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Thursday, November 14 1968
Kartika 23, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



PARLIAMENTS OF INDIA

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 14, 1968/Kartika
23, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे की स्थिति

†

91. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम
क्या हैं जहाँ सूखे में प्रभावित हुए हैं और उनके
परिणामस्वरूप कितने प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट
हुई ;

(ख) सूखे में पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को राहत
पहुँचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;
आर

(ग) क्या नए नलकूप लगाने के लिये
विशेष रियायतें दी जायेंगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a)
Drought conditions exist in the following
districts of U.P. :

Banda
Varanasi
Mirzapur
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Azamgarh
Pratapgarh and
Allahabad

The damage to crops varies from 18 to
100% in the various areas.

(b) The State Government have
placed at the disposal of local officers a
sum of Rs. 38,84,300 for gratuitous
relief and Rs. 88,00,000 for distress tac-
cavi. More funds will be allotted as
and when required.

(c) No special concessions are pro-
posed in respect of private tube-wells in
the drought affected areas but targets
for energization of private tube-wells
have been increased. The farmers can
also get loans for sinking tube-wells
from Land Mortgage Banks, Agricul-
tural Refinance Corporation and the
Agro-Industries Corporation.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन
जिलों के उन्होंने नाम लिए हैं उनमें आजतक
सरकार ने कितने ट्यूबवेल लगाए हैं, उनमें से
कितने ट्यूबवेल काम कर रहे हैं और कितने
बन्द पड़े हैं और जो बन्द पड़े हैं वे किस कारण
से बन्द हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I
have with me only the State-wise figures;
not the district-wise figures. But may I
submit for the information of the hon.
Member that UP is one of the States in
India where the number of tube-wells
sunk every year is the largest in the
country and the State Government has
a very good tube-well organisation which
takes care of the sinking of tube-wells
in UP.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
Sir, my question was very specific. I
wanted to know how many tube-wells
were sunk in those districts.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that
he does not have the details with him.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If he gives notice, I can supply the information.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा और जमुना के दम्यान का जो इलाका है जिसके सम्बन्ध में साइन्सदानों का कहना है कि वहां पर भूमिगत जल का अथाह भंडार है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं उसके उपयोग के लिए आज तक सरकार ने क्या किया जो वहां पर भी सूखे को हालत पैदा हो गई? पिछले दोस बरों में, तीन योजनाओं में उस पानी का लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं और क्या सरकार इस मदन को यह विश्वास दिला सकती है कि जबतक यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है, वह अपने शासन काल में ही इन समस्याओं का हल कर देगी या किसी अन्य पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर इन समस्याओं को छोड़ना है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In the current year alone the U.P. Government have an ambitious programme of having 570 tube-wells, 80,000 open wells, 90,000 boring wells, installing about 25,000 electric pumps and 20,000 private wells. When such an ambitious programme is there, I do not know why the hon. Member should be dissatisfied with it. If he has any suggestions to make for the improvement of the programme, he can do so.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Now he has given the definite number of tubewells sunk.

MR. SPEAKER : So you watch and see whether they do it or not.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: He should know how many of them are in working order. He must have that information. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : If he had got it, he would have given it. He says that he wants notice.

श्री शारदादे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मन्त्री ने अभी जिन क्षेत्रों की चर्चा की है

उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से प्रभावित हुआ है, उस पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए, विशेषकर सिंचाई की सुविधाओं पर अधिक जोर देने के लिए जिस पटेल कमीशन की स्थापना की गई थी, जिसकी रिपोर्ट भी सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई थी, उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही भी हुई थी लेकिन फिर किसी कारण से कार्यवाही रोक दी गई। क्या कृषि मन्त्री बतायेंगे कि पटेल कमीशन की उस रिपोर्ट को पूरी तौर से लागू करने का विचार सरकार कर रही है ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के उम पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में, जहां कि लगातार चार सालों से सूखा पड़ रहा है, इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाए?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already enumerated the various steps that are being taken in order to provide relief to the drought-affected areas. If the hon. Member wants information about the Patel Commission, I must have adequate notice so that I can get the information from the State Government.

