

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 27—Tuesday, December 19, 1967/Agrahayana 28, 1889 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 751 to 753 7929—58

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 755 to 780 7959—77

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4799 to 4813, 4815 to 4839, 4841 to 4878, 4880 to 4976, 4978 to 4984, 4984-A, 4984-B, 4984-C, 4984-D, 4984-E, 4984-F, 4984-G, 4984-H, 4984-I 4984-J, 4984-K and 4984-L 7977—8119

Correction of Answer to U. S. Q. 2118 dated 28-11-1967 8119

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Payment of increased dearness Allowance to Central Government servants 8119—26

Question of Privilege 8126—28

Arrest of Member
(*Dr. Ranen Sen*) 8128

Papers Laid on the Table 8129-30

Leave of Absence from Sitting of the House 8130—32

Re-Arrest of Member 8131-32

Business of the House 8132—34

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill 8134—8264

Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee

Shri Randhir Singh 8134—39

Shri J. B. Kripalani 8139—44

Shri R. D. Reddy 8144—49

Dr. Surye Prakash Puri 8149—52

Shri G. Viswanathan 8152—54

Shri Y. B. Chavan 8155—70

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 8175—826

*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.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 19, 1967/Agraha-
yana 28, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NATIONAL FOOD BUDGET

X

- *751. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN
BAJPAI:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether any national food
budget has been prepared in consulta-
tion with the State Ministers; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-
TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI
ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b).
The preparation of a National Food
Budget has been deferred till more
reliable data relating to production,
consumption etc. are available, so that
the material on which it is based be-
comes acceptable to all.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
The Agricultural Prices Commission
had suggested a procurement target
of 8 million tonnes. But in the Chief
Ministers' conference, in spite of the
best attempts of the Food Minister to
make them agree to a target of 7 mil-
lion tonnes, they agreed only to a
target of 6 million tonnes. Even after
this promise, now some States are
scaling down their targets because of
drought and other conditions. For
example, in Orissa, from 3 million

tonnes, they have come down to a
target of 2 million tonnes.

Now the hon. Minister says that
because of lack of statistics prepara-
tion of a national food budget is being
deferred. In all these 20 years Gov-
ernment has not been in a position to
collect reliable agricultural statistics
which can help us in these critical
years to have a national food budget
providing for a sufficient buffer stock
to meet the shortage in coming years
from the bumper crop this year as
also to reduce imports.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As
far as the procurement target is con-
cerned, it was broadly discussed.
Though the Agricultural Prices Com-
mission had suggested a target of 7-8
million tonnes (*kharif* as well as *rabi*
cereals), the Chief Ministers broadly
discussed this and arrived at no defi-
nite figure, but there was broad agree-
ment that efforts should be made to
procure the maximum. There was
broad agreement over procurement
figures, though some States have held
that the figures are rather on the high
side.

Regarding agricultural statistics,
some difficulties are inherent in the
situation itself, but efforts are being
made to improve them. But it will
take quite some time.

As to the creation of buffer stocks,
I do not think it is dependent on the
collection of elaborate statistics.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
What is the procurement target now
agreed upon by the different States?
Also what is the quantity of Imports
Government propose to make in the
coming year? As regards the procure-
ment prices, it was suggested that they
should be at least uniform or should
be enhanced so that they may be
attractive. You know even in the case
of Orissa and some other States, this
matter is still under consideration
when peasants are selling their har-
vests. What steps have Government
taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM): Does all this arise out of this question? There are other questions about procurement prices today.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. This relates only to the food budget.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about the answers to the other parts?

MR. SPEAKER: He says there are a number of questions on the subject coming up later.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: These questions may not come up.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot help it. For that reason, you cannot ask supplementaries on this question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के पिछले अधिवेशन के समय इस बात की चर्चा थी कि कोई खाद्य बजट तैयार किया गया था, जिस पर उस समय मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी विचार किया गया था। चूँकि उस समय कुछ राज्यों ने उसका विरोध किया था, इस लिये उसको स्थगित कर दिया गया। अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बजट तैयार किया गया था, उसका आधार क्या था, किस बेसिस पर उसको तैयार किया गया था तथा जिन राज्यों ने उसका विरोध किया, उनके विरोध करने का आधार क्या था और अब आगे यह बजट किस आधार पर तैयार किया जाने वाला है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The final budget as approved was never formulated. In the initial stage the Foodgrains Policy Committee suggested that we might try to evolve a food budget on the basis of scientific data etc. It was first discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference, and the conference indicated that some exercise may be made about it. Then an ad hoc expert committee was constituted by the Food Department, and some proposals were put before the

Chief Ministers' Conference, but the concensus at the Chief Ministers' Conference was that since much of the data is lacking, it will not be desirable to formulate the food budget as an accepted proposal, and so it was never accepted.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: लेकिन आपका जो प्रपोज़ल है, वह बताइये ? मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि आपका प्रपोज़ल क्या था ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: May I know from the hon. Minister if, as a consequence of the introduction of improved agricultural technique and the high-yielding varieties, the Government hopes that the food budget for the future in spite of the rise in population, would be balanced?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: If I rightly follow the hon. member, naturally our availability of food will depend on production, and though this does not arise out of this question, I may say that if production is ensured, then availability of food would be there.

श्री मधु सिमये: मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय विकास कौन्सिल की जो बैठक नई लोक सभा गठित के बाद हुई थी, उसके सामने आपने राष्ट्रीय फूड बजट का एक मसविदा रखा था—क्या यह बात सही है कि उस मसविदे का कुछ राज्यों ने डट कर विरोध किया ? यदि यह बात सही है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस मसविदे में न्यूनतम अनाज कितना और किस राज्य के लिये और अधिकतम अनाज कितना और किस राज्य के लिये रखा गया था ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I may submit that even the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was not very happy with the statistics that are available, and even before this came up for discussion we indicated that it did not appear to be a feasible proposition. So, it would not be appropriate to assume that some figures were being

imposed on some States and that availability was worked out. Some alternative proposals were there, but I may say that there are so many drawbacks in the entire proposal. For instance, reliable estimates of the actual level of consumption on State-wise basis are not available in the absence of comprehensive surveys of food consumption; data on movement by road on private account from different States are not available; reliable information regarding the extent to which the variations in per capita consumption in different States from year to year are due to difference in levels of per capita income and changes therein is not available; inter-State variations in per capita consumption of cereals and the extent to which ordinarily foods like potatoes, sweet potatoes and tapioca supplement cereals intake in the different States is not available. In the absence of this information it is difficult to judge the extent to which such subsidiary foods can be substituted for cereals particularly in a year of shortage. Therefore, due to various reasons, the proposals were not acceptable.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल तथ्य जानना चाहता हूँ। ये खुश हैं या नाखुश हैं, पूरी जानकारी है या नहीं है—इससे मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूँ पर-कैपिटा कन्जम्पशन का न्यूनतम आंकड़ा किस राज्य के लिये है और अधिकतम किस राज्य के लिये है और कितना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Those figures are not available with me at the moment.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके पास नहीं है—इसका क्या मतलब है। फूड बजट पर प्रश्न है, उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। अगर इस तरह से हर प्रश्न का उत्तर टालना चाहेंगे तो फिर प्रश्न-काल का कोई लाभ नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस उत्तर को बाद में दिलवाइये :

MR. SPEAKER : Can you place it later on ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That information will be supplied.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : भारत सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आया है कि नेशनल फूड बजट के बारे में निश्चय हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 50 वर्ष के बाद रूस और आजादी के बाद चाहना भी—इतने दिनों के बाद 5 मिलियन टन कैंनेडा और दूसरे मुल्कों से अनाज मंगा रहे हैं, रशिया भी मंगा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में, जब कि आपकी स्टेटिस्टिक्स भी पूरी नहीं हैं, आपने किस आधार पर फूड-बजट बना दिया है, वह ठीक है या नहीं है—इसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already expressed my views : because of the lack of elaborate scientific data, it is not feasible at this stage to formulate a budget, but as far as my knowledge goes, no other country in the world has any very elaborate food budget, because there are so many unpredictable factors involved in the formulation of such a budget. Agricultural production is dependent on Nature; the figures are never stable and then, even the pattern of consumption differs from region to region in the same country and the intake of food differs from region to region. It is a very complicated problem; it was suggested, but after a careful examination the conclusion was arrived at that it is a very difficult task.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Though the consumption figures may not be available, the Food Ministry can give the availability of figures, that is, the total production upon the total population and I would like to enquire from the Minister if these figures for the current year will not be in the region of 18 ounces per head, and if it is 18 ounces per head, what is the justification for controls, particularly, zonal controls ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As a simple rule of three one can do that. A rough estimate of production, and the total population; divide the production

by the total population; it gives you the availability per head. I will put it to you, Sir, and the House, that in matters where millions and millions of producers are involved, is it such a simple proposition? It is not by a simple rule of three—production and total population. The whole thing depends on the marketable surplus that is available and that makes the total availability. Naturally the producer who produces it does not content himself with just 10 ounces or 13 ounces or 14 ounces per head on an average. More is certainly consumed by him and it is natural that it is consumed. Therefore, it does not depend on production only. It depends upon what we procure, and what is the available marketable surplus. With that, what deficit we find in the deficit areas has to be supplemented. Therefore, it is very difficult to have anything like a national budget in food, till we have such an organisation the statistics of which will be accepted both by the Centre and the States. At present, that is always disputed, and we are trying to evolve such an organisation, the statistics presented by which will be accepted both by the Centre and the States.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My question has not been fully answered; what about the zonal system?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : Sir, the southern States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore are deficit in gram, dal and pulses since the year 1965-66; there was an overall arrangement, but for the last one or two years there is a breakdown of normal supply of gram, gram dal and pulses which are supposed to be the poor man's food in the south. Will the Government take adequate measures to see that there is normal supply of gram and gram dal to each State and that they are supplied at reasonable rates by the surplus States?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : You want me to reply, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I thought; it does not arise out of this question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It does not arise here.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of questions on food. You need not ask all questions about food production, budget, etc., here.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : It is an important item.

MR. SPEAKER : I know, but this is the second question on food and the third one is also on food.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : Gram is sold at Rs. 3 per kilo in the South. That is also as necessary as rice.

MR. SPEAKER : I know; Shri Kunte may now put his supplementary.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : In view of the confusion and want of statistics and unavailability, in order to be effective, may I know if the way out of the difficulty is only to do away with the zones so that the market will find its own level and every consumer will get the foodgrains he requires?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : At present there is no proposal under consideration to do away with the zonal system. The matter was recently considered at the Chief Ministers' Conference and taking all the aspects into consideration, we decided to continue the zones. So, at present, there is no proposal to revise it.

DEMAND OF FOODGRAINS IN INDIA

752. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated availability of foodgrains from indigenous sources alone during the current agricultural year; and

(b) the estimated demand for and supply of foodgrains in each of the States during the current agricultural year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Final estimates of foodgrain production in India during the year 1967-68 are not yet available. According to present indications about 92 to 95 million tonnes of foodgrains are expected to be produced during the year in the country.

(b) Demands for supply of the specific quantities of foodgrains during the year 1968 have not yet been received from most of the States. It is also not possible to give any quantitative estimate of the supplies that will be made to the different States from the Central Pool during 1968 as the quantities that will be available to the Central Pool and the situation that will develop in each State during the year cannot be anticipated at present. Allocations of foodgrains will continue to be made on a month to month basis, the availability with the Centre being distributed to the different States in accordance with their relative needs as equitably as possible keeping in view the paramount importance of building up of some sizable buffer stocks in a year of good production.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: This year's production, as the minister said, would be about 95 million tonnes as against 81 million tonnes last year and 8 million tonnes would be imported. Therefore, the availability would be much more than last year. That means, 130 kilos would be available this year per capita. In spite of that, if there is shortage of food, is the minister of the opinion that it is due to faulty distribution of foodgrains rather than due to low availability of foodgrains? Again to repeat Mr. Kunte's question, may I know whether now the time is not ripe to do

away with food zones so that availability of food is made easier to the people?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Broadly about 12 million tonnes would be required for seeds, feed etc. and 2.5 million tonnes is usually with the farmers. So, almost 15 million tonnes is not available for human consumption even in normal years. So, even if we assume a production of 92 to 95 million tonnes, hardly 78 to 80 million tonnes would be available for human consumption. Again broadly, at the rate of 16 ounces per head, the requirement comes to about 86.5 million tonnes. So, there would be need to supplement it by some imports. The import programme is approximately 7.5 million tonnes, out of which 3 million tonnes has to be set apart for the buffer stock. I do not think removal of zones is the proper solution.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Is the Government aware that there is smuggling of rice and pulses through Nepal and UP borders to China and also smuggling of bajra from Saurashtra to Pakistan? If so, what steps are Government taking to prevent this smuggling?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: This problem was already raised here. We referred it to the Home Ministry and to the various State Governments. No State Government has reported large-scale smuggling of foodgrains as alleged by the hon. member.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: As given out from US sources, the reduced import aid expectation is 3.5 million tonnes in 1968. In view of the fact that that would require about 7 million tonnes of procurement in the country and in view of the fact that with all the difficulties the zonal restrictions enable higher procurement and their removal will frustrate all procurement, will Government inform the House whether there is any truth in the report that the Central Government is considering or suggesting removal of zonal restrictions?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that there is no proposal whatsoever before the Centre to remove zonal restrictions at this stage.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : The hon. member referred to US sources. So far as the zonal system is concerned, my stand has been consistent. Even before I had a discussion with Mr. Freeman on this question, I informed the House that any decision regarding procurement, prices, distribution and restrictions will be the decision of the Government of India and not of any outside agency. So far as the zones are concerned at present there is no proposal, no intention, to revise it.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बड़ी दुड़तापूर्वक उत्तर दिया है कि अभी खाद्य क्षेत्रों की समाप्ति का कोई विचार नहीं है। लेकिन क्या चालू फसल की अच्छी सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा कोई विचार है कि कई राज्यों को मिला कर बड़े जोन बना दिये जायें, जिससे देश के अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में अन्न जा सके और सबको उपलब्ध हो सके ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने अभी इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है। मैं उसको दोहराना चाहता हूँ। अगर हमारे पास करीब तीस लाख टन का भंडार हो जाये, उपलब्ध करने के दामों और खुले बाजार के दामों का अन्तर हो जाये और अगले साल की फसल आशा-जनक नजर आये, तो उस वक्त इन प्रश्नों पर पुनः विचार करना उपयुक्त होगा। उस समय हम इस बात पर भी विचार कर सकते हैं कि क्या इन जोनों को बड़ा किया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब तक हमारे भंडार में कुछ भी नहीं है, तब तक इस बारे में विचार करना एक खतरे वाली बात हो जाती है।

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : In view of the serious shortfall in the foodgrains production and also the serious growth

of population, what are the steps proposed by the Government to change the food habits of the people of this country?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Changing the food habits of people is a long-term problem. Of course, Government has certain programmes in this direction.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि फूड जोन हटाने के बारे में वह बहुत काशसली चलना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि जोन बनाने से और कंट्रोल ज्यादा होने से आर्टिफिशियल स्कीयरसिटी हो जाती है। जब अगर शूगर का कंट्रोल चालीस परसेंट हटाया गया, तो उसका भाव छः रुपये किलो हुआ, लेकिन वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता घट कर सवा चार रुपये किलो हो गया और हो सकता है कि वह तीन, साढ़े तीन रुपये किलो हो जाये। इसकी वजह यह है कि कनज्यूमर समझता है कि जब चीज मार्केट में मिलती है, तो मुझे उसको जमा रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय फूड जोन न हटायें, लेकिन चना, ज्वार, बाजरा, जो, मक्की आदि मोटे अनाज के भाव पिछले एक बाध महीने में सरप्लस और डेफिसिट स्टेट्स में करीब आधे रह गए हैं, लेकिन सरप्लस स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में डेफिसिट स्टेट्स में उन के भाव लगभग दुगने हैं। जैसे, ग्राम में मेज का भाव पंजाब में 85 रुपये और महाराष्ट्र में 150 रुपये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह फसल अच्छी है, आगे की फसल अच्छी है और मोटे अनाज के भाव गिर रहे हैं, क्या इसको दृष्टि में रख कर मंत्री महोदय कम-से-कम मोटे अनाज की सब्सिडी की रेस्ट्रिक्शन को हटाने पर विचार करेंगे, ताकि गरीब लोगों को मोटा अनाज सस्ता मिल सके।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जिन अनाजों को कुछ इलाकों में मोटा अनाज समझा जाता है, बहुत से इलाकों में उनको मोटा अनाज नहीं

समझा जाता है, बल्कि वही उनका मुख्य सीरियल होता है। दिल्ली, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में लोग बाजरे और ज्वार को चाहे मोटा अनाज समझें, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में वही लोगों का मुख्य सीरियल है, वे उनको मोटा अनाज नहीं समझते हैं। इस प्रश्न पर इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर विचार करना होगा कि जिस को माननीय सदस्य मोटा अनाज समझते हैं, दूसरे नहीं समझते हैं और वह उनका मुख्य आहार है। इस लिए अभी उस पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन जिस हिसाब से दाम गिर रहे हैं, अगर हम कुछ और दिन देखें कि दामों की गिरावट में स्थिरता आ रही है, तो वह विचार करने का समय होगा।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने इस फसल पर प्रदेश सरकारों के द्वारा जिनता अनाज खरीद करने का टारगेट मुकर्रर किया था, क्या वह टारगेट पूरा हो गया है, अगर हो गया है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि जैसे 1967 में अनाज की कमी हुई थी, वैसे 1968 में नहीं होगी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकारों ने एक जोन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई दरखास्त की है।

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many supplementaries clubbed together, unconnected with each other. If he wants he can answer them. The supplementaries should be connected.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : So far as procurement is concerned, it is too early at this stage to say whether the targets are fulfilled. Normally, the peak period for market arrivals for *kharif* cereals is from January to March and for *Rabi* cereals from April to June. So, this is not the period when we can say whether the targets are fulfilled.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि चूँकि उनके पास पर्याप्त स्टॉक नहीं है, इस लिए वह बड़े जोन नहीं बना सकते

हैं। जिन प्रदेशों में सरप्लस गल्ला है और जहाँ के लोग कहते हैं कि उनको गल्ला बाहर भेजने की छूट दी जाये, उन सरप्लस स्टेट्स और डेफिसिट स्टेट्स का एक जोन बनाने में, जिस से सारे देश में तीन चार जोन बन जायें, सरकार को क्या कठिनाई हो रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : लोग यह भी चाहते हैं कि हम डेफिसिट स्टेट्स को देते रहें और अनाज की मूवमेंट में कोई रुकावट न हो, यह भी चाहते हैं कि सब गल्ला खुला रखें और यह भी चाहते हैं कि हम उपलब्धि भी अधिक कर लें। ठंडा और गर्म फूंकना, दोनों एक साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब का एक जोन बनाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या पालिसी है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : माननीय सदस्य को यह भी पता नहीं है कि अभी हारवेस्टिंग हुआ है या नहीं। उनको पता होना चाहिए कि अभी हारवेस्टिंग हो रहा है। वह यह सवाल पूछ रहे हैं कि प्रोक्युरमेंट पूरा हुआ है या नहीं। पहली बात यह समझ लेनी चाहिए कि सरप्लस स्टेट्स वाले भी यह नहीं चाहते कि उनके यहां से अनाज बाहर निकल जाये, उनके यहां दाम बढ़ जायें और उनके यहां के खरीद कर खाने वाले गरीब तबके को ज्यादा दाम देना पड़े। हम चाहते हैं कि उपलब्धि कर के हम अपना भंडार निर्माण करें। अगर खुला छोड़ दें, तो उपलब्धि कैसे होगी ? इसी लिए अभी उस पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि नोगछिया, पूर्णिया और सहरसा, इन तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में मक्का पर प्रतिबन्ध होने के कारण नोगछिया में, जो कि बिहार में मक्का के उत्पादन का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है, मक्का का भाव 24 रुपये है और गंगा के उस पार मक्का का रेट 35 रुपये है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : With regard to this, we do not come into the picture. As far as our general approach is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : The question also would not come into the picture as a supplementary. The supplementaries are going away from the main question.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि जब मोटे अनाज के दाम सरप्लस स्टेट्स में गिर रहे हैं और अभावग्रस्त राज्यों में वे दुगुने दामों पर बेचे जाते हैं, तो जहां मोटे अनाज सस्ते मिलते हैं, वहां फूड कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से उनको खरीद कर अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यही किया जा रहा है। जैसे, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने मक्का की बात उठाई। दिल्ली में इसको मोटा अनाज कहते हैं। हमने फूड कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा दिल्ली को मक्का दी है, और भी देने जा रहे हैं, ताकि जिनको उसकी जरूरत है, वे ले सकें। इसी तरह हमने बंगाल को भी भेजी है। फूड कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा उस की उपलब्धि की जा रही है। इस लिए वहां भी दाम गिर रहे हैं।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : अभी बताया गया है कि हमारी जरूरत सोलह औंस पर हंड है, लेकिन हमारी सारी जनसंख्या को इतनी मात्रा की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। उदाहरण के लिए बच्चों के लिए इतनी मात्रा की जरूरत नहीं है। इस लिए ऐबैरेज आवश्यकता सोलह औंस से बहुत कम पड़ती है। इस बेसिस पर जो कैलकुलेशन की गई है, वे गलत है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार सोलह औंस के बेसिस को छोड़ कर इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए फिर से विचार करेगी। और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जितना आज अन्न है उसमें से हजारों टन, बल्कि लाखों टन खाने के सिवाय दूसरे कामों में इस्तेमाल होता है

खास करके शराब बनाने में तो खाने का अनाज शराब बनाने में जो इस्तेमाल होता है इस को भी क्या गवर्नमेंट रोकेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no answer. Shri Vishwanatham.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : What about the reply to my question? I wanted to know whether the basis of 16 oz. is correct. I would like to have a reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no answer to your question. How can I help it?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Whether my question was wrong or baseless? Can the Minister say that?

MR. SPEAKER : It was an important question. But it does not arise out of this.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is very consistent with this. The total requirement is calculated on the basis of 16 oz. That is the basis. I would like to have a reply to my question on that.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Any calculation is based on the requirement of adult population and I may inform him that 84 per cent of the total population is taken as adult population. So, what he says about children and other things is taken into consideration.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The hon. Minister stated that besides production, they are importing about 8 million tonnes not only for consumption but also for buffer stock. In this country where we are talking so much of scarcity, what is the purpose of having a buffer stock while stomachs are starving? Is it leaving the buffer stock for the benefit of two-legged and four legged rodents ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not agree with the hon. Member's contention. Buffer stock would have a great effect on stabilisation of prices and, in times of difficulty, it will be very useful. If we succeed in that, it will be a great achievement.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The total availability of foodgrains also gets very much affected by the amount of

shortage and wastage involved in storage and transportation. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the recent study of the Reserve Bank which indicates that in India the total amount of shortage and also the wastage in transportation and storage is to the extent of 7.2 million tonnes? May I know in what manner the Government of India propose to improve on this situation so that the total availability of foodgrains may improve and the shortage reduced on account of wastage?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: This is a perpetual question. I would like to inform the House, specially those who have any idea of rural India, that foodgrain is produced by millions of farmers.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: That is everywhere in the world.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I think, anybody who has any idea of rural India will agree with me that there is a large-scale wastage in storage in the farmer's house. There is no dispute about that; that is known. Therefore, unless we provide on a large scale containers to the farmers where they can store their foodgrains, these wastages will take place. So far as the Government godowns and the new warehouses are concerned, they have been constructed properly for storing foodgrains. But still there are some godowns where wastages take place on account of rats and insects and we are taking steps to improve them. Unless we are in a position to provide a large number of containers, small and big, in the rural areas, these wastages cannot be completely eliminated. I have a scheme to manufacture a large number of silos and containers and provide them to farmers so that the wastage can be avoided.

ELECTORAL REFORMS

*753. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make electoral reforms for the next General Elections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). The Election Commission is considering the question of changes and reforms in the laws of elections to Parliament and the State Legislatures and to the offices of President and Vice-President; the details, however, will be worked out only after Part I (the narrative part) of the Report of the Election Commission on the Fourth General Elections is finalised.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will ask the Election Commission to prepare such electoral reforms as to remove these defects, namely, by getting only 38% of the votes the Government gets more than 50% of the seats in the Lok Sabha; when the Government remains in power, the power is abused at the time of elections; and when elections take place at the same time for Assemblies as well as for Parliament, the considerations which are different at the State level as well as the national level are mixed up and people get confused while electing the representatives. These are the three defects. How can these be removed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): One of the questions is whether a new system of representation can be introduced in India; the second question is whether the elections to the State Assemblies and the Parliament can be held on different occasions. All that....

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Abuse of power also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: All that I can say is that there is no such proposal.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Does he propose to remove the abuse of power at the time of elections? As you know, Sir, no less a person than Acharya Kripalani has complained time and again about the way in which powers are abused, particularly those who are in power abuse the power at the time of elections. What does he propose to do to remove that?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not concede that use of power can affect the process of election. The provisions in the Representation of the People Act are so elaborate in this respect that by and far pure elections are taking place.

SHIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Seeing that the defections and floor-crossings have sometimes changed the results which were achieved in General Elections, does the Government propose to introduce reforms in the Representation of the People Act so that it becomes absolutely necessary for those who cross the floor to re-seek the mandate of the electorate again ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I hope, the hon. Member is aware that recently the Lok Sabha passed a Resolution requesting the Government to set up a Committee to look into this matter. That Committee will be set up. Before that, I can say nothing.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरशी : मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने अभी कहा कि गवर्नमेंट इन पावर एलेक्शंस के साथ कोई इंटरफेयर नहीं कर सकती है और न ही अपनी एथारिटी को अड्रूज कर सकती है। यह ठीक है, होना भी ऐसा चाहिए। उसके लिए पीपुल्स रैप्रेजेन्टेशन ऐक्ट मौजूद है। लेकिन जम्मू और काश्मीर में 140 नामिनेशन पेपर्स रिजेक्ट हुए और तमाम के तमाम जो भी रिजेक्ट करने वाले थे, वह गवर्नमेंट आफ जम्मू और काश्मीर के नौकर थे। उसके बाद हमने प्रश्न उठाया। एलेक्शन कमिश्नर खुद वहाँ गए। एलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने भी माना कि दिस इज ए सीरिअस थिंग, 140 नामिनेशन पेपर्स आफ अपोजीशन हैव बीन रिजेक्टेड। उसके बाद क्या होता है कि 26 अनकन्टेस्टेड सीट्स रूलिंग पार्टी को मिल गईं बिकाज आफ दोज रिऐक्शंस और पार्लियामेंट में भी एक नहीं, दो नहीं, तीन मेम्बर उनके आ गए। यह वहाँ की पोजीशन हुई। यह जो कुछ हुआ वह पार्टी इन पावर ने किया। तो उसके बारे में

आपने क्या सोचा है? इस वक्त तक जम्मू एंड काश्मीर का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है कोई रेमेडी नहीं मिली है लेकिन आपने इसके बारे में सोचा क्या है?

[میں آنریبل منسٹر سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں انہوں نے ابھی کہا کہ گورنمنٹ ان پاور ایلیکشن کے ساتھ کوئی انٹرفیر نہیں کرتی ہے۔ اور نہ ہی اپنی ایتھارٹی کو ایوز کر سکتی ہے۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے۔ ہونا بھی ایسا چاہئے۔ اس کے لئے پیپس ریپریزینٹیشن ایکٹ موجود ہے۔ لیکن جموں اور کشمیر میں 140 نامینیشن پیپرس ریجیکٹ ہوئے اور تمام کے تمام جو بھی ریجیکٹ کرنے والے تھے وہ گورنمنٹ آف جموں اینڈ کشمیر کے نوکر تھے۔ اس کے بعد ہم نے پرنس اٹھایا۔ ایلیکشن کمشنر خود وہاں گئے۔ ایلیکشن کمشنر نے بھی مانا کہ

This is a serious thing, 140 nomination papers of opposition have been rejected. Because of these rejections.

اس کے بعد کیا ہوتا ہے کہ 26 ان کنٹیسٹیڈ سیٹیں رولنگ پارٹی کو مل گئی اور پارلیامینٹ میں بھی ایک نہیں دو نہیں تین ممبر ان کے آگئے یہ وہاں کی پوجیشن ہوئی۔ یہ جو کچھ ہوا وہ پارٹی ان پاور نے کیا۔ تو اس کے بارے میں آپ نے کیا سوچا ہے۔ اس وقت تک جموں اینڈ کشمیر کا جہاں تعلق ہے۔ کوئی ریویڈی نہیں ملی ہے لیکن آپ نے اس کے بارے میں سوچا کیا ہے۔]

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Except from Jammu & Kashmir, no allegations regarding misconduct on the part of the Returning Officers have been received....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Also Tripura.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Now an improper rejection of a nomination paper has been held to be a ground for setting aside an election and the remedy in such cases is to move the High Court to set aside the election. All the election petitions in this respect are now pending in the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir.

श्री भोलानाथ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असेम्बलियों के रिजल्ट का असर पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव पर पड़ता है और पंचायतों की वजह से असेम्बलियों के चुनाव पर असर आता है। इसलिये क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस पर विचार करेंगे कि इनके चुनाव इस प्रकार कराये जाने चाहियें जिनसे पंचायतों का असर असेम्बलियों पर न पड़े और असेम्बलियों का असर लोक सभा पर न पड़े। लोक सभा पर असर पड़ने का नतीजा यह होता है कि देश की राजनीति पर असर पड़ता है। इस लिए लोक सभा का ऐलक्शन अलग कराने पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAK-SHI : My point has not been made clear...

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been cleared. Now he is answering a question put by Mr. Bohla Nath.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Panchayat elections are entirely the responsibility of State Governments. Elections to Assemblies and to Parliament are conducted under the responsibility of the Election Commission which is a Central body. I do not think there is need for any arrangement under which these elections are held separately.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAK-SHI : He has not made the point clear. Whatever I have asked him, he has not said anything about that. We

know the remedy. The High Court is there, but as far as Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, the High Court has start functioning after 9 months. It may go right upto the next elections. They have on hand 60 election petitions.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered the question. What do you want? This is not a debate.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAK-SHI : He is talking about remedies. My question is ...

MR. SPEAKER : You wanted the remedy. He has suggested that. What else can I do?

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAK-SHI : Please give me time to explain.

MR. SPEAKER : But it is not a debate.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAK-SHI : The hon. Minister knows that by giving the States authority to print ballot papers, six lakhs ballot papers were printed in that State. I have produced them before the Prime Minister and everybody. What are you going to do about that?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When the elections were conducted probably the conduct of the elections in Jammu & Kashmir was done by the State authorities. Now the Election Commission of India has taken up the responsibility of conducting the elections in Jammu & Kashmir also. Regarding the...

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : No, No. The elections took place under the authority of the Central Election Commission.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAK-SHI : 1962 elections were held under the Central Election Commission and 1967 elections also were held under the Central Election Commission. It will be a new thing...

MR. SPEAKER : It is a serious matter, I agree, but during question time Kashmir election problem cannot be solved. I agree with you that

that is a serious matter, but I do not think during a supplementary question it can be solved.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAK-SHI : Whatever has happened, has happened....

MR. SPEAKER : But this is question hour. Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the position regarding the limit placed in the People's Representation Act about the expenditure at the time of elections by the candidates. That limit generally always is crossed by many of the affluent candidates. Now, is the hon. Minister thinking of bringing forward any stringent provision in the People's Representation Act so that anybody who crosses that limit will be caught and penalised?

Secondly, the Fourth General Elections have shown that people have voted in larger numbers in the polls and the present restriction that elections would take place once in five years makes it too long a period. Is the hon. Minister thinking of suggesting changes in the Constitution to limit this election time to 4 years instead of 5 years?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding that matter of reducing the period of our legislatures from five to four years, this was discussed in the Constituent Assembly, as you know, Sir, and it was settled that five years would be the proper period of a legislature in India. There is no proposal with the Government to effect a change in that by amending the Constitution.

Regarding the expenditure in elections it is well known that many candidates oversteps the limits. I shall be very happy to receive constructive suggestions as to how this can be checked.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The basis of all elections, whether they be Assembly or Parliament elections, is the election to the panchayats. It has

been observed that in many cases where Assembly and Parliament seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the nominations of scheduled castes and tribes are rejected by some sort of circumventive designs. May I know whether the hon. Minister considers it expedient to find out ways and means to ensure the reservation of all the panchayat seats for scheduled castes and tribes, for the Assembly and Parliament seats?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is not a matter for the Central Government.

श्री महाराज सिंह चारती : गरीब लोगों के वोट हासिल करने के लिए जिस तरीके से रुपये का सहारा अभी लेते हैं और हमने उस को नाजायज़ करार दिया है ठीक उस तरीके से श्रीमन्, जिन लोगों की लाठी में तारुत है वह गरीब आदमियों के वोट पड़ने नहीं देते हैं और जो पुलिस मौजूद होती है जब उसमें कहा जाता है तो वह कहती है कि जहां पर पोलिंग हो रही है वहां पर झगड़े आदि के लिए तो हम जिम्मेदार हैं लेकिन घर के ऊपर गरीब लोगों को जो लाठियों से रोक लिया जाता है उसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं और मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरठ जिले में एक ऐसी सीट है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आज़ाद हुआ है आज तक वहां के लोगों ने यह नहीं जाना कि वोट कैसा होता है और वह तड़पते हैं उम वोटिंग के लिए। लेकिन चूंकि एक बहुत बड़े आदमी की यह सीट है इसलिए वह लाठी के जरिए वोट नहीं पड़ने देता। एक कम्प्यूनिटी के जोकि 40 परसेंट वहां पर बसी हुई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां हम नई तबदीली करने जा रहे हैं तो क्या उसमें कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था भी होगी कि गरीब आदमियों को लाठी के जरिए वोट डालने से बंचित न किया जा सके।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Bribery has been defined as a major corrupt practice under the election law, and one single instance of bribery by or at

the instance of the returned candidate would be sufficient to set aside the election.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : This is not because of bribery.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Payment to a voter in order to influence the exercise of his vote is a case of bribery. That was the first issue raised by the hon. Member. The second is forcible prevention of poor voters from going and voting. This is a matter for the police and the State Governments to look into. Perhaps, there may be certain places where this has happened. I am not aware of it. Even in that matter, I would like to get any constructive suggestions which hon. Members may be in a position to give and they will be considered.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : उसको भी आप करप्ट प्रैक्टिस बनाइये ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Today, we have spent about 50 minutes on only three questions. I do not mind if hon. Members want to spend another ten minutes on this question, but that is not going to solve the problem of checking the election irregularities. I do not mind if hon. Members want to spend some more time on this. Now, let Shri Sheo Narain ask an important question.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य समस्या पर किसी न किसी रूप में हाउस में रोज ही बहस होती है लेकिन तो भी यह खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो रही है तो यह एक बेकार में दुकान लगी हुई है . . .

MR. SPEAKER : No hon. Member has been allowed to put a second supplementary question. Would hon. Member point out the case of any Member who has been allowed to put a second supplementary question? I give only one chance to any Member to put a supplementary question. If any hon. Member did not get a chance that only shows that so many people are getting up and everybody gets

chance to ask one supplementary question only. I have not called anybody for a second time to put a supplementary question. So, no Member should complain that he has not got a chance to ask second supplementary question. Even the top leaders of groups have not got a chance to ask a second supplementary question.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : But Shri Sheo Narain gets many chances.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he is putting his first supplementary question today.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बोगस बोट न पड़ें उस के लिए क्या गवर्नमेंट आइडेंटिटी कार्ड्स इश्यू करने को तैयार है ?

(ख) जो वोटर गांव में रोके जाते हैं उन के लिए सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध करेगी, और

(ग) जो 140 के करीब काश्मीर में इनवैलिड कर दिए गए . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत महहोत्रा : कहां इनवैलिड कर दिए गए ? काश्मीर की बात मत करो, यू.पी० की बात करो ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अच्छा, मैं इस को छोड़ता हूँ . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . काश्मीर में जो बोगसपना हुआ, इतने रिजेक्ट हुए वह डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ है या नहीं ? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । और हमारे लायक दोस्त मेरठ के जो हैं, उन्होंने एक सवाल उठाया, बड़ा जेनुइन सवाल है, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ इसकी रुकावट के लिए क्या विचार किया है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : As I said, this complain regarding large-scale prevention of certain classes of voters from coming to the polling booths to exercise their franchise has come from a few places. By and large, no such thing is possible in India today; the people have become so enlightened that that is not possible. But where such things take place, that will be a ground for setting aside the

election. Secondly, this is a matter in which the Central Government can do nothing. The State Government must be on the alert.

Regarding identity cards, that question has not been considered. There would be about 25 crores of voters in India and I am not sure whether a scheme to supply identity cards to every voter will be practicable I am however not ruling it out.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: May I suggest that in India there are only problems and no solutions?

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान एक अन्य केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री अशोक मेहता का जो बयान आया है उसकी तरफ गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रदेशों में पार्लियामेंट्री फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट की जगह प्रेसीडेंशियल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट कायम की जाय ताकि पार्टियों के फ्रैगमेंटेशन को रोका जा सके क्या इस तरह का सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी के नोटिस में आया है ? यदि आया है तो उसके बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और दूसरे जो लोग चुने जाते हैं असेम्बलीज में या पार्लियामेंट में उन कैंडीडेट्स की भी कोई क्वालिफिकेशन निश्चित करने वाले हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am not sure whether that arises out of this question. I myself read about that statement of Shri Asoka Metha. That is a question which can be considered not during this question here but elsewhere.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a reform of the system.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : In view of the fact that there has been considerable public discussion among MPs and among the public with regard to the filing of election expenses by candidates, that they are whenever true, are Government considering completely removing the upper limit of election expenses for Assembly and Parliamentary seats?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is one way of doing it, but it has not been considered.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुलिस और मिलिटरी के वोट रेकार्ड करने का तरीका है इसमें जहाँ तक मेरा एक्सपीरिंस है वह यह है कि उसमें आफिसर लोग इंटरवीन करते हैं जिस की वजह से फ्री वोट देने में पुलिस और मिलिटरी के लोगों को डिफिकल्टी होती है। तो क्या इसमें कोई चेंज लाने के लिए वह सोच रहे हैं क्योंकि मेरा एक्सपीरिंस है, मेरी कांस्ट्रक्शंस में पुलिस की बैरक है, वहाँ पर हमें एलाऊ नहीं किया गया और वहाँ आफिसर्स जो हैं उन्होंने ही तमान उन को एक्सप्लेन कर दिया और उन के सामने वोट दिया गया उसको कहते हैं कि वह सीक्रेट है। तो वहाँ आफिसर्स के इन्फ्लूंस के अंडर में सब कुछ होता है। इस लिए इसमें कोई चेंज लाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय कुछ सोच रहे हैं या नहीं, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Postal votes in any election form only a very negligible fraction of the total number of votes polled. I have received no complaint whatsoever regarding the absence of secrecy in the matter of postal voting by the military and police personnel.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : On a point of order. That was not his question. Perhaps he did not understand it. His question is that the candidate is not permitted to approach those voters. Voting in the time of postal ballot may be secret or not, but is the law going to allow specifically the candidate to approach these police personnel and military personnel who are our voters? We are not allowed to go near them.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no prohibition in the law.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : There is prohibition, we are not allowed.

श्री शक्तिभूषण बाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि धर्म के नाम पर, सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर और गाय के नाम पर लोगों को बहका कर जो वोट लिए जाते हैं उनको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बैलों के नाम पर यह वोट ले सकते हैं।

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से...

श्री शिव चरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमें सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं देंगे ? मैं कितनी बार से उठ रहा हूँ।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी उठ रहे हैं, सब लोग उठ रहे हैं। एक एक आदमी को मैं बुला सकता हूँ। सब लोग उठते हैं न ? आप अकेले ही नहीं उठ रहे हैं। तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल : मैं दो बातें जानना चाहूँगा। जब एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा कि कुछ मतदाताओं को जबर्दस्ती रोका जाता है ताकि वह अपना मतदान न कर सकें तो मंत्री महोदय ने उसके उत्तर में कहा कि जो रिश्तत देने वाले लोग हैं वह करप्ट प्रैक्टिस में आते हैं, वह करप्ट प्रैक्टिस है लेकिन जहाँ तक क्रिमिनल इंटीमिडेशन का ताल्लुक है वह करप्ट प्रैक्टिस नहीं है तो वह इस बुराई को रोकने के लिये क्रिमिनल इंटीमिडेशन को करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज की धारा में शामिल करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? दूसरे, कुछ हाई कोर्ट्स के फैसले आये हैं कि जो धनवान अपने रिश्तेदारों या दोस्तों के जरिए धन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उसके ऊपर कोई मर्यादा नहीं है, कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है, तो हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि यह अपील पार्लियामेंट में होनी चाहिए न कि हाईकोर्ट में, तो क्या वह इस में भी कोई तब्दीली करना चाहते हैं कि जो धनवान प्रत्याशी अपने रिश्तेदारों या मित्रों के धन

से एलेक्शन जीतते हैं उन पर रोक लगे या वह भी खर्च रिटर्न में शामिल करना पड़े ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Forcible prevention of any group of voters from coming and exercising their franchise is a breach of the law, and if that has happened and affected the result of the election the election will be set aside.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : मंत्री महोदय कुछ ऐसी भी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिसमें मुझ जैसे आदमी जो 200, 300 रुपये की साइकिल से चला करते हैं और ऐसे भी चुनाव लड़ने वाले व्यक्ति हैं जो सरकारी कार और जीपों का प्रयोग करते हैं और लाखों रुपया खर्च करते हैं, तो इस पर भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध आप लगाने जा रहे हैं कि सरकारी जीपों व कारों का इस्तेमाल नहो और पैसे की भी कोई सीमा निर्धारित की जाय और बैलों के नाम पर जो यह वोट मांग-मांग कर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के हाथ मजबूत करने के लिए षडयंत्र रचा जाता है, उस पर भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Use of Government vehicles for election purposes is an offence. Even today, under the law it is an offence.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Election petitions have been filed rather lightly and it causes great harassment.... (Interruptions).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : **

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody will get a second opportunity. (Interruptions). Order, order. Nothing will be taken down.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : rose**

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will be taken down. Please sit down.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN HARYANA

*755. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
KAR :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHAS-
TRI :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleas-
ed to state :

(a) whether the arrangements for
holding the mid-term elections in
Haryana have been finalised;

(b) if not, the time likely to be
taken to finalise the arrangements;
and

(c) when the elections are likely to
be held ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI
GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b).
The Election Commission has made
arrangements for the summary revi-
sion of electoral rolls of all the 81
assembly constituencies in the State
with 1st January, 1968 as the quali-
fying date according to the following
tentative programme :—

(i) publication of rolls in draft—
3rd January, 1968

(ii) last date for receiving claims
and objections—17th February,
1968; and

(iii) final publication of rolls—30th
March, 1968.

(c) It might be possible to hold the
election sometime in May, 1968.

LOSS INCURRED BY SUPER BAZAR

*756. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI VISWANATHA MEN-
ON :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer
to the reply given to Starred Question
No. 323 on the 28th November, 1967
and state :

(a) reasons for the losses in the
Super Bazars; and

(b) the steps Government propose
to take to minimise the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-
TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI
M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a)
and (b). Most of the Super Bazars
have been recently started and have
not had sufficient time to stabilise.
Other reasons for losses include initial
promotional expenditure, in some
cases the high level of rent and in-
experience in management for such
large enterprises. Steps being taken
include rationalisation of staffing
pattern, formulation of business effi-
ciency norms and arrangements for
supply of consumer goods directly
from the manufacturers.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS

*757. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GO-
PALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-
ment propose to introduce an enact-
ment fixing the minimum wages for
the Beedi and Cigar workers on a
national basis;

(b) whether Government are aware
that a large number of Beedi and
Cigar factories have been closed in
some States resulting in unemploy-
ment; and

(c) whether Government have con-
sulted the State Governments in this
regard and if so, their reaction there-
to ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) Though there is no proposal for
introducing an enactment fixing the
minimum wages for the Beedi and
Cigar workers on a national basis, the
matter is being taken up with the
Labour Ministers of concerned States

with a view to removing disparities in minimum wages fixed of Beedi and Cigar workers. A meeting of the State Labour Ministers of the concerned States has been convened on the 29th December for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Though no detailed information is available with the Government of India as the matter concerns the State Governments, the question of unemployment resulting on account of disparity in wages of these workers will also be discussed with the State Labour Ministers on the 29th December.

IMPROVEMENT IN CULTIVATION OF FOOD CROPS

*758. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural farms run by the Central and State Governments have undertaken field experiments for improved cultivation of rice, wheat and other food crops;

(b) if so, what are the reports of such experiments;

(c) whether Government have taken measures to help the cultivators, on the basis of the result achieved by the Government farms to take steps to increase the yield of food crops; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. These experiments have been undertaken specially in relation to the high-yielding varieties of rice, wheat, maize and millets under the All-India Co-ordinated Research Projects and under the Model Agronomic Experiments conducted all over the country in different agro-climatic and soil regions. Some of these experiments have also been conducted under the scheme on Simple Fertiliser Trials on cultivators' fields.

