश में जो कुछ भी करना चाहें, करें (व्यवधान) और जब इस तरह की घटनाएँ हों, तो उनके बाद साधारण कानून के अन्तर्गत उनका ट्रायल किया जाये। मैं वाजपेयी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सी. पी. (एम.), सी. पी. (एम.-एल.) और नक्सलाइट्स के साथ उनकी दोस्ती कब हुई। इसी लिए जब वह कल बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने कहा था कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जनसंघ के नेता श्री वाजपेयी बोल रहे हैं या सी. पी. (एम.) के नेता, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, या सी. पी. (एम.-एल.) के कोई नेता बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

कहा जाता है कि इस कानून के द्वारा लोगों की व्यक्तिगत आजादी का अपहरण होगा, जो निर्दोष लोग हैं, उन पर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट कार्यवाही करेंगे, उन को डिटैन करेंगे। कितने दिन तक? बारह दिन तक? बारह दिन के अन्दर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का एपेकवल लेना पड़ेगा और उसके साथ ही तीस दिन में एडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने मामले को ले

जाया जा सकता है। (व्यवधान) अगर एडवाइजरी कमेटी फैमला करेगी कि डिटेन्शन गलत है, तो उस व्यक्ति को तुरन्त रिहा कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री समीम ने हम लोगों को डराया है कि एक दिन वह भी आने वाला है, जब डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करेंगे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं, बल्कि एक विदेशी शासन के खिलाफ संघर्ष किया। उन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते हुए हर तरह की कुर्बानी दी। इसलिए वे माननीय सदस्य की धमकी से डरने वाले नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) उनको पता नहीं है कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी (व्यवधान) और अब देश की आजादी हासिल करने के बाद उसकी आजादी और सुरक्षा कायम रखने का काम भी कांग्रेस के लोगों का है, उनका नहीं। (व्यवधान)

यह जो बिल इस मदन में लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं श्री वाजपेयी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अभी जो बातें कही हैं, उन पर वह गौर करें। आज बंगाल में हालत यह है कि कोई भी राजनैतिक पार्टी का आदमी, कोई भी मजदूर संगठन में काम करने वाला आदमी निर्भीक होकर नहीं चल सकता है। वहाँ पर खुले-आम लोगों की हत्या की जाती है।

जो माकिसस्ट नीति से भिन्न पार्टियाँ हैं, जैसे जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, वे शान्ति के रास्ते में विश्वास करती हैं, या सी. पी. आई., जो सांविधानिक तरीकों में विश्वास करती हैं, उनको इस कानून का समर्थन करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं श्री अटल

बिहारी बाजपेयी, श्री पीतु मोदी, डा० रानेन सेन और श्री एम. एम. बनर्जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि चूंकि यह कानून देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, और जो लोग हिंसात्मक नीति में विश्वास करते हैं, उनको हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां करने से रोकने के लिए बनाया जा रहा है, किसी को दंडित करने के लिए नहीं, इसलिए वे इसका समर्थन करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, having heard the speeches of some members of the opposition, I am not surprised that they are opposing this measure. Mr. Bosu professes democracy by lips, but in fact he is an agitator by profession. Whenever I look at him, I always find him agitated. But I am surprised that Mr. Vajpayee has joined in raising the voice of protest along with the CPM member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He joined me.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I do not know whether he joined you or you joined him. Anyway, your voice was one with him against the Bill. I think Mr. Vajpayee also is demagogue by profession, but whenever he speaks, he is a demagogue by practice. I am using very mild term. He is bordering on the line of fascism and demagoguery. Mr. Puro Mody is a democrat by business, but a humourist by habit. He would always like to humour the House into laughter. From that point of view, he opposed the Bill.

I agree with some of the philosophers that liberty as an all-precious thing is to be safeguarded and respected. But at the same time, democratic civil society must be preserved at all costs, if necessary at the cost of liberty and life of some individual. This measure should be looked at from that point of view. There has always been a conflict between liberty and authority,

between individual rights and civil society. This conflict has been tried to be solved at different stages of history by every nation. Therefore, we must look into the Constitution itself to find out whether the Constitution in fact tries to bring about a reconciliation between liberty and authority, between a political society and individual interests. What is the scheme of article 22? It tries to bring about a reconciliation in such conflict.

I may inform Shri Shamim that ours is not the first country which has tried to bring about such a measure. Shri Shamim said that UK had gone through many agonies but she did not find it necessary to pass such a measure. I do not know whether he is aware of the fact that during the two world wars England also had what is known as the Defence of the Realm Acts and the Indemnity Act which were repealed after the war. I do not know whether he has read today's newspapers where it is stated that action has been taken against *New York Times*. I am not justifying that action. I am only giving it as an illustration. Even USA had the Internal Security Act of 1950. Even today they have also the Federal Anti-Espionage Act. Australia also has similar measures.

I would ask Shri Vajpayee whether he really and sincerely believes that conditions do not exist which call for the enactment of such a measure. Is he not aware of the fact that Naxalites are found all over the country? Some six months back a map of India was published giving the spots where the Naxalites are carrying on their activities. It is seen from that there is not even a single big town where Naxalites are carrying on their activities. Therefore, those who believe in democracy should not forget the present political conditions in our country. I ask Shri Vajpayee why he wants to commit political *harakiri* by joining the Communist Marxists in raising this question.

The scheme of this Bill is in conformity with article 22 of the Constitution. That article envisages three conditions for any enactment relating to the detention of people. Firstly, there must be permissive

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

limits. Whenever a Preventive Detention Act or Internal Security Act is passed, the permissive limit is the first condition. The Constitution envisages that democratic institutions must be preserved at all costs. But for want of time I would have quoted John Stuart Mill, who said that institutions are the creation of men and, therefore, they ought to be preserved at all costs, if necessary, at the cost of the life and blood of the tyrants who would like to destroy such institutions. This principle has been accepted in article 22 because it expressly lays down that no person should be detained without a particular limit. That has been sought to be done under the Bill.

Secondly, it prescribes the minimum procedure which ought to be followed. The third limit, which has been laid down by article 22, is that the person detained must be given information as to the grounds on which he should be detained. The permissive limits are laid down in the Bill.

Can Shri Vajpayee, or for that matter any person who has opposed this measure, say that it has not given certain safeguards? Let me point out to clause 3, sub-clause (2), which lays down safeguard number one. If the subordinate detains any person, that subordinate authority must inform the State of this fact within twelve days, unless it is approved by the State Government in the mean time.

Then, clause 8, sub-clause (1) says, that the grounds of detention must be enumerated by the detaining authority within five days. Under clause 10 every case of detention is to be referred to the advisory board within thirty days from the date of detention. The fourth safeguard is that the constitution of the advisory board under clause 9 is also envisaged.

Who are to be the members of the advisory board? They should either be Judges or persons having the status of Judges of the High Court. They have to go through the papers or record placed before them.

Then, the fifth safeguard is that the principle of natural justice is also incorpora-

ted in this Bill; that the detenu must be heard. I would have certainly suggested to the Government that the right to cross-examine should also have been incorporated in this Bill

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am suggesting it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It will will not be accepted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If they do not accept it, you oppose the Bill.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Because the proposal has not been accepted everybody must resign, what a fantastic proposition my hon. friend is laying down.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let him not resign, but let him oppose the Bill.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As a jurist I am suggesting a point which may not be accepted. Even you would not have accepted it had you been in his place, because you are more demagogue than democrat.

Apart from the safeguards, articles 32 and 226 are not taken away by this Bill. The detenu can go to the High Court or move the Supreme Court.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : But he does not have the facts; he has only the grounds.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Under what grounds or under what conditions can a detenu move the Supreme Court or the High Court? They are, firstly, if the grounds are not stated; secondly, if the grounds are vague or irrelevant; and, thirdly, if there is failure to report the matter to Government. The detenu must be allowed to make representation. There is also the Supreme Court which has laid down so many precedents that even the

elements of objectivity could be taken into consideration.

If these safeguards are not sufficient and if the present conditions require a Bill to be passed, could it be opposed because certain instances have been given by Shri Amrit Nahata or by Shri Shamim or by Members of the Opposition? You must take the totality of the objective conditions prevailing in the country. We have also to take into consideration the Naxalite danger which prevailing in the country. we have also to take into consideration the refugees who have come to our country.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Are you going to detain the refugees!

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : No detention. What efforts we may make, they will all go back, in whatever number they have come. Why do not you study the history of the world and come to a conclusion whether all refugees will go back or not? It is in the power of any individual or any Government for that matter to see that all refugees could be pushed out of the country?

Because the security of the State is threatened, because the maintenance of public order is required and because the maintenance of essential services essential to the community ought to be retained or ought to be kept in tact, under these conditions, I think, one must, however reluctant one may be or however worshipper of individual liberty one may be, one has to take into consideration the danger to which our country is faced with and support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Yesterday, I did not even finish a sentence...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Let us not be too rigid in following the technicalities and the so-called niceties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are certain rules. If the House decides unanimously to suspend the rules, I have no objection. His name was called yesterday and he started speaking. On my paper, it is mentioned that he has taken 1 minute. The speech was to continue today. He was the first person called to continue his speech before we adjourned for lunch. He was not there. So, it is presumed that he has finished his speech.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : That is only an assumption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the rule. Now, a Member cannot make two speeches during the same debate.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : If the House has no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to accommodate. Only I do not want unilaterally to violate the rule without the consent of the House.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really a strange phenomenon that I am called upon to participate in the debate on the subject.

I may point out that two years back, I was the victim of the Preventive Detention Act. Twice I was put behind the bars under the P. D. Act. I was in jail for four months. Before coming to this Bill, I would like to give my experience of what happened then. Shri Bhandare was saying, "Why do you worry about it? All the safeguards are provided." What are the safeguards? These so-called safeguards are provided in this P. D. Act also.

When a person is detained under the P. D. Act, of course, within 5 days, detaining authority will communicate orders to him and also ask him to make a representation to the concerned authority. Of course, that is there. But what is the use of making this representation?

I will give you my experience. After we made a representation to the authorities concerned, the Advisory Board met after

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

two months. To say that the Advisory Board consists of all Judges is not true. It is mentioned that sitting Judges, or ex-Judges or the persons qualified to be appointed as Judges will be there. That means, they are amenable to the influence of Government. They are not proper Judges.

Now, I will tell you, when we went to the Advisory Board, they put some questions. Of course, I am a lawyer and I could have prepared myself and could have argued. But I was not allowed at all. He put only one question, 'Why were you arrested?' Then I wanted to explain the whole thing. But they did not allow me. They said, 'Everything is all right. Don't worry.' Afterwards, they said that the grounds are reasonable and the Government confirmed it. This is the unfortunate thing and you say that there are sufficient provisions and sufficient safeguards are there. Sir, these safeguards are not all useful. Sir, before my detention, the Collector was bent upon putting me behind the bars on instructions from the Chief Minister. But the S. P. objected. Sir, you may be knowing that at that time the Telangana agitation was going on there and in my district I was the person who was controlling the agitation. It was very peaceful. The SP told the Collector not to arrest me. He told him, 'In his absence many violent acts will take place. He is the person who is controlling the agitation. He is a perfect gentleman'. In spite of that, the Collector said, 'I cannot help. On instruction from the Chief Minister you have to do this. Don't say anything'. Then he passed orders and I was put behind the bars. Sir, this is my experience. Where is Pantji? He is not here. I want to narrate all these things.

So far as the objects are concerned, I don't dispute. I certainly say that there must be some Act if such things occur in the country. But what is the actual situation? In practice it is very difficult. You cannot put all those things. Now I will come to the clauses. Mr. Bhandare said so many things on the clauses—defence of India and the relations of India with other countries, etc. Defence of India—nobody can dispute. But what about the relations of India with

foreign countries? It is very ambiguous. There must be some clarification about it. If we criticise the Yahya Khan Government, we will be detained. What is meant by that? Are we not entitled to criticise anybody? Are we not entitled to criticise the Yahya Khan Government for the massive genocide they are committing in Bangladesh? Of course, 'Since you are criticising our neighbour, so you should be detained.' Sir, I want some clarification because otherwise it will lead to so many serious consequences. That is one thing.

Secondly, about the maintenance of supplies and service essential to the community, sub-clause (iii) of Cl. 3 mentions it. What has happened recently? Hon. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy was mentioning about the NCGOs' strike in Andhra Pradesh. Four lakhs of people went on strike. That was not unreasonable. That was quite justified but the Government was not prepared to concede their just demands. But under this clause you can arrest them because they have gone on strike. So, this should not be there. This is too much.

Coming to clause 4 which says :

"When any order is made or approved by the State Government under this section, the State Government shall, as soon as may be,..."

'As soon as may be' should be removed. A time limit must be fixed. The provision is that the State Government shall inform or communicate the orders to the Central Government as soon as may be. What is this 'as soon as may be'? It may be any time. So, there must be some fixed time.

One most important thing is about cl. 8 which says :

"When a person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, but ordinarily not later than five days and in exceptional circumstances to be recorded in writing, not later than fifteen days "

Why this 15 days ? Only 5 days must be there. In exceptional cases, you say it can be 15 days. Then everybody will give exceptional cases. Then sub-clause (2) says :

"Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose."

Without communicating the facts to the detenu, how can he make representation to the proper authority ? In one clause you say that the reasons will be communicated and the grounds will be communicated and in the second clause you nullify it and you frustrate the same thing. There is no meaning at all. Both are contradictory. (*Interruptions*) If facts are not communicated, then what is the use of making a representation ?

Regarding clause 9, I have already spoken about the Judges. In actual practice, Judges are not appointed. Ordinary persons are appointed. I request that sitting Judges must be appointed as members. Then it is said :

"The appropriate Government shall appoint one of the members of the Advisory Board who is, or has been a Judge of a High Court to be its Chairman . . ."

In sub-clause (3) of cl. 11 it is said that when there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Advisory Board, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. So, if majority opinion were to prevail, what is the significance of saying that the Chairman of the Board shall be one who has been a Judge of the High Court or is a Judge of the High Court. That is all frustrated. My request is that sitting Judge must be appointed on the Advisory Board.

Cl. 11 of the Bill says :

"The Advisory Board shall, after considering the materials placed before it and, after calling for such further information as it may deem necessary from the appropriate Government or

from the person concerned, submit its report to the appropriate Government within ten weeks from the date of detention."

So, the Advisory Board takes ten weeks to submit its report to the Government. Usually the Government take one month to refer the matter to the Advisory Board after detention and ten weeks means that it is more than two months. So, it means altogether three months. Then if the Advisory Board comes to the conclusion that there are no sufficient grounds for detention, then what is the use ? His liberty would have been curtailed.

15 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He should be released at once.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Lastly clause 16 is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on the clauses.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Cl. 16 says :

"No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or a State Government, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person . . ."

Sir, I want that there must be some provision like malicious prosecution against the authorities because you are giving powers to the District Magistrates who are subordinates and who are ordinary officers. They may misuse these powers. So, there must be some provision. If that provision is there, then, of course, he will think before he detains any person whether there are reasonable grounds or not.

Sir, in view of these things, I oppose this Bill.