श्री अबधेश चन्द्र सिंह : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन जिलों में निजी नलकूप लगाने वालों को ऋण के अलावा कोई छूट भी दी जाती है? यदि छूट दी जाती है तो कितनी?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At the moment no subsidy is given for sinking of private tubewells but to small cultivators, whose holdings are below ten acres, some element of subsidy is provided.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने जिन जिलों का नाम लिया है उसमें गोंडा का नाम नहीं है। मैं गोंडा का प्रतिनिधि हूं, गोंडा के एक भाग में सूखा है और वहां पर किसानों की दशा बड़ी खराब है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस आधार पर यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की गई है, इसमें सभी जिलों का समावेश क्यों नहीं किया गया है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में जो ट्यूबवेल लगे हैं वे ट्यूबवेल ठाक तरह से काम करें और जा बन्द पड़े हैं उनको फिर से चालू किया जाए, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या विशेष कदम उठाए हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We had transmitted this question to the State Government and on the basis of the report of the State Government I have mentioned the names of the districts. I shall again request the State Government to find out whether there has been some area affected in the particular district which the hon. Member has mentioned.

About the energisation of tubewells, it is true that if we sink tubewells and do not operate them, it is naturally an infructuous expenditure. This has been engaging the attention of my Ministry and we have been drawing the attention of the State Government to the need that this should be given the first priority. If the hon. Member has any particular area in mind, I am prepared to draw the attention of the State Government for energising tubewells in that particular area.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बनायेंगे कि आगरा और मथुरा में पिछले तीन सालों में कितने ट्यूबवेल लगाए गए हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It would be very difficult for me to answer about particular districts.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जो ने जिन जिलों के नाम लिए हैं उसी प्रकार से जिला आगरा भी है जोकि सूखाग्रस्त रहा है । मैं फीरोजाबाद क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ, वहाँ पर जो एक-अध ट्यूबवेल लगे भी हैं उनमें चोरी हो रही है, सरकारो अधिकारी उनमें चोरी कराकर उनको नष्ट कर रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्यूबवेल लगाए जाएं, क्योंकि वह भी सूखाग्रस्त इलाका है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि काश्तकार को ट्यूबवेल लगाने के लिए ऋण दिया जा सकता है लेकिन मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि काश्तकार को बँकों से लोन दिया जाता है जब उनसे यह पूछ लिया जाता है कि तुम ने नमबन्दी करवाई है । इसी शर्त पर उमको लोन दिया जाता है । तो क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि काश्तकार के मामले बहुत सा दिक्कतें आती हैं, चाहे वह बोज का मामला हो या खाद का मामला हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think that is the correct information. In fact, now institutional finance is being provided on a more liberal scale for agricultural relief. There is the Land Development Bank, Agro Industries Corporation and we are even encouraging other banks to make liberal advances of mid-term loans for tubewells.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : काफो दिक्कत पैदा करते हैं उनके लिये ।

श्री चन्द्रिका राम : मंत्री जी ने जिन जिलों का नाम लिया है उन में बलिया का नाम छूट गया है । वहाँ के जिम क्षेत्र से श्री झारखंडे राय जी आते हैं मंत्री महोदय ने उस का नाम नहीं लिया है । उस एरिया में भी सूखा पड़ा हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी देखेंगे ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I say that there was some failure of rains by the end of August and early September but, thereafter, in many parts of U.P., there were widespread rains and the position has improved considerably ?

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether some areas in U.P. are affected by floods and whether, side by side, it is known to the Government that some areas of Gujarat are also affected....

MR. SPEAKER : This is about U.P. Next Question.