(b) As a result of these experiments, much useful information of

practical value has been obtained with regard to the improved cultivation of these crops from the stand-points of optimum time of sowing, fertiliser application, quantum and frequency of irrigation, depth of sowing, optimum density of plant population per unit area and chemical weed control.

(c) and (d). Based on the results obtained in the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains at the Government farms, Research Institute and National Demonstrations, the Government has formulated and launched the High-Yielding Varieties Programme, to step up the yields of food crops. The results of trials at Research Institutes, Government farms, and National Demonstrations are reviewed annually and guide lines for high yielding varieties in the form of package of practices are formulated annually and circulated to the States. The States modify and formulate final local recommendation in the light of data from local trials and experiments. Thus the High-Yielding Varieties Programme and the packages of recommendations formulated from time to time are the results of the trials on the farms, research stations and farmers fields.

ENQUIRY INTO APEEJAY SHIPPING COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

*759. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Food Department's attention has been drawn to the Fifteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha) and the then P.A.C. Chairman's speech in the course of the debate on the Fifty-fifth Report in August last year and especially his remarks that the Aminchand Pyarelal Group of firms continued to prosper despite the blacklisting and the several changes in the incumbents of the posts of Steel Ministers and Steel Secretaries;

(b) whether in view of these observations of the Public Accounts Committee and its Chairman, the Food Department ordered any investigation into the Apeejay matter during the last five years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF PADDY AND RICE IN STATES

*760. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

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

(a) whether some of the deficit States have requested the Centre to raise the procurement prices of paddy and rice; and

(b) the difference in the procurement prices of rice and paddy in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam?

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

(b) While fixing the paddy prices, the State Governments were advised to fix the rice prices on the basis of paddy prices. A Statement showing the prices of rice and paddy is laid on the table of the House.

Statement
Difference in the procurement price
of Rice and Paddy
(Rs. per quintal)

State	Procurement price of rice	Procurement price of paddy
West Bengal ..	93.75	56.25
Bihar ..	Under consideration.	56.25
Orissa ..	Do.	48.00
Assam ..	Do.	56.25

गहन खेती योजनाएँ

761. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री योगेश्वर यादव :

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

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन द्वारा कम विकसित देशों की सहायता के लिए आरम्भ की जाने वाली गहन खेती योजना को भारत के किन राज्यों और प्रदेशों में लागू किया गया है और सिचाई, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक औषधियों और बीजों के मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उक्त योजना को किन अन्य प्रदेशों में लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) इन गहन खेती योजनाओं को बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने के लिए सरकार का विचार और क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन से गहन कृषि की कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होते।

FOOD SITUATION IN KERALA AND WEST BENGAL

*762. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the food situation in West Bengal and Kerala has improved;

(b) if so, whether the requirements of these States have been met in full; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to see that the statutory rationing scheme does not break in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). There has not been as yet any significant improvement in the food situation either in West Bengal or in Kerala. In West Bengal, internal procurement, from which the bulk of the rice requirement is to be met will pick up momentum only next month and in Kerala it has not yet been possible for the Central Government to increase the rice supplies. There is, however, no apprehension of any breakdown in the rationing in either State as adequate quantity of wheat is being made available to cover up any shortfall in the supply of rice.

MERGER OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND AND EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund has recommended to Government to take immediate steps to merge the Employees State Insurance Scheme with the Employees Provident Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No specific recommendation has been made by the Central Board of Trustees requesting the Government to take immediate steps to merge the Employees' State Insurance Scheme with the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, though they considered it desirable and feasible.

(b) Does not arise.

LABOUR UNREST

***764. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND**

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where the labour trouble is acute and has seriously affected production;

(b) whether Government have assessed and examined the reasons of labour trouble; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Going by the number of man-days lost during the period January to September 1967, production has been seriously affected in the States of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar.

(b) The stresses and strains imposed by shortages, rising prices and the difficult economic conditions in the country constitute the principal causes of industrial unrest. The majority of the man-days lost relate to disputes about wages; allowances and bonus.

(c) The Central and State Governments are continuously evolving measures to improve the wages and emoluments of workers, to ensure that their lawful dues are paid without delay, and to provide them job security and protection against arbitrary or unjust discharge or dismissal. The machinery for conciliation and adjudication of industrial disputes is also being strengthened where necessary.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS FROM U.S.A.

***765. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-
DU :**

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

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with U.S.A. for the supply of wheat and milo to India during the next year;

(b) if so, how much wheat and milo is likely from that country under the envisaged agreement and during the whole of 1968; and

(c) how much of this wheat and milo will be utilised for building the buffer stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The negotiations for getting supplies of foodgrains during 1968 from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480 are still in progress. The quantity which is likely to be made available under the next agreement is 3.5 million tonnes for the first six months of the year.

(c) Government intend to build up a buffer stock of 3 million tonnes by 31-10-1968, the end of the procurement year 1967-68. The buffer stock contemplated is to be created both out of imports and internal procurement. It is not possible to specify at present how much of the quantities received against the proposed agreement will be utilized for the buffer stock.

SUPPORT PRICE FOR JOWAR

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

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the minimum support prices for jowar for the 1967-68 crops which are to be marketed during 1968-69 season;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase; and

(c) the effect of the increase on the general price level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The minimum support price of jowar for the crop year 1967-68 has been increased by Rs. 4.00 over the price fixed for the preceding harvesting season.

(c) No effect is anticipated as the procurement prices and the market prices are higher than the minimum support price.

CEILING ON LAND HOLDING IN PLANTATION CULTIVATION

*767. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ceilings have been put for land holding in plantation cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far that has been applied in the tea, coffee and rubber plantations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2062/67].

HIGH PROCUREMENT PRICES

*768. SHRI CHARANJIT RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new procurement prices for foodgrains will result in higher costs to the consumers than at present; and

(b) if so, what would be the percentage of increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) As evidenced by the declining trend in the prices of foodgrains the new procurement prices are not expected to result in higher cost to consumers.

(b) Does not arise.

CONTROL ON MOVEMENT OF FOOD ARTICLES

*769. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irrespective of the ban on the movement

of foodstuffs from State to State, contraband movement has been on the increase and prices of food articles have gone on increasing without any check; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the contraband movement of food articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total number of cases of smuggling of foodstuffs during the current year (up to the end of September, 1967) has shown some increase over the number for the corresponding period during 1966. Although the prices of foodgrains during 1966 and 1967 registered rise, primarily on account of heavy fall in their production, a decline in the prices has already set in with the good prospects this year.

(b) The increase in the number of cases detected is due to the greater vigilance exercised by the State Governments in their border areas. Among the anti-smuggling measures which already exist is no-movement belt area inside most of the States all along the border of the States. Movement of foodgrains on private trade account cannot take place except under permits. The system of setting up of check-posts, pickets and barriers at various strategic points in many States is in existence.

ABOLITION OF LAND REVENUE

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the States which have abolished land revenue to work out alternative measures for raising resources from agriculture for their 1968-69 plans;

(b) if so, the reaction of the States to the Commission's proposal;

(c) whether any State Government has taken steps in this direction; and

(d) if so, the nature of steps taken so far?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS

***771. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to enact special legislation to regulate the wages and working conditions of the workers in the film industry and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the average film worker is the highest paid person of his type in the country with privileges unknown to other workers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for bringing forward the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) A proposal to draft a scheme of legislation for regulating the working conditions of workers in the Film Industry has been under the consideration of Government for some time. The matter is at present being looked into by a Tripartite Sub-Committee set up on the recommendation of the Standing Labour Committee. As the scheme has not yet been finalised, the last part of the question does not arise.

(b) No, Sir. While the stars are highly paid, it has been reported that there are low wages and exploitation of workers in various sectors of the Film Industry, viz. production, distribution and exhibition.

(c) The aim of the proposed scheme of legislation is to check exploitation of workers and provide them reasonable working conditions.

MISUSE OF MINOR IRRIGATION LOANS

***772. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FOOD

AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey of minor irrigation projects in northern India, made by an Evaluation Team of the Planning Commission and the Union Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Food and Agriculture, has shown general misuse of minor irrigation loans granted for sinking percolation wells and for installing Persian wheels in some of the States in the region;

(b) if so, the nature of the irregularities revealed by the survey;

(c) whether similar surveys are being conducted in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the programme for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No Evaluation Team of the nature referred to in the question was constituted. There have, of course, been studies from time to time to assess the performance and potential of irrigation works in different States, but the proper utilisation of loans in any particular State or on any particular type of schemes is ensured by the State Government concerned.

(c) and (d). There is no programme of conducting surveys on the misuse of loans granted for private minor irrigation works.

गोदामों में रखने से पहले गेहूँ में पाउडर मिलाना

773. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गेहूँ को कीड़ों से बचाने के लिये इसे गोदामों में स्टोर करते समय इसमें पाउडर मिला दिया जाता है और यही गेहूँ राशन की दुकानों पर दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या आटा मिलों द्वारा पाउडर मिले हुए इस गेहूँ का आटा बना दिया जाता है और फिर यह आटा उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या यह गेहूँ और आटा उपभोक्ताओं के स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानि कारक है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

INTER-STATE MOVEMENT OF MAIZE

*774. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently objected to the Haryana Government's decision to issue permits for inter-State movement of maize;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of Haryana thereto; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Haryana is still issuing permits for export of maize?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The proposal of the Government of Haryana to remove restrictions on the movement of coarse grains was not agreed to by the Centre.

(b) No further reference from the Government of Haryana has been received.

(c) No, Sir.

PRICE LEVEL OF FOODGRAINS

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

(a) the measures taken by Government to maintain the price level of

foodgrains in the country in view of the downward price trend on the arrival of fresh crop in the market;

(b) the price structure determined for various commodities of foodgrains in different States and the percentage of profit margin allowed over the investment in agricultural production; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to compensate the possible loss to farmers as a result of the prices of foodgrains going down inspite of Government's efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a). As a guarantee to the producer of a fair return on his produce, minimum support prices were announced before the sowing of the crop started. The State Governments are now procuring foodgrains at the procurement prices which are much above the level of support prices. When some reports of fall in the price came to the notice of the Government, the State Governments and the Food Corporation of India have been asked to ensure purchase of all quantities that may be offered at the procurement prices fixed by the Government.

(b) A statement showing the procurement prices of Kharif foodgrains for the Crop Year 1967-68 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-7063/67.*] In determining the procurement prices, the element of incentive to the producer has been taken into account. However, in the context of the limited data on cost of cultivation, varieties of holdings etc., it is not possible to indicate the percentage of profit margin over its investment in agricultural production.

(c) In view of the measures enumerated in the reply to part (a) of the Question, this contingency will not arise.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

*776. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate of sugarcane crop during the next crop season;

(b) whether this is due to increased yield or increased acreage; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to produce sugarcane with high sucrose content ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Only preliminary estimates of area under sugarcane during 1967-68 have become available so far. There has been a decline of 15 per cent in area under the crop due mainly to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and shifting of acreage from sugarcane to foodgrains.

(c) Varieties suitable for different soils and climatic conditions have been bred and released by the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore. Researches to evolve better and improved varieties are continuing.

खुले बाजार में चीनी की बिक्री

*777. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटा कर उसको खुले बाजार में बेचने की अनुमति दिए जाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति का विरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख).

अधिकांश राज्य सरकारें चीनी से पूर्ण नियन्त्रण उठाने के पक्ष में थीं।

(ग) घरेलू खपत के लिये नियन्त्रित मूल्य पर कुछ चीनी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने और चीनी कारखानों को गन्ने का अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य देने योग्य बनाने के लिये सरकार ने आंशिक विनियन्त्रण करने के पक्ष में निर्णय किया।

CONFISCATION OF FOODGRAINS SENT TO WEST BENGAL FROM HARYANA

*778. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 34 on the 14th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the transportation of foodgrains from Haryana to West Bengal was in accordance with the orders of the Haryana Government and there was no violation of law;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the action of the Central Government in not permitting the release of foodgrains to the merchants in West Bengal and thereafter in ordering confiscation was not justified; and

(c) whether Government have received any representations in this regard from the Haryana Government and from the merchants and if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The movement of maize, except under valid permits, from Haryana has been banned by a Central order under the Essential Commodities Act.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No representation has been received from the Government of Haryana. Some representations were however received from the merchants.

The cases in connection with the movement of coarse grains from Haryana to West Bengal are under investigation. Some Writ Petitions are also pending in the High Court of Delhi.

RETRENCHMENT IN REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

*779. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1253 on the 21st November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the staff which was declared surplus in the Settlement Organisation of his Ministry would be given the benefit of their past service towards seniority for promotion/confirmation in their new Department; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) According to the general principles for determining seniority applicable in such cases, the seniority of candidates transferred from one Department or office is reckoned from the date of their joining the new Department or office.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES

*780. SHRI M. L. SONDHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised the consumers' Co-operative Stores to approach the wholesale businessmen for obtaining essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the change in the policy with regard to arranging the supplies for the Co-operative stores ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

RISE IN PRICES OF PULSES

4799. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of pulses like Tur and Bengalgram have risen from Rs. 3 to 4 per kilo;

(b) if so, whether the zonal restrictions are responsible for this rise in prices; and

(c) the reasons for imposing zonal restrictions on the movement of pulses when the Government themselves are not procuring any stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is not correct that the prices of pulses of Tur and Bengalgram have risen to Rs. 3 to 4 per kilo.

(b) There are no zonal restriction on the movement of pulses other than Bengalgram. The higher prices of Bengalgram are mainly due to the steep shortfall in its production due to insufficient rains.

(c) Does not arise.

SINKING OF TUBE WELLS IN MAHARASHTRA

4800. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have asked for loan for sinking tube-wells in the State during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the nature of loan asked for by the State Government; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has not sought any loan assistance for sinking of tube-wells in the State during 1967-68.

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

कृषि मजदूरों में बेरोजगारी

4801. श्री देवराव पाटिल: क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि मजदूरों में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उनकी पिछड़ी हुई स्थिति पर विचार किया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इनकी सहायता और कल्याण के लिये तथा इनके लिए रोजगार के अधिक अवसर प्रदान करने के लिये हाल में कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने और देहाती क्षेत्रों में नियोजन अवसरों की वृद्धि और खेतीहर मजदूरों के कल्याण हित बहुत से उपाय किए गए हैं। इनमें छोटी सिंचाई योजना, भूमि-संरक्षण, मिस्री-जुली फसल उगाना, अधिक उपज देने वाले अच्छी किस्म के बीजों का प्रयोग, उर्वरक और वनस्पति-रक्षा की व्यवस्था, देहाती क्षेत्रों में सड़कों की व्यवस्था, गोदामों की व्यवस्था, देहातों का औद्योगीकरण आदि और ग्रामीण आवास योजना, तथा खेतीहीन मजदूरों का पुनर्वास जैसे कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा देहाती इलाकों में निर्माण कार्यक्रम भी हैं जिनके कारण खेतीहर मजदूरों को उन दिनों में काम मिलता है जब खेती-बाड़ी का काम मंदा रहता है।

‘श्रम और नियोजन मंत्रालय ने सन् 1965 में खेतीहर मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित एक अखिल भारतीय विचार गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया था जिसमें बेरोजगारी, अपूर्ण नियोजन, मजदूरी, कल्याण कार्य आदि के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों की गई थीं। इस विचार गोष्ठी की सभी सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के पास आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

4802. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of class III and IV employees now serving under the Dandakaranya Project;

(b) how many of them are on deputation from other Departments;

(c) how many employees of these categories have been retrenched since the 1st July, 1967 and how many of them have been given alternative employment; and

(d) whether the recommendation of the second Pay Commission in respect of minimum wages for class IV employees have been implemented in the Dandakaranya Project and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

उर्बरकों का वितरण

4803. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को उर्बरकों के वितरण के लिये किन-किन अभिकरणों को लाइसेंस दिये हैं; और

(ख) इन अभिकरणों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में उर्बरक बांटे जाते हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार उपभोक्ताओं को उर्बरकों के वितरण के लिये एजन्सियों को लाइसेंस नहीं देती। यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ट्रेक्टरों और पम्पिंग सेटों का वितरण

4804. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ट्रेक्टरों और पम्पिंग सेटों का वितरण करने के लिए किन-किन अभिकरणों को लाइसेंस दिये हुए हैं; और

(ख) इन अभिकरणों द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष बांटे जाने वाले ट्रेक्टरों और पम्पिंग सेटों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). ट्रेक्टरों तथा पम्प सेटों के वितरण के लिये कोई लाइसेंस नहीं है। ट्रेक्टरों के विनिर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं और विनिर्माताओं द्वारा स्वयं ही उनके वितरण की व्यवस्था की जाती है। जहां तक विदेशों से आयात होने वाले ट्रेक्टरों का सम्बन्ध है ये आयात आजकल रूस और चेकोस्लोवेका से ही होते हैं। रूसी ट्रेक्टरों के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निगम 4 एजन्टों के साथ करार तय किया करती थी जो देश के उत्तरी, पश्चिमी, पूर्वी व दक्षिणी क्षेत्रों में वितरण का कार्य करते थे। हाल ही में चेकोस्लोवेका से 2000 जेटर-2011 ट्रेक्टरों के आयात की व्यवस्था की गई है और उनके वितरण का कार्य पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार की एग्रो-इण्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशनों को सौंपा गया है। एग्रो-इण्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशनों को रूसी ट्रेक्टरों के वितरण का

कार्य सौंपने के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक पम्प सैटों का सम्बन्ध है उनके बितरण की व्यवस्था विनिर्मातागण स्वयं करते हैं।

RICE SUPPLY TO GUJARAT

4805. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice supplied to Gujarat during the months from June to October, 1966;

(b) the total quantity of rice and wheat supplied to Gujarat during the corresponding months in 1967; and

(c) the allotment of rice for Gujarat for November, 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 24 thousand tonnes.

(b) About 228 thousand tonnes.

(c) 2,000 tonnes.

SUGAR ALLOTMENT TO GUJARAT

4806. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugar quota allotted, month-wise, to Gujarat for the period from June 1967 to October, 1967; and

(b) the quantity of sugar demanded by Gujarat Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 15,876 tonnes per month.

(b) 19,000 tonnes per month.

REQUIREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

4807. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various food-grains found necessary in the year ending the 31st March, 1967 in the various States, State-wise, to feed their population;

(b) the quantity of various food-grains actually grown by each State annually;

(c) the quantity of various food-grains supplied to deficit States every year either by the Central Government or by other States directly;

(d) the steps taken by various States to attain self-sufficiency in food and to which extent each State has been successful; and

(e) the obstacles that come in the way of fulfilment of self-sufficiency in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The quantities of foodgrains distributed through government channels are indicated in the statement (Annexure I) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2064/67.]

Some persons drawing foodgrains from fair price shops also met a part of their requirements by purchases from the open market. The rest of the population fed themselves entirely from the open market. No statistics are available as to the quantities purchased by people for consumption from the open market.

(b) The production of foodgrains vary from year to year. A statement showing the production of foodgrains in each State during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 is given in (Annexure II) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2064/67.]

(c) The quantities of foodgrains supplied to the various States from the

Central Pool also varied from year to year. A statement showing the quantities supplied from the Central Pool during each of the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 (upto November) is attached (Annexure III). No reliable information regarding quantities of foodgrains which moved on State to State basis or on trade account is available with the Centre.

(d) and (e). Conditions in some States are better suited to the production of cash crops and it will not be wise for such States to try to increase their food production at the cost of such needed and valuable commodities. It is thus not even desirable for each individual State to try to attain self-sufficiency in food production. Efforts are, however, being made for increasing the food production in all States to the extent possible, without reducing the production of other more valuable commodities and for attaining self-sufficiency in food production in the country as a whole. Some of the important general measures being taken in this direction are cultivation of high-yielding varieties, multiple cropping, new concepts of irrigation, ayacut development and water management, organised provision of inputs, better agricultural credit facilities, research and training of farmers.

कृषि उत्पादन की लागत

4808. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में कृषिजन्य उत्पादन की लागत के सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या इन राज्यों में निर्वाह व्यय सूचकांक की भांति एक लागत सूचकांक तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या कृषिजन्य उत्पादन की लागत निकालने के लिये कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने कोई सुझाव दिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). साधारणतया विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि जन्य उत्पादन की लागत के सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने के लिये कोई नियमित स्टाफ नहीं है। फिर भी फार्म प्रबन्ध की जांच पड़ताल और खेती की लागत की पूछताछ से जो चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में तदर्थ आघार पर की जाती है कुछ फसलों के उत्पादन की लागत सम्बन्धी कुछ दिता प्राप्त हो जाता है।

सन् 1965-66 मौसम में खरीफ अनाजों के लिये मूल्य नीति सम्बन्धी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने देखा कि फार्म लागत दिता की उपलब्धि में भारी अन्तर है और विश्वस्त तथा विस्तृत लागत दिता इकट्ठा करने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाना अनिवार्य है ताकि न्यूनतम मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए तथा शीघ्र वैज्ञानिक मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त हो सके। फरवरी 1967 में मन्त्रालय ने कृषि की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की लागत का दिता एकत्रित करने में और एकीकृत आघार पर उत्पादन सर्वेक्षणों की लागत का भी पता लगाने के कार्यों में आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए एक स्थायी तकनीकी समिति की स्थापना की है। इस दिता को एकत्रित करने के लिए समिति द्वारा रखे गए कुछ प्रस्तावों पर सरकार आजकल विचार कर रही है।

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN ULHASNAGAR (MAHARASHTRA)

4809. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Government from 1948 to 1966 on housing and rehabilitating refugees and for roads, water works and other necessities of life in Ulhasnagar in Maharashtra;

(b) the amount collected from these refugees in Ulhasnagar during the above period by way of various taxes and cesses;

(c) the number of refugees housed and rehabilitated in Ulhasnagar since 1948;

(d) whether Government are aware that even after 18 years of housing and rehabilitation programme, most filthy and pitiable conditions of living are found in Ulhasnagar; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions in Ulhasnagar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). According to the information that has become available, the expenditure on acquisition of land and properties, renovation of buildings, construction of additional buildings, water works and roads in this township comes to Rs. 3,79,20,084, as follows :

	Rs.
Acquisition of Properties renovation of existing buildings and construction of new buildings	3,21,48,614
Water works	35,48,169
Roads	22,23,301
Total	<u>3,79,20,084</u>

The expenditure incurred on the provision of municipal amenities comes to Rs. 84,75,081, as detailed below :

	Rs.
Municipal services	37,85,238
Sanitation	35,07,843
Repairs to public utility buildings	11,82,000
Total	<u>84,75,081</u>

A sum of Rs. 63,06,510 is reported to have been recovered as taxes and cesses.

The above figures of expenditure on municipal services and income from taxes and cesses do not include the figures for the period from 1960 to 1963, as the records for that period were got burnt in a fire accident.

(c) The present population of the township is about 1.35 lakhs.

(d) and (e). The construction of the township had been done by the State Government who had provided the civic amenities etc. at the initial stages according to the standard considered necessary. As the provision of municipal amenities etc. is now the concern of the local municipality, it is for that body to decide what improvements are necessary and how these are to be financed.

50 LINES AUTO-EXCHANGE AT PATNAGARH (ORISSA)

4810. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO-Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of opening of a 50 lines Auto-Exchange at Patnagarh, District Bolangir, Orissa is under examination with Government since 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had received the required applications regarding the issuing of Private telephones from people of Patnagarh in the year 1965 and a Joint petition for the opening of a 50 lines Auto-Exchange at Patnagarh in the same year;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The necessary estimate for opening a 50 line exchange is being sanctioned.

SUPER BAZAR IN GUJARAT

4811. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Super Bazar has been opened in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the amount given to the State for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) So far, 3 Department Stores have been set up in Gujarat State at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat.

(b) An amount of Rs. 20.32 lakhs by way of loan and Rs. 2.06 lakhs by way of grant has been sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat for giving financial assistance to the three Department Stores.

BUILDING FOR AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN NIZAMABAD

4812. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the construction of a pucca building for housing the automatic Telephone Exchange in Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh) ;

(b) the stage at which the proposal for the construction of the building is at present; and

(c) when the present Exchange in Nizamabad will be converted into an automatic Telephone Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). There is a 600 line CB Multiple exchange at Nizamabad with 470 working connections on 30-9-67. A plot of land for construction of an automatic exchange building has been acquired and preliminary drawings for the building have been approved. The working/detailed drawings and the preliminary estimate are under preparation. The construction of the building is likely to commence in 1969.

(c) Installation of 1,200 lines auto-exchange at Nizamabad has already been approved. After the automatic exchange building is ready, the installation of equipment will be taken in hand and the automatic exchange is likely to be cut into service by 1972.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN KISANNAGAR (ANDHRA PRADESH)

4813. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the installation of Telephone Exchange in Kisannagar near Rachampad Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) when the Exchange will be established there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The commissioning of the Exchange is awaiting supply of copper wire for the trunk line.

(b) By the middle of 1968.

EXPORT OF MAIZE FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

4815. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of maize exported from Andhra Pradesh to other States during the last 3 years; and

(b) how much maize was imported by West Bengal from other States during last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No allocation of maize has been made by Central Government for movement from Andhra Pradesh to other States. No information is available with the Government of India whether any maize moved during any one of these years from Andhra Pradesh under any authorization by the State Government or on trade account.

(b) Government of India allocated 5,000 tonnes of maize from Punjab to West Bengal during 1965-66 and 5,700 tonnes of maize from Punjab to West Bengal during 1966-67. No information is available with the Government

of India about the quantity actually received in West Bengal either out of these allocations or out of any direct authorization by any State Government or through trade channels.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN ASSAM

4816. SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any special programme in hand for the development of communications in Assam in view of its strategic position and backwardness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A microwave system is already in operation which connects Jorhat, Tezpur, Gauhati and Shillong in Assam to Calcutta and to the rest of the country. Work is in progress for extending the microwave link from Jorhat to Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. Other schemes to be taken in hand will cover the following routes :

1. Jorhat-Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal.
2. Shillong-Silchar-Agartala.
3. Silchar-Imphal.

ग्राम प्राथमिक सहकारी समिति स्तर पर ऋणों का दिया जाना

4817. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम प्राथमिक सहकारी समिति स्तर पर एक ही अभिकरण के माध्यम से अल्पकालिक तथा दीर्घकालीन ऋण देने के मामले में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव हो रही हैं; और

(ख) क्या एक ही अभिकरण के माध्यम से दोनों प्रकार के ऋण देने की सुविधा करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन ऋण सुलभ करने से सम्बन्धित समस्याएं एवं प्रक्रियाएं तथा अपेक्षित साधन जुटाने के तरीके भिन्न भिन्न हैं। फलस्वरूप दो अलग-अलग ढांचे— एक अल्पकालीन ऋण सुलभ करने के लिये और दूसरा दीर्घकालीन ऋण सुलभ करने के लिए—विद्यमान है। इसके अतिरिक्त दीर्घकालीन ऋण के वितरण से सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक, वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी जिम्मेदारियां ग्राम स्तर की प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के लिये उनके विकास की वर्तमान अवस्था में उठाना सम्भव नहीं है।

पंजीकृत जिला सहकारी समितियां

4818. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन राज्यों में जिला सहकारी समितियां नहीं हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं; और
(ख) उन राज्यों में ऐसी समितियां स्थापित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). सहकारी समितियां विभिन्न प्रकार के क्रियाकलापों के लिए गठित की जाती हैं। यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किस किस्म की समिति के बारे में कह रहे हैं। तथापि सहकारी ऋण के क्षेत्र में जिला-स्तर समितियां अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक नागालैण्ड को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में विद्यमान हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम में सहकारी क्षेत्र की जमा राशियां

4819. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहकारी क्षेत्र की जमा राशियों को जीवन बीमा निगम में लगाने के बारे में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). साधारणतया सहकारी क्षेत्र के पास अपने क्षेत्र के बाहर जमा राशियों में लगाने के लिये फालतू निधि नहीं होती है। इस बारे में कोई भी कठिनाई सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई है।

सहकारिता का विकास

4820. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में सहकार विभाग के लिये तथा सहकारिता के विकास के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी-कितनी राशि नियत की है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में सहकार विभाग पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी—2065/67]।

अनाज की बसूली

4821. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा ने 1966-67 में फसल-बार कितना अनाज बसूल किया है ;

(ख) इस अनाज को किस दर पर बसूल किया गया है ;

(ग) इस में से कितना अनाज उपभोक्ताओं को दिया गया है और कितना राजस्थान से बाहर भेजा गया है तथा किन्-किन स्थानों को भेजा गया है ;

(घ) उपभोक्ताओं को तथा अन्य स्थानों को यह अनाज किन दरों पर दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त अवधि में खाद्य निगम को कितनी हानि अथवा कितना मुनाफा हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की राजस्थान शाखा ने लगभग 47.3 हजार मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न अधिप्राप्त किये थे जिस में लगभग 25.8 हजार मीटरी टन रबी की फसलों के अनाज और लगभग 21.5 हजार मीटरी टन खरीफ की फसलों के अनाज थे।

(ख) विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों का निगम का प्रति क्विंटल औसत खरीद भाव इस प्रकार है:—

	रूपये
गेहूं ..	61.00
जौ ..	55.00
चना ..	59.77
चने की	
दाल	64.77
चावल	76.68*
धान	102.77*
ज्वार	48.23
मक्का	46.20
बाजरा	66.79

(ग) लगभग 13.5 हजार मीटरी टन चना/चने की दाल के निर्यात के अलावा अन्य अनाज राज्य में खपत के लिये सप्लाई किये गये थे। चना/चने की दाल का निर्यात मैसूर, गुजरात, पश्चिमी बंगाल, मद्रास, दिल्ली,

*लेवी के अन्तर्गत थोड़ी मात्रा में चावल की खरीदारी की गई जबकि धान की खरीदारी ले बाजार में की गई थी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार, असम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, पांडिचेरी और महाराष्ट्र को किया गया था।

(घ) खाद्य निगम ने राजस्थान से भेजे जाने वाले अनाजों का एकसा भीसत बिक्री भाव निर्धारित किया है भले ही ये अनाज राज्य में खपत के लिये राजस्थान सरकार के नामितों को दिये जाते हैं अथवा निर्यात किये जाते हैं। इन अनाजों का निगम द्वारा निर्धारित भीसत बिक्री मूल्य इस प्रकार है:—

	रुपये
गेहूँ	72.00
जौ	60.44
चना	71.82
चने की दाल	74.86
चावल (1)	85.08 लेबी के अन्तर्गत

खरीदे गये चावल के लिये।

(2) 192.05 खुले बाजार में खरीदी गई धान से तैयार किये गये चावल के लिये।

ज्वार	51.70
मक्का	52.78
बाजरा	76.55

खाद्य निगम उपभोक्ताओं को परचून में खाद्यान्न नहीं बेचता है। खुदरा मूल्य सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और ये मूल्य आन्तरिक खरीदारी, यदि कोई हो, सहित सभी स्रोतों से प्राप्त खाद्यान्नों की लागत पर आधारित होते हैं और इन में खुदरा व्यापारियों का लाभ भी शामिल होता है।

(ङ) निगम को न ही कोई हानि हुई है और न ही कोई भारी फायदा हुआ है। वास्तविक लागत और उपरी खर्च जिसमें उचित प्रशासनिक प्रभार भी शामिल होता है को ध्यान में रख कर निगम द्वारा निगम मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।

राजस्थान में धान की बसूली

4822. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1966-67 में राजस्थान में अरत के खाद्य निगम द्वारा बसूली किये गये अधिकांश धान की कुटाई कर चावल बना लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो धान की कुटाई किस स्थान पर की गई थी ;

(ग) इस धान से कितने प्रतिशत चावल प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि चावल बहुत, षटिया किस्म का है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण ह ;

(ङ) यह चावल किस दर पर बेचा गया था और इस चावल को किन स्थानों पर तथा किन व्यक्तियों को बेचा गया था ;

(च) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम और चावल मिल के मालिकों के बीच धान से प्राप्त हुए चावल की किस्म और उसके प्रतिशत के बारे में विवाद पैदा हो गया था ; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसका निपटारा किस प्रकार किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) हनुमानगढ़, गंगापुर शहर और उदयपुर।

(ग) हनुमानगढ़ में जहां कुटाई का काम पूरा हो चुका है, स्थानीय किस्म से 66.85 प्रतिशत और ताइचुंग किस्म से 68.50 प्रतिशत चावल निकाला है।

गंगापुर शहर और उदयपुर में कुटाई का कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(क) इस तरह कूटा गया चावल राजस्थान सरकार के नामितों को जुलाई मास में औसतन 200.49 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से बेचने के लिये किया गया था।

(ब) और (ख). जी, हाँ। झगड़ा तो चावल की प्राप्ति और अधिक मात्रा में टूटे हुए चावल का है और जिसे अभी तक तय नहीं किया गया है और मिल मालिकों ने और घान कूटना बन्द कर दिया है।

REHABILITATION OF INDIAN NATIONALS FROM CEYLON

4823. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals from Ceylon likely to be settled at Mandapam in Madras State and when they will be settled;

(b) whether Government have allotted any funds or built any quarters for them at Mandapam;

(c) whether Government propose to start any Industries for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, where these will be started and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to resettle the repatriates at Mandapam in Madras State. It is proposed to renovate the closed camp at Mandapam, to serve as Reception Centre for the repatriates arriving under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964.

An amount of Rs. 9,09,500 has been sanctioned to the Government of Madras for the renovation of the Mandapam camp.

(c) and (d). Certain schemes for training for employment in industries and establishment of industrial units are under consideration. It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the industries would start. Government of India have already introduced

a special income-tax concession which would be available to the new industrial units employing displaced persons and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique and any other foreign country notified by the Central Government.

FOOD ZONES

4824. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the food zones will create imbalances in the price and supply position of foodgrains in different States; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that there are no imbalances in the demand for and supply of foodgrains in different States as a result of such zonal restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Food zones have been formed with a view to correct imbalances which would otherwise arise out of criss-cross movement of foodgrains on private trade account. The control of inter-State movement of foodgrains facilitates internal procurement and equitable distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices.

KOJHI DAM

4825. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct Kojhi Dam in Bhagalpur District in Bihar State is lying with the Central Government for approval;

(b) whether the scheme has been approved; and

(c) whether it is likely to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No.

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

ACCUMULATION OF PULSES IN RAILWAY SHEDS OF HOWRAH AND RAMAKRISHNAPUR

4826. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the prices of pulses have gone up due to accumulation of pulses in the Railway sheds of Howrah and Ramakrishnapur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against this accumulation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Although the prices of some pulses like gram split and masoor have shown some increase over the last three months, prices of some other pulses like moong and urd have registered decline. The rise in prices is attributable to seasonable factors as these are rabi pulses for which this is a lean period.

(b) The railway authorities took necessary steps under the Indian Railways Act about the clearance of accumulation. Consequently the position has improved considerably and there is no congestion now. Further legal action, to prevent such accumulation in future, is under examination.

RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS

4827. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a change in the Centre's policy in regard to the restrictions on the movement of

coarse grains, pulses, wheat and rice from one State to another;

(b) if so, the factors which have been taken into consideration in deciding upon this policy/policy changes;

(c) whether some State Governments have expressed their inability to follow the policy of zonal restrictions on movement of coarse grains, pulses, wheat and rice; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In the Conference of Chief Ministers held in September, 1967, some States did not favour the single State zones. According to them, zones create inter-State disparities in availability of foodgrains and prices.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

4828. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 में अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्तूबर के महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार न केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न मांगे थे ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न दिये ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में उसकी मांग के अनुसार केन्द्रीय खाद्य सहायता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 60/65000 मीटरी टन प्रति मास ।

(ख) 126.4 हजार मीटरी टन ।

(ग) अन्य कमी वाले राज्यों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध साधनों से यथासम्भव मध्य प्रदेश की मांग पूरी की जा रही है।

ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TUBE-WELLS IN RAJASTHAN

4829. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have approached the Central Government for assistance for executing a scheme for the construction of 100 tube-wells and drilling of 200 wells every year in various parts of Rajasthan for drinking water supply and for cultivation;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance which has been sought by the Rajasthan Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Exploratory Tube-well Organisation has been assisting the Govt. of Rajasthan in the construction of production tube-wells in the scarcity areas of the State since 1964-65 for agricultural purposes, drinking water for cattle, domestic requirements, etc. The Organisation has drilled 269 bores upto October, 1967 out of which 167 bores have proved successful. Recently, at the meeting held to discuss the Annual Plan of the State for 1968-69, it was decided that the Rajasthan Govt. should concentrate during 1968-69 more on the development and utilisation of the bores already drilled successfully, instead of going in for additional tube-wells. It is proposed to withdraw the rigs of the E.T.O. from Rajasthan shortly.

The State Government desired to undertake a scheme for construction of 200 tube-wells in Jalore District but in the absence of detailed ground-

water assessment, the scheme has not yet been approved. The groundwater assessment studies in Rajasthan have, however, been initiated by the E.T.O. under United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund Project). Meanwhile, the State Government has been requested to take immediate steps to run the tube-wells already constructed in Jalore District in order to study the impact of these tube-wells in increasing agricultural production and with a view to have some idea about the quantitative potential and the quality of water.

IRRIGATION SCHEME FOR DELHI

4830. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been finalised by Government to bring about 36,000 acres of land under irrigation in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration had prepared a scheme for drilling 900 tubewells both with a view to explore and develop groundwater resources. It was proposed to transfer the successful tube-wells to individual farmers as a loan assistance and recover the cost over a number of years. The scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 53.50 lakhs and irrigate about 36,000 acres.

The Minor Irrigation Programme of the Delhi Administration for 1968-69 was discussed in a working group meeting in this Ministry and it was felt that there is good scope for private minor irrigation works. The working group however did not support this scheme in the absence of adequate groundwater data and felt that intensive development of groundwater can be supported in areas where groundwater potential was established.

The Delhi Administration has prepared a compact area development

scheme for masonry wells, boring of wells, tubewells and pumpsets with a view to obtain refinance facilities from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The scheme is to be located in the Alipur and Najafgarh blocks, and is under active consideration of the ARC.

PRINTING OF POSTAL STAMPS

4831. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of postal stamps of each denomination so far printed and circulated in honour of Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) whether in the printing and circulation of such postal stamps, any discrimination has been made; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2066/67.]

(b) and (c). No discrimination has been made in printing or in circulation. Normally, 2 million stamps are printed for each issue of stamps. This number, however, may vary depending on the likely demand, the occasion and the availability of gummed paper which is imported from abroad.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF F.A.O.

4832. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were aware that Dr. B. R. Sen was not eligible for a fourth re-election as Director General of F.A.O. before putting him forward as a candidate; and

(b) if so, the reasons for putting up his candidature ?

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

ing to the legal advice given to Government, there was no constitutional bar to Dr. Sen's re-election as Director-General of F.A.O.

(b) Does not arise.

संसद सदस्यों का विदेशों का दौरा

4833. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

क्या संसद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के सदस्यों के अतिरिक्त कितने संसद सदस्यों ने 1952 से लेकर नवम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि में विदेशों का दौरा किया तथा उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ;

(ख) विदेशों का दौरा करने का उनका उद्देश्य क्या था तथा उन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ग) संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के सदस्यों के अतिरिक्त अन्य संसद सदस्यों को किस माध्यम पर विदेशों के दौरो के लिये चुना जाता है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) विदेशों के दौरो के लिए संसद सदस्यों का चयन साधारणतः किसी विशेष कार्य के लिए उनकी पृष्ठभूमि और अभिरुचि तथा संसद में विभिन्न दलों के प्रतिनिधित्व के विचार से किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय प्रायोजन-नाओं/उपक्रमों के दौरो का आयोजन संसद सदस्यों की सामूहिक प्रार्थना पर भी किया जाता है।

M/s BIKANER GYPSUMS LIMITED

4834. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Bikaner Gypsums Ltd. has

given large contract to private bodies to extract the ores from the mines in violation of Government instructions not to employ contractor's labour in mines;

(b) whether M/s. Bikaner Gypsums Ltd. have laid off large number of workers;

(c) whether Government have referred the dispute of lay-off between the above management and Gypsum Mine Workers' Union to the adjudication to the proper Labour Court and if so, when; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop repeated violations of settlement by management and contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The Company have given Contracts for the raising, loading and transport of gypsum. The question whether the contract system is justified has been referred to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

(b) 139 workmen were laid off from the 10th October to 21st October, 1967.

(c) Government have on the 18th December, 1967 referred the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur for adjudication.

(d) There have been complaints of non-implementation of a settlement dated the 2nd October, 1967. It has been reported that the settlement has been implemented partly and will be implemented in full soon. In case non-implementation is established, the legal provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 will be invoked.

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

4835. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present strength of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal is considered to be adequate; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to establish separate Tribunal in other

areas to expedite the disposal of pending cases and overcome the difficulties experienced by the assesseees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). At present the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal consists of fifteen Benches, situated at various places in the country. The strength of the Tribunal is reviewed from time to time from all aspects. The question of setting up of additional Benches in other areas is under consideration.

दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था

4836. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था पर कुल कितना धन खर्च हुआ; और

(ख) क्या राशन व्यवस्था विभाग पर होने वाले व्यय को बचाने के उद्देश्य से दिल्ली में उचित मूल्य वाली सरकारी दुकानों के माध्यम से राशन व्यवस्था को चलाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 40.80 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । सरकार की दिल्ली में अपनी कोई उचित मूल्य की दुकान नहीं है ।

STRIKE BY CALCUTTA DOCK WORKERS

4837. SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta dock workers had gone on strike on the 15th November, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken to resolve the dispute; and

(d) the total loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The strike was over a charter of demands which included (1) Registration of certain categories of unregistered Dock Workers, (2) Nationalisation of the Stevedoring system and removal of the Administrative Body of the Dock Labour Board pending such nationalisation, (3) Payment of House Rent Allowance, and (4) Preferential treatment to the relations of the Dock Workers in the matter of employment in the Calcutta Docks.

(c) After the initial conciliation proceedings had failed, there were discussions with the representatives of the unions at Delhi, and as a result, an agreement was reached and the strike was called off from the afternoon of 25th November, 67.

(d) About Rs. 25 lakhs.

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

4838. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में मृगोद्यान हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1962 से 1966 तक प्रति वर्ष कितने भारतीय और विदेशी पर्यटकों ने इन उद्यानों की यात्रा की; और

(ग) इन उद्यानों की और पर्यटकों को अधिक संख्या में आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार ने इन्हें अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग).

सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिडनचूंगी चौकी पर मटर और मटर की दालों का पकड़ा जाना

4839. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 29 अगस्त, 1967 को हिडन नदी पर स्थित चुंगी चौकी पर पुलिस ने मटर और मटर की दालों से भरे ट्रक पकड़े थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन ट्रकों को तस्कर व्यापार के लिये प्रयोग किया जा रहा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तस्कर व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

WHEAT PURCHASES FROM AUSTRALIA

4841. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the wheat purchases from Australia during the current year so far;

(b) the quantity purchased so far; and

(c) when it is likely to arrive in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A quantity of 428 thousand metric tons of wheat has been purchased from

Australia during 1967 so far. About 324.2 thousand metric tons has been received upto the end of November, 1967, and the balance quantity is likely to reach India before the end of January, 1968.

सुपर बाजार में कम्बलों की बिक्री

4842. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाल इमली के कम्बल 20 जून, 1966 से 20 नवम्बर, 1967 तक सुपर बाजार में 120 रुपये प्रति कम्बल की दर से बेचे गये थे जबकि दिल्ली के अन्य बड़े बाजारों में वे 75 रुपये प्रति कम्बल की दर से बेचे जा रहे थे ;

(ख) इस प्रकार बेचे गये कम्बलों की संख्या कितनी है और मूल्यों में असमानता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अब उन्हें किस दर पर बेचा जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) सुपर बाजार में लाल इमली के कम्बल 43.50 रुपये से लेकर 116.40 रुपये प्रति कम्बल तक की विभिन्न दरों पर बेचे गए थे। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित कम्बलों के ठीक-ठीक विवरण के अभाव में दिल्ली के अन्य मुख्य बाजारों के मूल्यों से इनकी तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है।

(ख) 20 नवम्बर, 1967 तक सुपर बाजार में लाल इमली द्वारा तैयार किए गए लगभग 1,000 कम्बल बेचे हैं।

दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार शुरू से ही सभी बन्ध, जिनमें लाल इमली के कम्बल भी शामिल हैं, विनिर्माताओं द्वारा सुझाए गए मूल्यों पर 3 प्रतिशत की छूट देकर बेचे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस समय, सुपर बाजार में लाल इमली द्वारा तैयार किया गया केवल एक ही किस्म का कम्बल (अशोक) बेचा जाता है। इसका नेट मूल्य केवल 97 रुपये है।

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

4843. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a million tons of fertilizers is proposed to be imported this year;

(b) if so, what will be its cost; and

(c) whether the import of fertilizers is expected to be higher in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The following quantities of fertilizers are programmed to be imported during the current year :—

Nitrogen	(In metric tons)	
	P ₂ 5	K ₂ O
967,000	360,000	296,000

(b) The value of these imports is estimated at \$281 million.

(c) Yes, Sir.

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY IN NORTH GUJARAT

4844. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

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

(a) the progress made so far for the establishment of an Agricultural University in North Gujarat; and

(b) when a decision as regards to its location is likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have held in abeyance the proposal for establishment of an Agricultural University in the State for the time being.