श्री बाबूराव मिर्षा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्टरनल सिक्योरिटी मेन्टीनेन्स के बिल-सिले में एक जो बिल इस सदन के सामने है उस पर कल से बहस हो रही है। करीब करीब सारे समय में इस सदन में उपस्थित रहा हूँ और सभी माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण मैंने शान्ति से सुने हैं। करीब करीब सभी पार्टियों के लोग इस कानून का विरोध कर रहे थे। उनके विरोध करने का दृष्टिकोण अलग अलग था और कानून के पीछे कुछ खतरा जो नजर आता था उसके बारे में उन्होंने अपनी शंकाएँ प्रकट की। विरोध में बैठने वाले केवल एक माननीय सदस्य जो कि तेलंगाना समिति से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, उन्होंने इस बिल का सिद्धान्त रूप में विरोध नहीं किया बल्कि उसमें उन्हें कुछ कानूनी त्रुटियाँ जो नजर आती हैं उनके बारे में इस सदन के सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। हो सकता है जब हम क्लोज़ बाई क्लोज़ इस बिल को देखें तो उस समय, किसी क्लोज़ में कोई कमी हो, कहीं पर कुछ कम करना या जोड़ना हो, उसपर विचार किया जा सकता है। गृह मंत्री जी सारी बातों को सुनकर उनके बारे में विचार करेंगे।

मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु सिद्धान्त रूप में इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। हम और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य उनकी भावनाओं को समझ सकते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अब कितने टुकड़े हो गए हैं और रोज़ होते चले जा रहे हैं। वे हमेशा जैसा मौका देखते हैं, जान बूझ कर अपने आप को इस तरह के हिस्सों में बाँटते रहते हैं। ... व्यवधान... अलग अलग मौकों पर अलग अलग इलाकों में किस तरह से वे अपनी नीतियों को लागू कर सकें उसी हिसाब से वे अपना कुछ बदबारा भी कर देते हैं। लेकिन ले देखकर उनका सारा का सारा तरीका और एक थीसिस जिसके बारे

में बसु साहब जिक्र कर रहे थे कि हमारी बड़ी अच्छी थीसिस है, उसको पढ़ो और समझो कि वह कितना बड़ा क्रान्ति लाने वाला ग्रंथ है, हो सकता है उनको वह क्रान्ति लाने वाला ग्रन्थ लगे, उनके रास्ते और उनके दृष्टिकोण से वह सही हो सकता है लेकिन बहुत बड़ी तादाद में इस देश के लोग उनके रास्ते को अस्विकार करके उनके ग्रंथ के जरिए इस देश में क्रान्ति लाना ठीक नहीं समझते हैं।

हमारे पीछू मोदी साहब कल इस सदन में भाषण दे रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हेबियस कार्पस का बहुत बड़ा बुनियादी अधिकार है। उसकी दुहाई देकर वे कह रहे थे कि अगर हेबियस कार्पस खत्म हो जाता है, किसी आदमी की सिक्योरिटी, स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा कायम नहीं रहती है तो इस देश में बहुत बड़ा जुल्म हो जायेगा। अपने दृष्टिकोण से वे अपनी बात को कह रहे थे। करीब करीब यह बात हमारे अटल बिहारी जी वाजपेयी भी फर्मा रहे थे कि इस देश में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता स्वतंत्रता में पड़ रहा है। यह कानून आयेगा तो खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा और किस तरह से इस कानून का उपयोग किया जायेगा, उसका भरोसा भी नहीं किया जा सकता है। उनके दिमाग में मोटी बात यह थी। इस तरह से सभी पार्टीज ने, यह कानून न आये इसके लिए अपने अपने दृष्टिकोण से बातें कहीं। पीछू मोदी साहब और वाजपेयी जी मैं समझता हूँ इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि बंगाल में और पूर्वी हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ हिस्सों में ऐसे हालात हैं जो कि और बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं और वहाँ के हालात से आप अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं क्योंकि आपके पास रोज वहाँ से चिट्ठी पत्री आती हैं, वहाँ के लोगों से समाचार मिलते रहते हैं, उन हालात में वहाँ पर आज इस कानून की बहुत आवश्यकता है या नहीं? मैं समझता हूँ पूर्वी

हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से इलाकों में जिस प्रकार के हालात हैं उसमें इस कानून की आज बहुत ही जरूरत है। कोई भी सरकार हो, अगर इस देश में विधान के अन्तर्गत डिमोक्रेटिक तरीके से आम लोगों के व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य को कायम रखना है तो इस तरह की पार्वस को अपने हाथ में रखना सरकार के लिए, मैं समझता हूँ आज बहुत जरूरी है। समय समय पर इन पार्वस के दुरुपयोग की कुछ शिकायतें लोगों को हो सकती हैं परन्तु उसके निराकरण का तरीका भी इस बिल में दिया हुआ है। श्री पीलू मोदी ने कहा कि उनके कुछ दोस्तों को इस कानून का शिकार होना पड़ा और जिस ग्राउन्ड पर उनको शिकार होना पड़ा उसकी वजह से उनका सारा काम धंधा ही बेकार हो गया क्योंकि जब वे छूट कर आये तो लोग उनका तिरस्कार करने लगे, लोग उनसे बातचीत नहीं करने थे और इसलिए उनको बड़ी मुश्किल हो गई। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस प्रकार के कानून में कहीं कोई गलती नहीं हो सकती है। माननीय सदस्य अमृत नाहाटा जी ने भी अपने इलाके बाड़मेर को कुछ शिकायतों का जिक्र किया। मैं भी यह महसूस करता हूँ कि कई दफा इस कानून में जिन लोगों को नहीं फंसा चाहिए उनको फंसा दिया जाता है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि हम इस प्रकार के कानून की आवश्यकता ही नहीं समझते। आज इस देश में इस कानून की आवश्यकता है। यदि आप सारे देश में हालात को देखें तो आप महसूस करेंगे कि नक्सलाइट्स का खतरा इस देश के पूर्वी हिस्से में ही नहीं है बल्कि साउथ में भी वह खतरा मौजूद है।

पश्चिमी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पंजाब और दूसरे इलाकों में भी खतरा मौजूद है। हिन्दुस्तान का काफी लम्बा चौड़ा बोर्डर है, गुजरात से लेकर कश्मीर तक पूरा पूर्वी भारत का बोर्डर पाकिस्तान से लगा हुआ है। जो आज

का वातावरण है, खासतौर से पूर्वी बंगाल में जो हालात हैं, उनकी वजह से एक जबरदस्त इनफ्लक्स रेफ्यूजीज का है और उनके साथ जिस तरह के आदमी आ रहे हैं इनको देखते हुए, अगर विदेशी लोग यहाँ आते हैं, उनके लिये जो व्यवस्था इस कानून में की गयी है और जो अधिभार सरकार लेना चाहती है, अगर वह अधिकार सरकार को नहीं दिये गये तो उससे देश को खतरा हो सकता है। इस बात को हमको मानना पड़ेगा।

यह भी कहा गया कि यह कानून केवल विदेशियों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि देशवासियों को, देश के आप लोगों को भी ठीक रखने के लिए इसमें व्यवस्था की गयी है। अगर वही किसी प्रकार का खलल पैदा होता है उसका इंतजाम भी किया जा सकता है। लेबर और सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले हमारे सभी राजनीतिक दल हैं, और अपने अपने तरीके से उनके साथ सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। पर यह मानना पड़ेगा कि कभी कभी इस प्रकार के भगड़े गड़े कर दिये जाते हैं जिन को रोकने के लिये कुछ विशेष कानूनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार सरकार को अपने हाथ में रखने की जरूरत पड़ती है। लेकिन साथ ही आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि चाहे भारत सरकार हो या राज्य सरकारें हों, जिस लेबिल पर जैसा व्यवस्थायें इस कानून के जरिये की गयी है उनका दुरुपयोग न हो इसका भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है तथा कुछ रूकबाटें सरकारों के लिये रखी गयी हैं। अगर और पाबन्दियां लगाने की मननीय सदस्य जरूरत समझें तो क्लोज़ वाट्च डिस्कशन के समय आप विचार कर सकते हैं। पर मोटे तौर से आप मानेंगे कि देश के अन्दर आज जो हालात हैं उनको देखते हुए सरकार ने वाजिब तौर पर इस बिल को पेश किया है और सदन को इसे पास करना चाहिये।

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्षा]

यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि यह कानून हमेशा रहे ही। आप ऐसा क्यों मानते हैं कि यह कानून हमेशा रहेगा। पहले भी यह कानून समाप्त हुआ है, और आवश्यकता न रहने पर इसको फिर समाप्त किया जा सकता है। सरकारें बदल सकती हैं, आप लोग भी सरकार में बैठ सकते हैं। हम नहीं सोचते कि हम अमर हैं और सदा पावर में रहेंगे। जब इस प्रकार के सीरियस मामले हों, सीरियस हालात देश के अन्दर और बोर्डर पर हों, उस समय हमको मेरिट के ऊपर फैसला करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही उपयुक्त समय पर इस बिल को सदन में पेश किया है। इस पर मेरिट्स के ऊपर इसको विचार करना चाहिये जो कि हम क्लोज़वाइज़ डिस्कशन के समय कर सकते हैं, अभी नहीं।

मेरी राय में बिबिटमाइजेशन की दृष्टि से यह बिल नहीं लाया जा रहा है। राजनीतिक विद्वेष के कारण इस कानून का उपयोग किया जाय, ऐसी हमारी कतई मंशा नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि आप की मंशा भी साफ रहे और देश का जो विधान है उसके अन्दर रह कर काम करें जिससे देशका विकास और निर्माण कर सकें। यही आप से अपेक्षा है।

अन्त में मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को सदन द्वारा पास किया जाना चाहिए क्यों कि देश की जनता का हित इसमें निहित है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call the next speaker, I want to say that Mr. Maran has written for special permission to

allow him to speak again under rule 358(2). It reads :

"Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker."

The discretion of the Speaker is there, but it has to be exercised sparingly and there should be good reasons. I do not know of any good reasons here. Mr. Maran has not given any reasons. We should also consider whether there is no other opportunity for the member to speak. In this case the third reading is still there. Even so, if the House does not object, I will make a departure and exception and allow Mr. Maran to speak, but this exception should not be treated as a precedent. Does the House agree ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : When there is another opportunity available, why should you allow him ?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : It will lay down a very bad precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is objection, I am helpless.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I do not understand why these people are objecting. You can exercise your discretion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He had just begun. He did not deliver his speech. There is no question of speaking for a second time. You can use your discretion and permit him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Here it is written, "Mr. Maran to continue his speech. He has already taken one minute." You have made a request that he should be allowed and you say that I have the discretion to do that, but you will also realise that the discretion of the Speaker has to be exercised very sparingly and there must be good reasons for it. Otherwise the discretion has no importance and significance.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Considering the importance of the Bill and the party which is participating in the discussion, I think you have got every right to exercise your discretion and allow him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have explained. Here the record shows that Mr. Maran started yesterday and he said :

"Sir, having listened to the discussion today, one cannot get away from the impression....."

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : It is only one sentence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever it is, he had begun his speech and he had to continue, but he was not here in the morning when he was called. So it was deemed that he had concluded. Now to give him the right to speak again will amount to giving him a second chance to speak. I have put it to the House. If the House has no objection.....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : The House is already in a different mood. I am sure the House will agree.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bottiah) : Mr. Maran began his speech yesterday just one minute before 5.30. He did not finish his speech. He was to continue. I request you to give him a chance this time. There is sufficient reason for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With the consent of the House, I allow Mr. Maran to speak but I say again that this is not a precedent.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you and the hon. Members for having allowed me to continue my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To make a second speech.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Sir, you are rule conscious. Yesterday the hon. Minister was labouring hard

to explain the salient features of this Bill clause by clause. Except for a change in the title and some verbal modifications in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the inclusion of a new clause 17, this is not a new Bill ; it is a carbon copy of the Preventive Detention Act of 1950. Yesterday Mr. Vajpayee traced the origin of the Bill to the British colonial days and quoted what Pandit Motilal Nehru said. The hon. Minister gave a counter quotation of Pandit Motilal Nehru from Sardar Patel's speech, thereby establishing that he was not the first person but it was Sardar Patel who started this Bill. He was quite right that it was Sardar Patel who was the first Home Minister of India. When the father of Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India and when the father of our present Minister of State in Home Affairs was the Chief Minister of U. P. the first PD act in its primitive form was brought before the House. Now the daughter is the Prime Minister and the son of the former Chief Minister of U. P. is the Minister here. One can very well say that this Bill is nothing but a second generation model of the Preventive Detention Act of 1950.

At the outset I want to say that those of who criticise the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill should not be misconstrued as being against the maintenance of internal security. We are second to none in condemning tooth and nail anything anti-national or subversive. We are one with those who think that the Government should be clothed with enough powers to pounce upon them wherever they raise their head. We are also one with those who think that a moment comes in a nation's history when all its citizens should have to cheerfully surrender their civil liberties to the State temporarily so that they may be safeguarded in the long run, that hour of need, that temporary moment, is the moment of war, the moment of emergency. For that emergency there are adequate provisions in our Constitution. Chapter 18 deals with those provisions. During the Chinese aggression and Pakistani aggression the entire nation rose like one man. The provisions of the Bill can be allowed to exist only during times of emergency. That is our contention. A famous British Judge said that 'war is a thing that cannot be carried on according

[Shri Murali Maran]

to the principles of *Magna Carta*. We know that. But are we facing such a crisis? Are we facing such a threat to our national security such as the one that was faced by a small country like Ceylon?

Yesterday, the hon. Minister tried to explain the reasons behind the Ordinance and the Bill. I am sorry to say that we were not satisfied with his explanation. We know that because of Bangla Desh events countless refugees are pouring into our country and among them there might be disturbing characters with sinister intentions. But the remedy is rather to tighten our intelligence system and our screening system. If the Act is to be used mainly for preventing foreign spies, saboteurs and agent provocations there would not be much opposition. The trouble spot is the eastern region of India but the tentacles of this Act extend to all over India except Jammu and Kashmir. The geographical limits extend far beyond the regions where the conditions do not exist. That is why it makes it suspect in the eyes of the public. One is tempted to ask whether we are not having enough legislation to meet the situation. The ordinance was promulgated on May 7th. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many foreigners, how many subversive elements, were so far arrested to justify this ordinance. I think the Minister will give the number so that the House may justify it.

Secondly, we should go into the genesis of the Preventive Detention Act also. It came to an end on the midnight of December, 31, 1969. For the past one year and a half, they have been able to rule the country without resorting to such an Act or ordinance. So, they should explain to us what happened in between, what is the compulsion, what is the reason. We are not satisfied with the reasons and the compulsions given by the Minister. So, when you are having enough weapons in your armoury, if you are bringing in a Bill like this, it means the people who know the antecedents of the Preventive Detention Act, the people who know how it was misused or rather abused, have to suspect the motive of the Government.

We have faith in Mr. Pant and in Mrs. Indira Gandhi, but they should convince the common man that the Bill will not be misused as it had been misused before. When the Bill was first brought in 1950, the main object that was put forward was the menace of Telengana. Later, in 1951, when Rajaji was the Home Minister here, he made it very clear that he was bringing this Bill just to suppress the movement of the communists. Then, what happened? Did they arrest those who resorted to violence alone? No. The communist party members, the RSS members, the socialists, trade union leaders, were detained under this Act. When I was going through the speeches when the House debated this kind of Act in 1951, I found Sardar Hukam Singh, who was then a Member and not the Speaker, had explained how this Bill was misused in Punjab. It will be interesting to the House to note that on the 26th August, 1949, Sardar Baldev Singh, when he was the Defence Minister here, went to the Anjuman and addressed a meeting. Then the Akali Dal workers staged a black-flag demonstration which was allowed in any democratic system. Those volunteers who staged the black-flag demonstration were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act.

We know how trade union leaders were arrested, how the trade union movement was suppressed because of this Act. In my State, when Mr. Kamaraj was the Chief Minister, Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, the leader of the people and the Forward Bloc, was detained under this Act for months together. Later when he was released, he did not continue to live in the world. He died very soon thereafter.

During that time, of emergency, the twin-brother of this Act, the Defence of India Act, came into being. The very name itself suggests that this Bill should be used regarding the defence of India. During that time, the present Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Karunanidhi, was arrested in 1965 under the Defence of India Rules, and he has taken to a place 200 miles away from Madras City and was kept in solitary confinement for more than 60 days. During those days, the Defence of India Rules were used against me, a humble journalist, because I wrote certain

editorials condemning, not the defence of India, but the language policy of the Government.

So, we have a very sad history of this Act. Because the human factor is involved, because politicians are involved, nobody can deny that it is likely to be misused. After all, we are going to give life to a Bill which came into being during colonial days. But even in England the power of detention is used only in serious crises of history as war. In 1941, during the peak of the war, the number of detenus was only 1400. In 1944, it was just, 200. But here at one time more than 10,000 people were detained.