भारत में नेपाल से रूस में निर्यात चीनी का बोरी छिपे लाया जाना

94. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या बाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले 8-9 महीनों से बड़ी मात्रा में रूस की चीनी नेपाल के रास्ते चम्पारन जिला (बिहार) में चोरी छिपे लायी जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न भागों में यह चीनी ले जायी जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir; some quantity of sugar of Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish origin has been seized while being smuggled into Champaran district of Bihar from Nepal. It is not known whether this sugar has been carried to West Bengal. But some smuggled sugar of Russian and other third country origins has also been seized in other parts of the State of Bihar.

(c). The Central Excise authorities have intensified the preventive patrolling and mobile checks and the officers posted at the border check posts have been alerted to be vigilant.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस सब के बावजूद हजारों आदमी इस व्यापार में लगे हुए हैं और वहां से रेल गाड़ी के रास्ते से इधर बंगाल तक उधर उत्तर प्रदेश तक और पटना तक पहुंच रहे हैं। शुगर फैक्ट्रियां ज्यादा इसी एरिया में कंसेंट्रेटेड हैं। अगर उन की चीनी नहीं बिकेगी तो वह किसानों को गन्ने का दाम नहीं देंगे और वह हमारा गन्ना मस्ते दाम पर खरीदेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार किसानों के हित में इसका कोई इन्तजाम करना चाहती है ? अभी तक

सरकार का जो इन्तजाम है, मैं विश्वास के साथ बतलाना चाहता हूँ, वह फेल्योर रहा है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई और स्टेप उठा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I can only say that everything cannot be hundred per cent foolproof. But I have already submitted that we are taking steps so that border checks are intensified more. I think, with the improvement of sugar production in the country itself, this smuggling will not be such a remunerative trade in India. This year, the production is expected to be much larger than in the last year.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जो को इस को खबर नहीं है। जो भी स्टेप मंत्री ले रहे हैं उस के बावजूद सरकार 2 रु० में चीनी बेचती है और बाजार में चीनी 4 और साढ़े तीन रु० किलो मिलती है। रेलगाड़ियों में दल के दल चलते हैं। जो भी स्टेप सरकार ने लिये हैं वह हर जगह नाकाफी रहे हैं एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट को दक्षिण देने के बाद ही चीनी निकलती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कैसे जान सकते हैं ?

The Minister must put a question in future and the Members will answer.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस को रोकने के लिये कौन सी कार्रवाई कर रही है कि देपो चीनी बिके और ऐसी चीनी का जो एक्साइज है, जो मुनाफा है या घाटा है, वह सरकार का हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Central Excise authorities are expected to look into this and we shall draw the attention of the Central Excise authorities to the points which have been raised by the hon. Member.

श्री जार्ज फारनेल्डीच : जिन तीन देशों का नाम मंत्री महोदय ने लिया, अर्थात् रूस, चेकोस्लोव्किया और पोलैण्ड, वह तीनों देश कम्यूनिस्ट देश हैं, जिन का कोई निजी व्यापार

नहीं है। जो भी व्यापार होता है वह सरकार के द्वारा होता है। अगर नेपाल से इन तीनों देशों का तस्कर व्यापार चलाया जाता है या नेपाल से किसी और देश को चलाया जाता है तो इन तीनों देशों का सम्बन्ध उससे न रहते हुए वह नहीं चलाया जा सकता है। चीन का, रूस का या किसी कम्यूनिस्ट देश का जो भी व्यापार है वह सरकारी लैबल से ही होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, कि जब आप को नेपाल को इन तीनों देशों की ओर से तस्करों चीनी आने की रिपोर्ट मिली तब अपने कस्टम इत्यादि को ईमानदार बनाने में आपकी सारी जिन्दगी चली जायेगी, लेकिन क्या इन तीन देशों की सरकारों से आपने कोई बातचीत चलाई। उनको आपने लिखा कि तुम्हारी चीनी नेपाल के द्वारा देश के अन्दर तस्करों व्यापार करके आ रही है और इस पर तत्काल रोक लगा कर हमें परेशानी से बचाओ ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not know how the hon. Member gets this information. In fact, there is nothing which prevents these countries from selling sugar to private parties elsewhere.....