TEXTTOOL ENGINEERING COMPANY,
COIMBATORE

4845 SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI VISHWANATHA
MENON :

SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textool Engineering Company of Coimbatore has been closed down since July, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of workers affected by the closure;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the workers; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to reopen the factory?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) to (e). The matter falls in the State sphere. According to a report received from the State Government, 764 out of 6000 workers employed in Textool Company struck work from the 31st July, 1967. The management declared a lock-out with effect from the 1st August 1967.

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS

4846. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average consumption of fertilizers in the country per hectare;

(b) the average consumption of fertilizers per hectare in other countries; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to supply the fertilizers in adequate quantity to farmers for increased consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the consumption of different fertilisers per hectare of agricultural land in India and other countries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L-2067/67.]

(c) Fertiliser consumption targets for each year of the Plan have been accepted on the basis of the minimum requirements of the agricultural production programme. Steps are being taken by the Government of India for setting up additional fertiliser production capacity in the country to meet these needs. As the present indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the consumption targets, fertilisers are being imported to meet the deficit as far as possible.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्टोर तथा दुकानें

4847. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नगरों तथा कस्बों में खोले गये बड़े-बड़े सुपर बाजारों की भांति ग्रामीण लोगों के लाभार्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी स्टोर भ्रथवा दुकानें खोलने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये दुकानें, स्टोर कब खोले जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुवस्वामी) : (क) जी, नहीं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के वितरण में विपणन समितियों तथा सेवा सहकारी समितियों को लगाया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

EXPANSION OF FISHERIES CORPORATION

4848. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted a scheme for the expansion of Fisheries Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No detailed scheme for the expansion of the Fisheries Corporation has been received. It has been proposed by the Government of Kerala that a provision of Rs. 46 lakhs should be made in the State Plan budget for 1968-69 towards share contribution to the Corporation for acquisition of more vessels and equipment to intensify and expand the working of the Corporation. The Central Government contributes 20% as grant and 30% as loan against State Plan expenditure on fisheries development. The proposal of the Kerala Government in regard to provision of funds for the Corporation has been agreed to.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN KINGSWAY CAMP DELHI4849. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

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

(a) whether Government have constructed quarters for permanent allotment to the residents of Hudson Lines and Outram Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi to the displaced persons from West Pakistan;

(b) if so, when the allotment is likely to be made and what will be the terms of allotment; and

(c) when the rest of those who will not be allotted quarters in this pool will be provided with quarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). With the help of loans advanced by the Department of Rehabilitation, the Delhi Municipal Corporation are executing a scheme under which 700 tenements are to be constructed for allotment to the Displaced Persons from West Pakistan living in barracks in Hudson Lines and Outram Lines in Kingsway Camp, Delhi. 468 of these tenements have been nearly completed and are expected to be allotted shortly. The remaining 232 tenements are still under construction. According to the scheme of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the tenements are to be allotted on "no profit no loss" basis and the price is to be charged from the allottees in 20 annual instalments.

(c) This does not arise so far as the Department of Rehabilitation is concerned, as this Department has no scheme now for further construction of tenements/houses for allotment to displaced persons.

UNFIT RICE AND WHEAT IN KERALA4850. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat disposed of by the Food Corporation of India in Kerala State as unfit for human consumption in 1967; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the foodgrains disposed of as unfit for human consumption have found their way into the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). About 327 tonnes of rice and 423 tonnes of wheat, which were unfit for

human consumption were disposed of by the Food Corporation of India. The sale was made following the prescribed procedure to registered starch manufacturers, cattle/poultry feed manufacturers and cattle and poultry farms which ensures that the grain sold are not used for human consumption.

राज्यों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

4851. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों को कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये 1962 से 1966 तक की अवधि में कुल कितना उर्वरक दिया गया ;

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को कौन-सी किस्म के उर्वरक दिए गये ; और

(ग) इससे सरकार को कुल कितनी आय हुई और प्रत्येक किसान के उत्पादन में कितनी औसत वृद्धि हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सन् 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में राज्य सरकारों को उर्वरकों की विभिन्न किस्मों की दी गयी मात्रा का विवरण (अनुबन्ध -1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L. T. — 2068/67] ।

(ग) सरकार को इन वर्षों में हुई कुल आय का एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध-2) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L. T. — 2068/67] । कृषि में भौतिक आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उपयोग एक साथ किया जाता है और इस कारण यह कहना कठिन है कि एक आवश्यक वस्तु के उपयोग से ठीक कितना उत्पादन बढ़ सका है । फिर भी मोटे तौर पर अनुमान लगाया गया है कि औसतन अमोनियम सल्फेट के प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त मैट्रिक

टन के उपयोग से अनाजों का उत्पादन लगभग 2 मैट्रिक टन बढ़ जाता है और सुपरफास्फेट के प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त मैट्रिक टन के उपयोग से खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लगभग एक अतिरिक्त टन बढ़ता है ।

खाद्यान्न की जमाखोरी

4852. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1966 से अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, उड़ीसा तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल में खाद्यान्न की जमाखोरी के आरोप में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त राज्यों में खाद्यान्न की जमाखोरी के विरुद्ध मारे गये छापों में, राज्य-वार, कितना खाद्यान्न पकड़ा गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कोचीन पत्तन तथा गोदी कर्मचारी

4853. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 19 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6024 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोचीन बन्दरगाह तथा गोदी कर्मचारी संघ की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई उपसमिति ने इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं , तो निर्णय करने में इस समिति को कितना समय लगेगा ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हार्षी) :
(क) और (ख). संभवतः आशय कोचीन गोदी श्रमिक यूनियन की मांगों से है। इस यूनियन की मांगों की जांच करने के लिये कोई उपसमिति नियुक्त नहीं की गई है।

जैसा कि अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6024, दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 1967 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित है, अनियत श्रमिक सूची उप समिति को गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड ने गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व-प्राप्त दो यूनियनों, अर्थात् कोचीन थुरामुषा थोजीलाली यूनियन और कोचीन पत्तन थोजीलाली यूनियन की प्रार्थना पर पंचाट लागू करने के लिये नियुक्त किया था। इस अनियत श्रमिक सूची उप-समिति की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर कोचीन गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड ने अपनी 6 नवम्बर, 1967 की बैठक में सूची को अंतिम रूप देने के सिद्धांत के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया है।

AD-HOC BOARD OF REHABILITATION

4854. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be please to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 21st November, 1967 and state :

(a) the terms of reference of the proposed Ad-hoc Board of Rehabilitation;

(b) who will be the members of the Ad-Hoc Board and whether Members of Parliament will be included in the proposed Board;

(c) whether the Board will make an open enquiry about the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and whether the representatives of the refugees and the employees of the Corporation will be called upon to place their views before the Board about the working of the Corporation; and

(d) when the proposed Ad-hoc Board is likely to conclude its study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Broadly, it is proposed that the terms of reference should cover the matters indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-2089/67].

(b) It is proposed to have as Chairman an eminent non-official with an extensive background of commerce, industry and Government administration. It is further proposed to include some eminent publicmen with suitable experience and background of industry and rehabilitation matters and some leading industrialists. A Member of Parliament is also likely to be included. Since the composition is not finalised, it will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage, names of persons who are being considered.

(c) It is proposed to leave it to the Board to lay down its own procedure of work.

(d) Having regard to the comprehensive nature of the proposed terms of reference, it is expected that the Board will take over a year to conclude the various studies, but it may submit interim reports to Government from time to time.

HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES OF RICE

4855. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Formosa and Philippines have devised technique of improved cultivation for producing high-yielding variety of rice; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send a team of agricultural experts to these countries for studying the methods of their improved cultivation of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. Some of the high-yielding varieties of paddy such as Taichung Native-I, Taichung-65, Tainan-3 and IR-8 released by the International Rice Research Institute, Philippine have been adopted with suitable modifications in the package of practices to suit Indian conditions and their cultivation has been taken up since Kharif 1966 over large areas under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme.

(b) Yes. The Government of India have accepted the offer of the Ford Foundation for a short study tour to Philippines of 3 Rice Research Workers from the Intensive Agricultural District Programme districts to study rice research and production practices. The visit is likely to take place sometimes in March, 1968.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, GUR AND KHANDSARI

4856. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of sugar, gur and khandsari in the year 1967-68;

(b) the difference in the tax imposed on one kilo sugar, khandsari and gur (average in main manufacturing centre);

(c) whether Government have examined the feasibility of rationalising this scheme; and

(d) the progress achieved in developing new products/expanding the production of existing by-products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is yet too early to estimate the production of sugar, gur and khandsari in 1967-68.

(b) There is no central tax on gur. The excise duty on sugar and khandsari is as under:—

	Rs. per quintal
Sugar	28.65
Khandsari	
(i) Produced with the aid of Sulphitation Plant	21.50
(ii) Produced without the aid of Sulphitation Plant	17.50

(c) A reduction of Rs. 8.35 per quintal in the excise duty on sugar was made as a step towards a more rational pattern of tax incidence on sugar and khandsari.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2070/67.]

FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN U.P. AND BIHAR

4857. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of U.P. and Bihar have sent any reports on the famine relief work done in their States by Governmental and non-governmental agencies;

(b) whether these include information on starvation deaths;

(c) the main features of these reports; and

(d) the measures taken to tackle post-famine problems like diseases, loan repayment, seeds, shortage of agricultural implements and draught animals, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Ever since the drought situation developed in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Government of India have been receiving periodically reports regarding the developing drought situation and the

measures undertaken to provide relief from both the State Governments. These reports did not deal with allegations about starvation deaths. The Government of India have, however, been referring to the State Governments all such allegations brought to their notice from time to time. The State Governments have not so far confirmed any such allegations.

(d) Adequate measures for mass anti-cholera inoculations and small-pox vaccinations were taken and disinfection of wells carried out in both the States to prevent outbreak of epidemics. Arrangements were made for the distribution of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides for resumption of agricultural operations.

Taccavi loans given to farmers were, amongst other things, meant for the purchase of seeds, agricultural implements and draught animals. These were short-term loans and steps are now being taken for the recovery of these loans.

FOODGRAINS LYING AT MOGA MANDI

4858. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of maize and other foodgrains purchased by the Food Corporation of India have been lying at Moga Mandi unlifted for a number of days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of loss incurred due to rain and other factors; and

(d) whether the responsibility for this negligence has been looked into and if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन, गोरखपुर

4859. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन, गोरखपुर के बारे में 14 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 337 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीधी नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित 109 पदों में से केवल आठ पदों पर ही अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्ति नियत किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि कुल 18 पद, 13 पद अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए और 5 पद अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए, आरक्षित थे ;

(ख) छंटनी करते समय उन आठ व्यक्तियों में तीन व्यक्तियों को सेवामुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण थे जब कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर निर्धारित कोटे से कम नियुक्तियां की गई थी ; और

(ग) इन आरक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्ति कब तक नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1961 को जब उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से श्रम संस्थान, गोरखपुर का प्रशासनिक कार्यभार नियोजन और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय ने सम्भाला था, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के प्रतिनिधियों की कमी थी ।

(ख) क्योंकि वे सब कनिष्ठतम अस्थायी कर्क थे, मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गईं ।

(ग) भविष्य में जब कभी स्थान रिक्त होंगे इस कमी की पूर्ति हित हूर संभव प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे । किन्तु समय निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी आधुनिक

4860. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आधुनिक लिपियों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार उन पदों से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये आरक्षित हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनके लिये आरक्षित सभी पदों पर उपर्युक्त जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों के लोग काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता के विभागों में एक-एक ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में ये आदेश कृषि विभाग में इस एक पद के लिए लागू नहीं होते, क्योंकि इस पद पर नियुक्ति स्थानान्तरण द्वारा की जाती है ।

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता विभाग में यह पद तदर्थ आचार पर भरा गया था और इस पद के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए तालिका में एक अंक निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर गृह-मंत्रालय की सलाह के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). उपरोक्त (ख). को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

PURCHASE COMMITTEE FOR SUPER BAZARS

4861. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Purchase Committee for the purchase of goods for the Super Bazars;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. Generally, the Super Bazars have been set up by Central/Wholesale Consumer Cooperatives which are autonomous institutions. These institutions make their own arrangements for purchases or with the help of State/National Cooperative Consumer Federations. The Government of India has already requested the State Governments to advise the Central/Wholesale/Department Stores to constitute the purchase committees consisting of the Managing Committee members and the General Manager to make purchases for the stores.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

बलगारिया से खेती के औजार

4862. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बलगारिया के राजदूत ने हाल ही में भारत को खेती के औजार भेंट किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनका कुल मूल्य कितना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2071/67]।

(ग) लगभग 1.25 लाख रुपये।

स्वेज नहर में रुका पड़ा अनाज

4863. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के कारण कितना अनाज मार्ग में रुका पड़ा है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार को इस अनाज के लिये प्रभार चुकाना पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से लगभग 27,400 टन माइलो ना रहा एक अमरीकी टैंकर स्वेज नहर में रुका हुआ है।

(ख) यह माइलो मार्च, 1967 में खरीदी गयी थी और इसका प्रभार चुकता कर दिया गया है।

(ग) जहाज तक निष्प्रभार मूल्य 15,25,193.60 अमरीकी डालर है।

SUPPLY OF ADDITIONAL FOODGRAINS TO WEST BENGAL

4864. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has demanded some addi-

tional quota of rice and wheat to tide over the present difficulties; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The West Bengal Chief Minister asked the Central Government to despatch sufficient rice to build up an initial reserve of rice of about one lakh tonnes by the middle of December, 1967.

(b) It is not possible for the Government of India to supply West Bengal such a large quantity of rice in so short a time. Maximum quantities of both rice and wheat possible within the resources available to the Centre are, however, being supplied to West Bengal as also to other deficit States.

PRINTING OF STAMPS

4865. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to entrust the printing of stamps to private printers either in India or abroad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Security Press, Nasik which is at present printing our stamps is not equipped with machinery to print multi-colour stamps.

SUGAR SUPPLY TO DELHI

4866. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a delay in the supply of sugar reaching Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

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

REFORMS IN FUNCTIONING OF INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES FOR VARIOUS MINISTRIES

4867. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have de- cided to introduce some reforms in the working of Informal Consultative Com- mittees; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA- TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). With a view to make the functioning of Informal Consultative Committees more effective, Govern- ment have introduced certain reforms at the time of constituting these Com- mittees after the General Elections, 1967 :—

- (1) A Member of Parliament is ap- pointed on one Committee each from among the Ministries and from the Railway Zones, as against the previous practice of nominating a member on 3 or 4 Committees. Thereby, the size each Committee has, as far as possible, been limited to 30 or 40 members.
- (2) The Ministries have been reques- ted to circulate the minutes of the meetings to the members.
- (3) The Ministries have been ad- vised that if on a particular issue there is a general consen- sus of opinion, it should nor- mally be accepted. If there is

any difficulty in doing so, the reasons for non-acceptance of that view should be explained to the Members of the Infor- mal Consultative Committees.

H.M.T. FACTORY AT CHITIA NEAR SONEPAT

4868. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of the Hindustan Machine Tools Fac- tory at Chitia near Sonepat went on general strike from the 20th Novem- ber, 1967;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have no factory at Chitia near Sone- pat.

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

MEDIATION BY STATES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

4869. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE- HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are con- templating any measures to avoid mediation by States in Industrial dis- putes in public undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्यान्नों के रक्षित भंडार को भाण्डागारों में रखना

4870. श्री महाराज सिंह : भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के पास इस समय भाण्डागारों की कितनी क्षमता उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) खाद्यान्नों को भाण्डागारों में रखने की योजना के अन्तर्गत 1970-71 तक भाण्डागारों की कितनी क्षमता निर्मित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित भाण्डागार रक्षित भण्डार के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होंगे, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा तेजी से भाण्डागार न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस समय उपलब्ध भण्डारण क्षमता 14.47 लाख मीटरी टन है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम के पास उपलब्ध क्षमता क्रमशः 16.17 लाख मीटरी टन और 7.94 लाख मीटरी टन है।

(ख) सरकार, खाद्य निगम तथा केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम का 1970-71 तक लगभग 12 लाख मीटरी टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता के भाण्डागार बनाने का काम हाथ में लिया है अथवा लेने का विचार है बशर्ते कि साधन उपलब्ध हुए ।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जापान और फारमोसा में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी विधियां

4871. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोत की उच्चतम सीमा के के बारे में जापान और फारमोसा में प्रचलित वर्तमान भूमि व्यवस्था का अध्ययन किया गया है ;

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

(ग) वहां की व्यवस्था भारत में किस सीमा तक लागू की जा सकती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सन् 1955 और पुनः सन् 1959 में योजना आयोग द्वारा स्थापित भूमि सुधार पर चक्रबन्दी पैनल सम्बन्धी समिति ने जापान, ताईवान तथा अन्य देशों में चक्रबन्दी की क्रियान्वित सम्बन्धी विधान पर विचार किया। सन् 1956 में भूमि-सहकारिताओं सम्बन्धी भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल जापान गया और उसने जापान में भूमि सुधार समस्याओं पर विचार किया ताकि यह देखा जा सके कि किस हद तक भारत की परिस्थितियों में इनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। प्रतिनिधि मण्डल की रिपोर्ट मई, 1957 में योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी। तदनन्तर सन् 1965 में भूमि सुधार प्रभाग, योजना आयोग के निदेशक जापान गए और उनकी रिपोर्ट उनके नोट "कृषि के लिए नई नीति-जापानियों के अनुभव के कुछ पाठ"। जिसमें योजना आयोग प्रकाशन का 'सीमीनार आन लैण्ड रिफार्म—प्रोसीडिंग एण्ड पेपर्स' भी शामिल है में संक्षिप्त रूप से दी गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LI-2072/67]।

बेरोजगार मजदूर, शिल्पी तथा इन्जीनियर

4872. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कारखानों के निर्माण के लिये तथा अन्य कार्यों के लिये नियुक्त अनेक मजदूर, शिल्पी और इंजीनियर उन कामों के पूरा हो जाने पर बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि इन व्यक्तियों को इसी प्रकार के अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों में काम दिया जाये, कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) इसके लिए नियोजन और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय में विशेष कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था की गई है। भारत सरकार ने एक समिति का गठन भी किया है जिसे केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति कहा जाता है और जो नियोजन और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय से सम्बन्धित है। समिति में भारत सरकार के विभिन्न नियोजक मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। जब भी नियोजन और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय को अतिरिक्त करार दिए कर्मचारियों की सूचना मिलती है, समिति इन्हें अन्यत्र नियुक्त करने हित सलाह देती है। स्थानीय समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए इसी तरह की समितियां राज्य स्तर पर कार्य कर रही हैं।

EXPORT OF COARSE GRAINS FROM HARYANA TO DELHI

4873. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana Government have stopped the export of maize, barley, jowar and Bajra to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the arrangements which Government have made for the import of aforesaid coarse grains in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is a general ban on the export of maize outside Haryana under the Northern Inter-Zonal Maize (Movement Control) Order, 1967, issued by the Central Government and the export of jowar, bajra and barley under Punjab Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1966, issued by the State Government.

(b) The ration quantum of Delhi is met fully by the issue of rice, wheat and wheat products. Delhi also produces some quantities of aforesaid grains Government of India also helps Delhi Administration to get coarse grains from surplus areas from time to time.

सरकार के पास कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की भुगतान न की गई राशि

4874. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की भुगतान न की गई कितनी राशि सरकार के पास जमा है, जिन्होंने अपना सेवा काल पूरा होने से पहले नोकरी छोड़ दी थी और इसी कारण यह राशि उनको न दी जा सकी थी ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस राशि का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) उसमें से कितनी राशि दिल्ली में है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों के लाभार्थ इस राशि का उपयोग करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना 1952 के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों के हिस्से का अंशदान हमेशा पूरा भ्रदा किया जाता है। परन्तु कुछ परिस्थितियों में जैसे कि जब कोई सदस्य 15

वर्ष की सदस्यता से पहले निधि को छोड़ देता है तो उसे नियोजकों के हिस्से के भ्रंशदान का कुछ प्रतिशत भ्रदा नहीं किया जाता और वह कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के रक्षित तथा जन्ती लेखे में रखा जाता है। 31 अगस्त, 1967 को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के रक्षित और जन्ती लेखे में 344.89 लाख रुपये की राशि थी।

(ख) रक्षित और जन्ती लेखे की घन राशि निम्न कामों पर खर्च की जा रही है:—

- (i) विशेष रक्षित निधि : ऐसे मामलों में, जहां कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में से काटा गया भ्रंशदान नियोजक द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा न किया गया हो, भ्रमिकों और उनके वारिसों/नामित व्यक्तियों को कुछ भुगतान करने के लिये यह निधि बनाई गई है।
- (ii) मृत्यु सहायता निधि: इस निधि से मृत सदस्यों के नामित व्यक्तियों/वारिसों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ताकि प्रत्येक मृत सदस्य के वारिस या नामित व्यक्ति को कम से कम 500 रुपए मिलना सुनिश्चित हो जाये।

(ग) से (ड).

इस्तेमाल की गई रकम

(31-8-67 को)

मृत्यु सहायता निधि	54,394 रु०
विशेष रक्षित निधि	50,989 रु०

INDIAN STAMPS

4875. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to improve the quality of Indian stamps;

(b) the foreign exchange earned from the sale of Indian stamps during the last three years.

(c) whether Government propose to issue stamps bearing the portrait of our country's heroes, Rishi and Munis and depicting the incidents of ancient times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The following measures are being considered to improve the quality of our stamps :—

- (i) Improvement in designing and printing.
- (ii) Selection of subjects of philatelic interest for depiction on stamps.
- (iii) Introduction of multi-colour printing.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned during the last three years is furnished below :—

1964-65	Rs. 37,711.13
1965-66	Rs. 1,50,589.90
1966-67	Rs. 72,086.62
	(upto Jan. 1967)

(c) and (d). A very large number of stamps honouring our country's heroes, sages, writers etc. has already been brought out. The programme for the coming year has not yet been finalised but on the 28th Dec. 1967 a commemorative stamp in honour of Shri Rash Behari Basu will be released.

FOOD FROM OIL

4876. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a discovery by a British Petroleum Company to get food from oil;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of a former Chairman of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) that the entire world protein deficit could be wiped out at a cost of less than two per cent of the world production of petroleum; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and in regard to making use of this discovery?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The production of protein food from Petroleum is in an experimental stage at present. Research studies are in progress at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun which has received a pilot plant for production of protein concentrate from Petroleum fractions. Work on this problem is also being carried out at Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat. Biological assessment of the protein thus obtained is being carried out in collaboration with Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore, Nutrition Research Laboratory, Hyderabad and Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. The work is still in progress.

DELHI DHOBI COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

4877. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a co-operative society in the name of Delhi Dhobi Cooperative Industrial Society has been formed in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1965; the then Deputy Minister gave an assurance to this Society to the effect that a grant of Rs. 10,000. would be given to the Society for carrying on their work; and

(c) if so, why this assurance has so far not been implemented?

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

(b) There is nothing on the record of this Department to show that any such assurance was given to this Society by the Deputy Minister.

Financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 as loan for working capital and Rs. 1200

as subsidy spread over a period of 3 years can however be given to the society provided the society fulfils certain conditions of eligibility laid down for the purpose.

(c) The question does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

4878. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some land is being allotted to the displaced persons from East Pakistan in Delhi;

(b) the number of persons who have been allotted land; and

(c) the number of persons who are still awaiting allotment?

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

(b) Letters containing offers of plots were issued to 1464 persons who had applied for allotment of plots in response to the Press Note dated the 4th January, 1966. 1365 out of these made the initial deposit; but four subsequently withdrew their request for allotment of a plot and applied for refund of their deposits.

(c) 713 applications have been received in response to the Press Note issued on 13th August, 1967, inviting further applications by 31st October, 1967. These are being examined.

NATIONAL SOIL SALINE INSTITUTE

4880. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Soil Saline Institute;

(b) if so, when the institute is likely to be set up; and

(c) the name of the place where the Institute will be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The 'National Soil Saline Institute' mentioned by the honourable member, perhaps refers to the 'Central Soil Salinity Laboratory'. Such a Laboratory is proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Laboratory is expected to be set up as soon as it is finally approved by the Government.

(c) Location of the Laboratory is yet to be finalised.

POULTRY FEED

4881. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group set up by Government to explore the possibility of using food by-products as poultry feed has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

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

(b) List of main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2073/67].

(c) The Government have accepted all the recommendations except the one pertaining to the setting up of a National Corporation for the processing of waste materials, which was not accepted as it was considered possible to look after this work with existing agencies.

LAW COMMISSION

4882. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) when the last recommendations of a major character were made by the Law Commission;

(b) whether these recommendations have been examined by Government; and

(c) how far the same have been implemented or are proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The Law Commission has so far submitted 32 reports. The Twenty-Seventh Report submitted to Government in December, 1964, dealing with the amendments to the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, and the Twenty-Eighth Report submitted in May, 1965, dealing with the re-enactment of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, can be said to be recommendations of a major character.

(b) and (c). The recommendations contained in the Twenty-Seventh Report which deals with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, are under the active consideration of the Government.

The recommendations contained in the Twenty-Eighth Report have already been examined and a Bill (The Indian Oaths Bill, 1967) for implementation of the report, has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha in the current session.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री

4883. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को दिये गये खाद्यान्न उस राज्य की सरकार द्वारा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न दरों पर बेचे जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन दरों में कितना अन्तर है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दरों की इस विभिन्नता को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

छाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

4884. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir State is thinly populated and there is scope for rehabilitation of people in that State; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to settle people from other States there in order to improve the economic conditions of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The area of Jammu and Kashmir is large, but the cultivable areas is small, and so the pressure of population on such land is heavy.

(b) Does not arise. There is no such proposal.

CHANDIGARH TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

4885. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present capacity of the Chandigarh Telephone Exchange;

(b) the number of applications pending for new telephone connections;

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase the capacity of the Chandigarh Exchange; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 4000 lines.

(b) 2587 on 30-9-67.

(c) Yes.

(d) 2000 additional lines are planned to be commissioned by end of 1968-69 and further 2100 lines by end of 1970-71.

BAR COUNCIL ACT

4886. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make any changes in the Bar Councils Act; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

OFF SHORE FISHING IN ORISSA

4887. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for intensive off shore fish catching in the coastal belt of sea off the Balasore District in Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any such proposal from the Orissa Government;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to help the Orissa Government in this regard?

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

(b) The coastal belt of the sea opposite Balasore District in Orissa has already been explored by fishing vessels of the Government of India Deep Sea Fishing Station. On the whole, this area has not proved to be economical for trawling. However, it is planned to carry out a more intensive survey of the area for which a large fishing vessel is proposed to be stationed at Paradeep.

(c) to (e) No specific proposal has been received. However, the general mechanisation programme of the Orissa Government provides for the introduction of 150 gill netters, part of which will be operating in the Balasore area. This scheme will be eligible for 20 per cent subsidy and 30 per cent loan on the total expenditure.

EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

4888. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department working as Extra-Departmental Staff throughout the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve their service conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Approximately 1.87,000.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2074/67.]

QUICK DISPOSAL OF MAIL

4889. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the quick disposal of mail in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Department has taken up the question of co-ordinating the timings of the bus service with the State Governments so that there is no delay in the onward transmission of mail; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The following steps have been taken for the quick disposal of mails:

(i) 115 flights of the IAC are being utilised for carriage of mails;

(ii) All suitable trains are utilised for working RMS Sections or despatch by weightment system;

(iii) Foot lines are being replaced by more speedy modes of conveyance through buses, cycles, etc. In the last four years 8,374 runner lines covering a distance of 1,50,065 kilometres have been mechanised.

(iv) Mail arrangements are being constantly reviewed to ensure expeditious transmission.

(b) Yes.

(c) The results of the frequent meetings with representatives of the State Governments are generally fruitful.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

4890. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to pay to the Jammu and Kashmir Government Rupees one Crore for the payment of compensation to the refugees uprooted from the Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947-48;

(b) whether any directions have been issued to the State Government for the proper distribution of Compensation;

(c) whether compensation will be given in cash or kind; and

(d) the number of refugees who will be allowed compensation?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise, in view of the answer to part (a) of the question.

REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN4891. **SHRI MARANDI :****SHRI MAYAVAN :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is again an influx of refugees in Jammu and Kashmir from the Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the estimated number thereof;

(c) whether any proper check is exercised to screen the saboteurs sent by Pakistan from amongst them; and

(d) whether State Government have asked for any assistance to rehabilitate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). No such influx has been reported by the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

BOAT BUILDING YARD AT LONG ISLAND (ANDAMAN ISLANDS)

4892. **SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Boat Building Yard at Long (Island Andaman Island) has been disbanded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the approval of his Ministry was taken;

(d) whether Boat building industry constitutes one of the vital industries in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(e) the total requirement of small boats for development of fisheries in the islands?

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

Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Boat building is at present only a minor industry in the Island.

(e) It is programmed to introduce 160 mechanized boats and 100 dinghies during the fourth five year plan period. The total requirement will be determined on the basis of the operation of these boats as and when they are introduced, and the scope for marketing of the fish catches.

D.M.S. HOME DELIVERY SERVICE

4893. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to start home delivery service by the Delhi Milk Scheme is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be put into practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4894. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) when the Community Development Programme was launched in the country and the amount spent on this department so far; and

(b) the details of expenditure both in administration and development programme separately since the inception of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Upto 1966-67, an expenditure of

Rs. 538.54 crores had been incurred on the Community Development Programme, since its inception in October, 1952. Of this, Rs. 374.33 crores have been on development programmes and Rs. 164.21 crores on the Block headquarters including personnel, transport, office equipment, furniture and office buildings etc.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN BIHAR

4895. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of famine relief work done in Bihar by voluntary as well as Governmental agencies during this year; and

(b) the contribution in terms of money as well as in kind received in this relief work from various States as well as from the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The details of relief measures undertaken to meet the scarcity situation in Bihar and the Central assistance given to the State Government in this connection have been indicated in the "Review of the Food and Scarcity Situation in India—November, 1967," placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 23rd November, 1967.

As regards assistance received by the Government of Bihar from other States, the Bihar Government have stated that a contribution of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was received from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. It is understood contributions in cash and kind for drought relief in Bihar were also made by people in the various parts of the country.

The Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund allotted a sum of over Rs. 80 lakhs to voluntary organisations for relief work in Bihar. A quantity of 10,768.5 tonnes of foodgrains and 200 tonnes of milk powder was also similarly allotted.

COMMERCIALISATION OF AGRICULTURE

4896. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercialisation of agriculture has increased since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total area of land used for commercial agriculture *vis-a-vis* the total area used for foodgrains production during the Five Year Plans, Plan-wise, and their percentage under the Plans;

(c) the total commercial production *vis-a-vis* foodgrains production under the respective Plans, Plan-wise;

(d) the acreage of land, in commercial agriculture, where machines like tractors etc. are used in cultivation during the Plan periods, Plan-wise; and

(e) the acreage and percentage of commercial agriculture and foodgrain agriculture estimated during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the total area under foodgrains and non-foodgrains crops during the years 1950-51 and 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1964-65 (latest available) based on Land utilization statistics and their respective percentages to total cropped area is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2075/67].

(c) A statement giving production of foodgrains and principal non-foodgrains crops for 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1965-66 is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2075/67]

(d) The information regarding acreage of land under commercial agriculture where tractors are used for cultivation is not available. The number of

tractors according to the censuses taken in 1956, 1961 and 1966 was as under :—

1956	: 21,005
1961	: 31,010
1966	: 53,121 (Provisional)

(e) It is tentatively estimated that the total cropped area during 1970-71 might be of the order of 165.9 million hectares of which 73.2 per cent might be covered under foodgrains and the remaining under non-foodgrains crops.

NIGHT POST OFFICES

4897. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements for starting night post offices in the country;

(b) the number of such post offices started in India, specially in Bihar so far; and

(c) the number of such post offices proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan period?

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

(a) The primary considerations for opening night post offices are that there should be sufficient traffic at these post offices during the extended working hours and there should be an outlet for transmission of mails late in the night. Generally such offices are opened at important and busy commercial, business and industrial places.

(b) 68, out of which 4 are working in Bihar.

(c) It is tentatively proposed to open 35 night post offices by the end of 1970-71. Out of these 3 might be in Bihar.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE UNIONS

4898. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Trade Unions with total membership in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many such trade unions are affiliated to all India Labour Organisations; and

(c) the help which is received from abroad specially from I.L.O. for developing agricultural trade unionism?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Statement showing, State-wise, the number of registered Trade Unions of Agricultural Labour, submitting returns, with total membership, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2076/67]

(b) 93 (according to the claim of the four Central Trade Union Organisations relating to December).

(c) No help is received from the I.L.O.

NATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION

4899. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the final report of the National Labour Commission is likely to be submitted; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The National Commission on Labour is expected to submit its report by the end of December 1968.

(b) Having regard to the comprehensive scope of the terms of reference of the Commission Government do not consider it reasonable to expect the Commission to submit its report earlier.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE AT HALDIA PORT

4900. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Industrial Training Institute is likely to be established at the proposed Haldia Port near Calcutta to train the displaced persons and their children for employment;

(b) if so, whether special training courses for the Port will also be provided;

(c) the other facilities which will be available for the displaced persons joining the Institute from the Central as well as the State Governments;

(d) when the Institute will be opened; and

(e) whether the site has been selected ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) A proposal of the Government of West Bengal for starting an Industrial Training Institute at Haldia under the Craftsmen Training Scheme is under consideration. This Institute, when established, will be open to all persons including displaced persons.

(b) No special training courses for the Port as such are proposed to be provided at this Institute. The Institute will provide training in the normal trades covered under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.

(c) All the usual facilities under the Craftsmen Training Scheme will be available subject to the conditions specified in the Scheme, to the displaced persons joining the proposed Institute.

(d) It is proposed to include this item in the programme for the expansion of Craftsmen Training facilities in West Bengal during the year 1968-69.

(e) The Institute is proposed to be located in the Rehabilitation Area of the Haldia Development Block and land for the purpose is being arranged by the Haldia Development Block.

भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर

4901. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और कुल किसानों की संख्या की तुलना में इनका अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) आवास तथा खेती के लिए प्रत्येक भूमिहीन किसान तथा खेतिहर मजदूर को कम से कम 1/4 एकड़ भूमि देने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है; और

(ग) पिछले दस वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने परिवारों को इस प्रकार भूमि दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2077/67]।

P&T DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS IN GUJARAT CIRCLE

4902. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a programme was chalked out for the construction of buildings for the Post and Telegraph Department in Gujarat Circle during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the progress made stating the names of places where the buildings are proposed to be constructed and have been constructed uptill now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2078/67].

POSTAL DIVISIONS IN GUJARAT CIRCLE PRICES OF FERTILIZERS

4903. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Postal Divisions in Gujarat Circle with the area of operation;

(b) whether there is any demand for the opening of some new Postal Divisions in Gujarat Circle; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) There are nine Postal Divisions in Gujarat Circle. The area of operation of these Divisions is indicated in the Statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2079/67]

(b) and (c). Demands were received for formation of separate Postal Divisions for the Revenue Districts of Bulsar, Panchmahals, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar and for Ahmedabad City area. The formation of these Divisions was not found justified according to prescribed Departmental Standards except in the case of a separate Division for Bulsar Revenue district and for Ahmedabad City Area. The proposal for Bulsar Division is under examination. The proposal for a separate Postal Division for Ahmedabad city has been deferred till decision is reached reg. upgradation of Ahmeda-bad H.O. to Class I status.

BIDI AND CIGAR WORKERS

4904. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GO-PALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government propose to extend the provisions of the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employ-ment) Act, 1966 to various State Governments;

(b) if so, whether Government have consulted the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether some of the State Gov-ernments are reluctant to implement the provisions of the Act; and

(d) if so, the grounds on which these State Governments object to the implementation of the Act in their States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) to (d). The Bidi and Cigar Work-ers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu & Kash-mir. The power to put the Act into force in any State vests in the State Government. The matter was recently discussed with Labour Ministers of some States and the decision of the Meeting was that the Act should be brought into force by all State Gov-ernments fully from 1st May, 1968. All State Governments have been ad-dressed accordingly.

कृषि अन्य उत्पादन की लागत

4905. श्री बेवराज पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि अन्य उत्पादन की वास्त-विक लागत का पता लगाने के लिये कोई संगठन स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में कृषि की आवश्यक-वस्तुओं की लागत का दत्ता एकत्रित करने में और एकिकृत आघार पर उत्पादन सर्वेक्षणों की लागत का भी पता लगाने के कार्यों में आवश्यक मार्ग-दर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए एक स्थायी तकनीकी समिति की स्थापना की है। इस दत्ता को एकत्रित करने के लिए समिति द्वारा रखे गए कुछ प्रस्तावों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

**REQUIREMENT OF FERTILIZERS FOR
ANDHRA PRADESH, ORISSA AND
RAJASTHAN**

4906. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) total yearly requirement of fertilisers for Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan;

(b) the target for the allocation of fertilisers to these States for 1967-68;

(c) how much of it has been supplied so far; and

(d) whether the target is likely to be fulfilled during 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). On the basis of acreage to be brought under various priority programmes and availability of fertilisers for the year 1967-68 the Central Teams in consultations with the State Government's representatives have assessed the following requirements of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan and the allocation to the extent of assessed demand is likely to be made :

(Figures in Nitrogen & Tonnes)

Name of State	Requirements to be met from Central Pool	Requirements to be met from free sale quota	Actual Supplies made upto 5-12-67 against pool allocation
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,39,880	43,000	63,959
2. Orissa	25,720	14,000	4,864
3. Rajasthan	28,160	—	12,570

Further supplies are in progress. If the State Governments are in need of the targetted allocations, and make adequate arrangements for giving despatch instructions, and for lifting the stocks the supplies will be made as required by the State Governments.

PRICES OF FERTILISERS

4907. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to reduce prices of fertilizers during the course of the next year to boost agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the reduction proposed ?

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

(d) Does not arise.

**LOAN FOR SINKING TUBE-WELLS IN
WEST BENGAL**

4908. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have

asked for loan for sinking tube-wells in the State during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the nature of loan asked for by the State Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) During the year 1967-68, the Planning Advisers had recommended an outlay of Rs. 616 lakhs for the minor irrigation programme for the State of West Bengal. The State Government requested the Government of India for an additional assistance of Rs. 84 lakhs for taking up some selective minor irrigation schemes in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal. Out of this amount, only Rs. 15 lakhs was earmarked by the State Govt. for sinking 100 shallow tube-wells in that district.

(c) Due to difficult budgetary position during the current financial year, it has not been possible to allot any additional funds for minor irrigation programme to any of the States, including West Bengal.

EMPLOYMENT IN WEST BENGAL

4909. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who got their names registered in Employment Exchanges in West Bengal since 1966;

(b) the number of persons who were provided employment in West Bengal through Employment Exchanges since 1966; and

(c) the total number of Employment Exchanges with their locations in West Bengal and the number Government propose to open?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). A statement (Appendix I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2080/67]

(c) Employment Exchanges	25
Colliery Employment Exchanges	2
Spl. Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped	1
Universal Employment Information & Guidance Bureaux	3

Total: 31

A list of towns in which the Employment Exchanges are given in Appendix II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2080/67]. At present there are proposals to open Employment Exchanges in 1968-69.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED TRACTORS

4910. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which quota for import of tractors is fixed for various regions of the country; L102LSS/67-5

(b) the number of farmers in the various regions who have registered themselves for tractors and are still on the waiting list for their turn in the supply of tractors;

(c) the number of those whose demand has not been met for the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken for meeting the demand of tractors in full in Punjab because of its special agricultural status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Quotas of imported Russian tractors for the various regions of the country are fixed on an *ad hoc* basis, taking due account of the trend of mechanisation in each region and the need to promote this trend in regions where the progress is inadequate. The same policy is also followed in respect of imported CZECH tractors which have to be distributed by Agro-Industries Corporation. In such cases, however, the preparedness of the Corporation is also taken into account.

(b) and (c). The supply of tractors is both through indigenous manufacture and imports. Although the information about the number of persons in the waiting list for imported tractors is not available, it can be stated that there is a large unsatisfied demand for tractors, particularly for the low h.p. tractors imported from the U.S.S.R.

(d) The agents for Punjab and other States in the Northern region where the demand for tractors is heavy, have been allotted a large quota of imported Russian tractors. Besides, out of 1000 built-up Zetor-2011 tractors being imported from Czechoslovakia, 300 have been allotted to Punjab. The farmers of Punjab can also, like farmers in other parts of the country purchase indigenously manufactured tractors.

INDIAN STAMPS

4911. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great scope for improving the sale of Indian stamps abroad if the design and publicity for them is improved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for designing the stamps, Government have to depend wholly on the Government Press at Nasik;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to find out artists from outside Government Services; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(a) It is expected that if there is improvement in the design and publicity of our stamps, their sales abroad can be improved.

(b) to (d). The services of artists attached to the Government Security Press, Nasik are generally utilised for designing our postage stamps. In exceptional cases, designs from outside artists are also invited and utilised e.g. Buddha Jayanti, Kalidasa, Tagore, Jawahar Jyoti stamps.

अमरावती में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

4912. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जब से अमरावती में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बना है जो कि बडनेरा से ६ मील की दूरी पर है, बडनेरा के लोगों को विशेषकर टेलीफोन नम्बर मिलाने और काल आदि बुक कराने में बड़ी असुविधा हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क)

नागपुर विदर्भ व्यापार मंडल और अन्य व्यक्तियों से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि जब कभी खराबियों और शिकायतों की सूचना मिले उन पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाए बडनेरा एक्सचेंज में तकनीकी काम में ध्यान देने की व्यवस्था में सुधार कर दिया गया है। बडनेरा एक्सचेंज को अमरावती टेलीफोन प्रणाली के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में शामिल करने का निश्चय भी किया गया है। इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करना कुछ सामान के प्राप्त होने तक निलम्बित रहेगा।

PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS UNDER LABOUR MINISTRY

4913. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the advertising agency which is conducting the publicity of Public Sector or autonomous corporations established under the Ministry;

(b) whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(c) how much commission has been paid to them upto 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) to (c). None.

ADVERTISING AGENCY FOR PUBLIC SECTOR OR AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS

4914. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the advertising agency which is conducting publicity on behalf of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(c) the commission paid to them up to 1966 ?

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

(a) to (c). There are two public sector

undertakings under the Department of Communications viz., the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras. The requisite information in respect of these two undertakings is as under:

Name of public sector undertaking	Name of Advertising Agency	Whether the Advertising Agency is wholly Indian-owned	Amount paid up to 1966 to the Advertising Agency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore	(i) Advertising and Sales Promotion Company, Bangalore.	Wholly Indian owned.	*Rs. 12,996/-
	(ii) LPE-AIYARS Private Ltd., Bombay.	Partly Indian owned. (It has collaboration with London Press Exchange Ltd. U.K.)	*Rs. 1,970/-
Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	National Advertising Service, Madras.	Wholly Indian-owned.	NIL (Appointed from July, 1967 and no payment has so far been made.)

*No commission is paid to the advertising agencies but payment is made for art works done by them.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN SHOLAPUR

4915. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired for the construction of an automatic Telephone Exchange in Sholapur;

(b) if so, when the construction work will start and when it is likely to be completed;

(c) when the exchange is expected to start working; and

(d) whether any survey has been made of the total requirement of telephones and sufficient capacity ensured for giving such connections?

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

(a) No, but the acquisition proceedings are in progress.

(b) After land has been acquired and taken over, the construction of the building may take about 2 years.

(c) The exchange equipment would be installed after the building is completed and will take about 18 months after commencement of installation.

(d) Yes.

अदन, श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान से आये शरणाथियों का पुनर्वास

4916. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान अदन, श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान से कितने शरणाथी भारत आये हैं।

(ख) उनको किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है; और

(ग) उनको, आवास, रोजगार तथा अन्य सुविधायें देने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) अदन से गत तीन महीनों में कोई शरणाथी भारत नहीं आया है। तथापि मुगल लाइन जहाजों द्वारा सितम्बर, 1967 से 2,306 भारतीय राष्ट्रजन भारत आये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ और व्यक्ति भी वायुयानों

द्वारा या अन्य कम्पनियों जहाजों द्वारा आये होंगे।

श्रीलंका से कोई शरणार्थी नहीं आया है।

गत तीन महीनों, 1-9-1967 से 3,020 शरणार्थी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत आये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने अदन से आने वाले भारतीयों को सीमा शुल्क तथा इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड केन्द्रों (आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण) में उदार रियायतें प्रदान की हैं। उनको और कोई पुनर्वास सहायता नहीं दी जानी है।

जहाँ तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें से वे शरणार्थी जो शिविरों में प्रवेश पाते हैं उन्हें स्वीकार किये गये नमूने के अनुसार पुनर्वास सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। उन्हें मुफ्त आवास के अतिरिक्त, शिविरों में रह रहे शरणार्थियों को नकद बेकारी अनुदान, वस्त्र, कम्बल, बर्तन, शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा आदि सुविधायें दी जाती हैं। गत तीन महीनों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों में से किसी को भी अब तक बसाया नहीं गया है।

अम्बान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में रेडियो सिग्नल टावर

4917. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में एक रेडियो सिग्नल टावर स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी है, उसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी और उसे किस देश की सहायता से स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) उसके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भवना है ?