Mr. Bhandare was quoting the American precedent. Until 1950, the USA did not need a Preventive Detention Act. Then they passed the Internal Security Act of 1950, but it can be implemented only during declaration of war by Congress or invasion of US territory or during times of insurrection within USA in aid of a foreign enemy. They cannot use it in peace time. In Britain it is not the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police who can use it. It can be used only under the orders of the Home Secretary. Moreover, they are given legal advice. Advocates are allowed to appear. They can call any person as a witness. If these precautions are there, the opposition to this Bill will be lesser. Also, as my friend from Kashmir pointed out, there is no time-limit in this Bill. Formerly, it was passed for one year only at a time. Later, it was extended every two years. Now it is for eternity. Unless a time-limit is put, the critics of this Government may point a finger and say, "Here is a Bill which remains on the statute-book as a monument to the massive mandate;" So, I want a time-limit to be put.

In conclusion, I want to quote from one of the speeches of a very good friend of Mr. Pant made in this House in 1951 :

"I would appeal to the Home Minister, who has experience and wisdom, that he should be doubly careful in the application of this measure. I say frankly that the Act has been misapplied many a time in different places in the country. As one belonging to the

Congress Party, I suggest that the Minister should make it clear that this Act from this day shall not apply to any one of our political apponents."

The person who made this appeal is now a Cabinet Minister. He is none other than Mr. Hanumanthaiya. I hope our Home Minister will pay heed to that request. Yesterday Mr. Vajpayee referred to our party as dinner-mates of Ruling Congress. We cannot take part in this dish—it is not a dinner—because it is unpalatable and not good to the health of democracy. I want a solemn assurance from the Minister that this will not be used against political adversaries.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that it would seem rather odd that I should be striking a different chord while sitting on these benches, when I find that even the loyal opposition to the government had strongly opposed this measure. I should think that the fact that I am slightly differing from the rest of my opposition colleagues should add to the dignity of the opposition rather than detract from it.

But I must say that, negatively speaking, I do not oppose this Bill. If you like, in a positive sense, the utmost that I can bring myself to is to give a most of reluctant and qualified support to this measure.

I owe it to this House to give reasons for my reluctance.

In the first place, a measure which seeks either to restrict or nullify the basic freedoms of an individual can be adopted only in the last resort when we find that the national interests or the paramount interests of the society are seriously threatened and the normal machinery of law cannot take care of them. It sounds almost like a truism to say that, because there is hardly any person who would not subscribe to that. But to follow it in spirit is a matter which must concern the government more than anybody else. In any case, such a measure can be adopted only as a lesser evil, to be

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

thrown out the moment the bigger evil disappears. It was in this sense that the great Sardar had said in 1950 that this measure would be dispensed with after a year. I wish the same kind of perspective with regard to the operation of this Bill were before the Government.

12.37 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

It does appear to me that a measure of of this kind could have been avoided at the Central level, at the national level, when many States had already adopted it and a few of them that remain could be expected to fall in line with the rest. We have been told that there are three States which have not adopted the measure so far. They are the States of Assam, Gujarat and Punjab. So far as Gujarat and Punjab are concerned, there could be promulgation of a Presidential Order. So far as Assam is concerned, the government there being of the same complexion as the ruling party at Centre, the Government of Assam could have been easily persuaded to fall in line with the rest of the country.

Secondly, we find that whatever powers are with the government at the moment are not being wisely or effectively used by it to deal with the situations of the kind this measure seeks. What is more important, to emphasise is that even the powers that are sought to be acquired under this measure were available to the Government when there was President's Rule in the State of West Bengal. But what was our experience there? Government was not able to deal with the situation effectively and the number of murders that were committed in Bengal was larger during the President's Rule.

The Government, to my mind, will also have to bear the responsibility for much of the respectability that was imparted to violence that has been raging in the country for quite some time. For this Government openly declared, so far as many

acts of violence were concerned, that they had a socio-economic justification. By the same token, there is hardly any act of rape or dacoity which could not be exonerated or justified.

Thirdly, I find that this Government is still working hand in glove with forces which can be characterised as the architects of disorder, and in some of the States they are, in fact, running the administration with such forces.

Then, there is another aspect with which we have to reckon. We do not find the record of this Government very outstanding so far as objectivity and impartiality in administering certain State organs is concerned. What we find, in the case of State organs, like the All India Radio or Television, is that they are being used for the most aggressively partisan purpose. It is just possible that this measure also might be used by the Government for partisan purposes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : As during the past.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : When the Finance Minister of the Government of India said that he was withdrawing some levies only in response to demands from his partymen, you can imagine to what extent they can go for serving their own partisan interests. Could a Finance Minister in any other country get away with that kind of a crudely partisan utterance? But this is what happened only a few days back in this House.

I would also like to say that even important instruments, like the CBI, are being used for partisan purposes. Recently, there has been a great deal of furore in one of the State Legislatures on the issue that the CBI was being used to shield partymen or cronies of the ruling party and to victimise its opponents. This charge related to no less a person than the Prime Minister of India. It does not please us to hear that the Prime Minister of India is pressurising the CBI to shield her own partymen and to victimise her opponents.

These fears notwithstanding, if we have decided to support this measure, it is because we do not want to take any risks with our paramount national interests and also because of our faith in this Parliament and the State Legislatures to maintain the climate in which the basic freedoms of an individual could be protected. If Parliament fails, there is no hope for the country.

There are undoubtedly threats to our security from across the border. There are undoubtedly increased possibilities of espionage against our State. There are no doubt forces of violence, disorder and anarchy waiting in the wings which might subvert all that we stand for. So, we are, indeed, between the devil and the deep sea, and if we have decided to give qualified support to this measure, it is because we want to give the devil a chance.

The mere possession of a measure of this kind should not be very objectionable. Perhaps, it might act as a deterrent and there may not be any need to use this measure at all. But its application will have to be carefully watched and if it is found excessive, repressive, vindictive, partisan and improper, we will be the first to come forward to oppose its continuance most unequivocally. We have tried, in giving a qualified support to this measure, to strike a balance. It has been stated by a political scientist: "If the State is strong, it crushes up; if it is weak, we perish."

We have to try to strike a balance between the two.

SIRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum)
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I make no apology for taking the time of this House for intervening in this debate because in my respectful submission every person who is capable of articulation should express his views against the total negation of the principles of our Constitution, brought at a time anyway, that is neither parliamentary nor which stands to the canons of decency.

That apart, I want to recall to ourselves that half a century ago, those who went before us and who had a considerable responsibility for the position of the ruling party and the Government had called such a measure as a black Act. That should

not be forgotten. That was the criminal law of India. But that was justiciable. The people could go to a court of law. What is the position today?

I want to say that this is a legislation which should not have been put through in this way. It should have been discussed clause by clause and circulated for public opinion. We have the Law Minister today with judicial experience. But he has not been long enough in this House to know how the politicians work. We have a situation here, for the purpose of this legislation to dispense with not only judicial machinery but the whole concept of the rule of law. What does the Government want? Whatever they do should not be questioned and it should not be brought before the court. They think that they have suspended *habeas corpus*. But the lawyers can read it differently. Mr. Gokhale knows it very well.

The Bill is drafted in such a way that there is no application of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court and it will be for the Judges to decide that and, before the Judges decide one way or the other, there will be furor raised about it. What I want to impress upon is that one of the basic facts of our public life is, and our general belief is, that all people are equal before the rule of law and that there is equality guaranteed in the Constitution as between man and man. There is no particular privilege for Mr. K. C. Pant because he is a Cabinet Minister before the rule of law. He is a citizen like me and he should be amenable to the rule of law in the same way. The time must when the Government officials, including the police, will have proper punishment for acts committed by them.

We have a law here which is the negation of the rule of law. When we say, it is the negation of law—whatever we make is law and, therefore, it remains law—it is against the principle of natural justice, whereby a man can be told as to what for he is put in prison and whereby he can have a legal assistance or other assistance that is provided in the Constitution. Article 22 of the Constitution provides that he can have legal assistance and it also says, except when there is a preventive detention measure. It raises a point where the court

[Shri Krishna Menon]

says, whether it is a matter of preventive detention or not, because there is nothing in the title that it is a preventive detention measure. No doubt, the Attorney-General will read it the other way. You have to establish before the court that it is a preventive detention measure before you can deny somebody whom you have detained to have legal assistance.

Going back to the history, even under the regulations of tyrannical law, a man was entitled to defence paid for by the Government under the tyrannical rule of the empire. And what is the position today? Today, we are told that three persons of the eminence of High Court Judges will sit as an advisory board *in camera*.

But anyway these three eminent gentlemen of the status of High Court Judges are to be there on the Advisory Committee. In my respectful submission, any person who agrees to function in a Judicial capacity under star chamber methods is not qualified to be a High Court Judge. The essence of dispensing of justice is that not only justice is done but it must appear to have been done. It must appear to be done and in that background, when they sit *in camera*, you know what happens and to whom. That is my experience. When a person is detained, preventive or otherwise and when his liberty is taken away in this way, would it be correct or what sort of jurisprudence that permits a majority opinion to put him in prison? If even one person is against it it means there is some doubt about it. What is the basis of our Constitution? At least the person detaining, the authority detaining, must prove beyond doubt to themselves, not to us.

Then we come to the other part of it. The whole of this thing is based upon satisfaction. Whose satisfaction? The satisfaction of a Commissioner, a Commissioner who need not necessarily take orders from the Chief Minister or a Cabinet Minister, but the District Magistrate or Addl. Magistrate. It is a very dangerous phrase—'the Addl District Magistrate'. Who will be Addl—one who does not know. We have many *ad hoc* Magistrates. There-

fore, you have a situation where the satisfaction is a subjective satisfaction. The essence of satisfaction that is defensible in a civilised society is that you can test that satisfaction and if you cannot test that satisfaction, it is no law. That is to say it is the private feeling of somebody. All I can say is that the executive may have reason to doubt. They believe that they have reason to doubt. They think that they have reason to doubt and anybody can think what they want that way. When you go on to say that there is suspicion in the mind of the executive, I thought that the established rule of jurisprudence in all civilised societies is that the thought of man is not punishable. That is why I don't accuse Mr. Pant of the motives in which he spoke. I regret the banter, the levity and the jibes he has made in a very serious matter like this. It will be a black day for this Parliament. What you are doing is not amending the Constitution. We are really blotting out the Constitution by a subterfuge. Why do you want amendments regarding privy purses? Block them all together in that. They are enemies of the State. You can define them so. You can define anyone 'enemy of the State'. Nobody is going to ask how have you determined it.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going clause by clause. It says that when the executive finds that somebody probably has been detained by mistake, he will be let off. Now, even if he is let off, if he goes to the court for false imprisonment, then you won't tell him the reason why he was detained. What sort of law is this? That is to say that if a person, either by mistake or by malice forethought, is detained, while the executive discovers afterwards that it is a wrong detention, then he is set free. But what is the remedy? Nothing. There is no provision for compensation, no restoration of his prestige or integrity. Nothing of that kind. It is quite true that according to the political agitation the stigma of going to jail is probably different. In African countries where large numbers of people have gone to prison during their national movements, they are called PGs (Prison Graduates). Now we are producing Prison Post-Graduates!

Therefore the third aspect of this is that we are introducing into our legislative

system and our administrative system two new concepts. One is not that there will be three arms of our society—the executive, the judicial and the legislative, but the executive is appropriating into itself all legislative, administrative, punitive and every other powers. These officers—neither the Home Minister nor his Addl. Magistrate nor his chaprasi—are judicial men. They are arms of the executive and for 70 to 80 years we have been shouting in this country for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. And here, you are arming the Executive with every power that is required to exercise quasi-judicial functions without any way of checking it. This is unguided, unrestrained, uncontrolled, undirected arbitrary power. And, this power—vested in a party which has either a policy or lack of it, which is merely backed by myriads of persons who sit behind, is a tyranny of a kind which we should not support. This is the beginning of fascist rule. Why was this not used in order to put down lawlessness committed by the Shiv Sena in the City of Bombay? (Interruption) The Members of the Government and Government can never be pardoned for the non-exercise of the powers and condonation of lawlessness.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muattupuzha): Would you justify the use of it if it is only for the suppression of the Shiv Sena?

SHRI KRISHNA MENON: I am not going to justify anything for you. (Interruption)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Don't gesticulate like that. Don't try to browbeat me like that. (Interruption) I am entitled to ask a question. You can give an answer or not. You have no business to gesticulate in that manner.

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक): आप मिस्टर स्टीफेंस को क्यों नहीं रोकते हैं?

सभापति महोदय: आप बैठिए।

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक: आप उनको बैठने के लिए क्यों नहीं कहते हैं?

सभापति महोदय: मैं आपको बैठने के लिए कह रहा हूँ, आप बैठिए। दूसरे लोग भी शान्त रहें। Let him speak.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON: It is regrettable that Parliamentary attention could not be given to this. You are scrapping the fundamental principle of the Constitution; you are re-writing the Constitution in a reverse way. I cannot say I oppose this Bill totally. I propose to vote for one sub-clause of this Bill, that is, Clause 18(1) which says:

"The Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971, is hereby repealed."

I shall vote for that; not for the others.

I think we are doing something that brings down the reputation of this country. Everybody stands upon the platform and speaks about the largest democracy in the world and how it is sustained and so on. You are bringing down the reputation of the country in the world. You are creating a situation in the minds of young people who do not have to bother about the conception of the rule of law or the concept that all men are equal before law. Has there been any instance where, before our Courts, a person, either a Government official or anybody else, has not been treated equally, as equal by and large? This is one of the things that remains.

This is a Bill which should never have been brought before the House, especially by a party which has enough powers—and what is more?—by a party which did not have the courage to push it through in the last House, but the moment it got the power, brought this forward. And, they have never got a mandate to bring this Bill. Was it put in their Election Manifesto? They did not. There is no mandate to bring a Bill of this kind. This is not an amendment of the Constitution. They are rubbing out the Constitution. I am surprised that any person who has any emotional feeling about the basic concept of civilised jurisprudence should lend his name and support to it. Thank you.

SIIRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not many Members of this House recall the battles that were fought when the Preventive Detention Act was being put on the Statute-book in 1950.

I was one of those persons who took a not negligible part in those battles. I know what I am going to say in the next sentence will displease some of my friends on this side.

It is not only with the greatest of reluctance but with the greatest of distaste that on principle I am supporting this Bill. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Shyam-nandan Mishra that it is an evil. Let us have no doubt about it. It is an evil, but unfortunately in the context of the realities of today, it is a necessary evil, because let us also realise that we have got a much greater evil around us.

16 hrs.

We have certain sections avowedly committed to destroying the Constitution, certain sections committed avowedly to destroying all democratic freedoms, certain sections avowedly committed to espionage, and against those sections, it is a necessary evil like this that alone can be effective.

For a practising lawyer who has handled a number of these cases successfully and who has been able to get people released, who were detained *mala fide*— I say that deliberately, *mala fide* and baselessly and vindictively—it goes against the grain to support a measure like this. That is why I am going to pinpoint what I regard as some of the unnecessarily draconian features of this Bill. And I am going to ask my hon. friend Shri K.C. Pant to eliminate them.

For instance, I regard it as absolutely repugnant not only to the democratic traditions but to the civilised tradition to have such a measure on our statute-book. My hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon said that this was a negation of the Constitution. It is not a negation of the Constitution, but it is a negation of the rule of law. I agree to that. It is the hallmark of a police State.

Let us remember this, though we may be forced by circumstances, that whether we are forced by circumstances, or not, when we adopt a measure like this, we place ourselves in dubious company, in the company of totalitarian States whether they are communist or they belong to any other feather.