MR. SPEAKER : Those parties do the business.....

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes; private parties do the business. The sugar which was detected was found to be of the origin of these countries.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। रूस के साथ एक रेलवे के वृगन का सौदा करने में दो साल लग जाते हैं। चेकोस्लोवाकिया, रूस और पोलैण्ड में आज कोई भी मारवाड़ा चाहे कि वह उस को अपनी चीनी बेचे, तो वह नहीं देते।

MR. SPEAKER : I have understood the question.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हमें सीधा जवाब चाहिये कि सरकार ने रूस से या दूसरी सरकारों से क्या बातचीत की है।

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it in this way.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The answer is not satisfactory; that is no answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. The Russian Government also sell officially to private parties; there is nothing secret about it; officially they sell it to 'X' or 'Y' or 'Z' and those gentlemen are doing this. This is what he said.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : नेपाल की आबादी कितनी है ? एक करोड़। उसकी जरूरत कितनी है यह रूसी, पोलिश और चेकोस्लोवाक लोग जानते हैं। अगर नेपाल के व्यापारी ज्यादा चीनी मांगते हैं तो वह तस्कर व्यापार करने के लिये, और तस्कर व्यापार चीन के साथ होता है या हिन्दुस्तान के साथ होता है। यह सब मिले हुए हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I object to this. How can we prevent. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : That is clear; that is understood.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात को ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अपने गांव में चीन की चीनी देखी है। उस चीनी का रंग अपने देश की चीनी के रंग से अलग था। हर गांव में जो चीज आज पहुंच जाती है वह पहुंच नहीं सकती जब तक एक्साइज वाले उस में शामिल नहीं। एक्साइज के पकड़ने के रास्ते गिने चुने हैं। पहाड़ के रास्ते बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी टुक में लद कर नहीं आ सकती। जो आप के चेक पोस्ट है अगर आप उन पर थोड़ी कड़ाई कोजिये तब आप कुछ रोक थाम कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के लिये और अधिक कौन से कड़े कदम उठाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि न सिर्फ चीनी बल्कि और चीजों को भी तस्करों हो रही है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE . I have already submitted that I can again draw the attention of the Central Excise

Department to this. I am quite sure that they would take action.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : नेपाल से जो तस्करी व्यापार चल रहा है किसी के बूते की बात नहीं है कि एकमात्र आफिसर या चेक पोस्ट रोक लें। इसके लिये नेपाल की सरकार से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बात करने की जरूरत है, और शायद सरकार का ध्यान पहले इस ओर गया भी था। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके बारे में नेपाल सरकार से क्या बात की है और उसको कहां तक सफलता मिली है क्योंकि स्मगलिंग हमारी चीनी का नहीं हो रहा है नेपाल से इतना स्मगलिंग का सामान आ रहा है कि हमारा सारा व्यापार चौपट हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस के मुतल्लिक हिन्दुस्तान की ओर नेपाल की सरकारों ने क्या बात चर्चा हुई है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : According to the existing trade relations with Nepal in the case of goods produced in Nepal and India unless there is specific provision in the agreement in regard to a particular commodity, there is free movement but in the case of goods originating from other countries which are produced neither in Nepal nor in India, there is a restriction; that is not allowed to be moved without permission. But the general problem of smuggling to which the hon. lady Member made a reference has been engaging the attention of the Government and we are taking steps. I welcome the suggestion of the hon. lady Member.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : रूस नेपाल को चीनी भेजता है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the Indo-Nepalese border is an open border across which a lot of smuggling of goods has been going on for a long time and it has also transpired that when our President visited Nepal he had a discussion about this specific problem with the Nepalese officials and leaders including the King himself, may I know whether Government have approached the Nepal Government to put

a check against smuggling across our border, apart from taking strong measures against Indians on our border who are engaged in this sort of smuggling and damaging the cause of the country?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would pass on the hon. Member's suggestion to the Central Excise Officer at Patna.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I explain the position ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Who is the Minister for smuggling ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If the hon. Member wants to be a candidate for it we might consider.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपके ही पाम अच्छा है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हम तो ऐसे रखते नहीं हैं। आपके जमाने में होंगे।

