

Shri V. V. Giri: I do not think any pleading is necessary; they must make out a case.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know the number of cases where a dispute was referred to an industrial tribunal after a strike was declared and the number of cases where a dispute was referred before a strike?

Shri V. V. Giri: I should like to have notice.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that in all these decisions, a large number are in favour of employers?

Shri V. V. Giri: I do not think so.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: The hon. Minister said that in eight cases requests for reference was turned down. May I know why the requests were turned down?

Shri V. V. Giri: I will not be able to give information. I have not got it here. I have to collect it.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know generally the reasons why a request is turned down?

Shri V. V. Giri: If it is considered unreasonable.

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION

*2013. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area put under Japanese method of rice cultivation in India in the year 1953; and

(b) the quantity expected to be produced from these lands in excess of what they produced from the same previously?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). It is too early to give any estimates as the sowings in many places have not yet begun.

Shri K. P. Sinha: Have the Government no plans in this regard?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government have plans. But, it is too early to state. I have got some figures; but they are not final. They must be regarded as very approximate. In 16

States we are likely to utilise the Japanese method in 603,840 acres and the yield additional to what is ordinarily produced is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 246,395 tons.

Shri Bogawat: May I know the likely area to be cultivated in the Bombay State and the quantity of yield that is expected in addition?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Bombay has not yet reported; they are making arrangements.

Shri Heda: What arrangements have the Government made for the supply of that particular implement which is necessary for the Japanese method as that implement is not generally available in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I may say that the Japanese implements are not indispensable. They are likely to be helpful. We are trying to manufacture some so that they may be experimented upon and given to the cultivators.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जापानी मेथड से चावल पैदा करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में उन्होंने कितनी जगह चुनी है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a general question, not related to Madhya Pradesh only.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The target fixed is 10,000 acres.

श्री जांगड़े: पंजाब में जो कुरा तरीके से खेती होती है क्या उसका प्रयोग भारत के अन्य राज्यों में किया जायगा, और क्या यह तरीका जापानी तरीके की खेती से बढ़ कर नहीं है ?

डा० पी० एस० बेशमूक: कुरा केन्द्र ने जापान से ही यह मेथड लिया है। कुरा केन्द्र के मेथड में और जापानी मेथड में कोई फर्क नहीं है।

Shri Nanadas: What are the kinds of material help and technical guidance given to the enterprising cultivators of the Japanese method?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, we have arranged, as I said previously, thousands of demonstrations. In addition to that, we are providing fertilisers without any payment at the present moment. In many States, they are also giving them seed which will not be paid for immediately but only when the harvest is reaped. Thirdly, all information and technical guidance is being given by the State departments.

श्री विमल मिश्र: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को कृषि पंडित की उपाधियाँ मिली हैं उन लोगों ने किस प्रकार से पैदावार का काम किया है, और अगर कृषि पंडितों ने जापानी मैथड से जो पैदा होता है उस से ज्यादा पैदा किया है तो उन के मैथड से सरकार क्यों काम नहीं लेती है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it a question or is it a speech, Sir? I have not been able to follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This matter has been dealt with sufficiently. I will proceed to the next question.

Shri V. P. Nayyar rose—

Shri Boovaraghasamy: What is the difference in production between the Japanese method of cultivation and the method of rice cultivation in South India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. This matter has been coming up....

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I want to know the difference....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I will proceed to the next question.

एयरबेज इण्डिया के डकोटा के साथ दुर्घटना

*२०१४. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या संघरक्ष मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि १४ अप्रैल, १९५३ को एयरबेज इण्डिया का एक डकोटा बिमान गोहाटी से कलकत्ता जाने हुए दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था; तथा

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे और इस में कितनी हानि हुई थी ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident is still under investigation. As a result of the accident, the crew consisting of a pilot, co-pilot and a Radio Officer lost their lives. The aircraft was completely destroyed and the freight that was on board was lost.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हवाई जहाज के उड़ने के पहिले उसकी पूरी पूरी जांच हुई थी ?

श्री राज बहादुर: जी हाँ, यह नियम है कि हवाई जहाज के उड़ने से पहले उस की पूरी जांच हो और उसके ठीक होने का सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाय।

श्री यू० एम० त्रिबेदी: क्या यह नियम माना गया था ?

श्री राज बहादुर: जी हाँ, यह नियम हमेशा अनिवार्य रूप से माना जाता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या उन पाइलटों की जांच होती है कि वे शराब पीकर तो हवाई जहाजों को नहीं चलाते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर: एयरोड्रोम आफिसर होता है जो सब की निगरानी करता है और अगर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति है तो इसका पूरा प्रबन्ध है कि उस को न भेजा जाय।

श्री नामधारी: अगर एयरोड्रोम आफिसर खुद ही पीने वाला हो तो क्या हो ?

श्री राज बहादुर: इसका इलाज तो प्राहिबिशन ही है।

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know, Sir, whether the manufacturers had declared the Dakota to be scrap in the year 1950?