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

(ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

BIFURCATION OF AHMEDABAD DIVISION

4918. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Ahmedabad Division is unwieldy leading to inefficiency and neglect of staff members;

(b) whether Government have received proposals for the creation of two class I Divisions, one for Ahmedabad City and the other for mofussil; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Ahmedabad Division is, no doubt, unwieldy but a post of Deputy Superintendent of Post Offices has been sanctioned to assist the Senior Superintendent. No serious cases regarding inefficiency and neglect have been noticed.

(b) The proposal received was not for two class I Divisions but for an additional class II Division by bifurcating the existing Ahmedabad Class I Division.

(c) The proposal was examined and it was decided that bifurcation should be considered only if two class I Divisions could be justified. Some changes anticipated in the status of Ahmedabad Head Office as well as some practical difficulties in adjustment of the boundaries of the two Divisions have not made it possible to finalise the proposal so far.

मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी तथा पश्चिम निमाड़ में अंगूर की खेती

4919. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंगूरों के बाग लगाने के लिये उपयुक्त भूमि का पता लगाने हेतु पूर्व तथा

पश्चिम निमाड़ की १,२०० वर्ग मील भूमि सहित देश के अन्य भागों में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में अंगूर के बाग लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में निमाड़ में रूई तथा मूंगफली की खेती का विकास

4920. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसंधान के लिये पश्चिमी और पूर्वी निमाड़ की 1,200 वर्ग मील भूमि सहित देश के कुछ विशिष्ट स्थानों को चुना है ताकि कपास और मूंगफली की खेती के विकास के लिये इसकी उपयुक्तता का पता लगाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2081/67] रबी की फसल के लिए उन्नत बीजों का वितरण

4921. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रबी की फसल के लिए राज्यवार कितनी मात्रा में और कौन-कौन सी किस्मों के उन्नत बीजों का वितरण किया है; और

(ख) ये बीज किसानों को किस मूल्य पर दिये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). बीजों की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए उनका उत्पादन करना राज्य सरकारों की अपनी जिम्मेदारी है। कमी होने की स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के माध्यम से विशेष बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करके तथा फालतू अन्न उत्पादन वाले राज्यों से सप्लाय भेजकर राज्य सरकारों की सहायता करती है।

1967 की रबी की फसलों के लिए बीजों की निम्नलिखित मात्राओं की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(1) गेहूं मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)

1. बिहार .	13,052
2. पश्चिम बंगाल	3,500
3. मध्य प्रदेश	4,000
4. राजस्थान	950
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,000
6. आसाम	80
7. उड़ीसा	500

(2) चना

1. बिहार .	8,160
2. राजस्थान	900
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश	40
4. आसाम	5
5. उड़ीसा	20
6. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	200

(3) जौ

1. बिहार .	900
2. राजस्थान	250
3. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	150

सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने बीजों की उपरोक्त मात्रायें (उस थोड़ी ही मात्राओं

के प्रतिरिक्त जो केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म, सूरतगढ़ से सप्लाई की गई हैं) पंजाब से खरीदी हैं। बीज सीधे राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खरीदे जाते हैं और उन ही द्वारा कृषकों को सीधे वितरित किये जाते हैं। अतः उनकी किस्मों तथा उनके वितरण मूल्य के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण

4922. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को दी जाने वाली प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० गुणपदस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO STATES

4923. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of imported wheat supplied to Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh during this year and what were the requirements of these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The total quantities of imported wheat supplied to Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh from January, 1967 to November, 1967 and the demands put forward by the Governments of these States are given below :—

(In thousand tonnes)		
States	Quantity supplied	Demands
(1)	(2)	(3)
Punjab	70	15 to 20 per month.
Haryana	63	10 to 16.7 per month.
Himachal Pradesh	38	9 to 17.6 per month.

BALLABGARH TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

4924. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ballabgarh Telephone Exchange which caters to a large tract of the Industrial area in Faridabad often remains out of order thus causing great inconveniences to the industrialists in that area; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to improve the working of this exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. Ballabgarh Telephone Exchange is working satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT LEGAL ADVISERS

4925. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two posts of Assistant Legal Advisers in

the scale of 900-1,100 were published in February, 1967 and interviewed on 16th, 17th and 18th August, 1967 by the U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, how many candidates were recommended by the U.P.S.C. at the initial stage on the basis of the fulfilment of the requisite qualification and how many were again included in the interview on the recommendation of the Ministry of Law;

(c) whether it is also a fact that three candidates who were called for interview did not fulfil the requisite qualification for the post;

(d) if so, under which category; and

(e) whether any candidate asked for relaxation and was granted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30 candidates considered suitable for interview by the Commission were selected by them for being called for interview. This number remained unchanged. No recommendation was made by the Ministry of Law for inclusion in the list of candidates called for interview.

(c) and (d). The advertisement for the post contained a provision to the effect that the qualifications prescribed were relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in case of candidates otherwise well-qualified. The manner in which and the cases in which the Commission may decide to relax the qualifications in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified, is within the absolute discretion of the Commission. The Commission consider that in matters relating to determination of the suitability of candidates for any recruitment, it will not be in the Public interest to give information regarding individual cases, if any, in which they may consider it necessary to relax qualifications in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

(e) According to the information furnished by the Commission, there was no request for relaxation of qualification from any candidates.

PROJECT ALLOWANCE TO P & T EMPLOYEES WORKING IN DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

4926. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned project allowance to the Central Government employees of Posts and Telegraphs working in the Dandakaranya Project in the District of Koraput, Orissa in 1966;

(b) if so, whether the employees have received the project allowance; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Prior to 6th December, 1966, only such offices as were opened at the specific request of project authorities to cater primarily to their needs were eligible to be considered for project allowance. Since P&T offices in Dandakaranya project did not fulfil the conditions, the allowance was not sanctioned to them. These conditions have now been liberalised and a proposal received from the Postmaster General is now under consideration.

डाक और तार विभाग में तकनीकी शब्दावली के हिन्दी समानार्थक शब्द

4927. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह डाक और तार विभाग में प्रयुक्त होने वाली तकनीकी शब्दावली के समानार्थक हिन्दी शब्दों की कोई पुस्तक प्रकाशित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी प्रतियां सब डाकघरों को भेजी गई हैं;

(ग) ऐसे कितने डाकघर हैं, जिनमें डाक और तार विभाग में प्रयुक्त होने वाली शब्दावली के हिन्दी समानार्थक शब्दों की सूची उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(घ) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा की जा रही है?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (घ). जी नहीं। डाक-तार शब्दावली हिन्दी पर्यायों को शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। जैसे ही उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा उन्हें एक पुस्तक रूप में प्रकाशित कर दिया जाएगा। जिसे सभी डाकघरों को भेज दिया जाएगा।

खाद्यान्नों का आयात

4928. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री चंगलराया नायडू :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका ने यह घोषणा की है कि भारत को वर्ष 1968 के प्रथम छः महीनों में 35 लाख टन खाद्यान्न बेचा जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के पहिले के वर्षों में इन ही अवधियों में प्राप्त हुई खाद्यान्न की मात्रा की तुलना में यह मात्रा कितनी कम या अधिक है; और

(ग) इस की कीमत कितनी होगी और इस के भुगतान की शर्तें क्या होंगी?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से पहला पी० एल०-480 करार अगस्त, 1956 में हुआ था। पी० एल०-480 के अर्धीन 1957 से 1967 तक के वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के पहिले

छः महीनों में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से प्राप्त खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा इस प्रकार थी:—

निम्नलिखित वर्षों के पहिले छः (साथ मी-महीनों में प्राप्त मात्रा मीटरी टन में) मात्रा

1957	12.2
1958	8.3
1959	20.8
1960	20.0
1961	15.5
1962	12.0
1963	20.9
1964	23.2
1965	30.3
1966	46.1
1967	28.7

(ग) 3.5 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की प्रत्याशित मात्रा के लिये अगले करार में रखी जाने वाली शर्तों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

राजस्थान में सिंचाई की छोटी योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

4929. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1967-68 में राजस्थान की छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की है और उस में से कितनी धनराशि अब तक दे दी गई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : राजस्थान के लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 287 लाख रुपयों का कुल खर्च निर्धारित किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में इस में से 215 लाख रुपयों का नियतन किया गया है। वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार वास्तविक खर्च की प्रगति के आधार पर, विकास के विभिन्न शीर्षकों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में केन्द्रीय सहायता के हेतु वित्तीय स्वीकृति जारी की जाती है।

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4930. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन क्षेत्रों में जहां संचार साधन बहुत कम हैं, सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की जा रही है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष राजस्थान के विभिन्न नगरों में कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जा रहे हैं और उनमें से ग्रामों तथा कस्बों में दिये जा रहे कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में राजस्थान में खोले गये तारघरों तथा डाकघरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से अब तक कितने खोले जा चुके हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) नई योजनाओं पर कुल कितनी रकम खर्च की जा रही है, ठीक-ठीक यह बताना संभव नहीं है चूंकि क्षेत्रों का स्पष्ट रूप से पता नहीं है।

(ख) (i) राजस्थान के विभिन्न नगरों और कस्बों के टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में इस वर्ष दिये जाने वाले टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या—3,400

(ii) उन स्थानों (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र) की संख्या जहां टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जा रहा है—20

(ग) (i) राजस्थान में चालू वर्ष के दौरान खोले जाने वाले नये तारघरों की कुल संख्या 40 है (जिनमें से 20 तारघर पहले ही खोले जा चुके हैं)।

(ii) विभागीय मानक पूरे होने पर राजस्थान में लगभग 134 डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिनमें से 32 अक्टूबर, 1967 के अन्त तक खोले गए हैं।

हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर

4931. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देवनागरी तार प्रणाली के प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने के लिये कितने हिन्दी टेली-प्रिन्टरों की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) डाक तथा तार विभाग के पास इस समय कितने हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर हैं और टेली-प्रिन्टरों की आवश्यक संख्या तथा ठीक से काम कर रहे टेलीप्रिन्टरों की तुलना में ये कितने कम अथवा अधिक हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे सभी डाकघरों में, जिनमें इस समय अंप्रेंज के टेलीप्रिन्टर हैं, हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टरों की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) चूंकि देवनागरी में परियात बहुत कम रहता है, अतः नियमित रूप से देवनागरी लिपि का प्रयोग करने वाले टेलीप्रिन्टरों की आवश्यकता का अनुभव नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) इस समय 17 मशीनें उपलब्ध हैं। उपर्युक्त (क) में दिये गए उत्तर की दृष्टि से तुलना का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। सत्रह में सभी मशीनें चालू हालत में हैं।

(ग) 1968 के अन्त तक नई हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर मशीनें प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है। इन मशीनों को परिपथों पर चालू कर दिया जाएगा बशर्ते कि टेलीप्रिन्टर कार्य-प्रणाली चालू करने के औचित्य के लिए परियात काफी हो।

हिन्दी तारों का पारोक्ष

4932. श्री रामजी राम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ तारघरों में जहां डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी में तारें भेजने तथा प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था की गई है हिन्दी में तार धीमे पारोक्षित नहीं किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे तारों की संख्या क्या है जहाँ हिन्दी जानने वाले तार बाबू के काम पर उपलब्ध न होने के कारण हिन्दी तारों के लेने में क्लिम्ब हो जाता है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में त्रटियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कृ० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं। इसके विपरीत यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि देवनागरी लिपि के तारों का शीघ्रता से निपटारा हो सके उन तारघरों में, जहाँ ऐसे तारों का बहुत बड़ा संख्या में निपटारा होता है, इस कार्य के लिए अलग परिपथ निश्चित कर दिये गए हैं।

(ख) विभाग को ऐसे किसी मामले का पता नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

FISHING OFF THE GOA COAST

4933. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deep Sea Off-shore fishing organisation has discovered large areas off the Goa Coast abounding in fish;

(b) whether there is any scheme to survey other coastal areas which might have such fish deposits; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Deep Sea Fishing Organisation initiated a survey of fishing grounds off Goa Coast late in November, 1967 with two vessels, to explore areas off Goa to test the fishing potential and to study the usefulness of trawling as a means of commercial operations. The two vessels operated in an area of 136 sq. miles in depths ranging

from 20 fathoms to 40 fathoms. This trip showed the presence of fairly good fishing grounds but further experimental fishing has to be carried out to have the results confirmed.

(b) and (c). The programme of the Deep Sea Fishing Station covers such surveys in several areas. Previous surveys have furnished useful information for starting commercial fishing up to 40 fathoms off Saurashtra, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Kerala, South-east Madras, Visakhapatnam and Paradip Coasts.

UTILISATION OF UNCULTIVATED LAND

4934. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5225 on the 11th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether statistics for utilisation of uncultivated land for agricultural purposes during 1967-68 are now available;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to utilise all such lands for the agricultural purposes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Since it takes considerable time to collect this information from the State Governments, including Union Territories, after the completion of the agricultural year, no such statistics are yet available.

(c) Suitable land reclamation schemes for utilisation of such lands have been included in three successive Five Year Plans. Till the end of 1966-67, 101 lakh acres have been reclaimed. The targets for 1967-68 are about 5 lakh acres. The Govt. waste lands are being reclaimed under the Centrally sponsored schemes of reclamation of waste lands for the resettlement of landless agricultural workers in which the Central Govt. share the cost of reclamation equally

with the States subject to a ceiling of Rs. 300/- per acre. Besides, State Governments are also providing assistance for terracing and reclamation of uncultivated lands in the form of subsidy and loans recoverable on easy terms over a number of years.

EXPLORATORY TUBEWELLS IN RAJASTHAN

4935. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take the rigs under the Exploring Tube Wells Organisation from Rajasthan to Madras;

(b) whether the underground water survey and boreholes undertaken by Exploring Tube Wells Organisation in Rajasthan has been beneficial in exploring the underground water and utilising it for irrigation purposes in the desert areas of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to sanction more tube-wells in the desert areas of Rajasthan so that the oft-repeated famine conditions may be controlled in areas where underground water is available in plenty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Union Department of Agriculture has been assisting the Rajasthan Government since 1964-65 in the construction of production tubewells in the scarcity areas. It has already drilled 167 successful bores. Recently at the meeting held to discuss the State Annual Plan for 1968-69, it was decided that the Rajasthan Government should concentrate during 1968-69 more on the development and utilisation of the bores already drilled successfully instead of going in for more tubewells. No decisions has so far been taken regarding the areas in which the rigs to be withdrawn from Rajasthan will be deployed.

(b) As a result of exploratory drillings the areas between Lathi-Dabla-Fatehgarh villages in Jaisalmer District and Bhotia-Neemla area in Barmer District are proved groundwater worthy for future development by means of tubewells.

(c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise. However, it is for the Rajasthan Government to consider further construction of tubewells in the scarcity areas by its own Organisation, viz., the Rajasthan Underground Water Board.

TUBEWELLS IN LUNKARANSAR TEHSIL

4936. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Site Selection Committee has approved taking up certain boreholes in the Lunkaransar Tehsil of Bikaner District at its meeting held on the 15th September; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up these boreholes before winding up their work in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes; it was decided at the meeting of the Site Selection Committee held on 15-9-1967 at Jaipur, that one tubewell between Kaloo and Lunkaransar area is to be taken up.

(b) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Union Department of Agriculture will execute the work between Kaloo and Lunkaransar subject to the sites being accessible for transport of heavy equipment.

LAND OF P. & T. COLONY KIDWAIPUR (PATNA)

4937. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 0.18 acre of land of holding No. 35 belonging to the P&T

Colony, Kidwaipur, Patna is under encroachment of the former P.W.D. Minister, Bihar;

(b) whether the said Minister had approached the Posts and Telegraphs Department for transferring the land in his name;

(c) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Unions, had requested the P&T Administration to transfer the said land for Library, Union Office, etc. on sale deed basis; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. The actual area encroached is about 0.29 acres.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, but the request was not agreed to.

(d) Notice has been issued by Estate Officer-cum-PMG to Shri Ram Laxhan Singh Yadav former P.W.D. Minister under sub-section (1) of section 4 of Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, on 6-12-67 to show cause on or before 21-12-67 why such order of eviction should not be made. Further action will be taken according to the provisions of the said Act.

कोसी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कनाडा से सहायता

4938. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोसी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कनाडा सरकार ने कुछ वित्तीय सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) इसका उपयोग किन प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जायेगा?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

TREES FOR HILL SLOPES AND RAVINES

4939. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the introduction of hardy species of trees from South America for denuded hill slopes and ravines;

(b) whether Government propose to experiment with aerial spraying of seeds in such areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

COST OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND ITS SALE PRICE

4940. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the first cost of production of sugar in India area-wise;

(b) the ex-factory sale price of the same;

(c) the retail selling price prevalent (i) through Government shops and

(ii) in the open market;

(d) the f.o.b. sale price to the various countries abroad;

(e) the total production of sugar in India for the year 1966-67; and

(f) the estimated total consumption during the above period in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The prices determined by Government in accordance with provisions of sub-section (3C) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in respect of sugar produced in 1967-68 for the Zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission are as follows:—

	Ex-factory price (Rs. per quintal)
ZONE—I	
Factories in Maharashtra, Gujarat, North Mysore and North Andhra Pradesh	145.00
ZONE—II	
Factories in Orissa, Rest of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, South Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry.....	161.00
ZONE—III	
Factories in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr Districts of West Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	169.50
ZONE—IV	
Factories in Dehradun and Saharanpur Districts and Rohilkhand, Agra and Lucknow Division of West Uttar Pradesh	156.00
ZONE—V	
Factories in East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal ..	158.00
The Assam Cooperative Sugar Mills in Assam	167.50

(c) This price is based on the Cane price paid last year. Factories are paying higher prices for cane this year. The retail price of sugar of average quality produced in 1967-68 in the open market is Rs. 4.40 per kilogram.

(d) The estimated f.o.b. realisations per tonne of sugar exported to various countries during 1967 are as under:—

Country	Rs. per tonne
U.S.A.	1,000
U.K. (Overall Agreement Quota).	370

U.K. (Negotiated Price Quota).	1,000
Canada	365

(e) and (f). During the period 1st November, 1966 to 31st October, 1967, the production and consumption of sugar was 21.43 lakh tonnes and 26.19 lakh tonnes, respectively.

P. & T. STAFF QUARTERS IN PATNA

4941. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirty-six sets of non-gazetted P. & T. staff quarters at Patna have been agreed to be bifurcated because they are having more plinth area than the pay group to which they belong;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar austerity standards are not enforced in the case of residential buildings occupied by the gazetted officers of the P. & T. Department, which have more plinth area; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to eliminate this discrimination between the gazetted and non-gazetted officers and ensure equitable distribution of quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) It has been proposed that 36 three roomed quarters be modified by additions and alterations into 72 two roomed quarters.

(b) and (c). The higher type bungalows are not susceptible to conversion to the required lower types without extensive modifications amounting almost to re-construction.

QUARTERS FOR NON-GAZETTED P. & T. STAFF AT PATNA

4942. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the instructions contained in the D.G.P. and T. No. 2/23/64 dated the 16th June, 1966, all the three-room-

ed quarters built specifically for non-gazetted staff of Patna have since been upgraded to higher pay group and allotted to the Gazetted Officers by P.M.G., Bihar;

(b) whether the general policy of Government is to allot maximum twenty per cent quarters to staff at a station in various pay groups for the present but contrary to the said policy, the quarters under pay group of Rs. 250.00 to Rs. 399.00 were upgraded at Patna leaving this pay group hardly five per cent of the matters; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Not all but only 14 such quarters which fell vacant have been upgraded and allotted according to revised austerity standards. Quarters are constructed for a particular pay group and not for Gazetted or non-gazetted employees.

(b) No. At present 28 per cent of the staff in pay group of Rs. 250 to Rs. 399 is having quarters.

(c) Does not arise.

DIRECT TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN ORISSA

4943. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a direct telephone connection from Barbil (Orissa) to Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Calcutta and Jamshedpur; and

(b) if not, when these are proposed to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) No such proposals are at present under consideration as the traffic does not justify provision of direct circuits to these stations.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK IN MANIPUR

4944. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Land Mortgage Bank in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up such a Bank there so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Manipur Administration had proposed organisation of a land mortgage bank in Manipur during the Fourth Plan. Considering the present stage of development of the cooperative movement in Manipur and the business potential, the Administration was advised that instead of opening a separate land mortgage bank, the Apex Cooperative Bank of Manipur should open a separate department for land mortgage banking. The Administration is taking action accordingly and has included necessary financial provision for the purpose in their plan for 1968-69.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN MANIPUR

4945. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices, Branch Post Offices and Telegraph Offices so far opened in the Union Territory of Manipur both in the hills and the valley;

(b) the number of Branch Post Offices and Telegraph Offices to be opened in the rural areas; and

(c) the number of Branch Post Offices where there are full time functionaries and the number of those where there are only part-time functionaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 206 Post Offices in all including 189 Branch Post Offices and 19 Telegraph Offices.

(b) 38 Branch Post Offices and 3 Telegraph Offices.

(c) (i) Number of Branch Post Offices where there are full-time functionaries—5.

(ii) Number of Branch Post Offices where there are only part-time functionaries—184.

SUGAR MILLS IN BIHAR AND U.P.

4946. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sugar Mills in Bihar and U.P.;

(b) how many of them worked during the season 1966-67 and what was their ratio of production as compared to 1965-66;

(c) the quantity of gur produced in the season 1966-67 and 1965-66 and what was the average sale price; and

(d) the price a cane grower gets for his sugarcane per acre in Bihar, U.P., Maharashtra, and Madras from the mills and the gur and khandhari manufacturers respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

State	Total No. of factories		No. of factories worked		Production of Sugar (Lakh Tonnes)	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Bihar	29	29	29	29	3.71	2.11
U.P.	72	72	71*	71*	13.70	7.11

*Experimental factory at National Sugar Institute, Kanpur did not work.

(c):

Season	Estimated production of gur including khandhari (Lakh tonnes)	Average wholesale price of Gur at Muzaffarnagar market (Rs. per quintal)
1965-66	69.1	60.9
1966-67	60.9	147.9

(d):

State	Estimated per acre value of cane received by cane grower in 1966-67 on supplying sugarcane to:	
	Sugar mills	Gur and khandhari manufacturers
U.P.	Rs. 760	Rs. 1080
Bihar	695	1070
Madras	1785	2750
Maharashtra	1580	2260

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

4947. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI JOGESHWAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fifth Indian Co-operative Congress was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) the subjects discussed at the meeting;

(c) the decisions taken by the Congress; and

(d) Government's reaction in regard to their recommendations ?

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

(b) The following subjects were discussed :—

- (i) Cooperative Movement and Self-Regulation;
- (ii) Farm Credit through Cooperatives;
- (iii) Cooperative Marketing and Processing;
- (iv) Consumer Cooperatives;
- (v) Industrial Cooperatives;
- (vi) Urban Credit, Housing and Insurance Cooperatives.

(c) These are awaited from the National Cooperative Union of India who convened the Congress.

(d) The recommendations of the Congress when received will be considered by the Government.

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS TO REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

4948. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration had invited applications on the prescribed forms from the Burma refugees for the allotment of plots/land to them;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration have persuaded the Delhi Development Authority to release some plots/land for the repatriates from Burma for residential/Commercial purposes;

(c) if so, when the Delhi Administration propose to allot these plots to the repatriates from Burma; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, 3 applications have been received by Delhi Administration.

(b) to (d). 61 residential plots in the Wazirpur Residential Scheme, Phase II, of the Delhi Development Authority, have been reserved for allotment to the Repatriates from Burma. The applications for allotment of these plots will be invited shortly.

KALKAJI COLONY

4949. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have called tenders for the allotment of shops in Kalkaji Colony to the repatriates from Burma;

(b) whether any time-limit has been prescribed for the completion and allotment of these shops;

(c) if so, when these will be allotted to the refugees from Burma; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not awarding the construction work ?

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

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

(d) It is proposed to allot shop plots to the repatriates and to allow them to construct their own shops.

ALLOTMENT OF SHOPS TO REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

4950. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration had issued instructions to the New Delhi Municipal Committee to allot shops to the repatriates from Burma;

(b) whether at the time of allotment of Stalls/shops, New Delhi Municipal Committee had considered the applications already received from the repatriates for the allotment of shops/stalls; and

(c) if not, whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has made any provision in the Mohan Singh Market now under construction for the allotments of shops to the repatriates from Burma?

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

(b) Allotment of stalls/shops is made by the New Delhi Municipal Committee by call of tenders. No other applications were considered.

(c) No.

R.M.S. SORTERS IN WEST BENGAL DIVISION

4951. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a R.M.S. sorter in West Bengal Division was killed on the 24th November, 1967 by police firing;

(b) if so, under what circumstances the Police firing was resorted to; and

(c) whether Government have paid any compensations and taken up the matter with West Bengal Government for judicial enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. There is a report of an R.M.S. sorter having died on 24-11-1967 on account of bullet injuries sustained near about the crossing of Mirzapur Street and Harrison Road, the place of occurrence of a police firing at the time.

(b) The firing, it appears, had to be resorted to due to a clash between the police and the students.

(c) A sum of Rs. 350 has been paid to the mother of the deceased. Another Rs. 50 has been paid as funeral expenses. The question of a grant from compassionate fund has also been taken up. The Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal has been addressed to make enquiries into the circumstances leading to the death of the official.

POST MASTER GENERAL, MYSORE CIRCLE

4952. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postmaster General, Mysore Circle is using a portion of the office premises as his residence; and

(b) if so, the action taken to get the premises vacated from him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The building was rented for office as well as for the residence of the Postmaster General, Mysore Circle.

(b) As more accommodation is now needed for office, Postmaster General, Mysore Circle has been requested to make his own private arrangements for his residence.

BALANCE SHEETS OF SUPER BAZARS

4953. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-
LAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the super bazars have not so far published their Balance Sheets for the year 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate into the matter; and

(d) when the Balance Sheets are likely to be declared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Most of the Department Stores which functioned during 1966-67 have already prepared their tentative balance sheets. These are subject to audit which is in progress in almost all the cases. In the case of 6 Department Stores, audit has already been completed and their final balance sheets are available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The final balance sheets of the Department Stores would be ready as soon as the audit of their accounts is completed.

भूमि विकास बैंक

4954. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें कृषकों को भूमि के विकास हेतु ऋण की सुविधाएं देने के लिए भूमि विकास बैंक प्रचलित करने के लिए प्रत्येक बैंक कितना वार्षिक ब्याज लेता है;

(ख) यह बैंक कितने राज्यों पर कृषकों को लम्बी अवधि के तथा अल्प अवधि के ऋण देते हैं और प्रत्येक बैंक कितना वार्षिक ब्याज लेता है;

(ग) उक्त बैंकों में विशेषतया उत्तर प्रदेश स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक लिमिटेड में, लम्बी अवधि प्रचलित अल्प अवधि के ऋण लौटाने के लिए किस्तें किस आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कृषकों द्वारा मूल राशि को लौटाए जाने की अवधि बढ़ाई जाती है ताकि उनसे अधिकतम ब्याज लिया जा सके और यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) नागालैंड को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में भूमि विकास बैंक है।

(ख) भूमि विकास बैंक केवल दीर्घकालीन ऋण देते हैं। बैंक प्रार्थी को मंजूर किए जाने वाले ऋण की मात्रा का निर्धारण ऋण मांगने के प्रयोजन, की जा रही प्रतिक्रिया और प्रार्थी की ऋण लौटाने की क्षमता को देखते हुए करता है। प्रत्येक बैंक द्वारा ली

जाने वाली ब्याज की दर संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

शुद्धि विकास बैंकों द्वारा दीर्घकालीन ऋणों पर ली जाने वाली ब्याज की दर
(प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष)

राज्य	सामान्य दर
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	8.50
असम	9.00
बिहार	8.50
गुजरात	8.75
हरियाणा	7.75
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	7 से 8
केरल	9.25
मध्य प्रदेश	9.00
मद्रास	8.25
महाराष्ट्र	6.5 से 9
मैसूर	9.00
उड़ीसा	9.25
पंजाब	7.75
राजस्थान	9.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	8.25
पश्चिम बंगाल	9.5 से 10.00

DEGREE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY COLLEGES

4955. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has issued instructions to the agriculture and veterinary colleges that unless they switch over to five year degree course in agriculture after matric or its equivalent examination by July 1968, they shall cease to be eligible for grants from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) the estimated expenditure involved in the change over of the course from four to five years; and

(c) what percentage of this expenditure will be borne by the Central Government as matching grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. However the question of extending the time limit beyond July, 1968 for implementation of this recommendation is already under consideration of the Council.

(b) The Govt. of U.P. had set up a Committee during 1966 to work out the approximate cost involved in introducing 3 years Degree course in Agriculture after Intermediate. The cost had been estimated at Rs. 50.80 lakhs in respect of existing Agricultural Colleges for a period of 4 years of IV Plan.

(c) At present no provision has been made for any matching grant in the plan provisions of the Agriculture Division of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

पत्रकारों के लिये मजूरी बोर्ड

4956. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्रकार कर्मचारी संघ का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल पत्रकार मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के बारे में उनसे 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 को मिला था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जय लाल हाथी): (क) और (ख). गैर-पत्रकार मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों में सरकार द्वारा किए गए संशोधन के बारे में दिल्ली पत्रकार कर्मचारी संघ का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 को मुझ से मिला था। उन्हें यह सलाह दी गई कि वे अधिक लाभ के लिए आन्दोलन करने के बजाए सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत क्रियान्विति में सहयोग दें।

SUGAR FACTORIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4957. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 19 sugar factories of Andhra Pradesh have offered only Rs. 90 per tonne of sugarcane to the cane-growers during this season due to which the cane supplies to the factories have been stopped by the growers thus creating a serious crisis in the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the measures being contemplated by Government to ensure the adequate production of sugar in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to information received from sugar factories, which have commenced production, the price of sugarcane being paid is Rs. 8 to 10 per quintal. No information has been received about stoppage of supplies of sugarcane to factories in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government is persuading factories to increase the price of cane.

सहकारी समितियों का एकीकरण

4958. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रारों को समितियों के एकीकरण या उनके द्विभाजन करने का अधिकार नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है कि कुछ राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रारों ने पुनर्गठन के नाम पर कुछ सहकारी समितियों का एकीकरण किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुणपदस्वामी): (क) जी नहीं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों के सहकारी अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत रजिस्ट्रार को आवश्यक अधिकार हैं।

(ख) व (ग). जिन राज्यों में रजिस्ट्रार को समितियों के एकीकरण या उनके द्विभाजन करने के सांविधिक अधिकार हैं, वहां उचित परिस्थितियों में ऐसे अधिकारों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। तथापि, यह मामला मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध रखता है, क्योंकि विभिन्न राज्यों में सहकारी अधिनियम राज्य विधानमण्डलों द्वारा पारित किए जाते हैं।

सहकारी समितियों को सरकारी नियंत्रण से मुक्त करना

4959. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री ने 1 नवम्बर, 1967 को राष्ट्रीय सहकार सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते हुए यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सहकारी समितियों को सरकारी नियंत्रण से मुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल की नियुक्ति की जाएगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अध्ययन दल कब नियुक्त किया जाएगा, इसके निर्देश पद क्या होंगे और यह कब तक अपना कार्य आरम्भ करेगा?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुणपदस्वामी): (क) तथा (ख). 1 नवम्बर, 1967 को कोई

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ था। तथापि, 3 दिसम्बर, 1967 को नई दिल्ली में पांचवीं भारतीय सहकारी कांग्रेस के सहकारी भ्रान्दोलन तथा स्वतः नियमन सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल की बैठक का उद्घाटन करते हुए मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वे सहकारी क्षेत्र में सरकारी नियन्त्रण को और अधिक कम करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने हैं उन पर विचार करने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों का एक लघु दल नियुक्त करेंगे। यह दल शीघ्र ही नियुक्त किया जाने वाला है।

सहकारिता आन्दोलन

4960. श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : क्या छाछ, तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता सम्मेलन को सुझाव दिया था कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन को निहित स्वार्थों तथा राजनीति से मुक्त रखा जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(ग) उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

छाछ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयकों के विरुद्ध अपीलें

4961. श्री ना० रा० पाटिल : क्या छाछ तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि

सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयकों के आदेशों के विरुद्ध अपीलों की सुनवाई के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उक्त सप्ताह पर अमल नहीं किया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों में पंजीयक उच्चतम अपीलीय अधिकारी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर ऐसी व्यवस्था संविहित रूप से की गई है ?

छाछ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सभी राज्यों के सहकारी कानून में पंजीयकों के आदेशों के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकार अथवा न्यायाधिकरण के पास अपीलों की सुनवाई के लिए व्यवस्था है। तथापि, अद्यतन में ऐसी अपीलों केवल कानून के प्रश्न पर और/अथवा समिति के भंग किए जाने की दशा में ही की जा सकती हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). जिन मामलों में पंजीयक के अतिरिक्त कोई और व्यक्ति सहकारी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आदेश जारी करते हैं, उनमें अपील पंजीयक / न्यायाधिकरण के पास की जाती है। जिन मामलों में स्वयं पंजीयक द्वारा आदेश जारी किया जाता है, अपील उनमें राज्य सरकार / न्यायाधिकरण के पास की जाती है।

फसल ऋण व्यवस्था

4962. श्री ना० रा० पाटिल : क्या छाछ तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें रिजर्व बैंक के निदेशानुसार फसल-ऋण व्यवस्था पूर्णतया लागू की गई है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उसे पूर्णतया लागू नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन किए जाने के सुझाव दिए हैं और उन्होंने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(घ) भारत के रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा उनके सुझावों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

छात्र, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुबदस्वामी) : (क). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2782/67]

(ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ग) ऋण लौटाने की किस्तें आमतौर पर ऋण के प्रयोजन और ऋण से किए जाने वाले विकास से होने वाली निबल अतिरिक्त आय से रूप में ऋण लौटाने की क्षमता के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है, यद्यपि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक जैसे कुछेक बैंकों में सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण की अवधि एक ही होती है।

(घ) इस प्रकार का कोई दृष्टांत सरकार की दृष्टि में नहीं आया है।

निर्वाचन याचिकाओं का निपटारा

4963. श्री ना० रा० पाटिल : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन याचिकाओं के निपटारों में इस कारण देरी होती है कि समय पर नोटिस न दिए जाने के कारण याचिकाओं की सुनवाई बार-बार भगली तारीख के लिए स्थगित कर दी जाती है; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान विधि में समुचित संशोधन करके छः महीनों के अन्दर-अन्दर निर्वाचन याचिकाओं का निपटारा किए जाने के लिए अवधि निर्धारित करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) इस विषय में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि विधि के वर्तमान उपबन्धों के अधीन निर्वाचन अर्जियों के लिए विचारण के उच्च-न्यायालय सीधे ही उत्तरदायी होते हैं।

(ख) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 86 की उप-धारा (7) के अलावा, जिसमें कि यह उपबन्ध है कि उच्च-न्यायालय अर्जों के उपस्थापन की तारीख से छः मास के भीतर अर्जियों के विचारण को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे इन निर्वाचन अर्जियों, के निपटाने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा नियत नहीं की गई है क्योंकि वह विधि के अधीन नियत नहीं की जा सकती। न्यायालयों के विवेकाधिकार और उनकी स्वतन्त्रता को सविदित कारणों से इस तरह से बांधा और निर्बन्धित नहीं किया जा सकता। ऐसी अग्रणीत यथार्थ परिस्थितियां हो सकती हैं जिनमें विचारण को छह मास की कालावधि के भीतर समाप्त करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता और न बांछनीय ही हो सकता है।

PAY SCALES OF TELEGRAPH MASTERS

4964. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the pay scales of Telegraph Masters selected prior to 1958 and L.S.G. Telegraph Masters, whereas their duties in the Telegraph Offices are identical;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Yes.

(b) The Telegraph Masters appoint-ed on the results of the departmental competitive examinations held upto 1959 are eligible for the revised scale of pay of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-380. The limited departmental competi-tive examination was abolished thereafter and it was decided to ap-point L.S.G. Telegraph Masters by promotion from the Telegraphists on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. The latter category are on the L.S.G. scale of pay of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-350. This L.S.G. scale is common to all L.S.G. posts in P&T operative offices.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

CONVERSION OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES INTO D.T.Os.

4965. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-ment propose to convert the com-bined Telegraph Offices into D.T.Os.

(b) if so, the number of Telegraph Offices likely to be converted into D.T.Os. and reasons therefor; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived by this conversion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Conversion of combined offices into D.T.Os. is not done as a matter of course. It depends on the traffic load at the particular combined office. De-finite standards have been prescribed for such conversion.

(b) As many combined offices as are found to qualify for conversion will be converted. At present there are two proposals under examination.

(c) For best owing exclusive atten-tion to telegraph work with a view to speedy disposal of the traffic.

ALL INDIA TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC CLASS III EMPLOYEES UNION

4966. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Telegraph Traffic Class III Em-ployees Union has accepted arbitration on their pay scales through Joint Con-sultative Machinery;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been referred to the Board of Arbi-tration; and

(c) if so, when the Board is to make their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) to (c). The question of revision of pay scales of Telegraphists was discuss-ed in the P&T Departmental Council (J.C.M.) meeting held on 12-12-1967 and a final disagreement between the official side and the staff side was re-corded on the issue. If the staff side ask for Arbitration as per rules, the issue would be referred to Arbitration under the Machinery for Joint Con-sultation and Compulsory Arbitration. It is not possible to say what time will be taken by the Board of Arbitrators to give their award.

DORMITORY FACILITIES FOR TELEGRAPH WORKERS IN NEW DELHI

4967. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no dormitory facilities for the Telegraph Workers in New Delhi, who have to perform their duties round the clock; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Gov-ernment to provide this facility to these workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):
(a) Dormitory facilities for class III & class IV staff exist.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि-ऋण निगमों की स्थापना

1968. श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि ऋण निगमों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में किन किन राज्यों ने अपने विचार भेज दिए हैं; और

(ख) उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) असम, बिहार तथा उड़ीसा ।

(ख) उन्हें कृषि ऋण निगमों की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । प्रक्रिया तथा ब्योरे के विषय में कुछ सुझाव दिए गए हैं ।

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली

1969. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों में उनकी सेवा की शर्तों तथा उसके कार्य संचालन में कुप्रबन्ध के कारण असन्तोष फैला हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) सुपर

बाजार के कर्मचारियों के केवल एक भाग (1100 कर्मचारियों में से लगभग 95) में मुख्यतः उनके मजदूर संघ को मान्यता न देने के कारण असन्तोष फैला हुआ था ।

(ख) सुपर बाजार ने कर्मचारियों की अधिकांश मांगों परस्पर स्वीकार किए गए मध्यस्थ को भेजी हैं और इस मध्यस्थ द्वारा दिए गए अधिनिर्णयों का पालन किया जा जा रहा है । जहां तक सुपर बाजार के कार्य-संचालन में कुप्रबन्ध से सम्बन्धित आरोपों का प्रश्न है वे एक सामान्य स्वरूप के थे और किन्हीं विशिष्ट दृष्टांतों से सम्बन्धित नहीं थे ।

सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों का प्रशिक्षण

1970. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वर्ष 1967-68 में राज्यवार कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ख) इस राशि में से अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-2083/67]

मत्स्यमौकाओं के लिये जापानी इंजन

1971. श्री बसवन्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र मछुआ सहकारी समिति के सदस्य स्वदेशी इंजनों की तुलना में जो कि नदियों में दूर

तक जाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है जापान के बने 'यनमार' इंजनों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार 'यनमार' इंजन आयात करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और कितने इंजन ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 'यनमार' इंजन मछुओं में लोकप्रिय है। देश में निर्मित समुद्रीय डीजल इंजन अधिकांशतः बहुत परिक्रमण वाले इंजन हैं जबकि यंत्रीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक इंजनों में से 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक ट्रालिंग के लिए होते हैं जिनके लिए कम परिक्रमण वाले इंजन अधिक उपयुक्त होते हैं और इस्तेमाल करने वाले इन्हें प्राथमिकता देते हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). कम परिक्रमण वाले इंजनों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए जब तक देशीय समुद्रीय डीजल इंजन बनाने वाले उद्योग की क्षमता का निरीक्षण नहीं हो जाता तब तक के लिए समुद्री डीजल इंजनों पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TRACTORS

4972. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any restrictions on the movement of imported Russian Tractors from one zone to another zone in order to safeguard zonal requirement; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The agent for one zone is not authorised to sell tractors imported by him in any other. As regards transfers

made subsequent to the sale, there is no evidence of large-scale inter-zone transfers, and, as such, no restrictions have been imposed.

राज्यों में अनाज की बसूली

4073. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक राज्य में अनाज की बसूली करने के लिए क्या क्या प्रणाली अपनाई जाती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-2084/67]

प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों से लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर

4974. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों से प्रति वर्ष कितनी अधिकतम दर से ब्याज लिया जाता है;

(ख) भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दरों में विषमता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या समूचे देश के लिए ब्याज की समान दर निश्चित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपबस्वामी) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों द्वारा अल्प तथा मध्यकालीन ऋणों पर ली जाने वाली ब्याज की अधिकतम तथा सामान्य दरें दी गई हैं। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-7085/67]

(ख) ब्याज की ली जानेवाली दरें परिचालन लागत, उधार लेने की लागत, प्रत्येक स्तर पर रखी जाने वाली गुंजायश आदि, से सम्बन्धित होती हैं और इसीलिए वे हर राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

LOCK OUT BY M/s. A. H. WHEELER AND Co. LTD., ALLAHABAD

4975. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Ltd., Allahabad, Railway Contractors for book stalls declared lock-out since the 20th November, 1967.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of workers affected by the lock-out; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) to (d). The matter falls in the State sphere and the Government of India have no information.

WORKERS OF MICA FACTORIES

4976. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of the Mica factories of Damchanch, Tisri, Dharokhi, Dharakhole and Gaw-an of Hazari Bagh District had gone on strike since the 28th November, 1967;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere. It has been reported that some workers in mica factories went on strike with effect from the 28th November, 1967, demanding increase in wages and free supply of rice.

थाइलैंड से पटसन के बदले में चावल का आयात

4978. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थाइलैंड ने पटसन के बदले में भारत को चावल देने की पेशकश की है ;

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

(ग) इसके बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

POST OFFICE IN BAGAYA (BIHAR)

4979. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post office in Bagaya in the Santhal Pargana District of Bihar has no facility for registration of letters, Money Orders and telegrams;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to convert the Bagaya Post Office into a sub-Post Office with a view to make available these facilities;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) No, these facilities are already available.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN ANDHRA DISTRICTS

4980. SHRI N. G. RANGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh about the serious failure of crops in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and upland areas of other Districts of Andhra Pradesh in continuation of the partial

(i) Srikakulam .	. Upland Talukas.
(ii) Visakhapatnam	. 81 villages of Nuakid taluk.
(iii) East Godavari	. 40 villages of Eluru, Chintalapudi and Tadapalligudum taluks.
(iv) Krishna .	. 435 villages of Narsaropet, Vinukonda Palnad, Ongole and Bapatla talukas.
(v) West Godavari	. 431 villages of Kanigiri, Podili and Darsi taluks.
(vi) Guntur .	. Markapur taluk and Verragundapalem sub-taluk.
(vii) Nellore .	. Madakasira, Hindpur Rayadurg and Dharmavaram taluks.
(viii) Kurnool.	. 476 villages.
(ix) Anantapur	. 870 villages.
(x) Chittoor	
(xi) Nalgonda	

The State Government have decided to send 10,000 tonnes of rice to Visakhapatnam district and 2,000 tonnes of rice to Srikakulam district.

The State Government have sanctioned the following funds for scarcity relief :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Construction of new wells and deepening of existing wells .	15.02
(b) Formation of roads in factory areas	8.00
(c) Minor irrigation works and repairs to tanks	125.18
(d) Excavation of Nagarjuna-sagar project canals	15.00
(e) Loans for sinking of wells and land improvement works through Land Mortgage Banks	200.00
(f) Releases from the Famine Fund for relief measures	38.00

The State Government have thrown open reserve forests for free grazing and have also decided to grant large-scale remission and postponement of loans. Supply of tubewell equipment is also under the consideration, of the State Government.

failure of crops during the previous two years;

(b) if so, the relief measures taken so far and the Central assistance asked for by the State Government; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to supplement the resources of Andhra Pradesh by way of financial aids from CARE etc. and the supply of tube-well equipments and development of irrigation works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that crops have failed in the following districts :—

At the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have allotted 500 tonnes of Bal Ahar for free distribution in the drought-affected areas. This Bal Ahar had originally been produced for free distribution in Bihar. It is understood CARE are already carrying on feeding programmes in some of the scarcity-affected areas of the State.

The Andhra Pradesh Government would be entitled with the prescribed pattern of financial assistance on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by them.

QUALITY CONTROL ON FLOUR MANUFACTURED BY FLOUR MILLS VIS-A-VIS STONE CHAKKIS

4981. SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3049 on the 5th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any steps have since been taken to introduce/exercise quality control in respect of flour ground by the stone chakkis;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for making obligatory on the flour mills alone to maintain the standards laid down under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The quality specifications for wheat products viz. atta, suji and maida laid down under the PFA Rules apply to products viz. atta, suji and maida laid do not make any distinction between the products prepared by stone chakkies and the Roller Flour Mills.