The question is the relations between Nepal and India and that is what is complicating the issue. But we have taken this matter up with the Nepal Government and we are trying to see what arrangements we can make to see that this kind of smuggling is stopped. There is no question of any goods coming to Nepal from outside being allowed free entry here, but they come under the guise of Nepal goods. We have not got many check-posts on this border because it is a free transaction between the two countries. Ultimately we may have to do that kind of thing. But it involves the question of relations between Nepal and India which must be friendly; that is agreed to by everybody. Therefore, we have got to balance the two. That is all that we have got to do, and we are at it. That is all that I can say.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We want the relations with Nepal to be friendly, but that does not mean that there should be encouragement of smuggling. That should be stopped, and before accusing the Nepal Government we must accuse ourselves.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF WAGE BOARD IN RESPECT OF NON-JOURNALISTS

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*95. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH :

SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to refer to the National Tribunal the dispute regarding the implementation of the Wage Board Award for Non-Journalists in six Newspapers;

(b) if so, the names of the six newspapers;

(c) the terms of reference of the Tribunal and the position in regard to other newspapers;

(d) whether the Wage Board recommendations have been implemented by the employers;

(e) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(f) whether the Wages have been given to the striking employees for the period of strike ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House :

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Copies of Orders issued by Government on the 17th September 1968 and the 7th October 1968 referring

the dispute to adjudication are placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2089/68.] The names of the newspapers covered by the two references and the issues referred to adjudication, are given in these orders.

(d) and (e). The strike arising out of the dispute about non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Non-Journalists was limited to newspapers falling in classes I to III only. So far as the other classes of newspapers are concerned, the matter is to be decided by mutual agreement. The implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations is being secured through the State Governments and they are taking necessary action in the matter. Detailed information about the progress of implementation is, however, being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(f) Government has no information whether any of the employers have paid wages for the strike period.

SHRI R. BARUA : Why is it that the implementation of the wage board award is either sought to be delayed or is delayed, creating chain reaction all around, and why do Government not take action to see that the awards are implemented soon ?

SHRI HATHI : This was a long drawn-out dispute between the employers and the workers. Ultimately by common agreement on some matters the matter has been referred to adjudication. We are taking steps, so far as other wage board reports are concerned. But in this particular case there is no dispute pending, I think, anywhere except the one referred to adjudication.

SHRI R. BARUA : In view of the prolonged negotiations between the employers and the employees even after the wage board award and in view of the reactions that have come up, may I know whether Government are thinking of setting up any machinery for quick implementation of the wage board awards ?

SHRI HATHI : As it is, the wage boards are not statutory, and there is no provision in law whereby it can be done. But we have an implementation machinery which tries to persuade the employers to accept.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : From the statement it is clear that there are certain difficulties in the matter of implementation of the wage board awards, and that is why in its place a national tribunal has already been formed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the verdict or award of the national tribunal will be binding on the employers of newspapers? I also find from the statement that the newspaper workers went on strike on 23rd July, 1968. But we find that there are two sets of regulations, one issued the 17th September, 1968 and the other issued on the 7th October, 1968. Under the 17th September, 1968 order, the cases of those newspapers except the *Times of India*, Bombay and Delhi have been referred to the national tribunal. May I know why these two sets of orders have been issued by Government, one for the *Times of India*, Bombay and Delhi cases and the other for the cases of the other newspapers?