I have pointed out repeatedly—my hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon did not analyse it— that the greatest blot that we have on our Constitution today is in clauses 5 and 6 of article 22. It is a tragedy that in the Fundamental Rights chapter, we should have sanctified preventive detention. Now, I say this to my friends that we have the self-styled neo-socialists today, the *want-guards* who want to do away with the Constitution and amend it. As an object of their seal, I tell them first, if they have any faith in the rule of law and democratic freedoms, the first thing that they must delete from our Constitution is clauses 5 and 6 of article 22.

Now, what does clause 5 do? It says that if a person is preventively detained, the ground have to be given. I deal with this clause very often, and I suppose that after we get this measure passed, people will come to me again.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Lawyers' paradise.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : It says that if a person is preventively detained, the grounds have to be given. And then you get the next clause. It is what I often refer to in the courts as totalitarian insult added to democratic injury. This is the greatest injury you do. Clause 6 of article 22 says that if a person subjectively in his satisfaction detains you and in his subjective satisfaction feels that the facts should not be disclosed in the public interest, then no facts are supplied. That is the most shocking feature of this Bill and that has been projected in clause 8 (2). I have given an amendment to do away with that. What little elbow-room the courts have in the matter of taking judicial notice of *mala fide* or vindictiveness, that is immediately struck away from their hands. I know that district magistrates in Delhi do not take the trouble to write an order. The liberty of the Indian citizen is not worth

a written order. I have appeared in case after case, and I know that it is a cyclo-styled order. All that the district magistrate does is to sign his name. The sub-inspector who has been able to get a bribe from a person just enters the name of that person in that order. I know that because that is what I have seen so often.

Now what has the District Magistrate to do. All he has to do is to merely use one line that 'In my opinion, in order to maintain the security of the State, Mr.your name may be there, Sir, if you were sitting in the opposition—should be detained'. He may add another line that no facts are having given in the public interest'. He will not disclose any facts. The matter is completely sealed; the courts are completely ousted.

At present, what do we do? I remember what happened when I appeared in a case. He may have been a notorious murderer. The Chief Justice, a judge with a basic sense of justice said: 'You appear for this sort of people? What kind of people do you appear for?' I said: 'I am on the professional rank. कोई भला आदमी हमारे पास आता है? After I finished arguing the Chief Justice immediately called and said in respect of that alleged notorious murderer: हथकड़ी निकालो। He was satisfied that he was caught because he did not give the sub-inspector a bribe.

Now the District Magistrate will send such a man to jail, preventively detain him, without trial. This is the sort of case that will be coming. I say it is absolutely shocking that you go merely by an *ipse dixit* and do not give any facts. I know the courts are anxious to retain some semblance of the rule of law. They look at the facts. But you just give one line as ground. They have no facts to look at in report of what they can say it is vague, it is irrelevant. They can let the objection go. But when you by a single line just give the ground and then do not give the facts, when the opportunity for abuse is absolutely unlimited.

There was a report recently of magistrates in Delhi being transferred for

corruption. I do not appear in the lower courts—my juniors do—except for some very special case. But I know this first-hand, that corruption is utterly rampant in the magistracy, and even in certain sections of the judiciary. They have a tariff rate—I do not say all—of bribes. You give the ordinary District Magistrate this draconian, sweeping power. What is going to happen? I know what is happening. You have a draconian Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. It is a good thing. But I know the wealth that is being garnered by food inspectors; I know the wealth that is being garnered by magistrates who are dealing with these cases.

I know of a case where a person came and said to a lawyer, 'Sir, two ladies are involved; they are company directors. A jail sentence is compulsory. Here is Rs. 5,000 to the argument. See that they are acquitted'. The lawyer said, 'I am not that kind of lawyer, हम चुटकी बजाकर नहीं छुड़ाना हैं।

'I can only do my best'. They said, 'All right. We know that the magistrate will acquit if given Rs. 10,000'. After a few days they told the lawyer, 'We gave Rs. 10,000 and they were acquitted'.

This is the kind of magistracy to which you are remitting absolute, uncontrolled, unlimited power in one line to preventively detain any person. That is why I am appealing to my hon. friend. Why cannot all the facts be given? What public interest is effected of you give the facts. I defend people on espionage charges. What facts do you consider should not be disclosed in the public interest? That he is in the pay of Pakistan. Why cannot you give the details.

This is the kind of thing that will happen. Public interest will to become a cover for you, for some bribe-taking person to send some person into detention. This is what is going to happen.

Then see what is happening to our politics today. In this age of *Aya Rams* and *Gaya Rams*, all kinds of people are becoming Ministers, little, unprincipled people who are prepared to sell anything

[Shri Frank Anthony]

for a dirty mess of pottage. Those people will be sending their political opponents to jail. At least some District Magistrates will have some principle, but do you expect these *Aya Rams* and *Gaya Rams* to have the slightest principle in satisfying grudges against the political opponents.

This is why I am appealing to my hon. friend : All right, have it, but please delete clause 8 (2) so that at least you will give not only the grounds but also the facts, so that the jurisdiction of the courts will not be ousted.

My hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon referred to it in passing. I am not convinced about this Advisory Board. You have this empty ritual of persons who are qualified to be Judges. You know that in this highly competitive profession of ours, there are a lot of briefless lawyers who have practised for 20 years. They are qualified to be Judges. You can put them on the Advisory Boards. We know also, my hon. friend Mr. Gokhale probably knows more than I do, that with political influence many briefless lawyers are also being raised to the Benches of High Courts. I say this with great regret. It is a matter of common talk in many Bars.

Then look at these two provisions. Under Cl use 11(1) the Advisory Board gives its report, but that report is not made available to the detainee, and under Clause 11(2) separately they give an opinion. Only that opinion is made available, and in one line they say that they confirm the order. What is the person, whose liberty has been taken away, going to hold on to ? You deny him the facts. The courts cannot give him any relief whatsoever, and that is why I have given a series of amendments. You can still have this measure, have people detained without trial, but why do you have to have Clause 8(2) and Clause 11(2) ?

Finally, I am not enamoured of foreigners, but even they are entitled to some regard for the rule of law. This is an entirely new provision. Why have you put in Clauses 17(1) 17(2) ? What is the effect ?

A foreigner can be kept in preventive detention for two years, that is how I read it, without, the matter even going to the Advisory Board. As I say, have this measure but please remove some of these ultra-draconian Clauses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : May I point out that it is under specific circumstances, not a blanket provision ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Whatever the circumstances, why should even a foreigner be kept in detention for two years without the matter being remitted at least to the Advisory Board for what it is worth ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I rise to support this Bill and I support it emphatically and loudly. A lot of arguments have been raised against this Bill by friends of the opposition. I am really happy that this Bill is coming on the statute book. I am also happy that the Government is being empowered to deal with forces which are dangerous to the country, to the society and to the peaceful living of the people of this country.

I am happier about the persons and quarters who have raised this opposition. The opposition by Mr. Vajpayee will convey a meaning which we want to be conveyed to the masses of this country. We are also not unhappy that the Marxist Communist Party has opposed this Bill. That was to be expected. The Jan Sangh-CPM combination opposing this Bill has, according to me, a message and a significance which the people will not miss.

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Two arguments are raised, one that this Bill should have been sent for eliciting public opinion. Secondly, Mr. Menon has raised a number of arguments on points of law to establish that the provisions of this law may prove to be void. With regard

to sending this Bill for eliciting public opinion, we are forgetting one major fact that from 1950 onwards this measure has been subjected to parliamentary scrutiny umpteen times and practically the same measure has been brought forward now with certain amendments.

Nothing more is to be served by sending the Bill for eliciting public opinion. There is nothing new about the points of law raised by my friend Mr. Menon. Those points were repeatedly argued in the High Courts of India and the Supreme Court of India. I have read these arguments and heard the Court rejecting them repeatedly. Let us not also forget one major factor. The party now in power has made no secret of the fact that in its judgment a law for preventive detention is necessary in the circumstances obtaining in the country, right or wrong. In 1950 the leader of revered memory, Sardar Vallabhai Patel moved this Bill and the House for the first time accepted it and subsequently this Bill was repeatedly renewed. Even in December 1969 we made no secret of the fact that this Bill had to be renewed but under the circumstances then prevailing in Parliament we were unable to implement our decision. Mr. Menon asked whether this matter was put on the election manifesto. Not in so many specific terms, I concede. But we did raise two slogans that we shall fight right reaction and left adventurism...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : By preventive detention ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : At the time of the elections we went to the people and make clear that we were not against giving a fresh lease of life to this Bill. This being a concurrent subject a number of States passed this law. We had got a mandate not only for the implementation of the socialist programmes but also a mandate to fight right reaction and left adventurism. We have got our own evaluation of what these forces are and how the people of this country want us to fight them. During the elections we found right reaction and left adventurism joining hands to fight against us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Does it mean that the leftists and the rightists will be put under preventive detention ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : We went to the pools. We are to judge what measures need be taken in the circumstances obtaining in the country.

There is no question of this being against the Constitution. It was a very curious argument. If at all any law has been given a sanctified position in the Constitution—I think Mr. Anthony referred to this point—it was with respect to preventive detention because it is mentioned and enshrined in Chapter III itself. The fundamental rights are enumerated under Chapter III and in order that some rights may not to be used by the beneficiaries thereof to scuttle that power and scuttle democracy, the fathers of the Constitution felt that preventive detention must also become part of the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. It was argued here that preventive detention can be had only in an emergency. That was a very strange argument again. When an emergency is proclaimed there is no question of any fundamental right by legal processes; fundamental rights are there. But resort to the court of law for exercise of the fundamental right will not be available. In those circumstances there need be no specific constitutional provision for preventive detention. Therefore this enactment is perfectly contemplated by the Constitution, under circumstances other than those tantamount to an emergency. We are asking this Parliament to take note of the conditions obtaining in the country and to arm the Government with power to resort to preventive detention. What happened in the course of these years ? How many people were put behind the bars ? The statistics are before us. Mr. Jyoti Basu was in Bengal. The Preventive Detention Act was there. Does not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu know how many persons were put behind the bars under the Preventive Detention Act ? 777 people were put behind the bars by the United Front Government. *(Interruption).* Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is saying that they were not using the Act against blackmarketeers. The question, therefore, is this. It is one thing to say that "I am against preventive detention, for whatever proposes" and it is another thing to say that I am against the Preventive Detention Act if it is not for their purpose. The first question is, are you

[Sri C. M. Stephen]

against the Preventive Detention Act? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said that "I am for preventive detention if it is for preventing profiteering; if it is for preventing communal elements and if it is for preventing food offences." Therefore, he is for preventive detention. If it is something else, he is not for it. If it is for this, he is for preventive detention.

Mr. Menon found fault with the Government saying that this Act was not resorted to for the purpose of handling the Shiv Sena. So, if it is for the purpose of handling the Shiv Sena, the contingency of preventive detention is conceivable, where the preventive detention law may be acceptable. And Mr. Piloo Mody said, "if you are containing it in West Bengal, then, I have no objection." Therefore, he is conceding the Preventive Detention under conditions that are obtaining in West Bengal, "It is perfectly acceptable".

So the fight is not against preventive detention. Mr. Vajpayee says he is against the Preventive Detention Act but he is afraid that the preventive detention provisions may be used by us for purposes other than what he thinks are in the interests of the country. If it is in the interests of the country, the Preventive Detention Act is "O.K.", and I have nothing against it." It is perfectly understandable, because it is provided for in the Constitution itself.

So, the question is the preventive detention is not bad. Preventive detention, under what circumstances is the only question, which is now remaining here. We have the experience of the last 20 years how this Government has been using the Preventive Detention Act. The first question, is, whether the conditions obtaining in this country are different from the conditions which obtained in 1950 or in the subsequent years. Anybody with his eyes wide open would see what conditions have been obtaining in West Bengal, in Kerala and in different parts of the country: the Naxalites and right reactionaries mixing up together to create conditions where life becomes impossible. Then the State has to intervene. This is the position.

May I inform Vajpayee, in this connection, that when Naxalitem woke up in Kerala, Mr. Parameswaran, one of the Secretaries of the All India Jan Sangh, came out with a strident statement saying that the Preventive Detention Act must be immediately brought in and those fellows must be roped in under the Act? The Swatantra Party came out with the statement that in Kerala the Preventive Detention Act must be resorted to. The Muslim League also came out with a statement saying that preventive detention must be resorted to in Kerala. When the Naxalites broke out, they wanted the preventive detention measures to be taken up there.

Therefore, there are these conditions. The question as to whether there is such a condition or not is for the Government to decide: it is the opinion of the Government. You may differ from us. But now the people have saddled us with the responsibility, the actual safety of this country and safety of the people; it is a fundamental, basic responsibility. We cannot pass on that responsibility to you. We have got to decide whether conditions are obtaining in this country where this extraordinary law has to be resorted to. Only we are answerable to the people of this country whom we know much better than you think you know, according to us. We feel that to protect them, we have got to resort to the Preventive Detention.

The question is, how we will use it. There is nothing dangerous in a knife. If that knife is in the hands of a murderer it becomes dangerous. If it is in the hands of any other person it is not dangerous. The people have put their confidence in us. You may carry on a propaganda that it is not so, but actually, the people have shown to us that "we believe you, we put our faith in you." We know that the people have put their faith in us. We want to save them from the cudgels of butchers in this country. We want to save them from foreigner invaders who are menacing our boundaries. We want to save them from the people who are subverting and eroding the foundations of this country. We want to arm ourselves with proper powers to prevent it. Why should any law-abiding man be afraid of it. There are ample safeguards incorporated in it. There is

an advisory board. According to Mr. Frank Anthony, the magistracy is corrupt; the advisory board is corrupt, the minister is corrupt; politicians are corrupt; everybody is corrupt. I concede that position to my friend that all of us are corrupt and that you alone are clear. But the people have a different opinion. In the course of the last 15 years, many amendments and modifications have been made in the Act. An advisory board of three has been made constituted. Veto power has been given to the advisory board. I remember Mr. Chavan saying in 1966, asking for extension of the Preventive Detention Act, that statistics would prove that the advisory board have recommended the release of more persons than all the judiciary in this country. How can you say that this has been misused? In 1969, out of 2600 people under preventive detention in this country, only 269 were detained under the orders of the Central Government. The major share goes to the State Governments. Let us not forget that.

This Bill is absolutely necessary. When right reaction and left adventurism, which combined on the election-eve, is recombining on the floor of the House, this Bill is absolutely necessary to implement the mandate of the people and to smash the conspiracy and to save us from the combination of right reaction and left adventurism. With these words, I strongly support the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, this Bill has been brought to validate of the ordinance which was promulgated only 17 days before this House was to sit. Unless there were some immediate and real reasons for promulgating an ordinance, this power of executive legislation should not be used. It is a regrettable use of the power of executive legislation that only 17 days before the House was going to sit, this Draconian legislation was invoked. Soon after the ruling party came into power with the slogan of banishing poverty, all that they have banished from this country after having coming back to power is the personal freedom and individual liberty, instead of garibi. It is a scar on any civilised society believing in human freedom and

personal liberty. It is a scar on any system of people or civilisation which thinks or says that it has a democratic set up. In their hunger and greed for power, the ruling party is showing clear trends of becoming totalitarian. It is a shameless exhibition of hunger and greed for more power. They are taking upon their hands this black Act, this piece of legislation which does not provide even the semblance of security to an individual in this country. In the name of refugee influx, in the name of security of the State, which all remain undefined, this power has been given in the hands of ordinary petty bureaucrats who are prone to act at the behest of the party in power. When the Minister was moving this Bill he was trying to give a facade of reasonableness for this Bill by indulging in vague generalisations and pious platitudes. However, that facade was ripped open when other members of his party followed him. Except possibly with somewhat refreshing exception of Shri Amrit Nahata, I was pained to see that every member of the Congress Party, the Ruling Congress, has been supporting this legislation. When we are discussing a measure which affects fundamental human values, I should have thought as a lawyer that a measure like this would have cut across party lines and it would have been treated with the seriousness it deserves. I could not have agreed with Shri Krishna Menon more when he said that what was most painful was the sense of levity with which this measure has been treated.