HINDUSTAN SUGAR MILLS, GOLA GOKARANNATH

4982. SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that canegrowers' strike is going on in Gola Gokarannath District Kheri in connection with the supply of sugarcane to the Hindustan Sugar Mills, Gola Gokarannath since the 20th November, 1967; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve the deadlock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, there was a Cane growers' strike but a settlement has since been reached between the Hindustan Sugar Mills and the sugarcane growers of the area.

YIELD FROM RIVER PROJECT AREAS

4983. SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a working group of the Committee on Natural Resources of the Planning Commission has recommended certain steps to improve the yields from river project areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A report on 'Study on Soil Conservation in the catchment areas above dams in river valley projects' prepared by the Committee on Natural Resources of the Planning Commission has just been received. This report

deals mainly with the protective aspects of soil conservation measures in the catchments of seven river valley projects so as to reduce the siltation rate in the reservoirs. The recommendations relate to: the steps for reduction of the rate of sedimentation, viz., undertaking of detailed soil survey, delineation of sediment sources by silt observations, interpretation of areal photographs, strengthening of soil conservation organisations in the States, enactment of necessary legislation, publicity, etc. The schemes are executed by the States under the Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects. Detailed guidelines are given from time to time which broadly cover most of the recommendations. The individual recommendations are under examination.

2. However, in regard to the improvement of yield or agricultural production from the "command" areas of river valley projects, it may be mentioned that the report of the Committee in question has not dealt with this particular aspect. The implementation of the soil conservation schemes would, however, prolong the lives of the reservoirs and thereby yield better agricultural results in the long run.

SPEECHES OF LEADERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

4984. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Election Commissioner permitted the State Governments to keep records of the speeches made by the leaders of the Congress and non-Congress parties during the General Elections, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the record of the speeches was considered authentic for the purposes of election petitions;

(c) whether this record is available to any one who would desire to consult them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that such records have been used solely for the benefit of the party in power in Gujarat State; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

जोधपुर में पानी के स्रोत

4984. क. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जोधपुर से कुछ दूर ऐसे कुएं खोदे गए हैं, जिनमें पानी कभी भी समाप्त नहीं होगा और नलकूपों से पानी निकालने के बावजूद भी पानी के स्तर में कमी नहीं हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन जलभंडारों के सम्बन्ध में खोज करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार को कोई निदेश दिये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जोधपुर जिला में 3 कुएं 2 रनसी गांव में और एक पिचियक में ऐसे पाए गए हैं जिनके भूमिगत जल स्रोत बड़े हैं। समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन जो इस मंत्रालय का एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है, देश में भूमिगत जल की खोज में लगा हुआ है। जोधपुर जिलेके बरुन्दा क्षेत्र में भूमिगत जल स्रोतों की मौजूदगी के बारे में इस संगठन को पहले ही से मालूम है। समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन को पहले ही मालूम है। समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन का विचार जोधपुर समेत पश्चिमी राजस्थान में संकुलित राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एक परियोजना में भूमिगत जल अनुमान सम्बन्धी अध्ययन करने का है।

मध्य प्रदेश में फल परिरक्षण कारखाने

4984. श्री गं० चं० बीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोई फल परिरक्षण कारखाने हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; जहां ये कारखाने हैं तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने की क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इनमें से किसी को सरकारी सहायता मिली है; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) २१ कारखाने इस प्रकार हैं—

जबलपुर	2
इन्दौर	3
रतनाम	3
उज्जैन	1
भोपाल	1
रायपुर	3
ग्वालियर	3
दमोह	1
नीमच	1
तामिया	1
शुजालपुर	1
शतिया	1

21

उपर्युक्त सभी 21 फल परिरक्षण कारखाने कुटीर उद्योग यूनिट हैं और प्रत्येक के वार्षिक उत्पादन का मूल्य 50,000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है । तथापि, प्रत्येक यूनिट की वास्तविक स्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक होता है, इन यूनिटों को तकनीकी सहायता दी जाती है और इनका मार्ग-दर्शन किया जाता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता !

PAPER AND PULP PROJECTS IN KERALA

4984-C. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the FAO World Bank Expert team has recommended giving top priority for locating the paper and pulp project in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) FAO World Bank Expert team has suggested that feasibility study should be made and prospects of such a project in Kerala may be reviewed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to prepare the feasibility report in respect of places identified by the Team as showing 'sufficient promise to justify further investigation.'

रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय के इंजीनियरी कालेज में प्रधान मंत्री का दीक्षांत भाषण

4984-घ. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

डा० सूर्य० प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री ने रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय के इंजीनियरी कालेज में दीक्षांत भाषण दिया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच भी है कि स्नातकों ने वहां प्रदर्शन किया और रोजगार माँगा था ;

(ग) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई आश्वासन दिया था कि वह इस मामले पर ध्यान-पूर्वक विचार करेंगी, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ग). प्रधान मंत्री ने 18 नवम्बर, 1967 को रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय में दीक्षांत भाषण दिया था। जब वे भाषण देने खड़ी हुई, स्नातकों का एक दल यह नारे लगाते हुए बाहर चला गया कि उन्हें नियोजन अबसर चाहिए, भाषण नहीं। वे प्रधान मंत्री से नहीं मिले और न ही प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आश्वासन दिया। अपने भाषण में प्रधान मंत्री ने शिक्षा और नियोजन अबसरों के बीच उपस्थित असंतुलन को, भारत सरकार की चिन्ता का विषय, अवश्य बताया।

(घ) योजनाओं में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा, आशा है बेरोजगार लोगों को जिनमें इंजीनियरिंग के स्नातक भी

सम्मिलित हैं, बड़े हुए नियोजन अबसर मिलेंगे और इनकी मांग तथा पूर्ति के बीच का असंतुलन कम होगा।

PROJECT ALLOWANCE FOR
DANDAKARANYA EMPLOYEES

4984-E. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-KAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees working in the Dandakaranya Project have claimed project allowance under the new rules which came into force with effect from the 1st October, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not paying them the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION
(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b).
The information is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO WEST BENGAL

4984-F. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have promised during the last fortnight adequate supply of foodgrains to West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-
TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI
ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b).
There was no occasion for making
any specific promise during the last
fortnight. Government of India will
continue to supply to West Bengal as
usual the maximum quantities of both
rice and wheat within the resources
available with Centre keeping in view
the requirements of other deficit
States.

HOSPITAL FOR MINING LABOURERS IN BARBIL AREA (ORISSA)

4984-G. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action on the proposal of the Central Government to open one Central Hospital with 100 beds and two Zonal hospitals, under the Central hospital, each having 50 beds for the treatment of the mining Labourers working in the mining area of Barbil in Orissa has been taken; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). A Scheme for the setting up of a Central Hospital in Orissa for iron ore mine workers has been prepared by the Chairman Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Orissa. The Scheme is, at present, being examined by the State Government.

GROUND WATER SURVEY

4984-H. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.N. Special Fund assistance was obtained for ground water survey in the country during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof and the area covered by the survey;

(c) whether similar survey is being conducted during the current year, and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The Exploratory Tubewell Organisation under the Union Department of Agricultural has recently taken up a project of Ground water Surveys in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund). The Plan of Operation of the Project was signed in December 1966. It pro-

vides for the following financial arrangements :—

Special Fund Allocation	US \$ 1,013,400 (Equivalent to Rs. 76,00,500/-)
Consisting of :	
Special Fund contribution	US \$ 947,100 (Equivalent to Rs. 71,03,250/-)
Government of India contribution towards local operation costs	US \$ 66,300/- (Equivalent to Rs. 4,97,250/-)
Government of India counterpart contribution in kind	US \$ 703,690/- (Equivalent to Rs. 52,77,675/-)

The Special Fund Authorities will provide the services of some foreign experts, equipment and fellowships under the Project. The duration of the Project is four years.

The Project mainly envisages extensive pre-investment groundwater development surveys in Western Rajasthan and in Western Uttar Pradesh. Collection of preliminary hydrological and meteorological data and preparation of base maps etc., has been initiated and is in progress.

आफिसरों की निर्वाचन आयोग में प्रतिनियुक्ति

4984-अ. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1966 के बाद, भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा 750 रुपये मासिक अथवा इससे अधिक के वेतनमान में नियुक्त किये गए अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के उन आफिसरों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के सचिवालय तथा अन्य अधीनस्थ विभागों से लिये गये हैं; और

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1966 के बाद ये आफिसर कितने समय छुट्टी पर रहे हैं ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT 2086/67]

DEVELOPMENT OF PORBANDAR PORT

4984-J. SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chamber of Commerce, Porbandar has requested Government to divert some portion of the commodities of PL 480 to Porbandar Port, which will help the growth of that Port and also eliminate pressure on Bombay and other major ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such request has been received in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF CASHEWNUTS

4984-K. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of raw cashewnuts in India at present;

(b) how much of this is now being utilised by the cashew processing industry in the country; and

(c) the total production of raw cashew nuts in 1956 and how much of it was used for processing purposes by cashew industry in the same year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 1,75,000 tonnes (1965-66).

(b) Approximately 70,000 tonnes in the organised sector of the industry.

(c) The total production of raw nuts in 1956 was about 83,000 tonnes. Approximately 62,000 tonnes of raw nuts were processed in the organised sector of the industry during that year. L102LSS/67-7

औद्योगिक विकास के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

4984-L श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी: क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) औद्योगिक विकास के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं तथा कहाँ-कहाँ पर;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने आने वाले व्यक्तियों को उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है;

(ग) इन केन्द्रों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् ऐसे कितने प्रशिक्षार्थियों ने उद्योग स्थापित किये हैं और इन में से कितने व्यक्तियों ने सरकार की सहायता से ऐसा किया है; और

(घ) जनवरी, 1965 से नवम्बर, 1967 की अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों ने प्रशिक्षण पूरा किया और उसमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल गया है?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) देश भर में 356 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के नामों की एक सूची सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग). व्यापार-प्रबन्धक और उद्यम कर्ता का विशेष प्रशिक्षण, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के उन प्रशिक्षार्थियों को दिया जाता है जो ऐसे व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षित होना चाहते हैं। विस्थापित प्रशिक्षार्थियों को, जो प्रशिक्षण के उपरान्त, अपना निजी धंधा आरम्भ करना चाहते हैं, वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(घ) जनवरी 1965 से नवम्बर, 1967 के बीच औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों से सफलता पूर्वक प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने वालों की संख्या लगभग 1.74 लाख है। उक्त अवधि में, इन में से नियोजन अवसर प्राप्त करने वालों

की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी दो केंद्रों (वाराणसी और मद्रास) में किए प्रयोगात्मक सर्वेक्षणों से पता चलता है कि सकल प्रशिक्षणार्थियों में से 99.0 प्रतिशत नियुक्त हो गए हैं।

CORRECTION STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION ON 19-12-1967 FOR CORRECTING THE ANSWER GIVEN TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2118 ON 28-11-1967.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : In the reply given on 28.11.1967 to Unstarred Question No. 2118 by Shri Madhu Limaye regarding names of States and statutorily rationed areas where rations were reduced after 1st June, 1967, I had mentioned that such reduction had been effected only in Greater Calcutta, Asansol group of towns and Siliguri. Information since received from the Andhra Pradesh Government indicates that in that State in the rationed areas of Hyderabad/Secunderabad and Vishakhapatnam the ration quantum had been reduced with effect from 27th August, 1967. The extent of reduction in these towns is 210 grams per adult per week.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PAYMENT OF INCREASED DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. This Calling Attention, under rule 197, pertains to the payment of dearness allowance for the Central Government employees on the recent rise in the price index. We tabled this Calling Attention nearly five days before, and we were told that you in your wisdom kept it for consideration and on Saturday, I came to know that this was coming up on Monday. I did not

know the exact date but I came to know that it was coming up on Monday. I was extremely happy but yesterday All-India Radio announced the dearness allowance increase for the Central Government employees. I am very happy about it and I congratulate the Finance Minister because he has kept up his promise, like *Raghukul Reeth*, at least. But I feel that on such an important matter, when the Calling Attention was coming up, either it should have been rejected or the reply should have come earlier here. I have nothing against it, but when this was coming up here, it should have been announced in the House, whether through a Calling Attention or *suo motu*. Otherwise, we will be setting an unusual precedent. Therefore, I would request you and the Finance Minister to assure this House that decisions on such important matters will be announced in the House when the session is on.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, on this particular matter, if this was a matter for decision to be taken now, I would not have announced it. This was a matter which I had decided at the time when I had discussions with them, and the Government had said at that time that the next rise will be paid in cash when it took place. This is what had been decided. My hon. friend perhaps has no faith in my word or in the words of Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have congratulated the Finance Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Therefore, the Calling Attention Notice was not necessary. This was to be done automatically, because, this is what was said. The matter came up only 10 days ago. I got it only eight or 10 days ago, and the moment it came to me, I said this has been decided and therefore it should be done and everybody should be informed. That is how they must have done it. I do not know. I have not asked them to publish it through the radio or elsewhere. I only told them that this must be done and I accepted the call attention notice

because it was done and I have only to say that this was done. If I had to reply 8 days ago, then also I would have said that this will be done. That is all that I would have said. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in this and I do not think I can hold up these things, when things have been done already.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good thing that has been done and everybody is congratulating him. But it went to the All India Radio, a Government agency, a few hours before it was answered here. I only wish that when a motion is before the House, the news is not leaked out. I do not know in which way they got it. I wish it was announced in the House.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Before I read the call attention notice, may I submit one thing? The Finance Minister has said that there was no need for this call attention notice. But we would like to submit to you that there are many other implications about deficit in the revenue budget and so on, because of this additional burden that the Government will have to bear. That is why we submitted this notice and you in your wisdom allowed it. I do not think it is proper for the Finance Minister to say that this was not at all needed and it has become redundant.

I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Payment of increased Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees on recent rise in price index."

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Before I read the statement, may I give an explanation? I find that there is a competition in finding fault with the Finance Minister and I certainly say that the hon. member who has put the question has won in the competition. It is not a question of my finding fault with the call attention notice. In this matter what I said to Mr.

Banerjee was that he doubted the bona fides of Government. When Government had already said that this will be done, there was no question of any new promise or any new decision. Therefore, I think I am perfectly right in saying that the call attention notice was not necessary. In spite of the advice given to me by my hon. friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, I must say that I am completely right in saying that this call attention was not necessary in view of the fact this is not a new decision. This decision was taken at the time when the D.A. question was solved. Therefore, it is a routine matter. That is how it is done. The other question certainly is a relevant question and can be put. From that point of view, I can have no objection whatsoever.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. Again he has repeated that there was no necessity for this calling attention notice. He is virtually meaning indirectly by implication that the decision you have taken is wrong. It is your decision to admit the call attention notice. No aspersion should be cast on the Chair.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I can only say that the call attention notice was not given notice of by the Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER: It has been accepted by the Speaker.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have also accepted it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You had no choice.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of my having no choice.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बात गलत कह रहे हैं। अल्प सूचना प्रश्न के बारे में तो ऐसा कह सकते हैं कि हम स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं, लेकिन ध्यान आकर्षण अगर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुबूल करेंगे तो झक-मारकर इन को कुबूल करना पड़ेगा।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : झक मारना उन लोगों के लिये है जो स्पीकर की अथोरिटी को खुशी से कुबूल नहीं करते हैं, मेरे लिये झक मारने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि मैं तो खुशी से कुबूल करता हूँ।

I always accept what the Speaker says. (Interruptions).

I had stated in this House on the 14th December, 1967, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4373, that the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Number had crossed 205 in October, 1967, registering a 10 point rise since the rates of dearness allowance of Central Government employees were last revised and that a further revision was under consideration. Orders have now issued on 18.12.1967 enhancing the rates of dearness allowance of Central Government employees from 1.11.67, in accordance with the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission on Dearness Allowance. The increases are payable in cash in full.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : भारत सरकार ने जिस समय यह फैसला किया क्या उस के बाद राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से यह मांग की थी कि उन के भी जो कर्मचारी हैं या मुलाजिम हैं उन को भी इसी तरह डियरनेस एलाऊंस, मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाय और क्या यह बात जब पिछली बार राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक हुई थी तो उसमें हुई थी और अगर हुई थी तो मौजूदा परिस्थिति में अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को यह मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जायगा तो उस से घाटा कितना होगा बजट में और अगर नहीं दिया जायगा राज्य सरकारों को तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितना घाटा होगा और कितनी लागत का खर्चा होगा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सारा कुल खर्चा साल का हमारा 30 करोड़ रुपये का होगा

बाक़ी अभी तो यह तीन महीने का होगा इस साल का। राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय राज्य कोष से खर्च नहीं करना है वह उन की अपनी जिम्मेदारी है और वह अगर यह मंहगाई भत्ता देना चाहेंगे तो उन का भी इसी हिसाब से खर्चा होगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is now proved that Government has miserably failed to hold the price line though I admire the courage of conviction of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister when he said that he would be able to hold the price line. In view of this, may I know whether Government will now concede the demand of the Government employees that there should be full neutralisation and a Commission should be appointed to go into this question, and whether the money already deposited in the Provident Fund Account will now be returned on the face of this fact that the prices could not be checked even after this? I would like to have a definite reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The prices are getting under check. I cannot say that they have not been checked. This is as a result of the previous price rises. At present the prices have come down. Therefore, I do not think there will be a further rise so far as I can think just now, but one cannot say that definitely that will not happen. About the question of paying back the amount already deposited, I had said that if they ask for it it will be returned. But I had appealed to them and the leaders of those employees had also told me that they will also appeal to them not to withdraw it. I hope they will stand by their promise.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi) : The Government appears to speak in different voices, and that is understandable since this is a transitional period. But even the Finance Minister is speaking in different voices. Speaking to the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry he said that the economic outlook is very good and here, when the question of dear-

ness allowance came up, as a very successful politician he sought to create an atmosphere when he said that the Government was on the verge of economic collapse. Taking him at the face value that the economic condition has now improved, will the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister kindly consider honouring the Gajendragadkar Commission's report *in toto*?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My reply to the last question is an emphatic 'No' My hon. friend says that I have been contradicting myself. I am very sorry that he said that because I thought his understanding of these problems was very fine and very good. But, I am disappointed in this. When I said that the prospects of economic condition of this country are good, I did not say they are immediately good, I do hold that the prospects of this country are brilliant, but not today. But that does not mean that I must say all the while that our economic condition is brilliant. I cannot go on saying that all the while. Therefore, on this, as an experienced economist, as he considers himself, he should have known better and understood me more properly. Well, I am very sorry I will have to use Montessori method when I speak in future. Perhaps, I will do that.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Instead of indulging in this sort of scissor-and-paste work, cutting out a piece from here and pasting it there, in the form of dearness allowance, why is it that the government have not thought of a national wage structure commensurate with the rise in prices, which the government have deplorably failed to hold, with the national minimum as the basis?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The time has not come for that. That is all I can say.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Finance Minister has said that the time has not come. The Finance Minister speaks of the past and of the future. He does not speak of the present. That is the trouble.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : फ़ाइनैस मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइजों को और अधिक मंहगाई भत्ता देने की घोषणा की है उस के लिये मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया है वहाँ देश के लाखों फौजी भी सेंट्रल एम्पलाइज हैं और जो कि आज कठिन हालात में देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं, मुल्क की हिफ़ाज़त कर रहे हैं और वह उन इलाक़ों से आते हैं और देश के उन कुनबों से आते हैं जिन पर कि मंहगाई का अधिक असर है तो क्या सरकार फौजियों की अपनी तनब्बाह या भत्ता बढ़ाने की किसी स्कीम पर गौर करेगी ?

दूसरे क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी नेशनल वेज पालिसी इवाल्व की है ताकि यहाँ जब सेंटर में मंहगाई भत्ता और वेतन आदि बढ़ाये तो वहाँ स्टेट्स से भी पूछें और साथ-साथ उन के एम्पलायीज का भी वेतन और मंहगाई भत्ता उसी नेशनल स्केल पर बढ़े ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा तो नहीं किया है बाकी इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि अभी ऐसा कर भी नहीं सकता हूँ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : फौजियों की बाबत मैं जानना चाहता था। ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : फौजियों पर भी यह डियरनेस एलाऊंस लागू होता है क्या माननीय सदस्य इतना भी नहीं समझते हैं ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं आप से कहलवाना चाहता था।

12.20 hrs.

Question of Privilege—contd.

श्री मधु लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से आप सभापति बने हैं इस सदन का तापमान नीचा रखने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि मैं कोई ऐसा काम करूँ जिससे तापमान बढ़ जाय। कल मैं ने जो मामला उठाया था उस को मैं आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन एक बात

को लेकर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि यहां जो भी सवाल उठाया जाता है उसे वस्तुनिष्ठ दृष्टि से देख कर विचार करना चाहिए। हर चीज में दक्षिण, उत्तर, पूर्व और पश्चिम इस सवाल को नहीं लाना चाहिए। कम से कम मेरे मित्रों को यह खयाल रखना चाहिए था कि मेरा जन्म और मेरी पैदाइश भी दक्षिण की है। खास कर केरल के लोगों से मैं कहूंगा कि कम से कम इस बात का तो वह खयाल रखें कि आदि शंकराचार्य केरल से आये थे जिन्होंने दक्षिण और उत्तर और पूर्व और पश्चिम को मिलाने की कोशिश की थी। दक्षिण का हो या उत्तर का हो, पूर्व का हो या पश्चिम का हो, हम सब लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। इस बात का खयाल कम से कम सब लोगों को रखना चाहिए। इतना ही मैं निवेदन करूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I think, now there is no need for us to proceed with the privilege motion since he is not pressing it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): On a point of order, Sir. When this matter came up some four days back on the floor of this House, the Lunch Hour intervened and you went away. After that the Deputy-Speaker presided. I have gone through the proceedings and this is what happened. When Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised it, the Deputy-Speaker said that it was closed. Man proposes, God disposes. Unfortunately, the Deputy-Speaker closes and the Speaker decloses. That is the trouble.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, may I submit, that I did not mean any disrespect either to you or to this sovereign House?

MR. SPEAKER: That is really good. I would like to tell Shri Hem Barua that so many people say so many

things but when a thing comes in writing we have to take notice of it. In the House somebody says something or shouts and the Chair says, "We pass on to the next item". Just now something was said here by my hon. friend whether it was parliamentary or not. I did not take notice of it. But, suppose, something is put in writing; then, naturally, I will have to take notice. Now, this has very happily ended. I am really happy.

12.22 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(Dr. Ranen Sen)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 18th December, 1967 from the Police Commissioner, Calcutta :—

"Dr. Ranen Sen, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested at Esplanade East on December 18 between 16.05 and 16.15 hours under Sections 143/145/147/188 IPC and lodged in Presidency Jail."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Every day very bad news is coming from West Bengal. Many people are being detained in the police lock-up and are being ill treated.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The Deputy Prime Minister was there in Calcutta yesterday. He was addressing the Chambers of Commerce and these things were going on. Why were so many people arrested and beaten up?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Manhandling is going on in Calcutta. Thousands are being arrested (Interruption).

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Let the hon. Home Minister as sure..... (Interruption.)

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT, 1958, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 1772 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See. No. LT-2056/67]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See. No. LT-2055/67.]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year 1965-66 (Hindi version. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2057/67.]

REPORT OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the Fifty-first Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1967. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2058/67.]
- (2) A copy of the Main Conclusions of the Fourth Session of the

Industrial Committee on Jute held at New Delhi on the 28th October, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2059/67.]

- (3) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:—
 - (a) The Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 1713 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967.
 - (b) The Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 1714 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2060/67.]

DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER, 1966

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI. M. YUNUS SALEEM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2061/67.]

12.25 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Third Report

have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods indicated each :—

(1) Shrimati Uma Roy	19th June to 12th August, 1967 (Second Session)
(2) Maharani Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsale	3rd July to 11th August, 1967 (Second Session) and 13th November to 1st December, 1967 (Third Session)
(3) Shri Viren Shah	29th June to 4th August, 1967 (Second session) and 13th November to 1st December, 1967 (Third Session)
(4) Shri Surendra Kumar Tapu- riah	13th November to 30th November, 1967 (Third Session)
(5) Shri Abdul Ghani Dar	13th November to 15th December, 1967 (Third Session)
(6) Shri P. Ganga Reddy	25th July to 12th August, 1967 (Second Session) and 13th November to 8th December, 1967 (Third Session)

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The members will be informed accordingly.

RE ARREST OF MEMBER

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, बंगाल में जो टैरिज्म शुरू हुआ है उसके बारे में मुझे थोड़ा सा कहना है। मैं कल वहाँ से आया हूँ। मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी बैरकपुर है। एम० पी० तक के लिए वहाँ मूव करना मुश्किल हो गया है। वहाँ लाठी चार्ज हो रहे हैं, लोगों को पकड़-पकड़ कर जेलों में बन्द किया जा रहा है—

MR. SPEAKER: No, you must sit down. I am on my legs. Order, order. Nothing will be taken down.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: **

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI (Amroha): **

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything, you give me something in writing. I have only made the announcement today. When an hon. Member is arrested or something like that happens, I only announce the communication which I receive. If

there is anything that you want to say particularly, as I said, you write to me and we will see what we can do.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You have not followed him.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see how it could be raised and what could be done. After all, we can discuss it. Government also will be able to gather some information. There is a procedure. It is not as though I do not want anybody to raise anything, when an hon. Member of this House is arrested or something like that happens. But I only wanted to follow the procedure. All I am requesting is to follow the procedures so that the work of the House will be easy.

12.27 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Sir, I have followed the procedure and have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: About what?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: About the Hazari Report.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a part of the arrest. That is a separate question. I am now talking of the arrest of Dr. Ranen Sen and you bring in something else.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : 20 Members have signed that and we want to discuss it in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is really strange how we function. We are talking about a Member's arrest. I know, you wrote to me; and, not only you, on this question and on some other questions, hon. Members write to me. The Business Advisory Committee has fixed up some Government work. What is the work—Supplementary Demands, the Unlawful Activities Bill which we are considering now and some Ordinances. I have sent your letter and other letters also to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Time must be found for this. It is not as though the Speaker can find the time and fix something. If Government work can be withdrawn, if the Unlawful Activity Bill or something else can be withdrawn, I am prepared to put in any work. Then, the Business Advisory Committee will meet and say what business must be taken up in the House. Some hon. Members want the session to be extended by a few days, beyond the 23rd. I do not want anything to be done at the last minute. If Government wants to withdraw the financial business or the Unlawful Activity Bill.....

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Yes, Sir; the House will agree to that.

MR. SPEAKER : If you get up whenever you choose, I am not able to ask others to sit down.

I am only saying that because 20 or 30 Members have signed something, I cannot change overnight the work of the House and put something else. Here is the work that was organised by the Business Advisory Committee and it can be changed by the House or by the Business Advisory

Committee. I have asked the Government if they are prepared to give the time, which Bill is to be withdrawn and if they are going to keep to these Demands and the Ordinances etc. If and when I get a reply that they are prepared to withdraw something, I will call the Business Advisory Committee meeting. Even then this may not be taken up and some other work may be taken up by the Business Advisory Committee. It is not in my hands. It is with the Government just now. You belong to the ruling party; so, if you want to contact them, you can certainly contact them and do what you like.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I am a member of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : I know, you are.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to make the position very clear. Yesterday also Shri Panigrahi raised this in the House and today my hon. friend has raised the matter that the Hazari Report should be discussed. I only wish to make it clear that in every Business Advisory Committee meeting I and other Members of the Opposition, Shri Rabi Roy and others, have demanded that this discussion should take place. At that time the ruling party was also there. When there is a question of pressing for anything, they do not press and they come here as champions of anti-Birlas.

12.30 hrs.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill. Shri Randhir Singh to continue his speech.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, हमारे देश में मुल्क से दुश्मनी रखने वाली ताकतें न सिर्फ उभर रही हैं, बल्कि और ज्यादा मजबूती पकड़ रही हैं।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

इस सिलसिले में मुझे गिला सिर्फ उन भाइयों से है, जो इस उसूल पर अमल करते हैं कि हाथी के दांत खाने के और, और दिखाने के और। मेरे दोस्त, श्री वाजपेयी, गवर्नमेंट को कोड़े ले कर मारना चाहते हैं, जब भी वह समझते हैं कि कोई बात देश के हित के खिलाफ हुई है। अगर देश की एक इंच जमीन भी जाती है, तो वह इतने जोर से गवर्नमेंट पर हमला करते हैं कि नाक में दम कर देते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को जो मशवरा दिया है, उन मशवरे को अमल में लाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

आप यह जानते हैं कि काश्मीर में मुल्क-दुश्मन सरगमियां हो रही हैं। काश्मीर में एक नहीं, हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो पाकिस्तान के साथ खुली हमदर्दी रखते हैं। वहां पर कुछ लोगों ने एक प्लैबिसाइट फ्रंट बनाया है, जो कि खुल्लम-खुल्ला यह एलान करता है कि उसकी हमदर्दी हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं है और अगर राय शुमारी की गई, तो वह या तो आजाद काश्मीर कायम करने और या पाकिस्तान के साथ इलहाक करने के हक में राय देगा - वहां पर एक एक्सन कमेटी भी बनी हुई है, जो खुल्लम-खुल्ला अयूब के इशारों पर नाचती है। जो लोग आजाद काश्मीर का नारा लगाते हैं, जो पाकिस्तान से हमदर्दी का दम भरते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान को पास-पास करना चाहते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, जो उसके हिस्से-खबरे करना चाहते हैं, अगर इस बिल के जरिये उन का कुछ इलाज किया जा रहा है, तो मैं समझता था कि हमारे कौमपरस्त भाई—जनसंघ, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी या दूसरी आपोजिशन पार्टीज के भाई या इंडिपेंडेंट भाई—उसकी हिमायत करेंगे।

लेकिन मुझे यह देखकर नाउम्मीदी हुई कि वे एक वक्त में एक आब ज निकालते हैं और दूसरे वक्त में मुत्तलिफ़ आवाज निकालते हैं। उनमें इतनी अखलाकी जुरंत होनी चाहिए कि वे गवर्नमेंट की किसी सही बात की हिमायत करें। मुझ में इतनी अखलाकी जुरंत है, कि मैं ट्रेजरी बेंचिज़ पर बैठ कर भी आपोजिशन की सही और देश-हित की बात की हिमायत करता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बिल के जरिये कौम के डिफेंस देश की इन्टेग्रीटी और सालशियत को बचाने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है, उस बिल में कौन सी खराबी है कि हमारे दोस्त उसकी मुखालिफ़ कर रहे हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान में पूरे इलाके ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने देश से खिलाफ एलानेजग कर रखा है। अगर कोई दूसरा देश होता, तो ऐसे लोगों को गोली का निशाना बना दिया जाता। आप जानते हैं कि बागी नागाओं के लीडर जा कर चीन और पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करते हैं और इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि नागालैंड एक इंडिपेंडेंट देश बन जाये और चीन और पाकिस्तान उसको रैकग-नाइज़ करें। जब गवर्नमेंट ऐसी कार्यवाहियों का कुछ इलाक करने की कोशिश करती है, तो हमारे दोस्त कहते हैं कि इस बिल की क्या जरूरत है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज नागालैंड में जो जारिहाना कार्यवाहियां हो रही हैं, वहां पर जो खुली बगावत हो रही है, उनमें हिस्सा लेने वाले लोगों का दिमाग दुहस्त करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। इस एबान में ये सवाल किये जाते हैं कि हुकूमत मिजो बागियों को काबू में क्यों नहीं करती है, वह नीफा में बागियों की सरगमियों का इलाज क्यों नहीं करती है, लेकिन जब हुकूमत इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करती है, तो मेरे दोस्त, पता नहीं किन वजूहात की बिना पर, उसकी मुखालिफ़ करते हैं। मैं श्री वाजपेयी और दूसरे दोस्तों को देशभक्त समझता हूँ—अबने

से ज्यादा देशभक्त समझता हूँ, लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह शिकायत भी करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की हर एक बात की मुखालिफत करना उन्होंने अपनी आदत सी बना रखी है। ज़मीं जुम्बद, न जुम्बद गुल मुहम्मद। वे अपनी जिद्द की वजह से गवर्नमेंट की सही बात की भी, उसको प्रेस्टीज का सवाल बना कर, मुखालिफत करते हैं।

मैं तो यह चाहता था कि इस बिल की युनेनिमसली हिमायत की जाती और श्री चह्ल्यान को आशीर्वाद दिया जाता कि उन्होंने मुल्क सोवियरेन्टी और इन्टेग्रिटी को मजबूत बनाने के लिए और आगे किसी हिस्से को इस देश से सिसीड होने से रोकने के लिए निह्वायत मुनासिब कदम उठाया है। एक भाई ने एक बड़ी मजहकाखेज बात कही कि वे इस बिल की हिमायत इसलिए नहीं करते हैं कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट की कार्यवाहियों को एन्टी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज को मैं शामिल नहीं किया गया है। वे चाहते हैं कि अगर पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन या पाकिस्तान को नो-वार पैक्ट की, आफरकी या अगर कल का प्रधान मंत्री ऐसी तजबीज करे, तो वह भी सेशन और सिसेशन की डेफिनीशन में आ जाये, उनके खिलाफ भी एक्शन लिया जाये। मेरे फ्राजिल दोस्त यह भूल जाते हैं कि अगर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से गुड फेथ में कोई काम किया जाता है, तो उस आफिशल एक्ट को एक्ट आफ इनडेमिन्टी सेव करता है।

हमारे दोस्त एक-एक इंच की बात करते हैं। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले ईरान और रूस में सरहदों के बारे में झगड़ा था, लेकिन आपसी बातचीत के जरिये उन में समझौता हो गया, जिस के मातहत रूस को डेढ़ लाख मुरब्बा मील का रकबा ईरान को सौंपना पड़ा। चीन और रूस के दरमियान भी लाखों मुरब्बा मील ज़मीन को ले कर सरहदी झगड़ा चल रहा है, लेकिन उस झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए बातचीत की जाती है,

कोई लड़ाई नहीं छेड़ दी जाती है। इसी तरह दुनिया के अलग-अलग मुल्कों के दरमियान जो सरहदी झगड़े हैं, उनका तसफिया आपसी बातचीत से किया जाता है। देश के हित के लिए, देश की इन्टेग्रिटी को बरकरार रखने के लिए हुकूमत की तरफ से प्राइम मिनिस्टर या होम मिनिस्टर या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर कोई प्रोपोजल रखते हैं और पार्लियामेंट उस प्रोपोजल को अपनी संकशन देती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी दूसरे मुल्क के साथ समझौते की बातचीत करने पर एतराज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

मुझे इस बिल में ऐसी कोई बात नजर नहीं आई, जो देश के हित के खिलाफ हो या आपोजीशन के खिलाफ हो। हां, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जरूर अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे दोस्तों को इस बात का खदशा है कि कभी यह बिल आपोजीशन की किसी पार्टी के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न किया जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। मैं उनकी आदत, दिमाग और दिल को जानता हूँ। आखिर आपोजीजन के भाई बाहर के नहीं हैं। वे हमारे भाई हैं। उनम देशभक्ति हम से कम नहीं है, ज्यादा है। लेकिन अच्छा होता कि सिवाये उन पार्टीज के जिनके देश से हमदर्दी नहीं है, जिनकी हमदर्दी रूस का चीन के साथ है, बाकी सब भाई इस बिल की हिमायत करते।

कांस्चीट्यूशनली यह बिल बिलकूल ठीक है। कांस्चीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 19(2) और (4) में जिन रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स का जिक्र किया गया है, इस बिल में उन्हीं के मुताबिक प्राविज्जन रखे गए हैं। लेकिन देश के कांस्टीट्यूशन, पीनल लाज और क्रिमिनल लाज में जो लिखा था, उस को यह बिल पूरा करता है देश के फायदे के लिए, मुल्क की एकजहती और यूनिटी के लिए।

मैं इस बिल की पूरी हिमायत करता हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे दोस्त इस बारे में

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

फिर से सोचें और इस बिल को यूनेनिमसली पास करायें, ताकि पता चले कि कौन-सा ग्रुप या पार्टी इस मुल्क के खिलाफ है और कौन इस के हक में है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Puri.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : rose—.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will get his time. I am now calling Dr. Puri.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, I should not be allowed to get up every now and then. I want to say a few words, if you would allow me, before lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very sorry I was going to call Mr Puri. You speak first. Mr. Puri, I will call you a little later. I never knew that.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was Chairman of the Fundamental Rights Committee. I told my Committee that this question of fundamental rights was a 19th century idea. In the present century it does not hold good because every Government finds out reasons for reasonable restrictions on these fundamental rights. We have seen how these fundamental rights have been eroded by this Government and there remains nothing of them now. It is true that we here in the Parliament can tell the Treasury Benches in parliamentary language that they are no good, and our throats will not be cut. This is all the fundamental rights that are left to us. Sir, except for this, all these repressive laws violate the rule of law.

I have absolutely no doubt that the intentions of the Government are good. They want to use this law only for the purposes for which it is designed. I have absolutely no doubt about it. I do not doubt their credentials. They are honest, but they must know that no Government, when they can get short cuts, refrain from making use of those shortcuts and to take the

trouble of going to the law courts. So whatever they may intend, this law, as all laws are used, will be used also for purposes for which it is not designed. Their intentions are good, but it is just like putting a sword in the hands of Hanuman. Hanuman may not like to kill, but somehow the sword kills.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
हनुमान नहीं, वानर कहिए आचार्य जी ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Bureaucracy is always ready to use whatever comes handy at the time. Therefore, if the Home Minister wants this law to be passed, it must not be left to the States. Every State must approach the Home Minister and get his sanction before any proceedings under this Act are taken.

Another thing is: the Opposition parties are right when they say that the Government has been giving over chunks of our territory to the foreigners. Not only that, they have even justified the giving away of such territories. I say that they must put a restriction on their own conduct. Also and hereafter somebody must introduce a Bill by which no portion of Indian territory shall be alienated without the consent of Parliament.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : That is the position.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : This will be a proper restriction on their own policy. The Government has as little right as the political parties have, to barter away our freedom or give away portions of our territory to the foreigners. This must be made clear. I hope that some day such a Bill will be brought before Parliament so that the government of the day may not play ducks and drakes with our territory and with our Independence.

These laws have to be carefully used. I think Government would have been well advised if they had waited for a month or two when the

Defence of India Act would have been expired or repealed and then they could have brought forward this bill. I also believe that in their armoury they already have enough powers as in the IPC, to deal with all such activities as are against the interests of the country. The IPC was framed in the middle of the 19th century. It is the harshest penal code that exists in any democratic country. It provides for all occasions. But Government have not used it. Why have they not used it? They have not used it because they are timid. Here, everything is done with an eye on the imagined consequences, whether they should proceed further with a policy or not. It is not the rightness and the wrongness which matters but the people they are likely to offend. Unless Government take courage in both hands and utilise the powers that they already have under the IPC, they have no right to bring forward this extraordinary legislation. As I have said, the IPC is a comprehensive and a very harsh code. It was made by Englishmen at a time when in England if a person stole a goat, he was awarded capital punishment. It was on account of the English law that Nandakumar was hanged for forgery. I hope the students of history would remember that. Those harsh laws which were there in England were transported here and there has been very little alteration; there have been additions but not alterations and the additions have been intended to make the law more cruel. With such laws in their hands, if Government have not been able to act for so many years, I do not see how they will be benefited by this Bill. It is a lardy Bill. It says that the tribunal that would be appointed to investigate will take six months. During those six months, the mischief-mongers might go underground, and Government may not be able to find them even. If they want to have a law, they must have a law which would be effective. I am afraid they are destroying their reputation for nothing; they will never be able to use this law as is laid down in the Bill. So, I hold that this law is superfluous and this law may be

used by the executive for purposes for which it is not intended.

As regards the need for such a law, I have absolutely no doubt. There are people in this land who are preaching from day to day treachery to this nation, who say that foreign invasion is a necessary condition for the improvement of the nation. Therefore, this law is necessary. But let Government also realise why people listen to such persons who want the division of the country or want a revolution to be brought about in this country by a foreign army invading it. Why do people want to invite China? Why are some of the Kashmiris disloyal to this country? All this is because Government have not been able to solve the economic problems in the country. Where people are happy, though the social order is capitalist, where the labourer and the kisan and the cultivator get their necessities of life there is no communism. They have not to wait for these necessities of life; they have not to starve for want of their food, clothes, their housing, even for their radios, TV or cars. There communism does not prosper. Communism thrives where there is no effort made to improve the conditions of the poor. Instead of applying the proper remedy, Government think that they will be able to crush these ideas by these extraordinary laws that find no place in modern jurisprudence. Give the people food, give them clothes, give them houses, give them medical aid, give them work, have schemes for their requirements, not gaudiose schemes of manufacturing steel which you cannot use, which you have to sell outside and that too by giving a subsidy. Projects that take away the hardship of the people, the everyday hardship of the people have to be put through. After twenty years Government have realised that agriculture has been neglected, and agriculture is the basis of all industry. This is what they have discovered after 20 years. Yet they are contemplating putting up another steel factory, Bokaro, where for two years high-salaried officers have been appointed, where

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

buildings have been erected for their accommodation, where everything is ready, but nothing has been done to produce steel yet. If this is the way in which the taxpayers' money is to be used, and not for giving the poor people the primary necessities of life, I say the Government cannot stop confusion; they cannot stop communism, they cannot deter traitors from doing what they are doing in Kashmir and elsewhere.

Remember there were no communists in Ladakh, and yet the nation lost some 14,000 square miles of our territory. When there was invasion of NEFA, there were no communists in NEFA. It was Government's negligence that brought about these calamities.

So first of all, let them look at their own conduct. Are they administering the laws properly, laws that they have already on the statute-books? Have they been careful about our territory? Have they been careful about the integration of this country?

There are States where there are Congress governments and yet there are quarrels between those governments. Take, for instance, the case of Maharashtra and Mysore concerning boundaries. Take the water question. In our history has this question ever risen before? This question is between three States and all the three are under Congress governments. What are the Government going to do about these things? Your own people fight with each other.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): In those States the Communists are nowhere near.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Of course, in those three States the Communists, fortunately, are nowhere near, but in Bengal they are very near, and according to the statement of the former Chief Minister, who is now the favourite of the Communists, he wanted to do what he blames Dr. P. C. Ghosh for doing. He was doing

the same thing, but he was only afraid what the Communists would do to him, Dr. P. C. Ghosh was not afraid, and the Communists are blaming him for doing what the former Chief Minister, their present favourite, was himself doing. This is double talk, double standard of judgment. I hope the Communists will come to realise, as Gandhiji said, that means are as important as the ends. So also, must the Congress recognise, and it must put its own house in order, and then there will be no need for such kind of legislation fundamental rights guaranteed under which takes away with one stroke the the constitution.

SHRI R. D. REDDY (Kavali): I wholeheartedly support the Bill that is before the House, and also congratulate the Home Minister for the Bill that he has brought forward and the provisions that have been drafted very carefully with due regard to the rights of sovereignty which have to preserve, and also with due regard to the rights that have been conferred on the individual in the chapter relating to fundamental rights in the Constitution with due safeguards therein.

The first objection that is now pointed out by several members of the opposition is that it is opposed to the provisions of the Constitution. As far as this matter is concerned, the Attorney-General has given evidence before the Committee appointed to consider this Bill. He has expressed in very clear terms that after the amendment of article 19 which allows reasonable restrictions in respect of safeguarding of sovereignty, the provisions of the Bill are very satisfactory and cannot be said to be unconstitutional. This was the opinion that has been expressed by him, and he is a person on whom we have great faith. He has not expressed his personal opinion, but he has examined the provisions of the Bill from the legal point of view. He has also stated in his evidence that he had an opportunity to scrutinise the Bill as originally drafted, and that he had taken excep-

tion to certain provisions therein and subsequently those provisions have been amended. Therefore, he has scrutinised the amended Bill and he has now given his emphatic opinion that the Bill and its present provisions are absolutely constitutional, and there is no scope for its being declared unconstitutional.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: His evidence is not so clear as my hon. friend makes out.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We will test it in a court.

SHRI R. D. REDDY: What I am saying is that he has been emphatic.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. member may continue after lunch.

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]
UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) BILL—Contd.

SHRI R. D. REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been submitting that the Attorney-General has said that this is permissible legislation; this is in his evidence. I think this is permissible legislation under the exception to article 19 of the Constitution. In other words, they are reasonable restrictions in the interests of security, sovereignty and the integrity of the country.

Therefore, my submission is that when he was giving evidence before the Committee of Parliament, he was aware of his responsibilities to himself as also his responsibilities to the Committee. He was not before the Committee as witness of the Congress party and the Government. On the other hand, it was the desire of the Committee that this expert should give evidence before the Committee on constitutional aspects.

AN HON. MEMBER: He was not there as a private citizen also.