SHRI HATHI : The whole basis of this long drawn-out dispute was this difference. If it were a question of making the wage board's recommendations statutory, perhaps it could have been done. But in *The Times of India* there are 700 people who are not covered by the recommendations of the non-journalists wage board. Therefore, even if we made it statutory, those people were not to be included. Therefore, those two categories had to be separated, one where the dispute was with regard to non-journalists and another where there was dispute with regard to non-journalists as well as other people who were not covered by the wage board, but these workers also wanted some relief. Therefore, these two different orders were issued.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether the award of the national tribunal will be binding or not.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that this strike went on for a very long time, for 59 days, in fact—and we must congratulate these journalists for maintaining complete peace and discipline so far as the strike was concerned—may I know what specific steps the Labour Minister took in the context of it to bring about a settlement with the newspaper owners. These newspaper owners are big people who according to the wage board report etc. earn a lot? They were big people who earned a lot and yet they were not ready to pay the necessary emoluments to the workers. What specific steps did the Government take, and particularly the Labour Ministry take to bring these people into a reasonable frame of mind?

SHRI HATHI : I had a series of discussions and was trying to persuade them to come to a reasonable settlement. Ultimately, at one point, the workers' representatives themselves in the Hindustan Times agreed that 85 per cent would be full and final settlement. But there the differences in regard to categorisation and other things came in. Ultimately, it was thought that while adjudication would mean a long-drawn-out litigation again and uncertainty as well, we could persuade the employers that they must pay 75 per cent of the difference between the present pay and that recommended by the wage board and that it would be protected even after the tribunal's award. That is to say, if an employee gets Rs. 80 and the wage board has recommended Rs. 20 extra, then he will get 75 per cent of Rs. 20, that is Rs. 15 extra, that is, he will get Rs. 95, and this Rs. 95 will not be disturbed even after the wage tribunal gives its award. We have tried to bring them round to that, and now the dispute is only for the Rs. 5.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I think it will be agreed to on all sides that these industrial disputes should be settled as soon as possible. It will also be agreed that we have a very comprehensive law which we should enforce as completely as possible.

When this industrial dispute came to the notice of Government as long ago as a year, may I know why Government did

not immediately make a reference to adjudication? Secondly, what legal authority did Government have to conduct negotiations? What authority did they have under the Industrial Disputes Act to conduct negotiations or conciliation at their level? There are other stages such as the stage of the labour officer. But I would like the hon. Minister to pinpoint the authority under which he delayed this reference by more than a year.

SHRI HATHI : The first question is why it was not referred to adjudication. The Labour Ministry is interested in seeing that there is industrial peace; if it had been referred to adjudication as such there would not have been peace because only a portion of the dispute would have been covered. The other aspect is that some of the employees of the *Times of India* group were not covered by the wage board recommendation and they would not have been covered if the dispute had straightway been referred to adjudication. That was one reason.

The other reason was this. The wage board recommendations are not statutory. So, they could not be legally enforced, and legally there was no power also. But the Labour Ministry officers and even the Minister can use their good offices and bring the parties together to come to a settlement, and ultimately a settlement was reached that they would pay 75 per cent of the difference.

श्री रवि राय : श्रम मंत्रालय के खिलाफ मेरा पहला आरोप यह है कि नान-जर्नेलिस्ट लोगों को हड़ताल साठ दिन तक चलने के बावजूद अपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। वह निजी उद्योग में तो कुछ नहीं कर पाया, लेकिन जब सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, उन पर सरकार का डंडा चल रहा है और वह दृष्टा को तरह देख रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानून में कुछ गलती या कमी होने के कारण श्रम मंत्रालय कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाया; यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में कुछ सोच विचार किया गया है।

क्या वेज बोर्ड के एवार्ड को स्टेचुटरी बनाने का सरकार का इरादा है; यदि हाँ, तो वह इसके लिए कोई बिल सदन के सामने लायेगी?

श्री हाथी : ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। कार्यवाही की थी। इस वक्त वेज बोर्ड की रोकमेंडेशनज स्टेचुटरी नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : क्या अब सरकार उनको स्टेचुटरी बनाने जा रही है न?

श्री हाथी : हमने एक स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी बनाई है जो विचार करेगी कि कैसे उन को स्टेचुटरी बनाया जाये। जरूर उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : As you know, recently there was a big strike in newspapers involving not only journalists but also non-journalists, and our hon. Minister say that he used his "good offices" to bring about some kind of a settlement between the journalists and non-working journalists and the newspaper owners. May I ask if our Government have become so helpless *vis-à-vis* the press barons and press monopolists that they cannot take any effective action against them except offering their good offices?