I am sorry to say—I am a new-comer here, there are many old members here, many important and leading members—that I was dismayed when I found the hon. Minister showing his great glee when irresponsible and wild charges were being made against members of my party, when I saw the Minister applauding and encouraging the new-found mouth-piece of the Bengalee Youth, my hon. friend Shri Priya Das Munsi. Shri Munsi referred to certain incidents in Burdwan. I represent Burdwan and I am proud of that because Burdwan has been in the vanguard of democratic movements and the movement of the working classes.

Now, what has happened in Burdwan? Did Shri Priya Das Munsi tell this House

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

that during the last ten months 12 members, leading members, of the Communist Marxist Party have been killed in Burdwan town alone? Who killed them? There is no Naxalites menace in Burdwan. We have given a memorandum to the hon. Home Minister, Shri K. C. Pant but we have not got a reply to that. We have requested him to go into the matter and find out who has killed these persons and yet we have not heard from him so far. On the 19th of April, 1971 a leading advocate who was not an active member of our party but only a sympathiser, Shri Baladish Roy, he was stabbed at 10.25 a.m. when he was going to the court in a cycle rickshaw within ten yards of the Burdwan Sadar police station. No arrests have been made till the 17th June..... (Interruptions) On the 23rd of May Shri Shib Shankar Chaudhari, a leading member of my party, was stabbed to death with 50 yards of the Sadar police station. No arrest has been made so far. On the 6th of April a CPM worker, Shri Krishna Biswas, was stabbed within yards of the Burdwan Police Station at about 11 O' Clock. He made a statement to a first-class magistrate at the hospital, giving the names of the persons who have stabbed him. Do you believe this is a civilised country when I say that not even one arrest has been made so far, even though the names of the persons who have stabbed him have been given.

I was surprised when charges were being made against a particular political party in respect of *sub judice* matters. To justify a draconian legislation like this, a black Act like this, at least they should try to place before the House facts correctly and impartially. These are the incidents that have occurred in Burdwan and they cannot be denied. We have given a memorandum to the hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Pant, but we have not yet got a reply from him.

Who have done all this? Against whom are you going to utilize this piece of legislation?

Is it the contention of Government that because of this legislation they will be able to stop one, two, three, four, five or ten murders that are taking place every day?

The PV Act has been invoked in West Bengal from December 1970. What has happened since December 1970 till the middle of June? Now, we have this so-called popular Government. They have selectively used the PVA Act against their political opponents. Indiscriminate arrests are being made; detention has been made and the persons are never brought to trial.

Has the situation in West Bengal improved? No, because the real reason is something else. After 23 years of misrule, there is complete degeneration of the youth. There is complete frustration because they have no future. There is discrimination against the State. West Bengal has been treated as a step-child. You have denuded West Bengal of all the privileges and benefits that other States have been given. There is no future. Instead of tackling the real problem, the economic problem and the real problems of society, merely arming the Government and the District and Additional District Magistrates with these arbitrary powers will not solve the problem.

Our hon. friend, Shri Anthony, as also Shri Krishna Menon, have very pertinently referred to the fact that although in some cases grounds are given, the courts' powers are very restricted. As you know, satisfaction is always a subjective satisfaction that one has to arrive at. The sufficiency of the grounds upon which such satisfaction purports to be based only require that they have a rational probative value and are not extraneous to the scope and purpose of the legislation. The factum of satisfaction cannot be challenged in a court of law except where there are *mala fides*. But it is always very difficult to prove *mala fides*, because the facts have to be stated. *Mala fides* is not something so objective that one can easily bring it to the notice of the court. A court of law is not even competent to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the facts which are mentioned as grounds of detention in the communication to the detenu. The court cannot decide whether the grounds are good or bad nor can attempt to assess in what manner and to what extent the grounds operated on the mind of the appropriate authority and contributed to the creation of the satisfaction on the basis of which the detention order was made. Therefore, it is a very very limited power which has been given to the courts.

Even framed up charges can be served on the detenu. A clever police officer and district and additional district magistrates can frame up charges cleverly. So, it is very difficult to point out defects in them.

Therefore, we oppose this Bill. We are firmly of the view that it is going to be utilised against political opponents. That has been made very clear by Members of the ruling Congress when they have supported the Minister and the great applause that the Minister was giving them when they were referring to their political opponents.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North East) : Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the Bill. Security, like peace, is indivisible. Hon. Members of the Opposition would recognise the threat to the border of our country but they would not realise that the same threat holds good so far as the internal situation is concerned. What does this mean ? They are making it a divisible concept. If our border is equally threatened, our internal situation is equally threatened. Probably they cannot see the relationship between the external situation and the internal situation and they are not trying to understand the impact on the border of warfare or probably they do not know what is modern warfare. The modern warfare is a total warfare. There is no separation between the external and the internal situation. It is a total warfare. Therefore, like a modern warfare, security being a part of modern warfare is total. If it is for external purposes, it is also for internal purposes. It is equally important for us to realise that we cannot talk of having effective security measures on the borders and, at the same time, weaken the Government's efforts in keeping the internal situation as effective as possible.

It is very difficult to understand when the hon. Members of the Opposition talk of giving recognition to *Bengla Desh* immediately, to strengthen the border forces and, at the same time, to weaken the forces of the country in the steel factories and to cut down the production of steel, and take privilege and pleasure in saying that the country is not producing more steel. The modern warfare is being fought not only on the geographical borders but also, equally,

in the fields and factories. Therefore, we must keep our efforts at efficient level both on the borders and in the fields and factories. Any attempt at disruption of the very foundations of political, social and economic fabric will have to be checked.

The people have given a mandate to the Government to have a war on poverty. The internal security is nothing but the Government's effort to tackle internal situation on a war footing and to have a war on poverty, unequal distribution and all the other social and economic evils. The internal security should be looked at from that totality point of view.

Then, it is very strange that those who profess themselves to be Marxists have now accepted the bourgeois concept of an individual's liberty. That is why persons like Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose can share the same bed. In politics, sharing the same bed by strange people is a common phenomenon. The bourgeois concept of an individual's civil liberty of the nineteenth century and earlier eighteenth century is given up by the Marxists, when it comes to the question of reasonable restrictions and controls in economic life. Well, in politics, in respect of political rights, or in respect of civil rights, when a man talks of an individual's liberty and right, I ask, whose liberty and right he is talking of.

Today, when the country is on a war footing against poverty, how many people have got individual rights in the economic field or in the civil field. It is to save the civil liberty, to save the political rights of crores of people that this control is necessary by way of checks and balances. With all the checks and balances against its misuse a regulatory measure is needed.

To oppose this Bill will be doing a disservice to the interest of the nation specially, at this critical time when our border is exposed to danger. I hope, they will have a re-thinking of their views and will give up the bourgeois concept of an individual's liberty and show themselves as real Marxists, and support this. Those who are patriotic and those who want that *Bengla Desh* should be strengthened and our borders should be strengthened should

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

try to maintain law and order and should not indulge in disrupting essential services. They should not take pleasure in creating and encouraging violence. The people who talk today of safeguarding an individual's liberty encourage violence. What is violence? Violence is an attack on an individual's liberty and rights. Such people are now opposing this Bill. This is a democratic way and a democratic method by which the power is being given to the Government.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैंने बजट पर बोलते हुए श्री चव्हाण को मुबारकबाद दी थी कि उन्होंने इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करके देश के सामने अपनी सरकार के इस चरित्र को रख दिया कि वह समाजवादी नहीं है। आज मैं श्री पन्त को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस इन्टरनल सिक्युरिटी बिल को हाउस के सामने प्रस्तुत करके यह बता दिया है कि अगर हम समाजवादी नहीं हैं, तो हम प्रजातंत्र के भी प्रेमी नहीं हैं।

यह बिल इस देश के लिए और हमारे संविधान के लिए एक कलंक के समान है। यह एक काला कानून बनने जा रहा है; यह हमारे नागरिक अधिकारों को कुचल देगा। सत्तारूढ़ दल में इतना भी धैर्य नहीं था कि जब यह सदन बैठने जा रहा है, तो उसमें इस बिल को लाया जाए। लेकिन उसने राष्ट्रपति जी से एक आर्डिनंस जारी करवा दिया, मानो यह देश भिंट रहा हो, आकाश गिर रहा हो या भूकम्प का भय हो, और अब वह उस आर्डिनंस पर इस सदन की मुहर लगवाने के लिए यह बिल सदन में ले आई है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर सरकार को खतरा किमसे है। इस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में पश्चिमी बंगाल का जिक्र किया। पश्चिमी बंगाल की कहानी समझ में नहीं आती है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और उनके दल के लोग कहते हैं कि बर्दवान में बड़े पैमाने पर उनके कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या हो रही है। दूसरी ओर हमारे जैसे लोग कहते हैं कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह फार्वर्ड ब्लाक और कांग्रेस के लोग भी मारे जा रहे हैं। बंगाल में हर दल के कार्यकर्ताओं का कत्ल हो रहा है। बंगाल पूरी तरह से हिल उठा है। कोई भी ऐसा राजनैतिक दल नहीं है, जो यह कहे कि उसके कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या नहीं हो रही है।

लेकिन न तो श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने और और न ही सत्तारूढ़ दल की ओर से प्रधानमंत्री ने श्री बाजपेयी या हम लोगों से कभी यह कहा कि बंगाल में जाकर देखो कि वहाँ कौन देवता आये हैं, जो राजनैतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ताओं का भक्षण कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बिल को पास करके बंगाल में हो रही खून-खराबी और कत्ले-आम को समाप्त करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी। नहीं हो सकेगी। अगर सरकार ऐसा करना चाहती, तो वह कर सकती थी। उसके पास कानून था और वह उसके द्वारा इन हिंसात्मक घटनाओं को रोक सकती थी। तो फिर इस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है? सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों ने चुनाव के जमाने में दूध-दही की नदियाँ बहाने, समाजवाद और परिवर्तन लाने और गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया था और इस तरह देश को अकाल में डाला था। अब जनता सत्तारूढ़ दल के मेसमेरिकन से

मुक्त होगी और आगे बढ़ कर इन लोगों से जवाब मांगेगी और देश में विद्रोह होगा। उस विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए, अपने को बचाने के लिए और विरोधी नेताओं की बिना मुकदमा चलाये जेल में डालने के लिए ही यह बिल लाया गया है और यही इस का उद्देश्य है। इस बिल का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इस बिल के न रहने पर भी सरकार साधारण कानून के द्वारा शासन चला सकती थी।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे अपनी बात पूरा करने का अवसर तो दीजिए। कई सदस्यों को आध घंटा तक दिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह ठीक है कि समय कम है, लेकिन कम से कम सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने का अवसर तो दीजिए। एक तरफ नज़रबन्दी का खतरा है और दूसरी तरफ बोलने का भी समय नहीं है। कम से कम आप बोलने का समय तो दीजिए अब तीन चार मिनट में या पांच मिनट में कोई अपनी बात कैसे कह सकता है? यह एक पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि हैं, एक विचारधारा का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। तो उनको थोड़ा समय तो दीजिए। आप सदन से कुछ लीजिए और मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय कल जवाब दें। अभी कई दलों के प्रवक्ता बोलने की बाकी है। आज का समय उनको बोलने के लिए दिया जाय।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज रात को 8 बजे तक बैठ कर इस को खत्म किया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं रात को सदन नहीं बैठेगा, 6 बजे उठ जायगा। सबाल यह है कि अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी सदस्य खिलते को

हैं और अपोजीशन के भी हैं... (व्यवधान)... आप जरा सा मेहरबानी कर के सुन लीजिए। अभी अपोजीशन से चार पांच आदमी बोलने वाले हैं और कांग्रेस के भी करीब 8-10 आदमी बोलने वाले हैं। वाजपेयी जी ने अभी रिक्वेस्ट किया है कि टाइम बढ़ाया जाय तो अभी पीने पांच बजने जा रहा है... (व्यवधान)... जरा आप सुनिए तो...

श्री जंबुवत धोटे (नागपुर) : जरा आप भी हमारी सुनिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए...

श्री जंबुवत धोटे : सभापति जी, आप डांट के मत बोलिए। आप ढंग से बोलिए... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूं, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री जंबुवत धोटे : आप शान्ति से बोलिए।

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी कर के आप बैठ जाइए। कृपा कीजिए, बैठिए। मैं जब बोल रहा हूँ और आप ही लोगों का काम कर रहा हूँ तो आप क्यों उत्तेजित होते हैं?

अब यह हाउस के ऊपर है कि अगर वह टाइम बढ़ाना चाहे तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। अगर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आप कितना समय लेना चाहते हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, 6 बजे तक आज सदस्य बोलें और मंत्री महोदय कल उत्तर दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : सभापति जी, अगर समय बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आज 8 बजे तक हाउस बैठे और इसको खत्म करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, खत्म तो आज होगा नहीं। कल धाराओं पर विचार होगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : पहली रीडिंग तो आज खत्म होनी ही चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप कितना समय लेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : कोई 40-45 मिनट।

सभापति महोदय : वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि 6 बजे तक यह बहस चले तो हाउस अब पीने सात तक बैठेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पीने सात तक हाउस बैठने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। अभी आपने कहा कि हाउस 6 बजे उठ जायगा और अब आप कह रहे हैं पीने सात तक बैठेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपने बढ़ाने के लिए कहा तो आज ही वह टाइम बढ़ा दिया गया। लेकिन एक बात है कि मंत्री महोदय के बोलने के बाद वाजपेयी जी का उत्तर भी होगा, फिर तो हाउस बहुत लेट बैठेगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनंदबंत घोड़े : आपने थोड़ी देर पहले कहा कि हाउस 6 बजे बन्द होगा और अब कह रहे हैं कि देर तक बैठेगा। अभी आपने डिस्मिशन दिया और अभी ही आपने उसे बदल दिया।

सभापति महोदय : सवाल यह है कि इसको राज्य सभा में जाना है इसलिए इसको आज पास करके करना पड़ेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो आज पास कैसे होगा ? पास तो कल ही होगा।

सभापति महोदय : कल दोपहर में हो जाय या शाम तक हो जाय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अगर सदन इस बात को मान जाय कि कल तीन चार बजे तक इसको पास कर देगे तभी हम कल के लिए छोड़ सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल पास हो सकता है अगर पंत जी हमारे कुछ संशोधन मान लें। बहुत जल्दी हो जायगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं वाजपेयी जी का बड़ा आदर करता हूं। जो भी आपकी भावनायें होंगी, विचार होंगे अभी नहीं कह सकता हूं कि क्या मान सकता हूं क्या नहीं मान सकता हूं। लेकिन अगर कल तक यह पास नहीं होगा तो राज्य सभा में दिक्कत होंगी। राज्य सभा कुछ ही रोज के लिए एक्सटेंड हुई है, आगे एक्सटेंशन होना कठिन होगा। यहां से पास होने के बाद 48 घंटे चाहिए, जब राज्य सभा में जाता है। इसलिए यदि सोमवार बला गया तो कठिनाई सामने आयगी। इसलिए मैंने सुझाव रखा है कि कल हम हर हालत में इसको पास होने दें। आज फर्स्ट रीडिंग समाप्त कर लें।

सभापति महोदय : सवाल यह है कि कल तीन बजे तक इसको हमें खत्म करना है।

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु : कोशिश की जायगी। Otherwise we can sit on Monday.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अगर ज्योतिर्भय बसु जी इसमें राजी नहीं हैं, तो फिर यह कठिनाई मैंने सदन के सामने रखी है।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) :
Let us complete it today.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : It is a very important Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand that it is important. Therefore, I am trying to adjust. But hon. Members also must cooperate.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह विधेयक कल समाप्त हो सकता है—गैर सरकारी कार्यवाही के पूर्व, अगर हम यह फैसला कर लें कि कल हम भोजन की छुट्टी नहीं करेंगे और उस एक घंटे का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा (बक्सर) : यह कैसे हो सकता है। आज किया जा सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप आज रात बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमारे कार्यक्रम पहले से निश्चित है। यह सदन रात में नहीं बैठ सकता है, हमें 6 बजे जाना है। अगर आप सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका नहीं देंगे तो इस विधेयक के पारित होने में कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी। अगर सदन चाहे तो कल के भोजन के समय के बारे में निर्णय कर सकता है और उस समय का उपयोग कर के इसको पारित कर सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : लंच-भावर खत्म करने के लिए हमें स्पीकर साहब से कन्सल्ट करना होगा।

श्री आंबेडकर बोटे : सभापति जी, एक बरखावास्त है, उस कुर्सी पर बैठने के बाद कम से कम डांट कर मत बोलिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप भी जरा हल्का कम बोलिये।

श्री आंबेडकर बोटे : अगर आप इसको समझ लें तो फिर कम्प्रोमाइज हो जायगा।

17 hrs.