SHRI R. D. REDDY: That is what I said. He was not there as a nominee of the Government or of the Congress party. He was there in his right as the Attorney-General who was sought to be heard on constitutional aspects by the Committee. It is at the desire of the Committee that he gave evidence and the evidence that he has given is based on his knowledge and his own views of the law. No person who gives evidence before any responsible body can be dogmatic; nobody can say that the opinion that he has given is going to be infallible. No opinion can be infallible. Even the advice that may be given to the President, if necessary, by the Supreme Court also cannot be infallible. The opinion is good and it can be acted upon. By the time the matter is taken before the Supreme Court, there may be a change in the Supreme Court itself. It cannot be said that the opinion given here has been procured or is in any manner incorrect.

SHRI NAMBIAR: The opinion got diluted afterwards.

SHRI R. D. REDDY: He has given his reasons. He has referred to the concept of fundamental rights in the 19th century and in the early 20th century and how it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court in recent times, how Parliament has been trying to say that it is not correct, etc. Taking into consideration the integrity and sovereignty of the country and the amendments made to article 19, he has given his opinion and I submit it is entitled to grant weight.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : ऐटार्नी जनरल भी गलती करता है यह आप जानते हैं ।

SHRI R. D. REDDY: Ours is a democracy. The majority cannot say that they are right and even the judgment of the Supreme Court can change any time.

It has been said that there is absolutely no need for this Bill as there are other acts like the IPC. The Attorney-

[Shri R. D. Reddy]

General's opinion on this point is very clear :

"There is no section in the IPC which covers any of these things exactly. As to the other legislation such as the Defence of India Rules and the Preventive Detention Act, no doubt there are certain powers vested in Government, but they also cannot be used for this purpose. It is not redundant; it covers an area which is not exactly covered by other legislation."

He has said definitely that the existing laws do not cover this situation and to meet it effectively, it is not only desirable but necessary to have a Bill of this type.

Then it has been said that there is no need for this Bill because the present situation in the country does not warrant a Bill of this kind. It is also said that the DMK which at one point of time has been advocating secession has given it up irrevocably and there is no other party or individual in the country advocating such a thing and therefore, the occasion does not demand a Bill of this type. I submit that this argument by itself admits that there existed people or associations in this country which advocated secession. It is not as if it is the monopoly of any association or individual to advocate secession. Tomorrow it may catch fire and some other association may advocate it. When such a situation develops, since the existing laws do not cover such a situation, it is eminently desirable that the Government should be clothed with this power beforehand to meet such a situation. When the DMK party advocated secession, Government found they were not able to meet the situation. Therefore, article 19 had to be amended, but still there was a lacuna. Therefore, to meet such a contingency this legislation has been brought in.

Coming to the clauses, the notification becomes effective immediately in certain cases and in certain other cases it does not become effective and it is

in the balance till the matter is decided by the tribunal. If the tribunal confirms the order, it becomes effective. Therefore, Government has put a check upon itself. It is only in extraordinary cases coming under proviso to sub-clause (3) that the notification becomes effective immediately and the association becomes unlawful. Otherwise, any association which is said to be unlawful in the opinion of the Government is not affected till the matter is decided by the tribunal. If the tribunal chooses to confirm it, it becomes effective. Therefore, there would be extraordinary situations when the Government itself may not know. Sometimes the Government does not know many things. That is the accusation made by the Opposition. They say that they themselves know certain things whereas the Government is not aware of them. That is what is said on the floor of the House. Therefore, there may be situations when the Government may not be able to know about the activities of a particular organisation. When it comes to know of their activities and that it will be dangerous, then this is necessary. My submission is, even in this matter the provision is only as in the civil procedure. When we go to civil procedure we find that there is the plaint, statements are made, both the parties adduce evidence, the entire evidence is weighed by the court and it is only after having a preponderance of evidence that the decision is given. In the same way, as far as this notification is concerned the procedure provided is as if it is a civil litigation. Therefore, after the matter is weighed then only a decision is given. It does not affect anybody's rights except the right of the association. No person is going to be prosecuted or any prosecution is going to be launched in such cases. It is a warning so that all people engaged in unlawful activities can at once stop them. Even after the order is passed by the tribunal the Government has reserved to itself the power to cancel its own order.

Regarding penal provisions in clause 9 when persons or associations are

prosecuted, there is no appeal provided and it is final. At the same time writ proceedings under articles 32 and 226 are intact and they cannot be taken away by Parliament because they are provided in the Constitution itself. As far as the notification is concerned, when individuals or associations are prosecuted with specific sentences it is final and no appeal is provided. But the ordinary procedure, whatever is provided under the Criminal Procedure Code in regard to appeals, is intact and the parties can agitate those things and get remedies.

Therefore, as far as this Act is concerned it has been designed and intended to meet a particular situation and the Government need not arm itself with extraordinary powers in order to oppress or do any harm to any individuals or associations.

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवावा) : जो बहस चल रही है इस में ज्यादातर माननीय सदस्यों ने या तो गृह मंत्री को यह कहा है कि वह बहुत ही शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति हैं या नहीं हैं या फिर यह कहा है कि एटर्नी जनरल ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं ।

मैंने कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखा है। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के साथ कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने असहमति प्रकट की है। जब मैं उस रिपोर्ट को और असहमति की टिप्पणियों को पढ़ता हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने जितने प्रश्नों को उठाया जो कि बड़े महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न थे और जो उनके उत्तर दिये गये, उनसे यह कहना किसी भी हालत में मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने से हमारे मूल अधिकारों का किसी प्रकार हनन नहीं होगा ।

यह कहा जा सकता है और हो सकता है कि गृह मंत्री अपने उत्तर में कहें भी कि इससे कोई आपको हानि नहीं होगी। लेकिन जिस वक्त वह विधेयक की भूमिका दे रहे थे तब उनके लिए यह मुनासिब था कि केस तैयार करने के लिए बताते कि ये परि-

स्थितियाँ हैं और इनसे निबटने के लिए हम इस विधेयक को इस प्रकार से बर्हा खा रहे हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि हमारे पास आपात्कालीन कानून है और उसकी अवधि समाप्त होने जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही वे अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए, अपने दल की सुरक्षा के लिए एक ऐसी ढाल तैयार कर लेना चाहते हैं जिससे आगे के लिए दूसरी संस्थाओं की चोट से वह बच जायें, ऐसी संस्थाओं की चोट से वह बच जायें, जो संस्थाएँ कि प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से कार्य कर रही हैं। उनके द्वारा जो इनके दल के ऊपर आघात होते हैं और जो होने भी चाहियें—सभी को ऐसा करने की छूट होनी चाहिये—उनसे बचने के लिए वह एक ढाल तैयार कर रहे हैं।

हमारी यह परम्परा रही है कि हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय एकता और भारतीय संस्कृति तथा अपने राष्ट्रीय संस्कारों को जीवित रखने के लिए बहुत-सी संस्थाएँ बनाते हैं और उनके माध्यम से हम अपने विचारों को प्रकट करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि दिनोंदिन इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, इनकी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि की जाए। पुराने जमाने में लोग हाट मेलों में जाते थे और इस प्रकार के कार्य होते थे। अब जमाना बदल गया है। हम काफी आगे आ चुके हैं। उस प्रकार के मेलों से, उस प्रकार की हाट व्यवस्था से या उस प्रकार के प्रदर्शनों से, अब हम उतना लाभ नहीं उठा सकते हैं जितना कि किसी न किसी प्रकार से, किसी न किसी ढंग से राजनीतिक स्तर पर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करके उठा सकते हैं। कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जो कि राजनीतिक संस्थाएँ तो नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी कुछ अगर उन में राजनीतिक रंग है तो कोई बुरा नहीं है।

हममें से प्रत्येक ने यहाँ आ कर और यहाँ आने से पहले भी देश की अखंडता को

[डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी]

कायम कर रखने की कसम खाई है और यहां कोई भी ऐसा सदस्य नहीं है चाहे इस पक्ष का हो या उस पक्ष का हो जो चाहता हो कि देश का विभाजन हो जाए। कल प्रो० स्बैल ने कहा था कि बेरूवाड़ी के हिस्से को पाकिस्तान को दे दिया गया है। बाद में ताम्रकंद में चाहे प्रेशर में ही क्यों न आ कर एक समझौता किया गया था और प्रधान मंत्री ने तब अपनी कुर्सी को बनाये रखने के लिए अपने ही काश्मीर के हिस्से को पाकिस्तान को दे दिया था। लेकिन अब प्रधान मंत्री महोदया नहीं चाहती हैं कि इस प्रकार का हथियार अपने हाथ में ले कर बेसा कुछ करें, किसी से लेन देन की बात करें। लेकिन इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस तरह की ताकत वह अपने हाथ में लेने की बात सोच रही हैं। राष्ट्रीय शान्ति को पाने के लिए वह अपने हाथ में एक हथियार लेना चाहते हैं।

विधेयक में यह कहा गया है कि किसी भी संस्था को गैर-कानूनी करार दे कर उसकी कार्रवाइयों पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है, उसके फंड्स पर और उसके आदमियों पर नियंत्रण लगाया जा सकता है। अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो दो वर्ष तक उसके ऊपर कोई किसी प्रकार की सुनवाई नहीं हो सकती है। सम्भावना यह है कि 1972 में जो चुनाव होने वाला है उसको थोड़ा आगे पीछे ध्यान में रख कर कहीं ऐसा न हो कि गृह मंत्री इस प्रकार का कोई तीर चलायें जिससे जो 1972 का इलैक्शन है वह कवर हो जाए। मुझे डर यह है कि उसी समय के लिए यह तैयारी अभी से की जा रही है।

इस विधेयक को कोई नाम देना मैं पसन्द करूँ तो मैं इसे राक्षसी प्रवृत्तिपूर्ण अधिकार पाने की एक अजीब मनोवृत्ति से प्रेरित नाम ही दे सकता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि जहाँ राक्षसी प्रवृत्तियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं वहाँ मानव स्थिति और संस्कार जो सचमुच म मानव की रक्षा करते हैं वे नष्ट हो जाते हैं। किसी एक

व्यक्ति की राक्षसी प्रवृत्ति की नहीं लेकिन उसके विधेयक की राक्षसी प्रवृत्ति की निन्दा करते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ और गृह मंत्री महोदय को मेरा परामर्श होगा कि वह इसे इस वक्त वापिस ले लें।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. The party which has been rejected by more than half of the country, the party which has been thrown out through the front door, wants to come back, wants to entrench itself, through the backdoor by the support of this Bill. This Bill is a great fraud on the Constitution and on the confidence of the public. What is the purpose of this Bill? The party in power want arbitrary, dictatorial, fascist and Draconian powers to be put on the statute book permanently. Even now they enjoy all these powers under the Defence of India Act. They want to continue it under another name and they want to put it on the statute book for ever.

They argue that this Act when it is passed by this Parliament, will curb the cessionist and other disruptive forces. How are you going to do it? By passing a law are you going to curb the tendencies that are erupting all over the country? That cannot be done. You must find out the reasons for such tendencies and for such disruptive forces. So long as there is economic inequality and there are regional imbalances, you cannot curb cessionist activity or a disruptive force by a mere law. That cannot be done. You must go to the root cause.

They say that if this Bill is passed, everything will be okay. Even the Britisher, the so-called Anglo-Saxon British Imperialism, was not so power hungry as this Government is. He was satisfied with the Indian Penal Code. Our Government, this independent Congress Government, is not satisfied not only with the Indian Penal Code but they brought forward another Act, the Preventive Detention Act. Now they are not satisfied with that power also. They now want

another instrument in their hand, another machine gun, namely, this Unlawful Activities Bill.

Where is the need for this power-mongering? Is there no end to this greed for power? There must be some end to this. Even a wild monster, a wild beast, is satisfied after one or two preys. But this Government is not satisfied even with so many laws that it is having. Still they want further laws. What after all are you going to achieve by this? You have got so many powers in your hands. The arm of the law is strong and long enough to catch any man in this country. For any offence, even under the Indian Penal Code, he can be punished. It is so wide; still they want this law to be put on the statute book.

They say that they are only reasonable restrictions. I do not want to argue whether it is reasonable or unreasonable. I want to stress the point whether it is any restriction at all. Where is the need for a restriction? If there is a fundamental right, there can be a restriction on it. But where is a fundamental right today in this country? The whole Chapter on Fundamental Rights, the seven sacred freedoms, is put into the cold storage. Where is the freedom today for a citizen to go to the High Court or the Supreme Court? There is no freedom at all. When there is no freedom, why talk of restrictions, leave apart whether it is reasonable or unreasonable?

They say, it is reasonable. To say that these restrictions are reasonable is unreasonable. Even according to Shri Daphtary it is not perfectly reasonable. Shri Daphtary, our Attorney-General, has described this power as drastic. Even the Attorney-General is not supporting this Bill to a certain extent.

Clauses 3(2) and 3(3) give Government enormous powers. Even before going to the Tribunal they can declare any party or any association as unlawful. Again, they need not even disclose the reasons. That is another clause. Why should we give arbitrary powers to the Government?

A word about the tribunal. Who believes in these tribunals? We know how these tribunals are functioning throughout the country. The tribunals are a farce. Even according to Shri N. C. Chatterji, a well known jurist, a tribunal has always been a failure because it is not a permanent institution. It can be changed according to the whims and fancies of the Home Minister.

We are not able to understand why we should give these draconian powers to this Home Minister. Today, the Home Minister may be a good man, a level-headed man or a sober man.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who told you so?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Even that is disputed by my friend. Suppose, tomorrow another man comes and he wants to use these powers against some of the parties. What will happen? A coalition government may come at the Centre and the same Act may be applied to the same Home Minister or another minister sitting on the Treasury Benches. So, I warn my Congress friends, do not support this Bill; it may go against you yourself. Do not forget that it is not against the Opposition parties only; it may go against even Congressmen. So, I would like all Congressmen to support the Opposition and this Bill must be put into the cold storage.

If the Government finds that there is sufficient reason for bringing forward this Bill, it must be done only after consulting all the State Governments. Nowadays the writ of the Central Government does not reach more than half the country. When your writ does not reach more than half the country, why do you bring forward this Bill without consulting all the non-Congress Chief Ministers? If this law is passed before consulting the Chief Ministers, it will remain only on the statute book; it will not be implemented. Unless and until all the State Governments co-operate with the Centre, it cannot be implemented. So, I request the Home Minister to consult all the State Chief Ministers and then bring it if it is necessary. In that case we are ready to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मंडक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी थोड़ा समय दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have exceeded our time-limit. You may get a chance at the final stage of the Bill, not now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi—Sadar): I may be given 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not possible now. You have no time to your credit.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): Is the Home Minister in a mood to drop the Bill?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, not at all.

Sir, we had occasion to discuss this Bill twice; when this Bill was discussed before it was referred to the Joint Committee, we had a full-fledged debate here, and for the last five hours we have had also the advantage and the privilege of listening to the views of many hon. Members.

I do not want to enter into any arguments. I would reply to some of the arguments that the hon. Members have made and I would, really speaking, go step by step to justify the case that I have originally made in defence of the Bill. The basic question that was raised was whether this Bill is necessary at all. That was the first position taken by some hon. Members. For that, two types of arguments were made. One was which is the Party against which this Bill is going to be used and the second aspect of the argument was that there are enough legislations or there are enough provisions in the present statute book itself which can be made use of if there is any requirement. These were the two arguments that were made.

Dealing with the first aspect, I would like to make it clear that it would be very unfair for me and to the political parties to expect definite reply from me as to the Party against which it is made. I have myself said that it is only required against those who are likely to offend under the Act. I have not particular party in my mind that against 'A' party or 'B' party or 'C' party it should be made use of. We are not defining the political parties against whom it is to be used. We are defining, certainly, some undesirable activity which is to be treated as unlawful activity. As I have said, in the beginning, I would be the happiest man if there is no opportunity to make use of this law. But the necessity is there. I was rather heartened to hear Members like Acharya Kripalani and the hon. Member, Mr. Bose, who are not present now that they concede that the conditions in the country are such that there are real threats to the integrity and the sovereignty of this country.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What are those threats, for instance?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Therefore, it is necessary and I am advised and also I am convinced that there is no law in the statute book today which can meet this situation.

SHRI NAMBIAR: You must give examples as to against what sort of things you visualise it

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that.

This Bill is merely meant against the activities leading to cession or secession. These are the two things which are, really speaking, the threats to the integrity and the sovereignty of this country.

SHRI MANOHARAN: Now both don't exist.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I ask the Home Minister who are those persons or the parties who are posing this problem? Where is an occasion for this?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a very unfair question that you are asking.

AN HON. MEMBER : Uncomfortable.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a very unfair question. Possibly, even those who are doing it, after this Bill becomes an Act, may reconsider the position. I want them to do that. If they do not do it, the Act is there. I do not want to mention any Party. I did make a mention of certain situations which you have forgotten. I said, at this moment, in Mizo District, for example—if you want a certain situation, I can, certainly, mention situations—there is an organised, armed, rebellion for the secession of that territory from India. What have we to do about it? Somebody said that there is the Defence of India Act and there are the Defence of India Rules. At the same time, I must say, there was a demand for the removal or the withdrawal of this Emergency Act and it is quite clear that the Emergency cannot remain permanently. As I have said, about Emergency, sometime before the end of this year, we will have to review the position.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : May I point out to the Home Minister that even without this Bill they have declared the Mizo National Front as an unlawful organization?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not mentioned the MNF. I have only said about the situation in Mizo district and asked how to deal with it. I am not mentioning any particular organization; I am mentioning certain situations, which are not imaginary situations, which are real situations. How to deal with them? At the present moment, certainly we have the Defence of India rules. Certainly we are making use of them in the border areas. But the Defence of India Act is not going to remain permanently; it has to go some time or other and I will be happy if it goes earlier; earlier the better. There is no doubt that the conditions in the country require such a legislation. I have no doubt in my mind about it. Some hon. members, particularly Mr. George

Fernandes, were, in a rather—what should I say—very clever way trying to argue that this Bill should be used against the Congress. If it is to be used against Congress, if Congress deserves it, I have no objection. But for that a Bill will be necessary. Is it not? It is a very clever political argument that it should be used against Congress. If you want to use it against Congress, you can use. (*Interruption*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : The Congress Party is the only Party against which it will have to be used.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you become the Government, you may do it. But unfortunately you will not have that difficulty.

श्री जाजं करनेडीज : मेरी जो शिकायत
 थी वह हाजीपीर और बेरूवाड़ी पर थी ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It was a suggestion for action.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : One thing is clear and that is that this Bill is necessary, it is required. Some hon. Member said this and I want to repudiate it with all the emphasis at my disposal and say that it is not intended against any political party as such. With that view this Bill has not been drafted. Some hon. Member said that this is politically motivated in order to crush all political parties. This is the height of imagination. It is not so.

The second question was about the constitutionality of the Bill.

SHRI MANOHARAN : If you have faith in the people, this Bill is unnecessary.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We represent the people. There is no question of having faith in the people. Do not suppose that it is your monopoly. We also represent the people. We do represent the people.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Coming to the question of constitutionality, it has been amply made clear in the evidence of the Attorney-General that this Bill is constitutional.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप तो गांधी जी में विश्वास करते हैं तो इस बिल की क्या जरूरत है? या तो फिर गांधीजी का नाम छोड़ दीजिए ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Some members made a reference to a certain statement that the Attorney-General made. A question was put to him by one of the members of the Joint Committee, "You have stated that this Bill is perfectly constitutional...." There, the Attorney-General said, "I did not say 'perfectly constitutional', I said 'constitutional'." I can explain this because I was present when the evidence was taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was also present.... (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That day possibly he was sleeping in the Committee.

There are two arguments. One is this. A Constitutional-minded person like the Attorney-General is not given to make over-statements; the training is to make under-statements. If hon. Member, Mr. Banerjee, remembers, on that day he made certain other observations, he pointed out certain other defects in the Bill. I think, Mr. Vajpayee would support me in this. He pointed out certain defects in the Bill and he said that these defects should be removed, which the Joint Committee accepted. So, when he was making that remark, he had these other factors in his mind. So, one should not try to take undue advantage of it when he said, "I did not say 'perfectly constitutional', I said 'constitutional'". It was an under-statement from a person who was giving his legal opinion about certain matters.

Now, Sir, some hon. Members also mentioned some details about the Bill itself that....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I point out to you from the record..

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes, Yes, I have seen it very carefully.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. P. Ramamurti said....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, you can allow them later.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Ramamurti asked :

'But the Government in certain circumstances is authorised to do certain things. Therefore, in a democracy people can certainly ask the Government to do a thing in a particular way. How is it unlawful?'

To which Mr. Daphtary replied :

' I agree. It did not strike me there.'

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The argument was not about the constitutionality or unconstitutionality. Mr. Ramamurti certainly developed a certain argument to which I am coming a little later. He developed certain other argument.

About the general aspects of the Bill, whether the Bill was constitutional or not, and whether the restrictions put on the fundamental rights were reasonable or not, his answer was positive. He said that the Bill was constitutional and the restrictions that were being put on the fundamental rights were reasonable.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : If I may interrupt, in answer to Mr. Ramamurti the Attorney-General said that he had not thought over the matter and he agreed with Mr. Ramamurti's proposition regarding the unconstitutionality of the matter.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Really speaking, ultimately the position came to one point that Mr. Ramamurti's line of argument was this : whether to mobilise for certain things, if that was the right of the Government to do that—I mean the essence of his argument was that it is the right of the

State to cede certain area and that is, really speaking, one of the attributes of sovereignty; like this Mr. Ramamurti's argument ran, if I have understood him correctly—he says if that was the function of the State to do that, if he mobilises public opinion to force the Government to do that, how does it become unlawful? That was the logic. The Attorney General says that certainly this logic did not occur to him before. This is how I interpret it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : The evidence is there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is what I am trying to interpret. When you come to the clause, you can certainly read it there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, in my copy what he said is quite different.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think you have printed your own copy perhaps.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, it appears that there are printing mistakes.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, the point on which the Attorney General was on record was whether an expression of opinion or ideological expression of a view will come within the mischief of this Act and the answer of the Attorney General was 'No'. It will not come. But, when we come to the definition of 'unlawful activity', it is said there that if one supports the claim of cession of certain area, and there is a claim, either the claim of the people or of the other foreign Government, certainly it comes within the mischief of the Act. There is no doubt about it. These are two definite different positions. If Mr. Ramamurti feels that the Act should be amended, when it becomes law, if he wants to amend the Act, certainly he can mobilise public opinion, become Government and amend the Act. Then it becomes a different position. But as long as this Act will remain an Act after this House approves of this, this position will be absolutely clear that ideological expression of views—e.g. some Party says that the problems with China should be settled peace-

fully, it is a very unobjectionable proposition. That is the position of this Government also. If somebody says, 'Settle your problems with Pakistan peacefully', it is a very legitimate position about which I have no objection. But if some one says, 'No. Concede this particular territory to China even in order to purchase peace', it will certainly be objectionable under this Act. These are two very definite positions in this matter. (Interruptions).

Now, the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnamoorthi also argued—he all the time feels that the Government is thinking about DMK....

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : I am not asking you about DMK. As far as 'Azad Kashmir' is concerned, I put my proposition that Pakistan is occupying that part of Kashmir for over 20 years and if we formulate and put forward certain proposals as a sort of compromise between Pakistan and India and rather try to settle amicably, 'let them occupy those areas which are in their possession', then it comes under the mischief of Sec. 13 of this Bill. If any Party formulates such an idea and speaks it out, then you can ban it under this Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to answer any hypothetical questions like this. I do not want to answer. When we are passing an Act, an Act which will have to meet situations as they develop, I do not want to answer any hypothetical questions.

Sir, certainly it is within the reasonable rights of everybody. He can certainly express his views in this Parliament which is a privileged place and you can discuss. But if anybody goes on arguing that a certain part of our territory, only because it is in the possession of Pakistan, must be ceded to Pakistan and if somebody is trying to organise a movement on that and incite people to act on that, certainly it will be an unlawful activity under this Bill. I have no doubt about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : फर्क इतना ही है कि ये कहते हैं—दे दो और आप देते चले जा रहे हैं। इतना ही फर्क है आप में और राममूर्ति जी में।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This Government has no authority; without the sanction and approval of this Parliament, to do anything; let us be very clear about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : नागाओं से बातचीत करना प्रधानमंत्री का और दूसरे लोगों का वह भी इस में आजायगा।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बात में क्या है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को दे सकते हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

Ultimately this is the authority of Parliament. Government can approve of no treaty without the sanction of this House. The Supreme Court judgment is very clear that if such a treaty involves the cession of any territory, it is not enough to have merely a sanction of this Parliament but legislation would be necessary, in fact, even that would not be sufficient, but even the amendment of the Constitution would be necessary.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले किसी अधिकारी या मंत्री के दिमाग में यह बात आयेगी—वह भी अनलाफुल है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Then it means that he has not understood this law. I can say this much.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खूब समझता हूँ—आपके मन में आयेगा, फलां फलां देना चाहिये।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इस लिये ,

Only because I think of something it does not become law. In order to attract the operation of this Bill one has to act. It is the action really speaking which is more important in

this matter. There is no legislation to penalise thinking in this country. Therefore, it will be wrong on the part of the hon. Member to think that merely thinking on this also can be brought under the operation of this Bill.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : Why not bring another Bill for that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : A theoretical or academic discussion about any matter or a general preaching of friendly relations with neighbouring countries or solving questions peacefully, and general propositions of this nature cannot attract the operation of this Bill, but certainly any specific proposal for the cession of any territory will certainly be an act which can be considered an unlawful activity under this Bill.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Suppose somebody does not make any specific proposal but says that there should be a political settlement with Pakistan and China over the border issue. Political settlement means a political settlement. Suppose somebody says that but does not make any specific proposal. Would that come within the mischief of this Bill or not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let him appoint me as his advocate; I shall defend him on that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which means that he concedes that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : How do I know in what way he refers to a political settlement? He is asking me a question which it is difficult to answer without knowing the connotation of the words 'political settlement'. Suppose he says that he is going to have a political settlement, how do I know what exactly he means by the term 'political settlement'? Unless I know the connotation of the words, how can I say? I am not going to bind myself here.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : But the Mover of the Bill must know what he means.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If anybody takes the position—that will be a very legitimate political position—and says that the relations between India and China should be peacefully settled and that any problems and any disputes between these two countries should be peacefully settled, that is quite an unobjectionable position. That is unobjectionable.

SHRI MANOHARAN : But if he tries to mobilise public opinion in favour of that proposition?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He can certainly mobilise public opinion for this general proposition. But he cannot mobilise public opinion that a certain area should be ceded....

SHRI MANOHARAN : If he prevails upon Government to change their mind, then what will happen?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई पार्टी भ्रूब खां जिन्दाबाद या माम्रो जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाती है, या उनकी तस्वीर दिखाती है तो क्या वे इस में भायेंगे या नहीं भायेंगे।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Is it a dialogue between the Home Minister and the Members? Why should you allow this? Let the Home Minister continue. A very good speech is being spoilt. We object to this. Please do not allow these interruptions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat. I know how to conduct the proceedings. The hon. Member is trying to seek some clarification, and I am giving him an opportunity, and the Home Minister is also welcoming clarifications on occasions.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछा था कि अगर कोई पार्टी भ्रूब खां जिन्दाबाद या माम्रो जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाती है, या उनकी तस्वीर दिखाती है, तो क्या वे इस में भायेंगे या नहीं भायेंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will consult the Attorney-General on that question.

I cannot answer because this legislation is designed to meet specific unlawful activities. Its purpose is to protect the sovereignty and integrity of this country. He is himself a lawyer; he knows the scope of the Bill. Why does he ask me?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : At the same time, there are strong penal provisions in the Bill. When they are intending to punish people so strongly, it is definitely their duty to make the law very clear.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the law is very clear. If some members have some doubt, I cannot help it. As far as I can see, it is very clear. A law cannot be made more clear than this.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Then why does he take shelter under such excuses as that he would consult the Attorney-General?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He was an administrator....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am still.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know what he is administering. I will have to sympathise with the subjects of that administration. When you are passing a legislation, are you expected to answer all the eventualities that are likely to arise under that legislation?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Not that. But why does he take refuge under such shields as consultation with the Attorney-General and so on?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is impossible for me to accept the proposition that all the eventualities should be contemplated and provided for beforehand.

श्री राम चरण : जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि कहीं पर पोलिटिकल एडजस्टमेंट होता है — तो जैसे राजस्थान का एक हिस्सा अगर पाकिस्तान को देना चाहते हैं— तो क्या राजस्थान की जनता का यह हक

[श्री राम चरण]

नहीं होगा कि इसके आधार पर एजिटेशन कर सके।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : आप समझे नहीं, इसको समझने की कोशिश कीजिये।

Then the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, raised a point. I do not know what he meant. On the one hand, he said that we were trying to bring forward this legislation; on the other, we were also trying to talk with those people. He took the Naga example as an illustration of this. I do not see any contradiction in this. These are things which are supplementary to each other. We have no doubt that Nagaland is a part of India. Nobody has any doubt on that. But in order to persuade those Nagas who are hostile to accept this position, if you want to talk with them what is the contradiction in that? Once we have enacted legislation on a certain matter, are we going to take up the position that we are not going to discuss that matter any time with anybody? This is something unacceptable; it is an impossible position to take.

He was also trying to make fun of this Bill saying that this was an ass. He said that we wanted to make a horse out of it, but it has now turned to be a mule, khachhar. Law may be an ass. But I am glad that he has called it a mule because the mule is an animal which is very very useful in border areas.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर फल नहीं देता है, कोई फल नहीं दे सकता है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a very useful animal in border areas. So if it is khachhar, it meets our point here.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आपके बहुत काम आयेगा, यह हमें मालूम है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : One member raised the point that the onus of prov-

ing innocence is on the accused in this case. That is not so. I think this is a misreading of the Act. When we say that the association will be given an opportunity to adduce reasons why action should not be taken against it, it does not mean that the onus is cast on it. It will certainly be Government's responsibility before the tribunal to prove all the facts alleged against the association. So there is no question of the theory of proving the innocence being put on the accused.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It can be clearly put in the legislation because it causes a doubt to us.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are not reading it properly, that is why I am explaining it to you. It is not so. The onus of proving innocence is not on the accused, because when a notification is issued and grounds are given, it will be the duty of the Government to prove those grounds before the tribunal.

Shri Viswanatha Menon said that the High Court should appoint the tribunal. When we accepted this principle that instead of three members, it should consist of only one member and that one member should be a sitting Judge, it is common knowledge that when a sitting Judge is chosen, it is always done only after consultation with the Chief Justice. So, there is no doubt that merely the Government of India cannot decide to appoint somebody; if that man is not released by the High Court, that man cannot just be appointed. These are some of the misconceptions about this Bill.

I quite agree that certainly we are taking very drastic power, I have no doubt about it. It is very natural for Parliament to be suspicious of the executive taking more powers. That also I understand.

श्री मधु लिये : यह सब कबूल कर के फिर भी ले रहे हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : But then we say that we are taking it because the

circumstances require it. If there were not unusual circumstances, I would be the last person to come before this hon. House asking for such tremendous powers. They are certainly very drastic powers, I have no doubt about it, I am quite conscious that I am taking tremendous responsibility on my shoulders when I am making this recommendation to this House to accept this Bill. I assure this hon. House that there is no political motivation against any political party as such, but certainly it is the responsibility of this hon. House to give powers to the executive when they have suggested that reasonable restriction can be put in case of danger to the country's sovereignty and integrity. This Bill, really speaking, is seeking powers to put reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights when the integrity and the sovereignty of the country are in danger.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि अगर इस विधेयक का इरादा राष्ट्र की प्रभुसत्ता और अखंडता की रक्षा करना है तो अगर सेशन और सेसेशन, इनकी मांग करना केवल गैर कानूनी करार दिया जाय और सौवैरैन्टी और इंटैग्रेटी को बीच में न लाया जाय तो भी वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है। क्या गृह मंत्री जी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि यह विधेयक सेशन और सेसेशन तक ही सीमित रहना चाहिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you see the definition of the Act, it makes it very clear. Cession and secession, certainly these are the real dangers.

If you are coming to the question of integrity again, as we all know this was also the view that was expressed by the Attorney-General that integrity is something more comprehensive than territorial integrity. If certain situations do rise in the country; how do I say that this will not be made applicable to them?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप आज की स्थिति के लिए कानून बना रहे हैं तो वाजपेयी जी का कहना है कि चाहे आप प्रभुसत्ता या देश की अखंडता व एकता के लिए आप कानून बनायें लेकिन यह इंटैग्रेटी जो इतनी बेग टर्म है और वह आज कोसिचुएशन में नहीं है तो उसे आप क्यों लाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What can I do? That word is in the Constitution. When that word is in the constitution, we cannot go outside the Constitution. This phrase "sovereignty and integrity" was introduced in the Constitution as recently as 1963. When these phrases are used in the Constitution, how can I depart from the Constitution? I really do not understand.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh) : How much time has been allotted for the clause by clause discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After consideration is over, we have two hours for clause by clause and final reading. I shall now put Mr. Vajpayee's motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1968". (37).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division 22]

AYES

[15.01 hrs.

Amersey, Shri M.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri C. C.

Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Digvijai Nath, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gounder, Shri Muthu
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Kiruttian, Shri
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Manoharan, Shri
 Meghrajji, Shri
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Pilo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ramabadrán, Shri T. D.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Saminathan, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Shshibhushan
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyanath
 Brahma, Shri Rupnath
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mondal, Shri J. K.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayam
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result of the division is Ayes 86; Noes 150.

The motion was negatived.
15 Mrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment no. 75 by Shri Ramavatar Shastri which says that the Bill should be referred to the President for getting the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Amendment No. 75 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two more amendments for circulation. There is only a difference in date. I will put them together—Amendment No. 78 by Shri Ramamurti and amendment No. 117 by Shri Banerjee.

Amendments Nos. 78 & 117 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we will take up clause-by clause consideration.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Since there are a number of amendments, a large amount of time is necessary.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 9,—
add at the end—

“but shall not include a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act or a political party”.(2).

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :
Page 2, line 6,—
add at the end—

“even after granting all rights and privileges to the citizens of that part including food, shelter, employment and all those enshrined in the preamble of the Constitution.”(38).

Page 2,—
omit lines 10 and 11(39).

Page 2, line 14,—
before “or” insert—

“except it is an advice given to the Government”.(40).

Page 2, lines 15 and 16,—
omit “or which incites any individual or group of individuals to bring about such cession or secession”.(41)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
I beg to move :

Page 2, line 18,—
after “and” insert “territorial”
(42).

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :
Page 2,—
for lines 21 to 23 substitute—
“its object any unlawful activity.”
(43).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 9,—
add at the end,—
“but does not include any political party recognized by the Election Commission of India and any registered Trade Union.”(79).

Page 2,—
omit lines 1 and 2 (80).

Page 2,—
for line 7, substitute—
‘(c) “Tribunal” means a bench of a High Court having jurisdiction over the locality where the principal office, if any, of the association is situated;’ (81).

Page 2, line 12,—

for "is intended, or" substitute—
"intentionally".(82).

Page 2, line 13,—

after "any" insert—
"frivolous".(83).

Page 2, lines 17 and 18—

omit "or is intended to disrupt".
(84).

SHRI SHRIRAJ MEGHRAJAJI
DHRANGADHRA (Surendranagar) :
Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9,—

after "taken" insert—
"other than mere expression of
opinion".(154).

Page 2,—

for lines 12 to 16, substitute—

"(i) which incites any individual
or group of individuals to
bring about the cession of a
part of the territory of India
or the secession of a part of
the territory of India from
the Union;". (155).

SHRI SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa) : Sir,
I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 13 and 14,—

omit "the cession of a part of the
territory of India or".(162).

Page 2, line 16,—

omit "cession or". (163).

Page 2,—

after line 23, insert—

"(h) Any reference to a District
Judge or District Magistrate
or Judge or Magistrate
shall, wherever such Judge
or Magistrate is an officer in
the service of Government
upon whom powers of
Judge or Magistrate have
been conferred additional to
his administrative duties be
construed as being a
reference to the High Court
having jurisdiction over the
particular matter."(164).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 2
and these amendments that have been
moved are before the House. Other
amendments to Clause 2 are all
covered by these amendments that
have been moved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, what
will be the procedure in regard to this
discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amend-
ments are many. We had enough dis-
cussion earlier before the Bill was
referred to a Joint Committee. Now
we had about six hours discussion. I
would, therefore, suggest that we
curtail the discussion on the amend-
ments and at the final stage, in the
Third Reading, you may have your
say. Even if I allow two minutes on
each amendment it will take another
six hours. What I would suggest is,
for instance, if from this side there
are a few amendments, the hon. Mem-
ber who will be called from that group
will speak on his own amendments
and also the amendments moved by
others. Then I will call one from that
side and so on. It is not possible to
call all those who have moved amend-
ments. I want to organise in such a
way that we save some time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, the
hon. Member from the Swatantra
Party may be efficient to cover the
amendments moved by all Members of
his group. But the hon. Member called
from our group may not be so effi-
cient. I would, therefore request that
even if we are given only a total of
five minutes, let it be two minutes to
each Member.

SHRI NAMBIAR : At last we have
to read out amendments and explain
them. That must be on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, if
you want to just read out and sit
down I will allow that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Sir, the
Home Minister himself admitted that
this is a very drastic measure. When
it is a drastic measure it will have to
be gone into thoroughly. After all,
when we are making some speeches
on the amendments the object of our

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

making these speeches is not just to get recorded but to place our arguments before the Home Minister and the ruling party. We want to try to change their mind. At least that much opportunity must be given. If it is not given, just only one or two minutes, what is the fun of having clause-by-clause consideration?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Bill was referred to the Select Committee you had ample opportunity for discussion and persuasion. Now the Bill has been reported back by the Select Committee,.....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : If we could not convince the Select Committee, that does not mean that we should not try to convince the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But we cannot have the same elaborate process once again. I will give you a couple of minutes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : If I failed to convince the Select Committee, it does not mean that it is not open to me to convince the House. Otherwise, there is no necessity for this debate. After all, we are not asking for four days or five days, as in the Select Committee. We only say that sufficient time must be given.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHR-ANGADHRA : First, let me make my general submission that we are not against the crimes which are dealt with in this Bill, but we are sceptical about and opposed to the methods of enforcement provided in the Bill. The Bill supersedes the ordinary courts of law, by-passes normal procedures and relegates the rules of evidence. Therefore some essential amendments are imperative.

Coming to my first amendment, amendment No. 154, I have proposed that in clause (2)(f) the words "other than mere expression of opinion" be inserted in the relevant place. Suppose two or three people collect together and debate such matters, are they to be apprehended under this law? Will it not make a mockery of

free expression of opinion? Much as we value our integrity and sovereignty and we shall guard them, none the less, we must not stifle the democratic spirit of our body politic by so total a prohibition of the expression of opinion. For that reason, mere expression of opinion must be exempted from the operation of this law and for that we have proposed this amendment.

Then I come to my amendment No. 155. This clause is too general, too far-going and it is likely to be struck down by the Supreme Court as being an unreasonable restriction. In section (2)(f)(i), the first portion which reads :

"which is intended, or supports any claim, to bring about on any ground whatsoever the cession of a part of the territory of India or the secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union."

We want this part to be omitted from the section. Then the section will read :

"which incites any individual or group of individuals to bring about the cession of a part of the territory of India or the secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union."

The crime must be incitement and not merely the supporting of a proposal.

The Home Minister himself, just a few minutes ago, described unlawful activity as "organising a movement" or "inciting people." That is something positive and, therefore, acceptable; we do not want it to cover the expressing of opinions. We wish this clause to be limited to the actual incitement of a crime and hence this amendment.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के पेज 2, लाइन 18 पर ये शब्द हैं :

"which disclaims, questions, disrupts or is intended to disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of India."

मेरा संशोधन यह है कि "इन्टेग्रिटी" शब्द से पहले "टैरिटोरियल" शब्द जोड़ दिया जाये। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, "इन्टेग्रिटी" शब्द बहुत वेग है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मैंने "वेग" नहीं कहा है, मैंने "काम्प्रिहेंसिव" कहा है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह शब्द इतना काम्प्रिहेंसिव है कि अगर इसके आधार पर किसी पार्टी पर पाबन्दी लगाने का निश्चय किया जाये तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि देश में जितनी भी पार्टियाँ हैं, उन सब पर पाबन्दी लग सकती है। यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि पाबन्दी लगाने वाला कौन है। अगर कांग्रेस पाबन्दी लगाने वाली है, तो वह सब पार्टियाँ पर पाबन्दी लगा सकती है। अगर कोई विरोधी पार्टी सत्तारूढ़ हो जाये, तो वह इस शब्द के आधार पर कांग्रेस पर भी पाबन्दी लगा सकती है।

जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, "इन्टेग्रिटी" शब्द बड़ा काम्प्रिहेंसिव है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के तहत सरकार किसी का भी गला दबा सकती है यह देखने की बात है कि वह एक अच्छे तरीके से या डेमोक्रेटिक प्रिंसिपल्स के अनुसार काम करती है या नहीं। लेकिन इस सरकार के बारे में हमें जो पुराना तर्जुबा है, जिस तरीके से उस ने पहले काम किया है और चुनाव के बाद अब भी कर रही है, उस से हमारे मन में बहुत डर और शुकहे पैदा होते हैं। पिछला अनुभव यह बताता है कि जो कोई भी ताकत इस सरकार को दी जाती है, वह उस का इस्तेमाल अपनी पार्टी के हित के लिए नाजायज तौर पर करती है।

अगर इस क्लॉज में सिर्फ "इन्टेग्रिटी" शब्द रखा जायेगा, तो क्या होगा कि जब भी इस सरकार को पोलिटिकली मूट करेगा, वह किंगी का भी गला दबा सकेगी। अगर इस शब्द से पहले "टैरिटोरियल" शब्द जोड़

दिया जाये, तो मंत्री महोदय के उद्देश्य में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। उनका उद्देश्य यह है कि जो देश की प्रभुसत्ता को चैलेंज करे, उस की साविरेनटी को चैलेंज करे, यह कहे कि देश का अमुक टुकड़ा चीन, पाकिस्तान या किसी दूसरे देश को दे दिया जाये या उस को देश से अलग कर दिया जाये, उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के जो तत्व या वर्ग हैं, सरकार उन को दबाये और उन पर पाबन्दी लगाए। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, "इन्टेग्रिटी" शब्द की परिभाषा इतनी काम्प्रिहेंसिव है कि इस का नाजायज इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। हम ने सरकार को पहले ही इतनी ताकत दी हुई है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह सरकार अपने पोलिटिकल एड-वांटेज के लिये अपने पोलिटिकल अपोनेंट्स के खिलाफ इस प्राविजन का नाजायज इस्तेमाल करे। इस लिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस क्लॉज में "इन्टेग्रिटी" से पहले "टैरिटोरियल" जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को मान लेते हैं, तो इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है और इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य और सिद्धान्त है, वह उस में कवर हो जाता है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Sir, I rise to speak on amendments Nos. 118 and 119. The first amendment seeks to add at the end of line 9, page 1, that is, in the definition of "association" which reads :—

"'association' means any combination or body of individuals".

the following words :—

"but does not include any political party recognised by the Election Commission of India and any registered trade union".

The main purpose of this amendment is this. By getting this law passed the Government will get enormous drastic powers. Now these powers should not be used against rival political parties or any registered trade

[Shri G. Viswanathan] union. It is likely, if the Government thinks that a particular political party comes against its interests, that the Government may try to make that party unlawful. This should be curbed by adding the words "political party and registered trade unions" in the definition; otherwise, any trade union movement can be declared unlawful and any political party recognised by the Election Commission, which has won the elections in some States also, can be banned according to the whims and fancies of a particular minister sitting in New Delhi. So, this power has to be curbed and in the definition of "association" it has to be included.

Then, another amendment is :

"Page 2, for line 7 substitute—

- (e) "Tribunal" means a Bench of a High Court having jurisdiction over the locality where the principal office, if any, of the association is situated."

According to the present Bill, a Tribunal is one where a particular Judge will be appointed by the executive. But we want, not a particular Judge, a Bench of the High Court. Even Mr. Setalvad has said that the people have got more faith in High Court now-a-days. It means that the people have no faith in a Tribunal to put it in a negative way. Of course, the Government appoints it and it means the Government also. So, we want, where the people have got faith, that is, the High Court, that the High Court should be the deciding authority in particular cases, because the cases involved, sometimes, may be any political party or any trade union. So, the deciding authority must not be a single Judge appointed by the Government but it must be a Bench of the High Court. The other day, even Mr. Bose was praising the judiciary of the country and I do not dispute that. We must give this power not to a particular Judge but to a Bench of the High Court. So, the deciding authority must be the High Court and not a particular individual.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्लॉज 2, के पेज 1 की पंक्ति 9 के आखिर में यह संशोधन पेश करता हूँ वह अंग्रेजी में है जो मैं पढ़ देता हूँ :

"Page 1, line 9,—

add at the end—

"but shall not include a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act or a political party."