SHRI HATHI : I have replied to that while answering Shri Lobo Prabhu's question. This is not a statutory recommendation and, therefore, no legal action as such could have been taken. The second thing that I said was that it is not a full and final settlement; it was a settlement up to a point only, that 75 per cent would be given and it would be protected.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This is an instance of how the Labour Ministry functions in a casual and cavalier manner, in the sense that the terms of reference to the Wage Board were drawn up in such a casual and vague manner that after the recommendations came, so many lacunae were found out. Many aspects, as to what are the categories which would be covered by the recommendations, what types of people would come

under them—all these were found faulty. The employers did not accept the list given by Government. It has again gone to adjudication. Nobody knows when it will come from adjudication and what will happen to the recommendations. In the circumstances, will the Minister give a categorical assurance that soon after the adjudicator's award is received it would be implemented within a month ?

SHRI HATHI : As for the first part that the Labour Ministry is working in a casual manner because so many categories of people were left uncovered, there are hundreds of categories of workers in the newspaper industry. That is exactly the reason why the representatives of the workers are also on the Wage Board. If some categories were left uncovered, they should have drawn attention to it. It is not for the Labour Ministry to do it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Do not take shelter under that.

SHRI HATHI : For example, mechanics are there. They are given a certain type of job and are included in that category. In these wage boards, this is not a new thing in regard to categorisation. Perhaps the hon. Member has no experience of how categorisation is done. They have been grouped together. It can be said, 'No, this man is not a clerk; he is an accountant'. Now, a clerk may also be doing the work of an accountant. So this categorisation is not a new process.

So far as implementation is concerned, we have said that this protection will continue till the award becomes enforceable, that is, if they decide to go in appeal, till it is decided.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : How do Government propose to allay fears that by this action, Government have set at nought and made a laughing stock of the whole sanctity of Wage Boards, because if at all a Wage Board were to inquire as to what should be the plausible ways of settling the matter, and if again that were to be put at the mercy of the em-

ployers as to whether the recommendations can be implemented or not, under the so-called lacuna of legal authority, do the Government propose to enact a legislation once for all that once the wage boards are created, they shall be deemed to have been created statutorily, their recommendations shall be *ipso-facto* binding on the employers and employees and they shall not be the subject matter of dispute at the final stage under the Industrial Disputes Act, liable to be referred to arbitration or adjudication ?

SHRI HATHI : It is not a question of laughing stock, because the wage boards are not statutory and it is left to the parties to settle and implement. So far as the other part is concerned, making it statutory, we are certainly considering the whole thing.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The way in which this strike was handled is a classic instance, because we find that some of the newspapers were prepared to settle at 85 per cent, but actually it has been settled at 75 per cent for the time being. What will come tomorrow we do not know. The employers were prepared, but the trade union leaders were not prepared for 85 per cent. May I know whether it was due to the fact that because of the closure of these papers two newspapers were making hay, one in which the Government was interested and the other in which some trade union leaders were interested, that these six newspapers were allowed to remain closed for two months and the workers were allowed to suffer, and actually when the settlement came the workers got much less than they would have got otherwise? Secondly, may I know whether the pay for the strike period has been given to the workers or not ?

SHRI HATHI : To say that the Government was interested in prolonging the strike is wrong. We are not at all interested. In fact, I tried and tried my best.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : You did not do anything.

SHRI HATHI : One category was prepared for 85 per cent, but the employers were prepared for only 80 per cent. I and the Deputy-Speaker brought them round to 85, but then we found that the workers would not agree to that.

Secondly, they are getting 75 per cent. I have explained the position that 85 per cent was in full and final settlement, while 75 per cent is the minimum, the remaining 25 per cent being the subject of adjudication. They can take the chance of getting 100 per cent, but it will not go below 75 per cent.