श्री राम देव सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का उद्देश्य जैसा कि इस बिल के लाने वाले—पंत जी ने बताया है, ठीक उस के प्रतिष्ठान इनका उद्देश्य है। उनको वह तूफान नजर आ रहा है जो इस देश में आने वाला है, आने वाले दो-तीन महीनों में खड़ा होने जा रहा है। जिन लोगों ने "जय इन्दिरा" बोला, जिन लोगों ने गरीबी और बेकारी हटाने के नाम पर वोट दिया, जिन लोगों ने परिवर्तन लाने की बान की, उन लोगों की आँखें आज खुल गई हैं और आज वह समझ गए हैं कि इस देश के लोगों को भयकर धोखा दिया गया है। जो स्कूटरवाले, टैंकरीवाले, खोचे वाले दिल्ली शहर में "जय इन्दिरा" कहते थे, इस बजट के बाद वे काले चमड़े का बिल्ला लगाये शहर में घूमने लगे हैं।

आज वे लोभ क्या बोलते हैं उसको सत्ता-खुद दल के लोग जामते हैं। आज सत्ताखुद दल के लोगों को उसके सकेत मिल रहे हैं और उसी के कारण यह काला बिल इस सदन में पेश किया गया है। इस बिल के पास होने के बाद इसके शिकार कौन लोग होंगे? पहले भी इस तरह का कानून इस देश में था। क्या कभी इस कानून के अन्तर्गत कोई देशद्रोही, कोई घूस लेने वाला, कोई डकैती या चोरी करने वाला या कोई पाकेटमार गिरफ्तार हुआ? जी नहीं। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ता ही गिरफ्तार हुए जोकि जनता को संगठित करते थे, उनकी न्यायोचित माँगों और अधिकारों के लिए आवाज उठाते थे। ऐसे लोग ही इस बिल के शिकार हुए हैं। सत्ताखुद दल के लोग जानते हैं कि यह सत्ताखुद देशद्रोहियों,

[श्री राम देव सिंह]

चोरों और बदमाशों पर नहीं गिराई जायेगी बल्कि विरोधियों के गले पर ही गिराई जायेगी जोकि जनता को संगठित करके सत्तारूढ़ दल के मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्री के यहां लायेंगे और उनसे पूछेंगे कि आपका समाजवाद कहां है और चुनाव के मौके पर, जहां आपने परिवर्तन लाने की बात कही थी, वादा किया था उसका क्या हुआ। वह आने वाला दिन इनको नजर आ रहा है और उसी से बचने के लिए ये हमारे संविधान पर एक कलंक लगाने के लिए यह बिल लाये हैं। इस कानून का पूरी तरह से दुरुपयोग होगा। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत किसको अधिकार दिया जा रहा है? अधिकार दिया जा रहा है थाने के दारोगा को। मजिस्ट्रेट और कलक्टर को अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं। उस एजेंसी को अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं जिसके माध्यम से आप अपने कार्यक्रम को चला नहीं पा रहे हैं। आपने जनता से कहा था कि हम देश में एम्प्लायमेंट औरिण्टेड स्कीम चलायेंगे लेकिन सदन के सदस्य देहातों में जा कर देखें कि गांवों के बेकार लोगों को काम देने के लिए क्या कोई भी योजना शुरू की गई है? मैं स्वयं छपरा जिले के ब्लाकों में यह देखने के लिए घूमा हूं कि क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना है या नहीं लेकिन वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं है। सिर्फ ठगने के लिए चुनाव में यह बातें कही गई थीं। आज भी गरीबी वहीं पर है और किसी तरह का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा गरीबों के सिर पर टैक्सों का और बोझ लाद दिया गया है। अब आप एक और तलवार लेकर अपने अधिकारियों को दे रहे हैं ताकि जनता अपनी मांगों को आपके सामने प्रस्तुत न कर सके, जनता संगठित न हो सके और आपके पास यह पूछने के लिए सत्ता

सके कि समाजवाद कहां है, गरीबी कहां गई और बेकारी कहां दूर हुई? जनता आपके सामने इन सब बातों को पूछने के लिए न आये इसीलिए आप यह तलवार लेकर उसकी राह में खड़े हो रहे हैं।

17.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं कहना चाहता हूं सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों से इस तरह से ऐसे गलत कानूनों को बनाकर काम करने से विरोधी दल के लोगों को रोकेंगे। कोई भी आदमी देश में खून खराबी नहीं चाहता, और मैं मानता हूं कि भारत में रहने वाले जो लोग हिंसा, तलवार और पिस्तौल की बात करते हैं वह देशद्रोही हैं। लेकिन अगर यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि इसका जिम्मेवार कौन है? सत्तारूढ़ दल इस स्थिति को पैदा करने का जिम्मेवार है क्योंकि 22 साल के शासन में इन्होंने कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं अपनायी जिससे लोग हिंसा से नफरत करें। तलवार, बम और पिस्तौल से दूर रहें। आज शासन की गलत नीतियों के कारण मानव मानव न बन कर दानव बन गया है। आज देश टूट रहा है, गांव बिखर रहे हैं, बेकारी और गरीबी बढ़ रही है। कौन इसका जिम्मेवार है? इसके जिम्मेवार वही लोग हैं जो 22 साल से देश का शासन अपने हाथ में रखे हुए हैं।

दुनिया के किसी लोकतांत्रिक देश में किसी भी दल को इतना अधिक बहुमत नहीं मिलता है जितना कि कांग्रेस का इस चुनाव में मिला है। लेकिन क्या आप ने कभी सोचा है कि जनता आप से क्या अपेक्षा करती है? जनता यह नहीं चाहती कि आप इस तरह से किसी को उठा कर जेल में डाल दें। ऐसे काले मानव के

पक्ष में जनता कभी नहीं थी और न है। आपने गरीबी हटाने की बात कही, लेकिन आप बतायें कि वह कौन सी योजना है जिससे आप गरीबी हटाने जा रहे हैं। क्या यही योजना है कि लोगों को जेल में भेज दो। ऐसे ही गरीबी दूर करना चाहते हैं। आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है। निकम्मे और भ्रष्ट प्रशासन के बल पर आप देश को चलाता चाहते हैं। अच्छी राह को छोड़ कर आप काले कानून के सहारे शासन करना चाहते हैं। जनता इसको कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती। दुनिया का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि निकम्मे और भ्रष्ट प्रशासकों ने जब भी गलत राह अख्तियार की, काले कानूनों का सहारा लिया उनका पतन बहुत जल्दी हुआ है, जनता ने ऐसे भ्रष्ट शासन को कभी टिकने नहीं दिया। वही गलत राह आपने भी पकड़ ली है। इसलिये मैं इस कानून का विरोध करती हूँ।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ बंगाल में हो रहा है हम सभी उससे शर्मिन्दा हैं। चाहे जिसकी भी कार्यवाही हो उसकी भर्त्सना होनी ही चाहिये। इन नर हत्याओं का दोष एक पार्टी दूसरी पार्टी पर डाले यह भी उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता। मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसने सी. बी. आई. की जांच के आगे जा कर के कभी यह महसूस किया कि सदन की एक कमेटी बंगाल में जा कर पता लगाये कि कौन दल है जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को मारते हैं? यह देवता कहां से पैदा हो गया, क्या कभी सत्तारूढ़ दल ने इसको सोचा है? नहीं, कभी नहीं सोचा। सोचते तब जब प्रजातन्त्र के लिए इनके दिल में प्रेम होता। एक दूसरे की शिकायत कर के हम कत्ले आम को बढ़ा रहे हैं। जो भी काला कानून बनता है बंगाल का हवाला अक्सर

दिया जाता है। क्यों नहीं आप उन कारणों तक पहुंचते जिनकी वजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है। आप उन कारणों को दूर कीजिये। केवल बिल लाने मात्र से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें, और वापस ले कर के जो सरकार ने समाजवाद और गरीबी हटाने का वायदा किया है उसको पूरा करे। जब गाँवों में समृद्धि बढ़ेगी तो अपने आप देश में शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था रहेगी और ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रहेगी। क्या सरकार ऐसे समाज को बनाने के लिए तैयार है? अगर तैयार है तो इस कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है। और अगर तैयार नहीं है तो गरीबी हटाने का नारा जो लगाया जाता है वह बिल्कुल धोखा है और एक नहीं दर्जनों ऐसे कानून बनाने से भी कुछ काम नहीं बनेगा और अन्त में देश की गरीब जनता ऊब कर इस कानून को समाप्त करके दम लेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : This morning the question about the extension of time was raised and I told you that the Business Advisory Committee had fixed certain time. Some Members put forward a proposal that the time should be extended by about half an hour or one hour but actually more than two hours had been taken. Almost all the speakers from the opposition benches have exhausted their time but certain parties do not utilise their time. The DMK has got nine minutes and if they want to transfer it to other Members I shall do so. The Members from the Congress side say that they do not want to participate if the Bill is going to be passed today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can it be passed today ?

MR. SPEAKER : You should stand by the commitments you made. The time allotted was over at 3 or 3.30 P. M. and you got what you wanted. You can have

[Mr. Speaker]

one hour but you should try to finish it. We may have to sit extra time because you wanted two hours extra and that two hours have already been taken now. You must stand by your decisions; that was your decision.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन हम ने यह तो नहीं कहा था कि आप सदस्यों को मौका न दीजिये। आप चाहते तो दूसरों को अधिक बोलने से रोक सकते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। सदस्यों को मौका देने के लिये ही तो दो घंटे बढ़ाये गये थे। बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी है, आप ने उस के फैसले को माना था। क्या आप उस पर भी स्टिक नहीं करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह फैसला कहाँ हुआ था कि 6 बजे के बाद बैठेंगे ? हम ने अपने पब्लिक एन्गेजमेंट तय कर लिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पब्लिक एन्गेजमेंट तय करते वक्त आप को सोचना चाहिये था कि आप इस बिल को डिस्कस कर रहे हैं और उस के बाद उन को रखना चाहिये था। पब्लिक एन्गेजमेंट्स हमारे भी हैं सभी के हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In any case this Bill cannot be passed today. Clause by clause consideration remains; the third reading remains.

MR. SPEAKER : The total time fixed for this Bill was already mentioned and the House approved of it. The Bill has to be passed within the time. So we must pass this Bill today.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : Let the Minister reply today and let Mr. Vajpayee also reply today. Let us take up the clause by clause considerations tomorrow and finish it by 3.30 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER : The decision on time limit was unanimously adopted by the House. Now I want to put it to the House.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : This should not be decided by vote. If it is to be decided by vote, everything will have to be decided by vote.

AN HON. MEMBER : We have to go outside tomorrow. We have fixed up our programmes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am in a practical difficulty. I did not know that this Bill would be passed today. I have already fixed a public engagement and I shall have to be there by 6.30. That is why I suggested that we can take up clause by clause consideration tomorrow. There will be third reading and some Members would like to speak. We will pass the Bill before the non-official business is taken up tomorrow. They have already suggested it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I must bring it to your notice—and I owe it to many of our party members—that just as Mr. Vajpayee has difficulties this evening, many of our Members have planned to go away to their respective home-towns this evening or tomorrow morning. So, they will also face this difficulty. I am sure Mr. Vajpayee also appreciates this. (Interruption) This is the difficulty. You can ask the Members also. I personally am prepared to accommodate the point of view of the Opposition. But this is the real difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : I think that in case there are certain urgent engagements, what we propose to do is, tomorrow—(Interruption)—of course, nothing will be put without your approval.

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? Let me speak. Mr. Vajpayee has got certain engagements. He says they are public. I do not doubt it, but he has some engagements. Of course, there is no question of having any other private or domestic engagement because he does not have that

problem. (*Interruption*) We do believe that that engagement is not a week-end engagement but a public engagement.

So, what we propose is, let this continue, and we must try to finish it during the lunch-time ; say, at 2.30, it must be passed ; that is the final hour. No consideration, no proposal—I am not going to accept anything.

AN HON. MEMBER : 3.30 (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the maximum. And even that proposal is with the consensus of the House. It is not my own. This is just a suggestion.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Sir, I want to express our difficulty. Many of us from Andhra Pradesh have programmed to leave tomorrow morning itself. We were waiting for the elections to the committees and the meetings today, thinking that ultimately the House will complete this Bill today. We are prepared to sit till 9 p.m. today if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : I leave it to you whether you agree or not. If you do not agree we will proceed. We tried to do something to accommodate the Opposition. We stand committed to the time-limit. It has already gone beyond two hours more. But for the sake of accommodating the Opposition, I think you may accept this proposal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : We agree to this with the assurance that the Bill will be passed before 3 O'clock tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : There will be no lunch-hour tomorrow, and no objections. This is a gentleman's understanding. I hope you will not put the Chair to any more trouble now.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (*Quilon*) : Sir, already one hon. Member

had been called. He stood up, and when there was a persistent demand in the House that the time must be extended, he was first asked to sit down, and the Member who was speaking was allowed to speak for some more time. The hon. Member who was called and who stood up may be allowed to speak now.

MR. SPEAKER : Within the limits of time, we will do as much as possible.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : You called upon one hon. Member. He stood up, and he was asked to sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Who was the Member ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Mr. Balkrishna was called to speak ; he stood up and he was asked to sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Balakrishnan.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha*) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am happy that at long last I also got an opportunity to speak. I rise to oppose this Maintenance of Internal Security Bill. It is not that I find something very new and very atrocious in this Bill. It was there practically for the past 20 years, with a very small interval. I have myself experienced what this Bill is like because I had to go under the burden of this Bill more than once to jail. I had another unique privilege of my own father using this Act against me. So, this is nothing new that frightens me.

17.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There was so much talk about curtailment of liberty of the individual. It has always happened in cycle, some people sitting on that side and some on this side. Those who are sitting there right curtail individual liberties and those sitting here may shout against it. There is nothing very sanctimonious about both these sides. But let us understand one fundamental thing. There are certain fundamental things about human rights involved. I heard an hon. Member saying

[Shri K. Bajkrishnan]

about what is happening in his constituency with a border line of 350 K.M.. There this new Act has not come into operation. But even before that, he was complaining that corrupt magistrates and corrupt officers were making use of whatever power they had to impose on people they do not like a certain unpatriotic action or espionage and threaten them with incarceration if they did not get what they actually wanted to get from them. The whole population is kept in a state of crisis with the Damocles' sword hang over them. If this is the state of affairs before the passage of this Bill, what will happen after it is passed? It is no joke. It is a matter affecting the life of the people in the border areas.