अभी जब इस बिल पर बहस हो रही थी तो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि इस बिल का मंशा राजनीतिक दलों पर प्रहार करना नहीं है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो फिर यह संशोधन स्वीकार करने में क्या कठिनाई है? ऐसा मैं इसलिए भी कह रहा हूँ कि अभी इस बिल पर तो बहस हो रही है, पास भी नहीं हुआ है लेकिन इस के पहले ही बंगाल में आप जाकर देखिए कि वहां क्या धींगामुश्ती चल रही है? किस तरीके से दमन चलाया जा रहा है? और जो सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स है उस के जरिए या बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के जरिए वहां गांवों में जा जा कर के, शहरों में जा कर के, जिन्हें राजनीति से कोई मतलब नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों को भी पुलिस बले और जिन में यहां की पुलिस भी शामिल है, तंग कर रहे हैं। उन्हें वह पीटते हैं, सोबे में अन्धेरी रात में उन के घरों में घुसते हैं और उन के जेवर छीन लेते हैं, उन की घड़ियां लूट कर ले जाते हैं बिना इस बिल के, अभी तो इस पर बहस हो रही है, और वह सिर्फ इसलिए कि वहां जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER.: May I point out that it has no relevance to your amendment? About the Bengal situation, whatever you want to say, you can say at the last stage of the Bill. You should be relevant to the amendment.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने (गृह-कार्य मंत्री) अभी कहा कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों पर हमला नहीं होगा। तो यह बिल बनने के पहले ही वहां हमला हो

रहा है, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ और जब यह बिल पास हो जायेगा तब तो और ज्यादा हमला होगा और ऐसा लगता है कि देश के अन्दर फासिस्ट तत्वों को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा। उन को पकड़ा जाता है जो शांतिमय तरीके से अपना आन्दोलन चलाते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं कि कोई अशांति की बात वे करते हों। लेकिन फिर भी उन के ऊपर हमले होते हैं। तो अगर आप का मंशा ईमानदारी का है, आप देश की एकता और प्रभुसत्ता को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं तो इस प्रकार के संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में आप को क्या दिक्कत है? अगर नहीं स्वीकार करते हैं तो मेरे जैसे लोगों के दिलों में शंका हो सकती है कि आप सचमुच में देश की एकता और प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा के नाम पर राजनीतिक दलों जिन को आप पसंद नहीं करते हैं, और जो दल आप को रफता रफता निकालते जा रहे हैं शासन से, ऐसे दलों पर आप इस का इस्तेमाल करेंगे और पूरे देश में फासिस्ट ताकतों को बढ़ावा देंगे। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय, अगर सचमुच में ईमानदार हैं तो उन्हें इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी क्योंकि ऐसा करने से लोगों को यह संतोष हो जायगा कि यह राजनीतिक दलों के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, मजदूर आन्दोलनों के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि वह इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर के जनता के मन के सन्देह और सुबहे को खत्म करें और सचमुच में साबित करें कि उन का कोई गलत मंशा नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : जो तरमीम में ने पेश की है वह यह है :

Page 1, line 9,—
add at the end—

“but shall not include a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act or a political party”.

सीरिअल नं० 2, लिस्ट नं० 2, पेज 1 पर

आफ्टर लाइन 9, इंडिविडुअल्स के बाद यह एड करना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस को पेश करते हुए ज्यादा कुछ कहूंगा नहीं सिवाय इस के कि मेरे मन में खास तौर से कांग्रेस पार्टी का ही बचाव करना है जब पोलिटिकल पार्टी का उल्लेख में कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि जो सेशन या सेसेशन वाली बात होती है, जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि अगर किसी भी एक दल के साथ से यह चीज आज हो सकती है तो वह सरकारी दल के ही हाथ से हो सकती है, और दूसरे किसी दल के हाथ से नहीं। इसलिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि राजनीतिक दलों को इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत कहीं भी नहीं आने दिया जाय और जहां ट्रेड यूनियन वाली बात है हमें एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा दिखाई देता है पेज नम्बर 2 पर जहां वह यह कहते हैं :

“‘unlawful activity’ in relation to an individual or association means any action taken by such individual or association (whether by committing an act or by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise)— which disclaims, questions, disrupts or is intended to disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of India.”

15.27 hrs.

[SURI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair.]
तो प्रश्न अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में यही है कि जब भी कोई मजदूरों का संगठन अपने इलाके के बारे में बोलते हुए यह कहना शुरू करे कि आर्थिक विकास के मामले में हमारे इलाके में जिस किस्म का व्यवहार होना चाहिए या वह नहीं हुआ, कोई भी मजदूर संगठन इस बात को छेड़ता है जिस के नतीजे से कोई गलतफहमी पैदा होती है और एक सूबे के लोग दूसरे के खिलाफ हो जाते हैं, उत्तर के लोग दक्षिण के खिलाफ हो जाते हैं या एक गांव के लोग दूसरे गांव के खिलाफ हो जाते हैं, उदाहरण के लिए मैं चम्पूणा साहब को बताऊं वह समझ जायेंगे, नागपुर में एक ऐसा आन्दोलन चल रहा है जनता का जिस का एक ही हेतु है कि नागपुर में छोटी गाड़ियों वाला कारखाना

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

बनाया जाय और उस में नागपुर के ही लोगों को नौकरी मिले, तो इस तरह की परिस्थिति आ सकती है और उस में इस तरह के आन्दोलन जो किसी संस्था की ओर से या मजदूर संगठन की ओर से चलाये जाने वाले हों, तो इस कानून के अन्दर उन को भी बिठाने की बात हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राजनैतिक दलों को आप इस में न रखें, वह आप के दल के हित में जरूरी है क्योंकि नागाओं से आप बात कर रहे हैं, कहीं अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को ही गिरफ्तार करने की बात आप के ऊपर न आ जाय। इसलिए आप के हित में ही यह है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज वाली बात और ट्रेड यूनियन वाली बात जो कही जा रही है उस को मान लें।

SHRI NAMBIAR: My amendments Nos. 38 to 41 and 43 are as follows:

Page 2, line 6,—

add at the end—

“even after granting all rights and privileges to the citizens of that part including food, shelter, employment and all those enshrined in the preamble of the Constitution”.

Page 2,—

omit lines 10 and 11.

Page 2, line 14,—

before “or” insert—

“except it is an advice given to the Government”.

Page 2, lines 15 and 16,—

omit “or which incites any individual or group of individuals to bring about such cession or secession”.

Page 2,—

for lines 21 to 23 substitute—

“its object any unlawful activity.”

The hon. Home Minister must enlighten us on this point. Perhaps I may be in the wrong. Therefore, I may be clarified. ‘Unlawful activity’ is defined in two ways. I am reading it out.

“‘unlawful activity’ in relation to an individual or association, means any action taken by such individual or association (whether by committing an act or by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise)—

- (i) which is intended, or supports any claim, to bring about on any ground whatsoever the cession of a part of the territory of India or the secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union or which incites any individual or group of individuals to bring about such cession or secession;”

This is the second one.

- “(ii) which disclaims, questions, disrupts or is intended to disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of India.”

The first part is this. If anybody speaks about cession or secession of any part of India, he will be hauled up under this Bill. That is over; fullstop. The second part is:

“which disclaims, questions, disrupts or is intended to disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of India.”

This has nothing to do with ‘cession’ or ‘secession’. The whole Bill is sought to fight against ‘cession’ and ‘secession’. If that is so, then why should the second part be there? The second part is independent of the first part after ‘cession’ and ‘secession’ are finished. Take the next one. I say any Party which is here, Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh, Communist Party (Right), Communist Party (Left), SSP, everybody can be hauled up under (ii) which ‘disclaims, questions, disrupts or is intended to disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of India’. Any Party can be hauled up for any agitation that can be brought under the mischief of part (ii) of the definition. Therefore, what I submit is that it is not so innocent as it looks. The Home Minister wants to cover it

up in the name of 'cession' and 'secession'. If it were so, then he should have said so. The very title of the Bill should have been changed from 'Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill' as it now stands to 'Prevention of Cession and Secession Bill'. He did not do that. Deliberately he omitted that title and put the title 'Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill' and the 'unlawful activity' is defined very cleverly. First part is about 'cession' and secession'. Then follows the omnibus provision in (f)(ii) under which anything can come, because the words 'sovereignty and integrity' alone are generally put. My Jan Sangh friend asked, "Why should you put only 'integrity', why not you add 'territorial integrity'?" Because his purpose is not that. They are not worried about the territorial integrity, cession or secession. They are worried more about the general position in the country because of the economic crisis and the deepening of the conflict between the people and the Ruling Party there is likelihood of many contradictions and even skirmishes. They want to haul up that particular Party which is leading the agitation, under the provisions of this Act. That is why it is so cleverly put. Therefore, he owes an answer to us as to whether this Bill is only against 'cession' and 'secession' or it is for the omnibus purpose of bringing every other law and order problem under this. No political Party other than the ruling Party is safe under this law, if it is enacted as law, first it may attack the Communist Party (Leftist), then it will go to the Rightist, then it will go to SSP, then it comes to Jan Sangh. Then at last it comes to Swatantra if Swatantra does not surrender. That is the scheme. Therefore, my amendments are very important. I am not going to detail my amendments, but, if amended, it will read as follows and makes it clear. Both the hon. Home Minister and the Law Minister are here. They must explain to me if my misgivings are not really misgivings. They must say, if they want to bring in other things also—a general repressive measure under the cover of secession and

that they want to use it whenever they feel it necessary. He must explain to the House, Sir.

My amended clause will be like this: I am qualifying this (d) which says:

"'secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union' includes the assertion of any claim to determine whether such part will remain a part of the territory of India."

by adding:

"even after granting all rights and privileges to the citizens of that part including food, shelter, employment and all those enshrined in the preamble of the Constitution".

Even after giving all these things, if any part wants to get away, do not allow it to go. If the people are starved, if Hindi is imposed, if so many things are done....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Now you are giving me justification.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I am asking the hon. Minister to answer. The hon. Home Minister himself said that the permanent solution is not under the law. This is political, he said. Therefore, I say, I am now supplementing your argument, 'Can you give a political solution?' That political solution must be in the form of food, shelter and employment and all those enshrined in the preamble. Give me that political solution. Then this will be justified. That is all what I wish to say.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is there in the Constitution.

SHRI NAMBIAR: After my amendment, the amended clause will read as:

"'unlawful activity', in relation to an individual or association, means any action taken by such individual or association (whether by committing an act or by words, either spoken or written...."

spoken in secret talked to his wife, talked to his children, etc. Why all these things are added? This is very bad. You must say that an unlawful

[Shri Nambiar]

activity means an unlawful act and leave it at that. But the words 'by words spoken or written' have been added. Please, for God's sake, remove these words. It is so vague and so ambiguous and it should not find a place in the Bill.

The provision is :

"Which is intended, or supports any claim, to bring about, on any ground whatsoever, the cession of a part of the territory of India."

Here, I want to add the word "except it is an advice given to the Government". Government may like to do a particular thing in a particular fashion and somebody can tell Government what they should not do. Government cannot do things on every matter *suo motu*, and in a democracy every political party has the right to say and give advice. That is why I have brought forward an amendment seeking to add the word 'except it is an advice given to the Government.

Finally, in support of my arguments, I must say that there must be territorial integrity. Beyond that, I would submit that sub-clause 2 should be deleted. If the provision is against cession, and cession only, that can go.

The term 'unlawful association' has been defined to mean any association which has for its object any unlawful activity. I suggest that the definition may end there. The latter part of that sub-clause should be deleted, which says :

"or which encourages or aids its persons to undertake any unlawful activity or of which the members undertake such activity."

Again, this is very vague. So, the vague portion may be deleted, and the additions that I have suggested should be made.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I wish to concentrate my attention on one particular amendment. A number of other members have spoken on the other amendments. I am referring to amendment No. 81 where I want to define the tribunal in the following words :

"Tribunal means a bench of a High Court having jurisdiction over the locality where the principal office of the association is situated."

The Home Minister has made it very clear that this is a very drastic measure.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is. I have said that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I want to ask him why the kind of justice that is available to an individual should not be available to an association. After all, if an individual is accused of a crime, he has got the right of appeal. Even if there be one judge of the High Court in whichever manner he may be selected, even though he may be selected in consultation with the Chief Justice of India also, it does not follow that he will have the final way; after all, there is some such thing as assessment of evidence and in assessment of evidence we know that judges do differ. Therefore, normally it is provided that there will be an appeal against the assessment made by a magistrate. Even in the High Court, when there are important cases, the Chief Justice himself thinks that it is necessary that the evidence and other case laws must be assessed, not by a single judge, because these are important questions, but by a Bench of the High Court. When such is the case with regard to an individual, when Government are seeking to take away the right of an association to function, when an important fundamental right of organisation is being taken away, I want to ask the Home Minister why the assessment of the evidence and the legal position should be left to the will of one individual; after all his assessment may not be correct and there might be another judgment also. Therefore, it is absolutely essential even for the normal mode of meting out justice that this evidence must be assessed by more than one person. Who is to decide that? After all, it has got to be decided by the High Court itself. So, let him provide for a Bench of the High Court. In principle, how can the Home Minister be opposed to this?

When this question was raised in the Joint Committee, the Home Minister said it was a question of expediency. He said that we could not be getting two or three more judges. May I point out to him that the High Court appoints so many benches to try so many cases everyday? There are hundred of cases before a High Court. On all important questions, the High Court *suo motu* constitutes a Bench and cases are heard there.

This kind of case where an association is going to be banned is not one of daily occurrence. If it is, then that is the end of democracy in this country. But that is not the position. After all, the Home Minister also does not want to have recourse to this generally. Occasionally he may have recourse to it. When occasionally recourse is had to it, where is the question of expediency coming in? What is the difficulty in the High Court taking it on its records and constituting a Bench of the Court, as it would do for any other case which it takes up?

Therefore, the argument of expediency is not true. There must be some other motive behind it. Otherwise, I want to know why the Home Minister is afraid of the evidence being assessed not by one individual but by a Bench of judges so that their collective wisdom may be brought to bear on the assessment of the entire evidence and pronouncement on the Government's decision to ban the organisation. Even when things are done in consultation with the Chief Justice, we know how things are done; there are ways of doing things so far as the administration is concerned. We also know that.

After all, in the original Bill they had provided for not a sitting judge but of a tribunal consisting of members who are qualified to be judges. Why did they do so? At that time the proposition that the evidence has got to be assessed not on the basis of one individual's judgment but on the strength of a collective assessment. When that is the position, the basic

fact, how can it be changed by the proposal to appoint a single High Court Judge, whose assessment can only be individual and not be collective, and against whose judgment there is no right of appeal?

So in refusing to accept the proposition of a tribunal and insisting upon the evidence being assessed by only one individual, there flows a desire to steamroller and to get an individual's assessment accepted by the High Court. He cannot escape that charge. Therefore, I would appeal to him even now to concede that it is absolutely essential from the point of the principles of natural justice to agree that the evidence should be assessed not by one individual but at least by a Bench of three.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : सभा-पति महोदय, क्लॉज नम्बर 2 पर मेरा संशोधन नम्बर 42 है जिस में मैंने यह मांग की है कि बिल के पेज नम्बर 2 में 18वीं लाइन पर "एंड" के बाद "टैरीटोरियल" शब्द बढ़ा दिया जाय। मैं यह इस बिना पर कहता हूँ कि जो शब्द इंट्रैप्टेड है वह तो बिल्कुल इन्डिफ़िनिट, वेग और ओपन टु सर्वरल इंट्रैप्टेशंस है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब यह हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इंट्रैप्टेशंस के लिए जायेगा तो इंट्रैप्टेड का मतलब सोशल इंट्रैप्टेड हो सकता है, कल्चरल इंट्रैप्टेड हो सकता है और किसी प्रकार की ईमानदारी और प्रामाणिकता की तरफ यह शब्द संकेत कर सकता है। इस का मतलब बिल्कुल यह नहीं निकलता है कि टैरीटोरियल इंट्रैप्टेड है। शायद हमारे गृह मंत्री जी यह धारणा रखते हैं कि इंट्रैप्टेड का मतलब भी टैरीटोरियल इंट्रैप्टेड है। अगर वह ऐसा समझते हैं तो उनको संशोधन स्वीकार करना चाहिए क्योंकि इस कानून का उद्देश्य यह है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति या संस्था देशहित के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करती है अथवा इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साहन देती है कि भारत का इलाका भारत से निकल कर उस के बाहर जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को इस में कोई

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

अपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि शब्द अधिक स्पष्ट हों। अगर उन की नीयत साफ़ है, अगर वह सचमुच यह दो ही उद्देश्य तक इस बिल के मकसद को सीमित रखना चाहते हैं कि कोई ऐसी संस्था या व्यक्ति जो भारत के किसी इलाके को भारत से बाहर किसी तरीके से ले जाना चाहे तो उस के ऊपर रोक लगाई जाये तब "टैरीटोरियल" लफ्ज़ बढ़ाना निहायत जरूरी है वरना जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट में यह केशक जायेंगे तो वहां पर यह लफ्ज़ बेग होने की बिना पर और चूंकि वह गवर्नमेंट को प्रनलिमिटेड पावर देते ह इस बिना पर हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस क़ानून को स्ट्राइक डाउन कर देंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह लफ्ज़ "टैरीटोरियल" जोड़ देना बहुत जरूरी है। बस इतना ही इस में मेरा संशोधन है।

SHRI SEQUEIRE (Marmagao) : My amendment No. 161 is for the omission of lines 1 and 2 in page 2 of the Bill. The Bill at present reads :

"cession of a party of the territory of India" includes admission of the claim of any foreign country to any such party;

As presently drafted I think that even discussion on the pros and cons of territorial border settlement would come within the mischief of this clause, and that is why I have suggested that this clause should be deleted.

I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Home Minister that if he redrafts this clause by changing the word includes "into means", this Bill would be considerably improved, because at present even if any individual stands upon the street and says that we should reach a border settlement with such and such country by giving to them such and such a territory, as mentioned by him in his reply, it would come within the mischief of this clause. With our borders with neighbouring countries not accepted by both sides, it is quite conceivable that such situations may arise,

and when they do arise, I submit that it is necessary that there should be a public debate on the pros and cons of any settlement that we might envisage, and it is for that reason that I have suggested this amendment. I am not going to press it, but I think it is better if the word "includes" is changed to "means". If that is done, what would happen is that if you said that you accepted the claim of any other country to a certain area of ours which they are holding, it would be an unlawful activity, but if you said that the territory was ours but that in the interests of settlement, in the interests of peace should give it to somebody, then it would not be included within the scope of this clause.

Amendments 162 and 163 are along the some lines. I am also not pressing them.

In Amendment 164 I have suggested that the following definition be added:

"(h) any reference to a District Judge or District Magistrate or Judge or Magistrate, shall, wherever such Judge or Magistrate is an officer in the service of Government upon whom powers of Judge or Magistrate have been conferred additional to his administrative duties be construed as being a reference to the High Court having jurisdiction over the particular matter."

You are aware that under this Bill some very sweeping powers have been granted to magistrates and district magistrates. If these powers are to be judiciously applied, I think it would be very much safer if they were exercised only by an independent judiciary and not by administrative officers with judicial powers. I say this because all of us here know how the chapter powers are today being used. One goes to a district magistrate or a magistrate who is an officer of the Government with a nicely cooked up police report, and people are sometimes bonded for doing nothing at all. If these powers are to be

judiciously applied, I think we should make it quite clear that they should be exercised only by an independent judiciary. That is all I have to say on clause 2.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support amendment No. 2. of Shri Fernandez. My amendment was a similar one. Of course, Mr. Fernandez' amendment came first, and so that has been covered. It says:

"but shall not include trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act or a political party."

A similar amendment has also been moved by my other friends which reads:

"but does not include any political party recognized by the Election Commission of India and any registered Trade Unions."

Even in the Joint Committee,—I had the fortune to be there—we impressed upon the hon. Minister that the political parties or recognised political parties or those political parties which are recognised by the Election Commission for the purposes of election, on the basis of keeping, in our country, the democratic traditions and parliamentary democracy, should not come within the mischief of this legislation. All the arguments and counter-arguments in this regard exchanged between us and the Home Minister at the Joint Committee were considered by us. Even after that, being in the Joint Committee for hours together, I was not at all convinced that this clause is a must. First of all, what will happen? Now, anybody, taking advantage of this provision, when this measure becomes an Act, or any political party or any trade union can be hauled up under the mischief of this Act.

What is the definition of unlawful activity? It is defined in the Bill as follows:

"'unlawful activity', in relation to an individual or association, means any action taken by such individual

or association (whether by committing an act or by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise)—"

Only the invisible thing is not included in this. Otherwise, everything is there within the mischief of this definition. If you can do things invisible, elude the eyes of the police or any other officer you can do whatever you like. Even if you think that the Government is behaving in a very shabby fashion and there is some change needed, and if you want to propagate even thought, it will be attracted by this measure. You know, Sir, the historic judgment in the Meerut conspiracy case, which was to the effect that prosecution of thought was illegal. That was delivered by the late-lamented Sir John Beaumont and after that judgment, all of our friends were let off. So, I say that these amendments should be accepted in good faith, thinking that all the political parties in this House as well as outside have placed their unconditional support to the country at the time of the foreign aggression. You may accuse a particular political party but even then they have made their position absolutely clear. So, I see no reason why they should come under the mischief of this Act.

During the last Chinese aggression, or during the conflict with Pakistan, is it not a fact that all the trade unions, whether they belonged to the INTUC or the Hind Mazdoor Sabha or the UTUC or any other trade union organisation, gave their unconditional support to the Government and the Prime Minister, the late Jawaharlal Nehru? They gave their blood and money, and I know that the All-India Defence Employees Federation which is represented by me and Shri S. M. Joshi contributed Rs. 27 lakhs in a month. You can imagine that even that could not convince this Government and the Home Minister that the trade unions in the country will never act against the interests of the country. I feel that this amendment should be accepted.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Then there is the question of the tribunal. This tribunal will be just an eye-wash. This particular amendment, on which my friend Shri Ramamurti has spoken, really brings a sense of justice in the minds of those who may be arrested under this Act. This amendment says :

"Tribunal means a bench of a High Court having jurisdiction over the locality where the principal office, if any, of the association is situated."

I request the minister kindly to see reason and accept these amendments in the large interests and unity of the country. He talks of individuals. Even after the passage of the Languages Bill, the Congress President, Mr. Kamraj, issued a very provocative statement from Madras. Does that not come under the mischief of this Act? He is an individual and he has expressed his opinion. Of course, we do not want any action to be taken against Mr. Kamraj. But he has issued a statement after the Bill was passed after 35 hours of discussion in this House. So, people do have their opinions. If we cannot express our opinion, what does democracy mean to us? Democracy is democracy as long as it suits the ruling party—if that is the conception of democracy, I am against that. We should be allowed to express our opinion.

A very pertinent question was raised by Mr. Goel and Mr. Limaye. What happened to Kashmir? Half of Kashmir is under Pakistani occupation. What happened to Berubari, Latitilla-Dumabari and other places? After all those things have been done, keeping the entire people of this country in the dark now they bring forward this legislation. I am one of those who want that India and Pakistan should remain one and India should become the same India as before 1947. I may not see that. But my son may see that. I request the hon. minister to accept these amendments, so that this Bill, though not acceptable to us, at least may not invite criticism from all quarters. If

he is not accepting the amendments, he must give reasons for that. When the Attorney General appeared before the Joint Committee, we put him many questions, but with due respect to him, I say that he could not give satisfactory answers to many of our questions. So, we demanded that the Bill should be referred to the Supreme Court for its opinion. We requested that the Bill be circulated for public opinion. If that could not be accepted, I request the hon. minister in all seriousness and humility to accept the amendments at least.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, on the question of sovereignty and integrity of India, the words are no doubt taken from the Constitution, but I am not sure whether at the time they were introduced in the constitution, much discussion was there or was needed. At that stage, it was not needed because it was only an enabling provision in the Constitution which said that the Government may impose reasonable restrictions to safeguard the sovereignty and integrity of India. Now we have a legislation which seeks to impose restrictions. It does not actually impose any restrictions, but it only creates an offence through the definition of "unlawful activity".

As has been already explained, I must also register my protest against the use of the word 'integrity' as it is. The Constitution was quite right in saying 'integrity'. But the Act is not right in taking it as it is without qualifying it. If they actually mean territorial integrity, there should be no harm in the Government moving an amendment to that effect or accepting an amendment to that effect. If it is not a matter of prestige, that amendment can be accepted.

16 HRS.

The position with regard to the word "sovereignty" is also somewhat very difficult. So many treaties and agreements are now being made. Particularly in the industrial field different kinds of agreements are made.

Recently an agreement with Russia about some publicity matter came into question. The foreign powers who are collaborating with us or lending money for certain specified projects may impose certain conditions which may prejudicially affect the sovereignty of India. These things are arising very often and several treaties also are being made, several agreements are being made with foreign powers. These trade agreements are not made with the consent of Parliament. It is not quite correct on the part of the Home Minister to say that these agreements are made with the consent of Parliament. The Constitution gives the Executive entire power. It is only after these agreements are made sometimes they are brought here if and when legislation is needed. When legislation is not needed there is no such thing as bringing an agreement for approval of Parliament. That is in our Constitution. It is not like the American Constitution. The executive has the entire power. In these days, therefore, when so many agreements are being made, arguments may be made by us on the Opposition or even by party members that they will or will not conflict with the sovereignty of India and therefore let us not have a particular clause in an agreement relating to collaboration on the industrial side—it may be a radio broadcast or something else. If you do not have freedom to discuss these things, in fact, all freedom of Parliament is gone, all freedom of the citizens is gone. Therefore, the Government must have a clear notion of what they are trying to declare as unlawful. To take words like 'sovereignty' and 'integrity' from the Constitution is not quite right. As I said, it is an enabling provision here. When you want to punish a man you have to specify what kind of sovereignty it is and what integrity you have in your mind which if offended would become an unlawful activity. These are words which I think the Law Minister, who is present here, and the Home Minister have already agreed that they have also this in their mind, they do not want it to be very wide

and they have got only territorial integrity in their mind and sovereignty is the concept of Independent Sovereign Republic of India as stated in our Preamble and anything which affects that only will be considered as an unlawful activity. Therefore, there should be no harm in the Government coming forward with an amendment about these things.

With regard to the tribunal the Home Minister said that after all the judge is appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice and therefore there is no harm. What I submit is, firstly, the appointment of a tribunal also is a discriminatory procedure setting aside some provisions of Criminal Procedure, without repeating them. There are many offences created in this Bill, separate from those in the Penal Code. Waging war is an offence and made part of ordinary Indian Penal Code. The offence under this particular Bill is a lesser offence. It is not like waging war against India. It is only a proposal to cede a part of India or secede from India yet a special procedure is sought to be presented. Possibly, it may be that tomorrow I may say that India shall be a union of some sixteen or seventeen linguistic federations. I may say that the Federal Republic consists of sixteen or seventeen linguistic units as an arrangement or a solution to save all these conflicts that are going on. Supposing I said these things, then I will not be able to go to the Constitution House, gather a meeting of the parliamentarians and talk upon this. The Home Minister said that expression of opinion is not an offence. Good: Let him say so the Act. All that we want is that in the Act it should be said that expression of opinion is not an offence, by 'integrity' he means 'territorial integrity' and they should clarify what 'sovereignty' means in this context. If they have got some democratic spirit as they say they have, I have no doubt they will accept this.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sir, I raise to a point of order. A very important Bill is being discussed. It has

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

emanated from the Home Minister and he is not present in the House.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Sir, the Home Minister will be coming in a few minutes. I have been asked to watch till he comes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: We are only thinking of the Home Ministry. There are other Ministers in that Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is not the question. We have been shocked to see that the Cabinet Minister is not present here. We are told that he has gone somewhere and he will be back soon. But he has a Minister of State, Shri V. C. Shukla. He is in Bhopal now to see the Ministry there toppled. There is a Deputy Minister. He is also not present here. Who will reply? Is the Law Minister going to reply to the debate?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: We have half a dozen Ministers sitting here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Randhir Singh is not a Minister yet. I am talking of Ministers. Under rule 340, when the Ministers are not present in the House at any time after the motion has been moved any member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned. So, I would request you, Sir, to adjourn the discussion for half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This argument is not sufficient for adjourning the House. There are other Ministers present here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are not concerned with the Railway Minister in this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any provision in the rules that only the Minister-in-charge should be present throughout.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is the convention.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: According to the General Clauses Act, a Minister includes a Minister of State and a Deputy Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you are an eminent legislator. Have you ever seen the Home Ministry debate being replied to by the Railway Minister?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs represents all the Ministers.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We are debating an important amendment. Is the Law Minister in a position to say that he will accept those amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I was here listening to the speeches by the hon. Members on all the amendments which were moved. Government will be prepared to accept one of the amendments, that is to say, the amendment which seeks to qualify the word "integrity" by the word "territorial" in clause 2(f) (ii). Several members wanted that the word "integrity" should be qualified by the word "territorial". Although government do not think that the simple use of the word "integrity" will create any difficulty, in defence to the opinions expressed here by various hon. Members, government are accepting that amendment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is his pronouncement authentic?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Regarding the comments made here with respect to the constitution of the Tribunal, government do not think that there is any danger when it is provided in the Bill that a serving Judge, in consultation with the Chief Justice, will be selected to decide these cases. After all, the system of adjudication on many important and vital matters by tribunals has become a part of the system of administration of law today. We do not leave everything to courts. The chief object in having a tribunal to decide these matters is expedition. If it is left to the courts to decide, there would be delays.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You have provided six months period.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: In the case of election cases also, there is a provision in the Representation of the People Act that those cases should be decided within six months. But there have been very few cases which have been decided within six months. That is because of the large number of cases pending in the various High Courts.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: But here you are not going to have a large number of cases.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is the reason. Therefore it is decided in the interest of expedition, not only for Government but also for the effected parties and associations, that a serving Judge in the High Court be selected in consultation with the Chief Justice to be a member of the Tribunal (Interruption).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डिज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चुनाव की बात जो कर रहे हैं वह यहाँ लागू नहीं होती है। इसलिए नहीं लागू होती है कि आगे जो भी ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया जायेगा उस ट्रिब्यूनल की मदद के लिए अलग स्टाफ का जिक्र है.....

"All expenses incurred in connection with the Tribunal shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of India."

यह अलग इन्तजाम किया है तो फिर यह जो बात कह रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत कह रहे हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is to say that the cost will not be charged to the persons against whom steps are taken. That is what it means. Even in the case of High Courts the expenditure is from the Consolidated Fund of India.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डिज : अलग स्टाफ का भी जिक्र है साहब। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फिर गलतफहमी पैदा कर रहे हैं। देखिए उसी के पहले :

"The Central Government shall make available to the Tribunal such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions under this Act."

यह अलग स्टाफ का भी जिक्र है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is also provided in the interest of expedition.

जार्ज फरनेन्डिज : तो फिर यह क्यों बात कर रहे हैं चुनाव वाली ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The Government do not think that the provision with respect to Tribunals in the Bill should be changed.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Here the fundamental right of a political party is being taken away and for that you want to provide only for one man.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Fundamental rights are decided by a Judge of the High Court.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is not always the case.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is very important. There is no right of appeal.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Where fundamental rights are involved, the rights under the Constitution remain intact. No legislation by Parliament can take away those rights.

16.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: We are not talking of other rights.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Those rights are there.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You are taking away the right to organise and you are not prepared to have that evidence assessed by a Bench. You want to pick and choose one individual.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Government thinks it is in the interest of all parties. Even in respect of the fundamental rights . . . (Interruption).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The proposal for having a Bench of Judges is very good. I think, it should be accepted . . . (Interruption).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : One single Judge will decide. What is this law? A criminal has got the right of appeal to the Supreme Court but here the right of the party is being taken away by executive action and that is to be decided by a single Judge.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : All the rights provided by the Constitution remain intact.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Absolutely not. I can go to the court only on a constitutional question, whether the Act is valid or not (Interruption).

श्री श्रीचंद्र गोयल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विधि मंत्री इस बात को जानते हैं कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया के केसेज में भी जहां पर ऐसे केसेज की सुनवाई होती है वहां पर ट्रिब्यूनल के तीन मेम्बर्स की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसी तरह से जो डिटेशन के केसेज पहले सुने जाते थे उसमें भी तीन मेम्बर सुना करते थे परन्तु वर्तमान कानून द्वारा हम किसी राजनैतिक संस्था को या दूसरी संस्था को अवैध घोषित करना चाहिये। ऐसे केसेज तो साल में या दो साल में शायद एकाध आयेंगे। उस वक्त हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और दो हाई कोर्ट के जजेज का ट्रिब्यूनल क्यों नहीं बना सकते? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दलील बिलकुल बेमानी है कि हाईकोर्ट के काम में कोई रुकावट आयेंगी। कई सालों में ऐसा एक केस आयेंगा और जब कि जनतंत्र के अन्दर किसी दल के अस्तित्व को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं उस दल को अवैध घोषित करने जा रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी गंभीर

समस्या है और इसके लिये तो तीन जजेज का ट्रिब्यूनल होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है जिस में एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज चेरमैन हो और दूसरे हाई कोर्ट के दो जजेज हों। वह मिल कर सारी बातों को सुन कर फैसला करें इस में कोई आपत्ति सरकार को नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बात बहुत उचित है और मैं आशा करता हूँ सरकार इस को स्वीकार करेगी।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I very seriously feel that the proposal mooted out by my hon. friend, Shri Ramamurti, holds enormous waters. This offence of cession and secession as adumbrated or stipulated in the Bill is something very very serious. Even for normal offences, for murder cases, one Judge or a Division Bench or a Full Bench is there. This offence is a very serious offence. An offence like this should be heard by a Bench of the High Court. There should be a Bench created in every High Court. It should consist of two or three Judges which should entertain such cases just as we have in the case of election petitions. An election petition is a small matter. Election petitions are, normally, heard by two or three Judges or even by one Judge. But this is a much more serious thing. It not only involves something constitutional but an inroad, an onslaught, on the fundamental rights of a citizen or a group or a party or an association. This is something which pertains to the integrity and the sovereignty of the country. I agree with this amendment from the other side and I would humbly request the hon. Minister that this amendment should be accepted. Instead of a single Judge, it should be a Bench of the High Court.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly read clause 2, (e) :

“(e) “Tribunal” means the Tribunal constituted under section 5;”

Section 5 says :

"The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, as and when necessary, a tribunal to be known as the "Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal" consisting of one person, to be appointed by the Central Government;"

Previously, it was just "one person" to be appointed by the Central Government. After a great deal of insistence, they have said :

"Provided that no person shall be appointed unless he is a Judge of a High Court."

Now, the situation is that you are going to decide the fate of a person or a party or an association which is recognised today but you are going to hold that party or association unlawful. You want to leave it to the sweet will of a single Judge. The amendment of Mr. Ramamurti is a simple one and it should be accepted. The amendment is :

"Page 2—

for line 7, substitute—

- (e) "Tribunal" means a bench of a High Court having jurisdiction over the locality where the principal office, if any, of the association is situated;"

The only argument of the Law Minister is, not legal argument—he has not given legal argument—that there will be expenditure or there will be a delay in the High Court and that other cases will suffer. It is not as if all cases are going to be decided within a day or two. The appointment of more Judges or leaving it to the Chief Justice to appoint more Judges should not stand in the way. You are going to decide the fate of a party, the future of a party, rightly or wrongly, by a single Judge. We want that there should be a bench of a High Court for deciding this. I congratulate Shri Randhir Singh for supporting this and I condone all that he has said in the past.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Even when the original Bill was being discussed, the hon. Home Minister stated in the course of the discussion that he would not mind making it two or three Judges. He agreed to that. But the amendment is that there should be a bench of a High Court. When you are providing that you are going to refer the matter to a Judge of the High Court, you can agree to this. The High Court consists of more than one Judge and almost all the High Courts consists of more than five or six Judges. The object, the ulterior motive or the illegal motive of the Government is to ban certain parties, the parties which are constituents of Governments in certain States or the parties which are recognised by the Election Commission. I support the amendment that instead of a single Judge, it should be a bench of the High Court. Democracy should not be tested by a single man. He may be a great man like Mr. Setalvad or anybody else. It should not be given to the discretion of a single man when the fate of a party is involved. It should be decided by a bench of the High Court.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : मेरी परेशानी अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि इन मसलों पर अंतिम निर्णय न तो आप लेने वाले हैं और न ली-मिनिस्टर लेने वाले हैं। गृह मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में हम यहां पर जितनी बहस कर रहे हैं वह फिजूल है।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I am requesting Mr. Ivor Jennings of India to accept this amendment. He is also a lawyer and he knows that in the High Court there are many judges. Some judges may sit as members of the Tribunal and decide it.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी परेशानी यह है कि इन मसलों पर अंतिम निर्णय न तो आप लेने वाले हैं और न ली-मिनिस्टर लेने वाले हैं। गृह मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में हम यहां पर जो बहस कर रहे हैं, वह फिजूल है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The sense of the House is that .. (*interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Law Minister is here, I presume he is authorised to be here. In case there is any doubt, let us see. Whatever he says is with full authority. He will not express any doubt.

Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): The point which I want to make is a very simple one. The concept of justice is that justice should not only be done but should also be seen to be done. That is the most important thing. Here the feeling is that you are going to haul up a political party or whatever name you may give it. If you are going to hang it, have some Tribunal where everybody will have some justice. Now what is the provision? I think, nobody has taken up this point. The provision says:

"Provided that no person shall be so appointed unless he is a Judge of a High Court."

It does not say whether he should be a sitting judge of a High Court. (*Interruptions*). It is open to different interpretations. The provision simply says, "a Judge of a High Court"....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That clarification was given by the Home Minister himself while he was replying to the debate. If at all there is any doubt, we shall see. The question now is whether, instead of one judge, there should be three judges.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Unless this is put here, that apprehension will remain and it will leave room for interpretation by the High Courts or Supreme Court.

The most important thing is the verdict of the Tribunal. If there is more than one judge, then the verdict is given by the majority vote. By this there is some assurance given to the people that justice is not only done but is also seen to be done. If you want this in the name of democracy,

if you want to keep the democratic order, then the Law Minister and the Home Minister should agree to this.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): I wish to remind the hon. House that in the original Bill, there was a provision for three judges, if I remember correctly, and at the same time it was stated that they shall be of the status of High Court judges. It was not made obligatory that they should be serving High Court judges. Now if the hon. House would like to restore that original clause, it will, I think personally, be an advantage. I had the honour to chair the Joint Committee....

SHRI NAMBIAR: She was the Chairman of the Committee.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:....and in the Joint Committee, a number of hon. Members felt that, instead of taking retired judges or judges who are of the status of High Court judges, it would be better if they were sitting judges. It was then felt that to get so many serving judges at a time would be impracticable and it was decided that perhaps it may be a good idea to have one only serving judge. I think Government might agree to associate with him two others who may not be serving judges. To have three serving judges of the High Court may not be easy. We want these cases to be decided as quickly as possible. We do not want the Tribunal to take a long time to decide these cases. It is in the interest of the parties concerned that these cases are decided quickly.

Sir, I wish to say that we are all interested that if any application of this law is necessary with regard to any organisation, it should be a quick process and not a prolonged process. After all, who knows, to-day we are making a law some of my friends may be exercising it against us some day. (*Interruptions*). It is possible and therefore, we want it to be as good and as foolproof as possible and from that point of view I am in agreement that a Tribunal of two or three, pre-

ferably three, is better than a Tribunal of one and I would recommend that we may not insist that they are all serving Judges of the High Court, but let us have a Tribunal of three instead of one as in the original bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I give you time. Just let us know. You want some result out of it. This is a question that really relates to Clause 5 of the Bill. What I suggest is: after this discussion let the Law Minister say what his reaction is.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him consider.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we reach Cl. 5, we will take it up again because it has been clubbed together. If he accepts, there would not be any debate on Cl. 5.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्राप विचार कर के बतलाइये ।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: In that case I will not press my amendment if a Tribunal means that. I will withdraw that. Let it be done later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chairman of the Select Committee has supported the plea put forward by all of you. I would suggest that the Minister may be given more time. A Member from this side pleaded and the Chairman of the Select Committee has more or less agreed with the suggestion. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly explain that.

श्री मधु लिमये: उन को मना कीजिये, वह मन्त्री जल्दी न करें, क्योंकि वह फौरन जवाब देने के लिये गे गये हैं

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: On this question I do not want him to say anything. I shall withdraw my amendment for the Tribunal. It can be taken up under clause 5.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After such a lengthy debate on this issue, if he wants some more time to make up his mind, let him have. But once you

withdraw, then later on, when we reach Cl. 5 immediately you will get up and say, "There was an implicit understanding". That argument would be advanced.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am only giving them time to think.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We do not want the opinion of a single Minister. Let the whole cabinet think over it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो संशोधन है कि मजदूर संगठनों और राजनीतिक दलों को इस में से भ्रमन रखा जाय, इस के बारे में मुझे उन से कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस का जवाब दिया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was before we put to vote. Now at this stage let him clarify the other point.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Regarding the question of the composition of the Tribunal I shall be amenable to the suggestion which fell from the Chair. That is to say, the question can be considered when Cl. 5 is taken. The real difficulty with Government in this matter was stated by Dr. Sushila Nayar. I do not want to spend more time on that question. There is a real difference, let it be understood, between a High Court Judge as a Member of the Tribunal and a Bench of the High Court hearing a case. It is not as if this matter goes to a single Judge of a High Court and if two Judges are taken, it is not as if the matter goes to a Division Bench of the High Court. What is constituted is a Tribunal under the Act. The membership of the tribunal will be confined to a High Court judge. There is no scope for the doubt expressed by Shri S. Kundu in this regard. The term "who is a judge" means a serving judge. Once a man has retired from the High Court he would not be a judge. So, the present intention is that a judge of the High Court should be selected to become the tribunal. As suggested

[Shri Govinda Menon]

by you, the question may be left to be discussed and voted upon at the time when clause 5 is taken up for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There was a point raised in regard to the definition of association also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The term 'association' has been defined: "association" means any combination or body of individuals." Shri George Fernandes does not want political parties and trade unions to come within this definition. You know that the entire argument regarding the composition of the tribunal, whether it should be one judge or three judges etc. was advanced because all these important associations like political parties and trade unions etc. will come up for consideration and the question would be considered whether they should be declared unlawful or not..

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : If he accepts that amendment, then these things will not be pressed.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In the circumstances, I shall not be willing to accept Shri George Fernandes's amendment.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Leave alone political parties; at least trade unions can be left out.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : All these activities can be indulged in by trade unions also.

श्री जार्ज करनेच्छीख : मजदूर संगठनों को इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट के मातहत रजिस्टर किया जाता है और यह रजिस्ट्रेशन उन्हें तब मिल पाता है जब वह अपना एक संविधान सरकार के सामने पेश करते ह । उस संविधान में किसी भी सियासी कामकाज के लिये इंतजाम नहीं रहता है । ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि कौन सी ऐसी दिक्कत आती है कि मजदूर संगठन जिसको सरकार खुद रजिस्टर करती है उन्हें इस कानून से बाहर रक्खा जाय ? राजनीतिक दल

देश में रजिस्टर नहीं किये जाते हैं मगर मजदूर संगठन तो रजिस्टर किये जाते हैं, उन को अपना हिसाब किताब सरकार को हर साल देना पड़ता है, उन को अपने पदाधिकारियों की सूची देनी पड़ती है, उन के नाम व पते आदि देने पड़ते हैं और कमेटी के सदस्यों के नाम और पते भी देने पड़ते हैं । उन की उम्र क्या है और घंघा क्या है यह सारी चीजें देनी पड़ती हैं । मजदूर संगठन के ऊपर सरकार का इतना ताबा रहता है जैसा कि शायद दुनिया के और किसी मुल्क में नहीं होता तो इतना ताबा रहने के बाद भी जब आप कह रहे हैं कि मजदूर संगठन को इस कानून में हमें जरूर रखना पड़ेगा तो मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि आखिर इस का कारण क्या है मजदूर संगठनों पर सरकार का यह हल्ला करने का इरादा मेरी समझ में आ नहीं रहा है । इसलिए मैं पुनः अपील करूंगा कि मजदूर संगठन को इस के बाहर रखने की बात आप मान लीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have realised the importance of that. Somebody has suggested that the trade unions may be exempted; some others have suggested that parties recognised by the Election Commission may be left out....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I shall advance another argument....

श्री मधु लिमये : ट्रेड यूनियन को तो आप मान लीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am asking the Law Minister now to explain.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप का जबाब तो हमारे हक में जायेगा इस में हमें कोई शक नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying anything on my own, but I want the Law Minister to explain. The argument has been advanced that once a party is recognised by the Elec-

tion Commission as one of the legally functioning parties, entitled to a symbol etc. that party should not come within this definition; the same argument was advanced in respect of registered trade unions also. I would like to know categorically whether Government want to have that change incorporated or not. I am not saying anything, but I am only asking the Law Minister.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: There is another point to which I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention. The term 'unlawful association' has been defined as follows :

'unlawful association' means any association which has for its object any unlawful activity or which encourages or aids persons to undertake any unlawful activity or of which the members undertake such activity."

The word used here is 'members'. The number may be two or hundred. If two members speak some such thing then all the members are responsible for that. So, it is very necessary that the term 'members' must also be defined.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let us close this discussion. We have spent more than an hour on this.... Let us proceed a little ahead.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have spent 30 years of my rosy life in the trade union movement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know his activities, that he has devoted his whole lifetime to it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I am afraid I am unable to understand how the hon. Members want exemption for political parties and trade unions. So far as I am concerned, I wish I could say with confidence that no political party or trade union will ever include in unlawful activities. But we are all aware of what some of the members belonging to Shri Ramamurti's party did in Naxalbari. We know that there may be a few members who may do these things.....

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दो-दो दफे क्यों बोल रही है ? क्या वह गृह मंत्री है ? वह भूल गयी है कि एक जमाने में कांग्रेस भी अनलाफुल असोसियेशन हो गयी थी ?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Yes, in that event we break the law and take the consequences and go to Jail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not take up that point.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I must express myself. What is wrong? It is being claimed that if members of a political party do something wrong, the political party should not be made responsible. We are all political workers. We know very well that if we were to do that type of thing, we can have a few members doing all kinds of unlawful things and the parent political party can disown all responsibility. That will not be right. Therefore, I wish to oppose the amendment put forward seeking to exempt political parties and trade unions from the purview of this law. I wish that conditions in India would be such that Government may not need to use the provisions of this law against any political party or trade union or any such other organisation, but I do not want the Home Minister to accept these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has been made very clear by the Home Minister. What has been made clear need not be repeated. I am pressed for time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made his point ten times, umpteen times.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Nothing is going to be lost by some more discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को और ऐक्स चेयरमैन साहिबा को इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि गैर कानूनी काम और गैर कानूनी संघ दो किस्म के हो

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सकते हैं। शान्तिपूर्ण काम करने पर भी माना जायेगा कि गैर क़ानूनी है जैसे बहू खुद जानते हैं कि महात्मा जी के ज़माने में कांग्रेस कितनी ही दफ़ा गैर क़ानूनी हो गई थी

डा० सुशीला नायर : क़ानून तोड़ेंगे तो जेल जायेंगे, सज़ा भुगतेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, लेकिन इस में कम से कम इतना तो कहना चाहिए था कि जो हिंसात्मक गैर क़ानूनी और ग़लत काम करेंगे वही पकड़े जायेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : ग़लत काम करोगे तो पकड़े जाओगे। अंछा काम करने वाले को कौन पकड़ता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप किसी संघ को दल को, इस तरीक़े से नहीं बंद कर सकते हैं। मेरे कहने का यह मतलब था कि कम से कम आप उस में यह रखिये कि हिंसात्मक गैर क़ानूनी काम करने वालों को पकड़ा जायेगा। बाक़ी अहिंसात्मक ढंग से जो संगठन काम करेंगे उन पर तो इस तरीक़े से यह नहीं लागू होना चाहिए और उस को साफ़ किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमें पता है कि आप चीन की हिमायत नहीं करेंगे।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to put an end to the debate. Has the Minister got anything to say on this? I am putting cl. 2 to vote.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHR-ANGADHRA : May I seek one clarification?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHR-ANGADHRA : Others have spoken four or five times. I am speaking only once.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, we must conclude this.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Government cannot agree to the amendment of Shri Fernandes seeking to exempt trade unions from the scope of the

definition. Apart from what I stated earlier, classification of associations of the type suggested may even become unconstitutional under art. 14.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wanted one point to be clarified. I was told the Home Minister gave a general reply. He used the word 'integrity' in a broad, comprehensive sense. Does he want to limit it to territorial integrity?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes. Members feel that a comprehensive term like that may be misinterpreted. So I am prepared to accept amendment No. 42 confining it to territorial integrity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has not replied to the points we had raised.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : No other amendment we are agreeable to accept.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will you tell me what reply he has given to part (g)?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Once he has replied, that means that he has not thought it so important to argue about it. That is the only thing.

SHRI NAMBIAR : An exhaustive answer to Clause 2 will solve much of the problems.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us proceed further. These are only definitions. As I pointed out, when we reach clause 5 we shall consider other things.

SHRI NAMBIAR : If you solve clause 2, the main problem is solved. You spend some time on it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We must know the meaning of this before we give our opinion on this clause. Part (g) reads :

"unlawful association" means any association which has for its object any unlawful activity, or which encourages or aids persons to undertake any unlawful activity, or of which the members undertake such activity."

This point has not been answered as to what is meant by members. Does it mean one member or two members? Does it mean that in an organisation if one or two members indulge in such activities, the whole association or organisation can be declared illegal? What is his reply to this?

श्री मधु लिमये : उसमें मॅम्बर्स कालैक्टिवली अगर जोड़ दें तो ठीक हो जायेगा ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Ten members can be planted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When we say member, it means the generality of members, it is not one or two members, because there are organisations which take up one position officially, while their members start acting in a different way.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Take action against them, not against the organisation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We will have to prove it before the tribunal. So, I do not want to add any word.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have given two hours. For one clause we have spent 1½ hours, and full latitude has been given.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHR-ANGADHRA : There is a contradiction between the Home Minister and the Law Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What the Home Minister has said is final, I take it. No inconsistency now remains.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHR-ANGADHRA : In that case, I support the Home Minister against what the Law Minister said.

SHRI SWELL : Let him include what he has said in the clause.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I may have stated, but I am not prepared to accept it to be included in the section.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am not making a hairsplitting argument, but let him answer this point, because I am worried about this clause. I would

request him to clarify the position. This unlawful activity is in two parts. One part is about cession and secession. The other part is omnibus :

“which disclaims, questions, disrupts or is intended to disrupt the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India.”

Does this refer to only cession and secession or does it mean anything beyond that in general way? I want to know that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This definition includes two parts. One is cession and secession. The other is completely different.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What does he mean by this?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : How do I tell you what it means. It is such a clear thing. Does he know the meaning of sovereignty and territorial integrity? Any disruption of it or any disclaiming or questioning of it is what is meant.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Disruption in what form?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be interpreted by the tribunal when it is taken up there; not now. This House cannot go on interpreting it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What is the intention of the legislator, the intention of the law-makers?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The law-makers have made the intention clear, and Parliament has enough opportunity to know the mind of the Government.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am the law-maker here. You and I are the law-makers. We are all here making the law. I must know what it is. (Interruption). Please hear me.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He seems to be very fond of illustrations. Really speaking, a legal definition cannot be understood by a definition. I will give him an illustration. Suppose a party or a group of people, without asking for cession or secession of any territory, organises for welcoming of some foreign power into this country,

then, what do I do? Is it not a very interesting position? He wanted an illustration. Suppose, some group of people, say, welcomes China,—(Interruption) certainly it is an offence under the Act. Is it clear now?

SHRI NAMBIAR : If it is the intention, then comes the question of the intention of the legislature.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Well, this House legislates. There is some limit to our understanding of the law, and we try to be as specific and as clear as possible. Beyond that, how is it possible?

SHRI NAMBIAR : I want to know. We are the legislators now. I must know what laws we are making.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHR-ANGADHRA : Sir, if I heard the hon. Home Minister aright, he said that so far as this Bill is concerned, any academic expression of opinion will not constitute a crime. Has he departed from that position? I think he said that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not departed from whatever I have said. (Interruption). I have said that academic expression of opinion or idealistic expression of opinion does not come within the operation of this Act.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHR-ANGADHRA : Then may we not add that in the amendment?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You cannot include the interpretation of the Act in the Act itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot do that. It is very difficult. So, except amendment No. 42 of Mr. Vajpayee, shall I put all the other amendments together?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : नम्बर 2 को अलग से लीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, you want amendment No. 2, List No. 2, to be put separately. Now, I shall put amendment No. 42 to the vote.

The question is :

'Page 2, line 18, after "and" insert "territorial"' (42)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Sir, they said "Yes." they do not understand anything.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA They are all sleeping. They do not know what it was.

इनका मुंह काम कर रहा है, दिमाग काम नहीं कर रहा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard them. They have accepted it.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Sir, has the amendment been passed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Passed.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : You declared the amendment as carried?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is passed; it is accepted by the Government; therefore it is passed.

Let us try to finish the work. I take amendment No. 2 now.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please read it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read it in the beginning. It will take a long time.

16.50 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : I will put amendment No. 2 to the House.

The questions is :

Page 1, line 9, add at the end—

"but shall not include a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act or a political party."(2).

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 23]

AYES

[16-56 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit.
 Halder, Shri K.
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Kirutinan, Shri
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharma, Shri B. S.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Amersey, Shri M.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Baswant, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bose, Shri Amiyannath
 Brahma, Shri Rupnath
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkaanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gupta, Shri Lakkan Lal
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri

Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Meghrajji, Shri
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mondal, Shri J. K.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Raju, Shri D. B.

Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulka, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vivhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 MR. SPEAKER: The result of the
 division is Ayes 43*, Noes 160.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Nambiar's amendments Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43.

Amendments Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 43 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Mr. Ramamurti's amendments Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Regarding amendment No. 81, we made a request to the Law Minister—the Home Minister was not here—and he said that that amendment can be considered when we take up clause 5.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I withdraw that amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Does he have the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 81 ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 81 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the other amendments of Mr. Ramamurti. *Amendments Nos. 79, 80, 82, 83 and 84 were put and negatived*

Division No. 24]

Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.

AYES

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri Sequeirs pressing his amendments ?

SHRI SEQUEIRA : Only Amendment No. 164.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
Page 2,—

after line 23, insert —

“(h) Any reference to a District Judge or District Magistrate shall, wherever such Judge or Magistrate is an officer in the service of Government upon whom powers of Judge or Magistrate have been conferred additional to his administrative duties be construed as being a reference to the High Court having jurisdiction over the particular matter.”

The motion was negatived.

Amendments Nos. 154, 155, 162 and 163 were also put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
“That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

[17.02 hrs.]

Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dosappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Lakkan Lal

*The following Members also recorded their Votes.

AYES : Sarvashri Yogendra Sharma, Samar Guha, S. Kundu, Mohammed Ismail and G. Viswanathan.

NOES : Sarvashri N. Sethurama, R. D. Dubey, K. Surya Narayana, and Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

Bill

Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 *Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mondal, Shri J. K.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarthy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 *Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Siddaya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'

Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra

Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Amersey, Shri M.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
*Dixit, Shri G. C.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halidar, Shri K.
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kirutinan, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kunte, Shri Dattaraya
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Majhi, Shri M.

Meghrajji, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohamed Imam, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nambiar, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sequeira, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shivappa, Shri N.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes 154; Noes 49.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: I think we will sit a little late today and finish this Bill (*Interruptions*). I think it will not be possible, because there are a number of clauses and amendments to all of them.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It will be taxing.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

Clause 3.—(*Declaration of an association as unlawful*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 32 to 34. (3)

Page 3,—

omit lines 1 to 6. (4)

Page 3, line 15,—

for "or" substitute "and" (5)

Page 3, line 17,—

for "or" substitute "and". (6)

Page 3, line 20,—

for "or" substitute "and". (7)

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

†The following Members also recorded their Votes.

AYES: Sarvshri G. C. Dixit, B. N. Bhargava, Rupnath Brahma and Amiyannath Bose.

NOES: Sarvshri Tenneti Viswanathan, Deven Sen, K. Lakkappa, S. Kundu and Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 37—
add at the end—

“and securing the approval of the Parliament”. (45)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 27.—

after “may.” insert—

“after receiving the approval of the State Government concerned.” (85)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 30 and 31,—

for “the Central Government may consider necessary.” substitute
“are necessary :” (86)

MR. SPEAKER : The amendments given notice of by Shri Vajpayee, Shri V. Krishnamoorthi Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra and Shri Sequeira to clause 3 are already covered by the amendments moved by other hon. Members.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी राय में यह पूरा विधेयक अनावश्यक और खतरनाक है। हम को ऐसा लगता है कि यह विधेयक जहरीले सांप की तरह है लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी का कहना है कि यह सांप नहीं है, यह खूबसूरत जानवर है। तो अगर इन की राय में यह खतरनाक नहीं है तो कम से कम इस के जो जहरीले दांत हैं उन को हटा दें। कुछ दांतों को तो उन्होंने ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी में हटाया। मैं समय ज्यादा नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। केवल उन से अपील करना चाहता हूँ। आपके मार्फत खंड 3 के उपखंड (2) और (3) को जो कि जोड़ दिए गए हैं हिस्से प्राविजो के रूप में उन को कम से कम हटाएं। वह प्राविजो इस प्रकार हैं। एक है कि जो यह लोग आवेश जारी करेंगे उस में तफसील देनी चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही साथ सरकार को यह अधिकार दिया गया है :

“Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall require the Central Government to disclose any fact which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose.”

तो उस का मतलब हुआ कि किसी भी दल को या संघ को गैर-कानूनी करार देते समय कारण दिखाने की इन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। यह कह सकते हैं कि यह सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है। इसलिए हम कारण नहीं देंगे। यह उस संघ के साथ, उस संस्था के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होगा। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार यह खास अधिकार अपने हाथ में न ले और जो कारण हैं वह जनता के सामने रखे क्योंकि अदालत में तो बापको देना ही पड़ेगा। फिर क्या वजह है कि इन कारणों को न देने की बात इस प्राविजो के जरिए कर रहे हैं ?

दूसरा जो उपखंड 3 के लिए है वह इस प्रकार है :

“Provided that if the Central Government is of opinion that circumstances exist which render it necessary for that Government to declare an association to be unlawful with immediate effect, it may, for reasons to be stated in writing, direct that the notification shall, subject to any order that may be made under section 4, have effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.”

तो यह जहरीला दांत कैसे है, इस को देखिए। यह नोटिफिकेशन जब प्रकाशित करेंगे तो इस में इन को अधिकार है कि ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने, न्यायालय के सामने जाने के पहले ही यह कुछ कारण देकर कहें कि इस पर तत्काल अमल किया जाय। इम्मीडिएट एफेक्ट। इसका मतलब होगा कि ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने जा कर अपनी सफाई देने का मौका इन लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा। इस के पहले ही यह संस्था या दल गैर-कानूनी हो जायेगा। तो इस तरह से खास अधिकार सरकार को नहीं लेने चाहिए। अभी-अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी की रपट पर जो

बहस हुई उस के जवाब में यह स्वीकार किया कि यह बहुत भयानक अधिकार सरकार अपने पास ले रही है और पालियामेंट अगर इस का विरोध करती है तो उन की समझ में यह बात आती है। तो मैं उन से विनती करूंगा कि इनकी राय में यह जो खूबसूरत जानवर है विधेयक है, इस के जो जहरीले दांतों को हटाने का काम करें। उस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने जायें, उस की सफाई दें अगर ट्रिब्यूनल उसे मानता है तो उस के अनुसार कार्यवाही करें।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में दो संशोधन नं० 44 और 46 हम लोगों ने दिए हैं अगर उन में यह मांग की है कि यह जो प्राविजन है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी तथ्य को सामने न लाना चाहे जनहित के अन्दर तो वह सामने नहीं लायेगी। इसको हटा दिया जाय। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप इस भूमिका का विचार करेंगे कि इस प्रकार के संशोधन के विरुद्ध कोई अपील का अधिकार किसी भी व्यक्ति या संस्था या संघ को नहीं दिया गया है तो उस के लिए केवल दो उपाय रह जाते हैं। या तो वह धारा 226 के अन्तर्गत हाईकोर्ट में रिट पेटिशन करे या धारा 32 के अन्तर्गत सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपनी पेटिशन दायर करे और वहां पर फिर वह प्रश्न आयेगा कि जब सरकार ने यह अधिकार अपने हाथ में लिया है कि जनहित में वह किसी तथ्य को सामने नहीं रखना चाहती और यह अधिकार सरकार को होगा कि वह ऐसे तथ्य को दबा कर रखे या सामने लाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब किसी व्यक्ति को हम उस की आजादी छीन कर डीटेन करते हैं तब भी सारे बजूहात, सारे कारण सामने जाते हैं और तभी कोई न्यायालय या ट्रिब्यूनल इस स्थिति में होता है कि उस पर विचार कर सके, इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो एक हाथ से चीज दे रहे हैं वह दूसरे हाथ से वापस ले रहे हैं। कारण दें या न दें यह बिलकुल इन के ऊपर हो गया। मुझे पता है कि म्युनिस्-

पल कमेटीज को सुपरसीड करने में पब्लिक इन्टररेस्ट का प्रश्न आता है, यह एक ऐसा विचित्र सा टर्म है कि जिस का अर्थ आज तक हाई कोर्ट और दूसरी अदालतें नहीं कर पायी हैं कि पब्लिक इन्टररेस्ट क्या चीज है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वैसे भी वेगनेस की बिना पर और इनडेफिनिटनेस की बिना पर इसे अवैध घोषित किए जाने की संभावना रहेगी इस लिए यह जो क्लॉज है इस में जो प्राविजो है वह डिलीट कर दिया जाय।

अब 3 के ऊपर प्राविजो है। उस में हम ने 46 नम्बर का संशोधन दिया है कि वह भी डिलीट कर दिया जाय। मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर सरकार को एक दिन में तो यह इस तरह का कोई इलहाम नहीं होगा कि कोई संस्था है उस का इस प्रकार का रवैया या कार्यवाही हो गई है कि उस को अवैध घोषित किया जाय। आखिर सरकार को अपने इंटेलिजेंस विभाग से समय-समय सब प्रकार की गतिविधियों की सूचना मिलती रहती है, उस संस्था की गतिविधियों के बारे में भी पता रहेगा, कोई एकदम अचानक कोई चीज हो जायेगी और इसलिए इन को इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस होगी कि जो सारी प्रक्रिया है कि तीस दिन के अन्दर ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जायेगी, ट्रिब्यूनल उस संस्था को बुलाएगा, उन को अबसर वहां दिया जायेगा कि वह अपने विधान और अपनी गतिविधियों के बारे में अपने सारे तथ्य रखें यह बात साफ करने के लिए कि उन की गतिविधियां उस के अन्दर नहीं आतीं, इस सारे प्रोसीजर को हम बाई-पास करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसी कोई चीज कि अचानक कोई इस तरह की चीज नोटिस में आयेगी ऐसी तो बात है नहीं। इसलिए हमारे अमेंडमेंट को मान लिया जाय। और इस को भी डिलीट कर दिया जाय।

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI
 DHRANGADHRA : Sir, the two
 amendments have just been very ably

[Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhral moved and I have only a little to add to them. The first proviso, that is, the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 3 is contrary to law, contrary to equity, to good conscience and fair play. That is, not to disclose the facts to the party against whom an accusation or allegation is made.

Sir, on another aspect, I take the liberty of reading from the letter addressed to the Home Minister during the last session when the Bill first came to our notice. I read :

"The proviso to this sub-clause be omitted. Where so grave a matter is concerned, the Government should not hesitate, and should have courage enough, to disclose all facts. In fact, it would be in the public interest to make a complete disclosure. The people have a right to know who are the friends of their country, or rather, who are not. If an association is disunionist, we should like to know exactly in what way and in what direction it is disunionist. We would like to know the inspiration of disunionist tendencies."

For that reason, I propose that this proviso be dropped.

As regards the other proviso, the proviso to sub-clause (3) of clause (3) it is a most objectionable one. The executive power, if it chooses to do so, can work whatever mischief it wants to within the six months during which extraordinary powers are to be allowed to it. Sir, our whole constitutional and democratic structure is based on curbs on the executive power. This the hon. Minister has admitted. This total lifting of curbs for periods is contrary to our whole system of checks and balances. It will be destructive of a just public administration. I, therefore, very sincerely plead with the hon. Minister and the House that this wholly objectionable proviso should be omitted.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, in moving amendments....

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Sir, you may call from this side also.

MR. SPEAKER : They have got their amendments and they have to explain them. If you have got an amendment, I will, certainly, call you. After all the amendments are over, I will call from this side also. You may get a chance; you can oppose them.

SHRI NAMBIAR : She can oppose the clause itself.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, clause 3(1) says :

"If the Central Government is of opinion that any association is, or has become, an unlawful association, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such association to be unlawful."

My amendment here is :

"after "may" insert—

"after receiving the approval of the State Governments concerned."

Then, there is clause 3(3) which says :

"No such notification shall have effect until the Tribunal has by an order made under section 4, confirmed the declaration made therein and the order is published in the Official Gazette."

My another amendment is :

"add at the end—

"after securing the approval of the Parliament."

My objection is this. There are parties in the States. The whole scheme is that the Central Government has to take initiative and decide whether a particular organisation is unlawful or not or whether a particular party is unlawful or not. But the Home Minister may not be aware what is happening in a distant State. So, he should receive the report not only from the C.B.I. but from the State Government as to whether the State Government there considers that a particular organisation is unlawful. I say this because our country is a federal country and the Home Minister, sitting here, cannot decide or dictate what the State says is illegal. So,

their views also must be obtained. That is why I have given an amendment that it should be after receiving the approval of the State Government concerned.

Another amendment is about the Tribunal which has to confirm the declaration made. The Tribunal is just of one Judge. The hon. Minister may agree for a bench of one or two Judges of the High Court. In India, there are about a dozen parties and for the effective functioning of the democracy, the Opposition parties are very necessary. The Government should not vest the power in a single Judge. That is why I say that the Parliament's approval must be obtained before declaring an association or a party unlawful or lawful. If the matter comes to Parliament, we will have full opportunity to discuss whether the Home Minister is right or whether the Tribunal is right and then only we can declare whether a particular party has to be banned or not. There is another thing also. When the matter is being discussed in Parliament, it may be open to the party concerned to retrace the steps taken, whether it is cession or secession, and it may even amend the constitution of the party itself. Then in such a case there would not be any need for banning a political party. That is why I have moved this amendment. The confirmation by the Tribunal alone is not satisfactory. It must be ratified or approved by the Parliament. That is why I have moved this amendment. The Home Minister is laughing. I think, he will agree to this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My amendments are 141 and 142.

They read as follows :

Page 2,—

omit lines 32 to 34.

Page 3,—

omit lines 1 to 6.

These are the same as my hon. friend moved.

My submission is this. 'Public interest' has not been defined by this Government. What is 'public interest'? You will remember, many times when we put a question in this

House, the Minister does not disclose the contents 'in public interest' and under the rule, we are not supposed to question it and we accept it though the same document is available outside this House at Re. 1 per copy like the CBI Report on Orissa. Therefore, my submission is that this proviso should be omitted. My argument is that 'public interest' should be defined.

My second amendment is to omit another proviso, lines 1 to 6 on page 3. This is necessary in the interest of this Act. If this is passed, it can be used against any association or party. He does not want to exclude even the registered unions, unions which are registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926. I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to accept this amendment. This is not going to do any harm. On the other hand, it will make the Bill a foolproof one.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Bombay South) : My amendments are these :

Page 2,—

omit lines 32 to 34. (3)

Page 3,—

omit lines 1 to 6. (4)

Page 3, line 15,—

for "or" substitute "and". (5)

Page 3, line 17,—

for "or" substitute "and". (6)

Page 3, line 20,—

for "or" substitute "and". (7)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन पर काफ़ी बहस हो चुकी है इस लिये मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट वाली बात हमेशा कही जाती है—जब आप कोई भी काम करना चाहते हैं, तो वह समाज की भलाई के लिये होता है—ऐसी हालत में उस को मुस्क से छिपाने की क्या आवश्यकता है। मैं आपको अपना अनुभव बताऊँ। सन 1963 में, हमारे एक पुराने दुश्मन यहाँ बैठे हैं—श्री शांतिलाल शाह, ये उस वक़्त

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

महाराष्ट्र के मंत्रिमंडल में थे—इन लोगों ने उस वक्त डी० आई० आर० में मुझे बन्द कर दिया

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay North-west) : I am quite proud about it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जब हम अदालत में पहुंचे तो इन्होंने अदालत में वजह बताने से इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि कानून में ऐसा लिखा है। लेकिन गांवों में जा कर लोगों को ऐसी बातें बतलाने लगे कि चीन से पैसा लिया है, बैंक आफ चाइना से पैसा लिया है, ऐसी अफवाहें फैलाइ गईं, हमारे दस को बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते रहे। इस लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट कह कर लोगों के सामने असलियत को न आने दिया जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को हटा दिया जाय।

आगे की बात पर मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, दूसरे लोग इस पर काफ़ी कह चुके हैं। सरकार को यह बात जरूर मालूम होनी चाहिये कि अगर किसी संगठन को अवैधानिक घोषित करना चाहते हैं तो उसके बारे में जितनी भी मालूमात हैं उन को इक्कठा करने में काफ़ी समय लग जाता है और समय पर ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने नहीं पहुंच पाती है। मैं नहीं जानता पहली दो अर्मेंडमेंट्स के बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कहेंगे, लेकिन तरमीम 5, 6, 7, को जरूर मान लेना चाहिये। इन में इतना ही कहा है कि सब क्लाज 4(ए) में "आर" की जगह "एण्ड" कीजिये, सब क्लाज (बी) में भी "आर" की जगह "एण्ड" कीजिये, सब-क्लाज (सी) में "आर" की जगह "एण्ड" कीजिये। मैं यह इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि जिनके ऊपर इतनी सख्त कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं उन को इतिला देने का काम ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिये। आप के नोटिफिकेशन को कोई नहीं पढ़ता है, आपका आफिशियल गजट यहां छपता है

और यहीं रहता है, सब लोगों के हाथ में नहीं जाता है।

"...be published in not less than one daily newspaper having circulation in the State in which the principal office, if any, of the association affected is situated..."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक अखबार, खास तौर पर जोकि अंग्रेजी अखबार छापे जाते हैं दिल्ली में, उन छपने वाले अखबारों की कुछ प्रतियां मद्रास में भी बेची जाती हैं और इसी तरह बम्बई में छपने वाले अखबारों की कुछ प्रतियां हिन्दुस्तान के हर सूबे में बेची जाती हैं। ऐसी हालत में कल आप हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक विज्ञापन देंगे और कहेंगे कि अमुक-अमुक संगठन को हम अवैधानिक कर के घोषित करना चाहते हैं तो बम्बई में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की 100-200 प्रतियां जरूर जाती होंगी इसलिए यह जो लोकल अखबार वाली चीज है लोक भाषा वाले अखबार की भी बात उस में आनी चाहिए। मगर मैंने उस तरमीम को इसलिए नहीं दिया कि मैंने आगे की तरमीम दी है कि जहां पर हम यह पूरा पूरा इंतजाम करना चाहते हैं :

"by affixing a copy of the notification to some conspicuous part of the office, if any, of the association."

अब यह लोग कहते हैं कि हम इतना कर के चुप हो जायेंगे लेकिन समझ लीजिये कि आप का कोई नौकर है और अगर वह कहता है कि मैंने चिपका दिया है लेकिन असल में नहीं चिपकाया है तो फिर क्या होगा ? इसलिए आगे जो आप की दो और प्राविजोड हैं उन को भी, यह तीनों चीजों को, तीनों शर्तों को आप पूरा कीजिये ताकि किसी के ऊपर अन्याय न हो जाय और किसी को भी बदमाशी करने का मौका न मिल जाय। न अ.प के नौकर को और न ही मालिक को यह कहने का मौका मिल जाय

कि मैंने जो करना था वह कर लिया है अब उन को नहीं मिला तो मेरी क्या जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी मेरी इन तरकीबों को मान लेंगे।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अभी जब यहाँ सदन में डिबीएन हुआ था और उस के लिए घंटी बजी थी तो मैं उस समय संसद् के पुस्तकालय में बैठा अखबार आदि पढ़ रहा था लेकिन वहाँ कोई घंटी नहीं बजी और परिणाम-स्वरूप मैं यहाँ आकर मतदान में शामिल न हो सका।

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Now I cannot help it. I will verify it later on.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, my amendments 44, 45 and 46 have been very well explained. I will only add my word of protest against this proviso. The proviso reads :

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall require the Central Government to disclose any fact which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose."

Here, the position is this, that when an Association is declared 'unlawful', 'unlawful activity' has already been defined, which is very vague. Anything under the sun can be brought under the 'unlawful activity' and a body or an association . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Any activity of Mr. Nambiar can be brought under it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : So, unless and until the hon. Minister tells us what exactly he is providing for, we have to presume the maximum in it. He can haul up anybody, any individual or any association under the clause of 'unlawful activity'.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your amendment ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : My amendments are 44, 45 and 46. This proviso says

that when an organization is declared 'unlawful' the reasons for such declaration need not be disclosed even to the party concerned—that is what exactly it means—and also to the Tribunal. But what I say is : why is it so :

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall require the Central Government to disclose any fact which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose."

Now, the hon. Minister stated, when I wanted him to say what comes under the omnibus clause, 'a Party which invites another country to come in'. Thereby he means some section. Yesterday many hon. Members were talking about Naxalbari. All these Naxalbari insinuations are against the Communist Party (Marxist). Let us not mince matters. By hiding, nothing can be known. Does he mean that he wants to declare the Communist Party (Marxist) as an illegal body under the provisions of this law? Is it in his mind? From what he said, it is in his mind. Let him say 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER : He will reply, not now.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : It is incorrect.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am accusing the hon. Home Minister. The purpose is that. Let him say 'No'. Here in the previous clause it is stated :

"'unlawful association' means any association which has for its object any unlawful activity, or which encourages or aids persons to undertake any unlawful activity, or of which the members undertake such activity."

Otherwise, repeatedly this Naxalbari need not be brought in. Because somebody belonging to the CPI (Marxist) indulges in some unlawful activity, he wants to haul up the entire CPI (Marxist), and now under clause 3, he need not even reveal the reasons why he is doing so because it is not necessary....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is only repeating what has been said earlier.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I am saying this because the attack is against my party. Therefore, I want an assurance. I say that it is an illegal and most undemocratic thing. Therefore, I must know it. Dr. Sushila Nayar who was the chairman of the Joint Committee need not have brought in Naxalbari and all those things. Why should Naxalbari be brought in here?

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: With reference to Naxalbari she advanced her arguments.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I know. It is not as if something has cropped up suddenly. We know the purport behind it.

There is another provision to which I shall refer. Once a party is declared illegal and that declaration is gazetted, it can come into effect if Government so desire even before the matter goes before the tribunal. That is the second proviso. All the parties are against this kind of proviso.

I would submit that the information must be revealed to the party and secondly the declaration must come into effect only after the tribunal's award. My third amendment is that when it is notified in the gazette, the approval of Parliament must also be obtained. After all, the banning of a party is not an ordinary thing; it is not an individual but an organisation. When an organisation is declared illegal and when Government find that there is enough justification to declare it illegal, it is all the more necessary to tell the people why it has been so declared and they should get the approval of Parliament. If at all he believes in democracy and he says that somebody is fighting against the sovereignty and integrity of the country, he must tell us very clearly what his purpose is, and whether he is prepared to accept our amendment that it should come up before Parliament.

SHRI SEQUEIRA: My amendments are amendments Nos. 165 and 166.

Amendment No. 166 is to the effect that the following should be omitted, namely . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He wants that the proviso must be deleted.

SHRI SEQUEIRA: Yes, I would only mention this that the declaration of an organisation as an unlawful organisation is a very serious matter, and in such a serious matter there should be no fact which should be hidden under this subjective satisfaction proviso. If an organisation is to be declared unlawful, the people of this country have every right to know every reason and every fact on which this claim is based.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: (Motihari): It cannot be disclosed.

SHRI SEQUEIRA: I am explaining my point of view. Let him reply to that.

In my other amendment, I have asked for the deletion of the proviso to sub-clause 3. The reason is that all the powers under clause 8 and therefore, the power to notify any place, the power to search any place, the power to seize any money etc. all flow from the notification becoming effective under sub-clause (3) which I presume includes also the proviso. So, this Government could declare an association unlawful and make it effective immediately under the proviso and harass an organisation for the full six months that would pass between the declaration and the order of the court. This is a very dangerous power.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The Home Minister has already stated that this proviso refers only to the notification and not to the question before the tribunal. He has said that before the tribunal he will disclose the entire evidence and that he will go before the tribunal with the entire evidence. That is what he has stated. I want to point out that after all, these tribunals are not going to hold their sittings in camera, because on serious questions like the banning of a political party, the people must know the rea-

sons for it. So, when they go before the tribunal, the entire evidence will be gone through and after that the matter will be made public. In the notification we are not asking Government to place the entire evidence. That is not what is asked for. If later on the entire evidence has got to be disclosed before the tribunal which means that it will be disclosed to the people later on, then immediately when Government declare it, why should the people be deprived of the knowledge of the reasons for that decision? After all, you are dealing with political parties. It is not a question of one individual only. Political parties function in this country. People have got certain faith in them. If they are suddenly told that a particular political party has now become unlawful, they should also know the full facts. I am not going into the evidence aspect—that will be disclosed before the tribunal. But at least the reasons which impel Government, whatever they may be, should be disclosed to the public. Those reasons cannot not certainly to the detriment of the country. After all, the people are the final judges of Government's action. So even during that temporary period, the people must be taken into confidence.

Therefore, I would oppose the proviso. It must go. Government has no reason whatsoever to seek to retain it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I rise to support the clause and to oppose the amendments moved by some hon. Members. There was a full and long discussion on this clause in the Joint Committee . . . and it was accepted thereafter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. She was the Chairman of the Joint Committee. I was also on the Committee. But every time she refers to certain proceedings in the Joint Committee or what was said by a somebody. She is no more the Chairman. The report is here, the evidence is with us. Let us confine our discussion to these. What

somebody told her in private talks and all that is irrelevant here.

MR. SPEAKER: A general reference can be made.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: The evidence has been laid on the Table. There is nothing secret in those discussions. I do not understand way the hon. Member objects to my reference to some of those discussions.

I wish to say that this Bill is meant for certain extraordinary situations and not for normal everyday life. If Government come to know that particular organisation is indulging in such dangerous activities, Governments will have to do two things simultaneously. One is to declare the association illegal and the other, to try to check the activities which the association was undertaking which would be deleterious to the interests of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: The main thing is about the proviso.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: She is irrelevant.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: As such, it will be dangerous for Government to put in the notifications the grounds for the declaration of the organisation as illegal.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Why?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Not to give notice to the organisation to hide its activities. The second proviso has further said that there may be certain situations in which the notification may come into action immediately without waiting for the procedures of the tribunal.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Why?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Because those situations will be such as can brook no delay in tackling them. My hon. friend was very angry that I mentioned Naxalbari. Does he not know that some of their members were Welcoming the Chinese, displaying Mao

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

Tse-tung's photos and shouting pro-Chinese slogans? Everybody knows that. Suppose there is actually some such plot. Should Government not declare that illegal? Should Government not hold the party, whose members are doing such things, responsible for those actions?

SHRI NAMBIAR : The cat is out of the bag.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Should Government before taking action to nip that plot in the bud declare to the world that they have come to know that such and such a plot is being hatched in such and such a place by such and such people?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Behind the screen you want to do all that?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : The Joint Committee took good precaution to ensure that Government do not become tyrannical. Within 30 days, Government have to go to the tribunal; before the tribunal they have to lay everything. The tribunal may take as six months. We have laid down that limit. The thirty-day grace period should enable Government to take such action as is necessary to prevent the mischief from developing further.

The second proviso enables the Government to take action in the association immediately, so that the continuation of those nefarious activities for another six months is not allowed. Therefore, both these provisos are necessary. I hope and pray that no organisation, association or political party may be so irresponsible as to do things which make the operation of this law necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Allow something for the Minister to say.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Therefore, I request the hon. Minister not to accept any of these amendments.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Dr. Sushila Nayar has made my task somewhat

easier. Objection is raised against the two proviso. The first proviso says that in the public interest certain facts may not be disclosed at the stage of publication of the notification. There we will have to see the distinction between two things, grounds and facts. They will certainly disclose all the grounds, but possibly they may think that in the case of one ground they should not disclose all the facts. I will tell you why. Sometimes it is likely to hinder or obstruct further enquiry.

For example, I can imagine a case where it is found that certain operation of accounts is used for this type of illegal activity. We can certainly mention the grounds, but where exactly the accounts are that may not be disclosed. This is a fact which it is possibly necessary to conceal for some time to see that further enquiries are made, investigations are completed, but this fact will not be concealed from tribunal.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : You take action after investigation; after action you do not investigate.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We certainly know certain facts, but the same time we have to see the further ramifications of that account. I am certainly visualising certain possibilities. So, these are quite different things, facts and grounds. The grounds will be disclosed, all the facts about the grounds may not be disclosed.

About the second proviso, I know it is very radical power that is taken, but it is not merely for power's sake that we are taking it. Power is taken to meet certain situations. If, suppose, there is an extraordinary situation that you cannot wait till the six months period to act the confirmation of the notification, and in the meanwhile mischief is done, then the purpose of the Bill will be defeated. Therefore, in the next ordinary situation, it is absolutely necessary that Government has to act. Therefore, this power is taken.

In the next clause we have accepted the maximum period for the completion of the enquiry by the tribunal. It was, really speaking, without any

period. But as they insisted on this thing, I accepted their reasonable suggestion that this enquiry by the tribunal should be completed within a given time. So, the six month period in the next clause is some sort of curative for this.

SHRI NAMBIAR : By that time the organisation can be disorganised and destroyed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The idea is to do it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Suppose the tribunal says it is not a proper thing that you have done.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Some members say that we should accept the amendment of Mr. Krishnamoorti, to take the consent of the State Government. It is not possible because these operations do not merely relate to one State sometimes. They may relate to more than one State. This is a matter which comes exclusively under the Union list. That is why this Parliament is authorised to pass this Act, and we are doing it.

Some hon. Member asked, why not come for ratification to Parliament? We do not want Parliament to do the work of a court. This is a supreme body. This gives power to act and do many powerful things. You do not want this to be a creature under a very ordinary Act like this. This is an august House. So, it is not necessary.

About the appeal from the tribunal, we will certainly discuss that matter when we come to that.

The hon. Member Shri Fernandes has spoken about "or, or, or" in relation to sub-clause (4) of clause 3. Most of the Members are possibly having some experience of the legal position. Sub-clause (a) says, "by affixing a copy of the notification to some conspicuous part of the office . ." This is the normal method of servicing notices. This is not something very peculiar to this Act. I say this from

my experience as a lawyer. Sub-clause (b) says, "by serving a copy of the notification, where possible, on the principal office-bearers, if any, of the association." I am sure some intelligent office-bearers of some group or organisation will evade the service of such summons. If I say, "and", it will be impossible for Government to serve notice on them. Therefore, we have not only expressed it like that but we have also added, "in such other manner as may be prescribed." It is a general alternative. These are the answers to the questions raised.

The last point—the point that was taken by Mr. Nambiar. He asked whether it is the Communist party that is in our mind. No political parties are in mind; I have said it. I repeat it. There is no political party in my mind. It will be absolutely unfair to me and unfair to the House if I have a political party in my mind, and keeping it in my mind, I bring a legislation. It will be very unfair, but then he is constantly showing a finger against himself. Why? He asked me, and he wanted me to give an illustration, an illustration of disruption, of sovereignty, etc. I said, suppose a group of people, without talking of cession or secession wants to invite or invites another country here. Suppose, I give the example of China. . . .

SHRI NAMBIAR : Who is inviting?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Any group of people. Why do you think it is only your monopoly? Any group of people. Why China? Let it be any other country. I do not want to take China for an example. Suppose they invite any other country, will they not be considered liable under this Act. They will be. He wanted to ask to specific question: whether the Communist (Marxist) party is in my mind. Then, I will ask him to counter-question: Are they thinking of inviting China?

SHRI NAMBIAR : No, Nobody. It was Dr. Sushila Nayar who brought vogue and unfounded allegations. (Interruption).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you are not inviting, then this Act will not be applicable to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I think I can put amendment Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 45, 85 and 86, all together, to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; I shall put amendment Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 45, 85 and

86, all together, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 to 7, 45, 85 & 86 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I will put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 25]

AYES

[17.57 hrs,

Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Gosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal

Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad. Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Malimariyappa, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Mondal, Shri J. K.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Naghnor, Shri M. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pant Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarthy, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao

Patil, Shri S. D.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Raghu Ramalal, Shri
Rajani Gandha, Kumari
Rajasekharan, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Reddy, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri R. D.
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan

Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Shantilal
Shankaranand, Shri
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sher Singh, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chaudika Prasad, Shri
Siddayya, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Amersey, Shri M.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Majhi, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Molahu Prasad, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nambiar, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sequeira, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shivananjappa, Shri
*Sonavane, Shri
Swell, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes 128; Noes 37.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Reference to Tribunal)

*Wrongly Voted for 'Noes'.

†The following members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Sonavane, Sambasiwam, N. Sethuramae, G. C. Dixit, Manibhai J.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I am moving my amendment, No. 47.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am also moving my amendments Nos. 90, 91 and 92.

Patel, G. L. Nanda, Ram Dhan, Ramsekhar Prasad Singh and Ramesh Chandra Vyas.

NOES: Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, G. Vishwanathan and Pilloo Mody.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 28,—

after "shall" insert—

"if in its opinion there is a prima facie case" (47).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 29,—

for "association affected" substitute —

"Central Government" (90).

Page 3, line 31,—

omit "not" (81).

Page 3,—

for lines 32 to 41, substitute—

"(3) After considering the cause, if any, shown by the Central Government, the Tribunal shall hold an inquiry, according to Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and shall decide whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring the association to be unlawful and make such order as it may deem fit." (92).

SHRI NAMBIAR: My amendment reads thus:

Page 3, line 28, after "shall" insert—

"if in its opinion there is a prima facie case".

Clause 4 says that the tribunal can take cognizance of a letter or representation given by the Government about the legality or illegality of a particular association. I have said that when it is done there must be a *prima facie* case. If without that the tribunal calls the parties concerned and creates an impression in the country that such and such a party is illegal it will be ridiculous. Therefore, on a representation being given by the Government to the tribunal only if the tribunal thinks that there is a *prima facie* case it can start the proceedings or drop it. Sometimes in their exuberance to suppress the opposition parties, when the Government has the powers and

they are going to be delegated to junior officers, they may very indiscriminately declare a party illegal and refer it to the tribunal. The tribunal may create a big hulla-baloo in the country and people from Cape Comorin to Srinagar may be asked to go and all that. Therefore, there must be a *prima facie* case.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: By our amendment No. 90 I want to say that where it is said: "On receipt of a reference under sub-section (1), the Tribunal shall call upon the association affected...." I want to substitute the words "Central Government" for the words "association affected". The purpose is very clear. After all, I am being—I am talking as if in court—declared unlawful. I do not know what the evidence is. Supposing the tribunal calls upon me to show cause why I should not be declared unlawful, I know nothing. What can I say about it, unless the Government comes forward and says that these are the reasons, this is the evidence before us and this is the *prima facie* case. That is why I say that the tribunal must first call upon the Government to disclose why it has declared me unlawful and only on that basis I must be called upon the answer to charges. Instead of that, it is put the other way. Instead of that first of all you presume that I am guilty and then you want me to show why I am not guilty. It is a strange way. This is not the way jurisprudence in this country has been going on for the last so many years.

By my amendment No. 92 I have said that in sub-section (3) of clause 4 I want to provide that the Tribunal shall hold an inquiry according to Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. After all, it is a very serious thing affecting the activities of not one or two people but the activities of hundreds, thousands and even hundreds of thousands of people. Should I not have the normal course of law? You are not providing for appeals. Under the normal course of law we can let in evidence, I get an opportunity to cross-examine and all that. All these things must be there.

If they are not there, where is the question of fairplay in this. That is why I say that they should accept, in all fairness and fairplay, these two amendments. First of all it is for the Government to disclose the reasons and it is for the Government to let in evidence under the normal procedure as provided for in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : My amendment No. 125, which is the same as amendment No. 92 of Shri Ramamurti, seeks to bring in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. In continuation of the argument advanced by Shri Ramamurti I would like to say that the procedure which is given in Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure has to be applied as far as procedure to be applied before a District Judge or Tribunal is concerned. Under section 3, government does not give all the information in the notification. When it is decided before the tribunal, even the tribunal is not able to get all the information because the government may say that in the public interest it cannot disclose all the information. There is a section in the Code of Civil Procedure under which government can claim privilege that in the public interest they cannot disclose all the information. That is why I say that the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act have to be applied. Before declaring an association to be unlawful it is always presumed to be innocent. Until it is proved that it is a guilty association, it cannot be declared unlawful. That is why I say that this clause may be modified, as pointed out in the amendment.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Shri Krishnamoorthi in his speech has supplied the material for the answer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, the Law Minister can reply when there is any law point involved. Now, he is replying to every point.

MR. SPEAKER : Constitutionally, any Minister can reply. If the Home

Minister were here, he would have replied.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Clause 9 of the Bill provides the procedure for trial before the tribunal and the district judge, reference to whom comes later, and it shall be as laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure. The CPC lays down the rules for disposal of matters like this. Hon. Members have suggested that instead of CPC, the CrPC should come in. I do not think this is a case in which the provisions of CrPC should be applied.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : This is of a criminal nature. This is not a case of some money or suit for declaration of a title. This is a case of a quasi-criminal nature.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Government puts forward the case that there are certain activities attributed to a certain association. The question is whether those activities are there or not. The C.P.C. provides a complete code with respect to trial in these matters. I hope this will be a sufficient answer.

Then, Shri Nambiar says that notice shall be issued by the tribunal only if there is a *prima facie* case. Unless there is a *prima facie* case, will the matter be referred to the tribunal? I, therefore, do not see any reason why the amendment should be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put all amendments to clause 4 to the vote of the House together.

Amendments Nos. 47, 90, 91 & 92 were put and negatived.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : When the Home Minister goes for tea, instead of answering questions here, it is an unlawful activity.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told he is in the other House. Now, I am putting clause 4 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

[Mr. Speaker]

10 hrs.

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may kindly say, 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Sir, you were going to adjourn the House.

MR. SPEAKER : After this Division.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : After this you are going to adjourn the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Then, no voting.

MR. SPEAKER : They are not pressing. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.
18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 20, 1967/Agrahayana 29, 1889 (Saka).