Our experience is, whenever such legislation is passed, it goes into the hands of unscrupulous people and the life of the people is in jeopardy. What is the protection against that? The ministers are not strong enough to punish the officers who misuse these powers. There are people who for the petty chance of becoming a minister for a day or two will jump from this party to that party. If they get a better chance, they will jump from that party to another party. What sort of respect will the officers have for such ministers? There is a collection of them who can be put in a museum. And, they are legislating this! This is the first step in fascism. With these powers, when the officers go amuck, what is going to be the state of affairs? That is a matter which we have to consider very seriously. We talk of border areas and espionage. Well, as we hear it it appears as if there is some legislation somewhere in the world where espionage is legally allowed. A man who goes in for espionage knows his job. Whatever be your law, whatever be your Preventive Detention Act, or the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, he knows how to do espionage, he knows how to get going. A man who really wants to get away from the law knows how to do it in spite of all your laws. So, when you pass this law and give heavy or wide powers to the officers, it falls on the head of the poor man who wants to lead a normal life honestly and not on the fellow who comes from Bangladesh for doing espionage or the person who wants to topple a government by

violent methods. It will fall on the head of the ordinary poor man and I am sure this government will not be capable of preventing it. After hearing my friends I feel that they will not be able to prevent it. Therefore, I oppose the passage of this Bill with all the strength I can muster.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I rise to oppose this black Bill because it not only vitiates the spirit of our democratic politics but it seeks to regenerate India into a form of constitutional autocracy. This government has already got absolute power and it is trying by the political alchemy of defection to topple almost all the State Ministries and to extend its tentacles of power throughout this sub-continent. I do not want to make powerist government into a super-powerist government by giving this kind of extra power into the hands of this government.

Sir, two excuses have been forwarded by the Minister; one is the situation developing in the border of eastern India and the other is the horrible situation in which we are for the last two and a half years in West Bengal. Why do the government want us of the opposition to support all the measures they have taken? Have they taken all the measures which they could have taken? They have allowed the conversion of crisis in Pakistan into our national disaster. Do the government expect us to support such a Bill which is going to strengthen the hands of the government only to create more disaster for our country?

I will remind you that at the time of the 1962 crisis, when there was real national emergency, when our national security was in danger, and again in 1965 when we were in confrontation with Pakistan, two Bills were passed in this House. It did not require any persuasion by the Minister, it did not require any fiery speech from any of the members of the House because the whole House was charged with the patriotic spirit and the emergency laws were enacted within a few minutes or perhaps in one or two hours.

I say this. Let them take action to defend our national honour, to defend our national security. This House is committed and pledged to Bangladesh to redeem their

freedom, to support them by all means in their struggle for freedom. If they take any positive action, and as a result of that if any emergency situation or crisis develops in the border of eastern India, then I have no hesitation that not even a few minutes would be required by this House to pass any Bill that would be required to maintain internal law and order and to haul up all spies and stooges and to all espionage activities in the border areas.

But this Government is just creating a bogey of crisis in the border areas and is asking us to defend their inaction and failure to discharge the national duty towards Bangla Desh.

About West Bengal much has been said. A situation has developed in West Bengal where mutual killings are going on. It is a shame to all of us that we witness almost every day half a dozen or a dozen people being killed. There was a time when the politics of violence and killing was the monopoly of one or two political parties. But now the other parties have also taken the lesson out of this politics of violence. The result is that there is not killing of men of one party only but mutual killings, not only of the ordinary cadres and rank and file but even of eminent leaders like Hemanta Bose, are also being enacted in West Bengal.

The unsocial elements, the known criminals, have taken shelter under the umbrella of almost all political parties in West Bengal, because each party wants to save itself from the attack of the other parties. Because they are gentlemen, they do not know how to use bombs and knives. Therefore, all the parties are inviting these unsocial elements, these criminals, as good party cadres. Therefore, the mutual killing is going on in West Bengal.

Already there is one law in the hands of the West Bengal Government. But they want to be fortified by another law. At least 3,000 people have been killed in the last 2½ years; at least thousands of bombs have been unearthed; at least a few hundred guns have been stolen or seized by different people. They have failed even in clear cases of murder. When the murderer has been caught red-handed, not even half a dozen

cases could be instituted in West Bengal and not even half a dozen murderers could be punished. There are many legal arms in the armoury of the Government but they could not utilise them.

What is required today is that the police administration has to be overhauled thoroughly. There is a hopeless failure, I should say, of both the Central and the State intelligence. They cannot bring forward even a single witness to help them in legal measures against any criminal.

We have to look at the problem of West Bengal from a different standpoint now. All the political parties, barring one maybe, do not see reason. Either they will mutually annihilate themselves and continue killing themselves mutually or they will see reason, sit together, have reconciliatory measures and devise some means to initiate public opinion and popular resistance against this kind of violence, mutual killing and mutual murder. That is the only way now; otherwise, this mutual killing, annihilation and butchery will continue in West Bengal.

There are regular legal measures. You have fortified yourself with preventive detention. Several thousands have been arrested. But could you stop acts of violence? Only as a result of the Bangla Desh affair what is happening in West Bengal today is suppressed. But if you go through the papers, every day you will find dozens of people are being killed. Therefore, I should say that this Act even would not be able to help in the situation of West Bengal. We have to take different measures and have a different outlook and a different approach to the whole problem.

I agree that on the border area a dangerous situation has developed, is developing and will develop more and more. But we are not going to support this mean nincompoopism of this Government. If they really take action, positive action, positive steps, it will not take even a few minutes to pass such a law for ensuring our national security and strengthening the hands of the Government to take action against Pakistan and also saboteurs and to help the freedom struggle of Bangla Desh, restore peace and order there, so that these refugees can go back.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great care and attention to the speeches made on this important issue. Many good speeches have been made, if I may say so, and important issues have been raised. I cannot for a moment claim that the arguments advanced by the other side should all be brushed aside lightly. I would submit that in arriving at a final judgment in this matter, what is important is not to dwell on one aspect or the other just as my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, intended to do just now, but to look at the total picture in all its aspects, and then to arrive at a final judgment.

I do not want to mention any particular speech because useful contributions were made from both the sides of the House. I am grateful to those who have supported the measure and I am also grateful to those who have brought to bear different aspects of it. I have listened to both sides with equal attention.

In the beginning, I have referred to various aspects and I do not want to repeat myself. Today, amongst the speeches made, one that surprised me most was the speech of Shri Krishna Menon. He thought that this was the beginning of fascist rule and he thought that a measure like this has brought down the reputation of the country. Need I remind the House that Shri Krishna Menon was a Minister in the Government during the days when the Preventive Detention Act was on the statute book and it was extended by a vote of Parliament when he was in the Council of Ministers. I have heard of suspended animation of a body. But here it is a case of suspended animation of the mind and judgment which has suddenly spring to life, and now he has many harsh things to say about us. I do not want to say anything more.

Many apprehensions which were expressed on the floor of the House can be removed and, at the very outset, I would like to refer to some of these. Dr. Sen, and I am sorry he is not here now, expressed his disapproval of District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate being in power to detain persons for activities prejudicial to the interest of relations of this

country with foreign powers. Sir, I may invite his attention to the delegation contained in clause 3 (2) of the Bill which says clearly that powers to detain a person in the interests of relations with foreign powers can be exercised only by the Central Government or the State Government. No delegation has been visualised." I would also like to mention that resort to this provision has been rare and that it should continue to be so. As far as my recollection goes, there was perhaps only one case in which this provision was used.

As there is a provision that the State Government should report facts to the Central Government in respect of orders made and approved by them, we would also exercise due vigilance that this provision is not misused.

Then there was a reference by various friends to the maintenance of civil supplies and services essential to the community and as to why they should be a ground for detention.

It is known that in the past many State Governments have found it effective to take recourse to this provision to curb the undesirable activities of black-marketeers and hoarders. Even the Government of Kerala who, as I mentioned yesterday, was an exception among the States which have asked for the continuance of this measure, did ask for continuance of this aspect of the measure and did agree to the principle of detention in so far as it is used for this purpose. Sir, we are living in troubled times and one cannot rule out the possibility of a national emergency in future and if one visualises events taking a turn for the worst, there would be need for ensuring undisturbed flow of civil supplies and services and I am sure if that happens, nobody would question the wisdom of the dictum 'To be fore-warred is to be fore-armed'.

Shri Das Munsi made a telling point when he urged that utmost care is necessary in the application of the powers. This is a point which has naturally exercised the mind of many of the hon. Members who spoke. Considering the nature of the law, it is but natural that

concern should have been expressed during the debate on this particular aspect as to the application of the Act and stress was made on this aspect particularly by my hon. friend, Shri Maran, who spoke from the DMK.

Sir, for the information of the hon. Members, I may be allowed to refer to the statistical information regarding the working of the earlier P.D. Act which has been laid on the Table of the House. It refers to the period upto September 68. Such information for the period, 30th September 68 to 30th September 69 is also available in the library of the House. If one goes through this statistical abstract, it would be clear that no one has been detained merely because of his political affiliation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is an excuse.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is an excuse ? You would like some one to be used so that you could use it as an argument here. Well, nobody has been detained and I feel sorry for you. Your whole argument falls.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Hundreds of cases are there.

SHRI K. C. Pant : I can assure Shri Maran and Shri Shyamanandan Mishra who both wanted me to give an assurance on this point that this will continue to be our approach in future also. Those who were detained have been detained by the State Government for reasons of violent, criminal and goonda activities.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is wrong. I have already pointed out so many things regarding our Telengana agitation. At that time what the State Government has done, I have pointed out. You say, 'It is under the rules'.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Again, the Central Government has detained persons primarily...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is wrong. Kindly note it down.

SHRI K. C. PANT :in the interests of the defence of India and also sometimes in the interests of the security of India.

Another interesting fact would emerge if one cares to go through the statistical abstract during the period from 1st October, 1968 to 30th September, 1969. Out of a total number of 3600 detenuus, 142 are ordered to be released by the Advisory Board. And, High Courts and the Supreme Court also released through their orders, 221 and 153 persons, respectively.

Those hon. friends who have complained saying that either the High Courts or the Supreme Court cannot intervene in the matter should take note of these figures.

Even in respect of the Prevent of Violent Activities Act in West Bengal, I may inform the House that out of 2,933 persons detained, the State Government themselves did not approve of 100 cases and released the detenuus. These facts go to underline the existence of safeguards in the legislation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to the three employees of the Cancer Research Centre, Chandranagore, and his complaint was that they had been detained without justification. As far as I remember he approached me in this matter also at that time. What he forgot to mention, or did not choose to mention, was that the detention orders were not approved by the State Government. Thus, before we could even ascertain the facts of the case, on the basis of the telegram received from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, these three persons were released within the prescribed period.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I say something on this, arising out of this ? We had gone to the Chief Minister pointing out that the hospital had been closed down, patients are shifted and if you do not release them, we are going to have full scale strike ; as a result, the other Cancer hospital and research centre in Calcutta also will go on strike. After lot of pressure tactics only it could be done. The Director gave it in writing that the detention was absolutely illegal and without and basis in

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

14. What you are saying now is not correct. Kindly do not mislead the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have not for a moment suggested that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not capable of using pressure tactics. That is not my suggestion at all. I only said that the State Government had not approved of this detention order. They were released within the prescribed period. After all, this is all they could do. They released these people within the prescribed period.

AN HON. MEMBER : But the man is arrested and harassed.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is a safeguard. I do not say that nobody can make a mistake. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu cannot also claim that he can never make a mistake. It is never my case and it can never be one's case that there can be no mistake by anybody. Whenever human judgment comes into play, mistakes can be made. The moment the mistake was pointed out the State Government itself took corrective action. And, that is the safeguard that is provided. That is the important thing. There are safeguards to check these mistakes even as there are safeguards to check abuse of authority under the substantive laws and there too mistakes can never be ruled out.

Now, I can assure Mr. Maran and Mr. Mishra, in particular, and other hon. Members of the House that it would be our earnest endeavour to prevent mistakes so far as it lies within our power.

But, the question that really needs to be answered is, as to which poses the greatest danger to us—the possibility of these mistakes being made, or, the non-availability of this measure. That is the issue.

Reference were made to the inviolability of Fundamental Rights and the Right of Citizens to go to Courts for issue of the writ of *habeas corpus* under Article 32, etc.

The House is aware that Art. 22 is very much a part of the Chapter in our Constitution on Fundamental Rights. Shri Frank Anthony seemed to refer to this with some regret. But this is a fact. This Bill is strictly in accordance with the provisions of Art. 22 of the Constitution.

I have also stated, while moving the Bill, that similar provisions in the earlier laws have stood the test of judicial scrutiny. But if anyone has any doubt about any provision of the present Bill, nothing in this Bill would prevent him from again going in the highest court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The way Shri Krishna Menon spoke, it seemed as though this was something completely new on the statute-book, as though for the first time we were coming before this House with such a Bill. Actually, this Bill has stood the test in courts of law. The Bill does not take away the right of the High Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. Article 226 is not at all affected. But it is an entirely different matter whether the writ will succeed.

We have certainly taken all care to see that the law is not defective. If the requirements of law are strictly complied with, no court would ordinarily issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the right of the court to issue *habeas corpus* is not at all taken away.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Arising out of this, may I seek one clarification? How is it that Shri Badrudduja was not even allowed an interview with his lawyer? Shri Shashank Shekhar Sanyal, a Member of Parliament and an advocate went to the jail-gate, but he was refused interview. So, this Government is capable of telling us one thing here and doing something different outside.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : It is not a repetition of the old law.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have to cover the interests of those whom we represent here. We are going to care less for what this Government thinks, because we know the bunch of bureaucrats that this Government has behind it.....

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope, Sir, that you can control him better, though my support is always there for you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member has had his chance already. Let him not go on interrupting.

SHRI R. V. BADE : It is not a repetition of the old law.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I find that even a sober man like Shri Bade is getting infected.....

SHRI R. V. BADE : I am not getting infected. But what the hon. Minister says is wrong. I do not agree with him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not infected, but affected.

SHRI K. C. PANT : All right, if not infected, he is getting affected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister may kindly tell us whether a man who has been detained is not going to be given the benefit of even legal consultation with his lawyer?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member has referred to Shri Badruddu. I shall not shirk the issue, but I shall have something to say on that also. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu as usual insinuated that the Central Government are trying to implicate his partymen in the deplorable crimes committed almost daily in West Bengal. He and his party either conspire against Government and peace-loving political rivals or imagine conspiracies against them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who will believe it?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member does not believe himself. The imaginary conspiracies are always against their political rivals or the Central Government.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who will believe all this? Shri K. C. Pant is a little older than that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad to hear him say that he does not believe in it himself.

Ordinarily, I would not have wanted to deal with such wild allegations, but I want to draw the attention of the House to another aspect of the matter. The House is aware that he and his partymen do not hesitate to subvert the loyalty of those to whom are entrusted official secrets.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We object to this. Let him prove it. Let him substantiate what he says.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. When the hon. Member gives, he should be prepared to take also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If he can say this as a Government spokesman and as a Minister, then let him take responsibility of proving it. Let him not say this otherwise.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He need not worry about it. I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility. Knowing the full implications, they instigate some government servants under their influence to commit offences under the Official Secrets Act. The person who sells the secrets as well as the person who receives the secrets are equally guilty. But he and his partymen deliberately indulge in these subversive activities, because they know that they can get the fullest protection of our laws and of our democratic traditions. But I am sure that all sections of this House will agree with me that there are limits to the tolerance of a democratic society, and even a democratic society will not allow itself to be destroyed by abuse of the rights and liberties which it confers on its individual members.

Reference was made to the detention of a former member of this House and a former Minister of the UF Government, Shri Vajpayee repeated the allegation that a Congress Minister was involved to the shady deals. I want to assure this House that on the basis of the information with us, no Congress Minister had been implicated in the documents which have come to our possession.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He must make this clear : has he got any substantial evidence against Shri Badrudduja and will he place it before the House ? Why is he afraid of doing it ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : This is a fact.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is not a fact.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This is suppression of fact.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was merely saying that on the floor of this House an allegation was made that a Congress Minister or ex-Congress Minister was involved in this. I must put the record straight ; it is my duty to do so. The information with me is that no Congress or ex-Congress Minister has been implicated and this is the information I am giving to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We know that is untrue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Regarding Shri Badrudduja, he must say something. What evidence has he got against him ? Is he afraid of placing it before the House ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not want really to say anything about those who have been detained, for the simple reason that I do not want to go into the merits of the allegations against each individual because this is a matter which will go before the Advisory Board and it will not perhaps be proper for me to anticipate their judgment. But if they insist, I would say a few words about the general issues involved. When we receive reliable corroboration that some individuals have been in the pay of a foreign power, receiving money from Pakistan, it will be only reasonable to conclude that some nefarious activities are intended.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Who are they ? Name them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He asked for it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Nobody will support a traitor. But it is also true that particular persons have been implicated on false charges. This has been done to Lock up political opponents.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not yielding.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : If he says there are charges against him and if he has evidence, let him place it before the House, so that everybody will know it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is precisely to prevent the establishment of further contacts and the likely commission of more serious offences that preventive action would be justified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Old man of 75 what can he do ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If preventive detention is not the right step in cases where there is the strongest suspicion that some individuals have been in the pay of a foreign power, we need not at all have such a law on the subject.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Suspicion may be against you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have a strong suspicion that you are working for the American lobby.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now that this matter has been placed before the House, I hope at least now they will feel responsible and not say anything about this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do not talk rubbish. Shri Badrudduja was arrested without any reason.....

SHRI K. C. PANT : We will not allow him to speak if he goes on like this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHENS : If one member is allowed to hold the entire House to ransom like this, we know what to do.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : If he interrupts in this manner, we will not allow

him to speak in future. After all, we have also got a right in this House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We are not interrupting that way. But we must have every right to get a proper reply from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not advancing your cause by such frequent interruptions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have a brute majority and you know you can get it passed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : You did not give that majority ; it is the people who gave it to us.

18 hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let it again go on record that I was reluctant to give this information, but they forced it out of me.

This House has on many occasions discussed the matter of violence and lawlessness on the part of the Naxalites and other anti-social elements operating with them in different parts of the country. Facts have to be faced. During the period between April, 1970 and May, 1971 there have been nearly 4,500 such incidents of violence. To name only two States, in Bihar there have been over 250 such incidents, including 50 murders, and in Punjab there have been nearly 50 incidents including 28 murders. And I may mention that neither of these States has a Preventive Detention Act. West Bengal, of course, stands quite apart, thanks to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his friend.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thanks to your Central Intelligence money, your agents provocateurs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Innocent persons have been murdered in cold blood, in pursuance of what Dr. Ranen Sen euphemistically called "ideological aberrations." The instance of the son of a police officer in Punjab being dragged out and killed in the hostel is by no means a solitary one. These

are acts perpetrated by groups out to destroy all that is dear in a parliamentary democracy, groups which are unabashedly under the ideological tutelage of external sources. The House is also aware of the continuous attempts on the part of some elements to foment and spread trouble in our sensitive North-Eastern regions, which you know so well. Instances have also come to notice of efforts to snatch arms and ammunition, obviously for furthering condemnable objectives. As our young member from Calcutta mentioned, there are even cases of persons going to borders, not to boost the morale of the freedom fighters, not to protect the security of India, but to get hold of arms and weapons for their own criminal ends.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They can be prosecuted under the ordinary law.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will explain that also. That also you will understand by the time I end.

Concern has also been expressed in this House over the increasing violence and lawlessness in the Railways. I do not know whether members are aware of the serious situation in the coal belt on account of coal not moving, and the coal is not moving primarily because the railways are not able to carry it as fast as it is being mined. This situation arose, and in fact, we in the Home Ministry came into the picture because the Steel Ministry approached us and said that we should sit with them and the Railway Ministry to work out some kind of programme. Overhead wires and traction wires are being stolen and spare parts and components of engines have been stolen and there have been occasions where these railways are stopped on the way and looted. Such instances have also come to notice, and in a situation in which large numbers of refugees are coming in, it is vital that the railways are kept moving. Keeping all this in view, we have to see that our railways are kept moving.

I do not say, and I cannot really say, exactly how we shall utilise this law to help in this particular situation, but we do have something in mind, which I am not able to

[Shri K. C. Pant]

place before the House at this stage, which will help in this situation. I have not mentioned railways at random, but because there is a nexus which I do not want to reveal at the moment.

Dr. Ranen Sen and Shri Somnath Chatterjee asked why the situation in West Bengal has not come under control even after the Prevention of Violent Activities Act was enacted. It is to some extent a valid question.

One argument would be that if the situation is bad it could have been much worse. Another, even truer and more serious explanation, is that all that is happening now is the cumulative effect of what preceded for two years. It cannot be denied that curve of Naxalite violence rose sharply during 1970. This House has had occasion to discuss it so many times in the course of 1970. It cannot also be denied that 1970 happens to be the first year when the Government did not have powers of preventive detention.

All the same I agree with some hon. friend who said that preventive detention is not the panacea for all ills. It cannot for instance be a substitute for our efforts at the socio economic front, a phrase to which Shri Pilo Mody took objection nor again can lasting peace and order be ensured unless there is public involvement in the denunciation of the politics of violence which continues to mar the state of West Bengal. The murder of nine young boys in Hooghly mentioned by Dr. Sen constitutes an instance in point. Incidentally I was heartened to receive a homily from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that the Central Government should enforce the Explosive Law more effectively in West Bengal. He is perhaps disappointed at the reports that illicit arms and ammunition were recovered from the CPM offices during March and April..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is a connoted story and I take serious objection to it. They were recovered from the house of the congress people. I ask the Minister to establish one single case,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have denied it and that has gone on record and that should be sufficient.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He is repeating it. He should be ashamed of saying some thing which is not a fact.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do repeat it. Illicit arms and ammunition were recovered from the CPM offices four times in the month of March and April.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They were recovered from the houses of Congressmen. You are supplying them explosives and illegal arms from the ordnance factories.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yesterday he was advising me very coolly to be very attentive and very vigilant about explosives. I thought he meant well.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : If anything has been proved against anyone of our party let him take action. We are not afraid.. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Vaipayee, in the course of his speech, had referred to a number of enactments which, according to him, conferred adequate powers to deal with the situation. He even mentioned as to why we cannot have a law of treason. He is not here and I do not want to develop this point. But actually we have referred to the Law Commission the question of a comprehensive law of treason and espionage. But the pertinent point is that all these laws could be adequate when the objective is to prevent an untoward contingency. As I said in my earlier speech all these laws would only enable prosecution of persons after they had done the damage should not be allowed to be done. That is the crux of the matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why do not hang him before he commits the crime ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall leave that to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

I have dealt at length with the organised violence of the naxalites, but I do not want to minimise the risk implicit in the activities of some individuals and groups which

want to disrupt our secularism, communal harmony and peaceful relations among different religious communities. There are elements in our body politic that would seek inspiration from across our borders. Pakistani agent provocateurs are only too keen to disturb communal peace because nothing would suit Pakistani interest better at this juncture. Incidentally, I must express my deep sense of shock and sorrow—now that Dr. Sen is back—that a seasoned Parliamentarian like Dr. Sen should have accused this country and Central Government for all that had happened across our borders during the last few weeks. Sir, I was wondering whether he took into account the fact that statements of the kind which he made could be easily—(Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How long will he take, Sir ? Many Members have gone away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And many are also coming.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Up to what time will this go on ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he will finish very soon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We can carry on tomorrow. A decision was taken in the House—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. The practice is that when we ask a Member to start speaking, he continues; and I think he is two-thirds of the way. Therefore, he is about to finish.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was mentioning that Dr. Sen perhaps did not realise—(Interruption)—Sir, I am only replying when you asked me to reply. Now Dr. Sen said that we had created this problem and we had brought them here, etc., etc. This is the kind of thing which is grist to the mill of Pakistani propaganda. I am sure he never means it; I know him well enough. But I wish he would have realised that such

a thing can be twisted. I am not complaining, but I am merely bringing this to his notice.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : He only that you are not helping the people to stay in their homeland.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You kindly read the record. It can be misinterpreted very easily.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You are misinterpreting it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are people in this country who today in this difficult situation can act as agents and as *agents provocateur*. You know that. (Interruption)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Close the foreign embassy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You have.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You have. You are in the Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Government have legitimate links. I am not talking about legitimate links.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Illegitimate links.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We do have instances of communal disharmony from time to time. And in this, innocent people suffer and anti-social elements have a field-day. Therefore, we have to consider all these aspects in their totality. We have to consider the situation on our borders. I do not want to dilate on that. There has been an influx of 55 lakh refugees. The fact that many Pakistani agents have come in with them—they must have come in—and the fact that today we have to carry out a massive programme of registration and screening of all these people, and the fact that the situation has not yet stabilised, and it can lead on to something else—all these are facts which Parliament must take into account in coming to a decision on a matter like this.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

In this context, I would like briefly to mention that I have just been to the camps. There are people who are deliberately bringing up issues like Bengali and non-Bengali, Bengali and Assami, tribal people and Bengali and things like that ; a deliberate attempt to sow discord among the refugees and between the refugees and our people. I would like to say on this occasion that we do not discriminate at all—whether it is Hindu or a Muslim or a Bengali or a non-Bengali among the refugees, and all our people on the borders. I have been there and I have seen them ; they are doing their utmost to see that these refugees are well cared for, and any attempt of this kind to sow division in our ranks is not going to pay.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Do you know that hundreds of the refugees are in our prisons in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura ? Some hundreds of people, whose husbands have been killed, whose brothers have been killed—only infants and ladies are in our prisons. They are refugees from Bangla Desh.

I have seen many of them and I can tell you. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Well, he is giving me some information.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Let him reply to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI K.C. PANT : My hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody—I am glad he is present in the House. Yesterday I thought he said that he was going away today. I am very glad he has stayed back. For his benefit as well as for the benefit of those who argued that everyone be brought before the court for trial, I will read what was years ago said in this House :

“Now, in this preventive field where we have to deal with organisation and preparation for

crime, we cannot have the same amount or the same sort of concreteness in evidence as we can demand when a prosecutor alleges overt acts in proving an attempt or abetment of a specific crime. Those who are not lawyers here have to take it from me that this is the difficult. We are dealing with the question of not whether a crime has been committed, but whether there is a serious danger or not. That is the reason why wherever such powers are given by Parliaments of any country, as are asked for this measure, it is not made the subject-matter of legal trial but something much less. The entire object of the proposed measure would be nullified if it could be exercised only after the ordinary forms of legal procedure and evidence are gone through. There is something inherent in this character of preventive procedure which rules out the method that we are familiar with in dealing with actual charges of crime, be it abetment or attempt.”

I will draw Mr. Krishna Menon's attention to this :

“This is often overlooked by people who are so habituated—especially the lawyers—to general principles of jurisprudence that they skip over the obvious fact that danger of criminal operations cannot, in the nature of things, be proved in the same manner as specific acts of abetment or attempt.”

Mr. Piloo Mody is now curious to know who said this. It was Rajaji who said this in 1951. Rajaji did not plead that the Act be applied only in a specific area. He, I am glad to say, saw the danger to the country as a whole even as far back as 1951.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You can send this reply to Rajaji. I want to reply to what I said.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad if I had broken the intellectual nexus between him and Rajaji.

As for my reply to him, I thought there was an air of utter unreality about the speech of Mr. Mody. I have no quarrel with his emphasis on *habeas corpus* nor do I quarrel with his thesis that the concept of *habeas corpus* was an important concept in the development of democratic societies. But in the context of the realities of the situation in India today, the question is not whether one believes in liberal values or not but whether one can protect and preserve them. It is pointless, to talk of personal liberties in the abstract. As I said yesterday, we on this side of the House are wedded to individual liberty. We hold dear freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and we consider it our bounden duty to see that the people of this country, who have given us this massive mandate, to which reference was made by many hon. members opposite, continue to enjoy this freedom. But we cannot do this until we take measure of the forces that are seeking to undermine these freedoms, that are operating within the framework of our system but seeking to destroy it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: After being armed with these powers, will he bring about a great liberal society in india ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unfortunately, it has fallen to my lot to be in the Home Ministry during a period when day after day, I have received reports about acts of terrorism, about large-scale depredations and about individual killings. Day after day, news has come to me of mass violence, of interparty classes, of mass indiscipline and of ghraos and the systematic snatching of arms for the purpose of organising the disruption of normal.

Even while we are concerning ourselves, and rightly so, with the question of ensuring human rights and freedoms to our citizens, there are elements in this country who do not hesitate to proclaim their pride in the number of human lives liquidated by them, persons who reject the path of democracy and feel no shame in owning that Mao's

path is their path and Mao is their Chairman. We have seen deliberate attempts at destroying our educational system, at the denigration of national heroes and leaders. We have seen poor policemen being murdered because they were doing their duty. We have witnessed the liquidation of political rivals. Men of the stature of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu have been killed mercilessly and in cold-blood for no other fault than that they refused to give up their principles.

Some friends opposite want me to justify the need for preventive action.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the connection ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall explain the connection. Let my hon. friend, Shri piloo Mody go to Calcutta and let him see for himself what the situation there is like today. Men are killed in the streets in the day time in front of many witnesses, but no one dares to come forward to give evidence(interruptions) I do not understand why you are all not listening to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Preventive detention had been there in Bengal for the last one and a half years.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have explained that point when you were not here. I am sorry you are not only interrupting but losing your temper also.

When people are killed in the streets in the day time in front of witnesses and yet the witnesses dare not come forward to give evidence, how is one to conduct successful prosecutions of these murderers ? I have great respect for those who have great concern for *habeas corpus*. But that concern must be balanced against the realities of the situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I rise on a point of order. It is already past 6 O'Clock and still the House has not adjourned, I want a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to draw his attention to the rule which says that the Speaker shall determine when the sitting of the House shall adjourn. I determine that this House will rise today after the Minister has finished his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, may I point out that before you occupied the Chair, if only you take the trouble of going through the records, Shri K. N. Tiwary, the then Chairman, had ruled that the House will rise at 6 O'Clock and will not sit after 6 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The person who sits in the Chair takes a decision after taking into account the circumstances prevailing in the House. Now, let the Minister continue his speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, all I want the Minister to do is to try and establish connection between the picture that he describes and the power that he demands, because I cannot see how by arming himself with the power that he demands that he is going to eradicate the picture that he has described.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is exactly what I was describing. And if there is less of interruption he can understand it better. If my hon. friends do not interrupt me, I will finish in a few minutes. I do not want to speak more. But if they interrupt me, I will have to take a little more time.

The base of our democratic system are elections. Is the House unaware of the propensity of certain parties to resort more and more to coercion and intimidation which frustrate the base of free and fair elections ? Are we not aware that Naxalites and extremists did everything in their power to foil the elections in West Bengal, and it was only after the detention of a good number of miscreants, extremists and anti-socials, and the eduction of armed forces for patrolling disturbed and sensitive areas to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order that the mid-term

elections could be successfully organised and conducted ? The House is aware of all these facts. So, when we talk of preservation of democratic values or the threat to these values, let us not forget that the threat does not come from the Bill that is before the House, but the threat is already there on the ground and only through this measure can the government hope to meet that threat.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are constantly described conditions in Bengal with a few references to Bihar and Punjab. There is a whole country and this is where he is demanding these powers. I said in my speech and I have tabled an amendment that he can have these powers if he proves to us that in a particular area there is a disturbance where he can use these powers with some success ; but he is not prepared for that. He wants these powers in the most peaceful areas. He would like these powers in the Himalayas. Why ? What is his motive ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My motive is the same as Rajaji's motive in 1951.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What has it to do with Rajaji ? You think, you can intimidate me by mentioning Rajaji ? You are mistaken.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he is prepared to disown his leader, this is his business.....
(Interruption).

I do not wish to take more of your time. Before I conclude I wish to reassure that the powers made available by this Bill would be used with care. It is certainly not our policy that persons who ought to be prosecuted for substantive offences under law should be facily detained. There comes a time in the life of a nation when there are no easy options. It would be grave folly to deny at this juncture the need and justification for preventive action in the interest of the country. It would be even worse to allow partisan political compulsions to outweigh what are undeniably the interests

of the nation as a whole. And, worst of all would be the attempts to plead, in the name of democracy, the cause of the very forces that seek to destroy democracy.

cool and reasoned manner and give their support to this Bill.

18.27 hrs.

Sir, I am sure the Members of this august House would weigh this matter in a

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
June 18, 1971/Jyaishta 28, 1893 (Saka)*