As for the pay for the strike period, we have no information whether they have been paid or not.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : In view of the fact that hon. Labour Minister used his good offices in the negotiations between the parties, may I know whether it is his impression that the management did not want to implement the award, or was there any genuine difficulty? If there was genuine difficulty, how is the position going to improve by referring it to adjudication?

SHRI HATHI : In some cases it was genuine, in some cases it was not. Therefore, the adjudication will settle it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In view of the fact that the award was not implemented by the employers and the strike took place, may I know whether the pay for the strike period has been included by the Government as one of the terms of reference for the adjudication?

SHRI HATHI : No. We have not included the pay for the strike period in the adjudication.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I want to know how the Deputy-Speaker came in.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That is my problem also. It is said the Deputy-Speaker jumped in. In what capacity did he jump in?

SHRI HATHI : In his private capacity.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने हड़ताल को टालने और आपस में फैसला कराने के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न किया। उन्होंने फरमाया है कि वह बेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को कानून रूप से लागू नहीं कर सके। आप की इजाजत से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह कोई पहला मौका नहीं है। इन बड़े-बड़े अखबारों के लिए एक प्राइस-पेज शिड्यूल बना था। वे लोग कोर्ट में चले गये और वह सारा मामला खत्म हो गया। और उस एक कारण से हिन्दुस्तान के कितने छोटे और मीडियम अखबारों का सारा का सारा जो मामला था वह खराब हो गया। इस वक्त भी उन्होंने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते और बेज बोर्ड का मामला आया तब भी कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं कर सकते। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी इंडस्ट्री से यह इंडस्ट्री अलग है क्योंकि इन पेपरों को जो अखबारी कागज है वह सरकार देती है और तमाम फैसिलिटीज जो हैं वह सारी की सारी सरकार देती है तो अगर वह इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि उन की जो फैसिलिटीज हैं, उन को जो अखबारों का कागज दिया जाता है, जो दूसरी चीजें दी जाती हैं, उन में कमी की जा ?

SHRI HATHI : This is for the Minister of Information.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार यह कह सकती है कि इस टाइम पर जो स्ट्राइक्स होते हैं चाहे पेपर्स में या और जगह जैसे अभी एक महीने के लगभग पेपर्स बन्द रहे, उस से तमाम देश को बड़ी हानि पहुंची और इन स्ट्राइक्स के पीछे यूनियन्स का हाथ रहता है और यूनियन्स का अधिकांश में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से सम्बन्ध रहता है ज्यादातर यूनियन्स जितनी हैं वह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से संचालित होती हैं और उनमें बहुतों में मजदूरों की भलाई की अपेक्षा अपनी पोलिटिकल पार्टी का हित ज्यादा रहता है। बहुतों को ला एंड आर्डर खत्म करने में ही हित मालूम पड़ता है, तो

में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस चीज को हमेशा के लिए समाप्त करने के लिए एक आल इंडिया वेज बोर्ड बनाने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है जिस से एम्प्लायर्स और एम्प्लायीज़ दोनों पर उन का निर्णय बाईंडिंग हो ? क्या ऐसा विचार सरकार का है ?

श्री हाथी : जी हाँ, ऐसा विचार चल रहा है ।

'WORK TO RULE' BY POSTAL EMPLOYEES

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*97. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal employees have started the 'work to Rule' campaign at the instance of the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees to protest against the victimization of the employees who took part in the strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) if so, to what extent it has affected the postal services; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Though there was no official intimation from the NFPTE, some of the P&T Employees indulged in a go slow campaign from 20th to 27th September. It is seen from Press Reports that this was following a directive from NFPTE. This 'go-slow' was otherwise described as 'work-to-rule' by the Federation.

(b) This go-slow campaign affected the services only in a few bigger offices in Delhi, Calcutta and parts of Madhya

Pradesh. In these places the delivery of mails was affected to some extent and there was also some accumulation of mails. At other stations the service was hardly affected.

The go-slow was again resumed between the 8th and 17th October in a few places following the hunger strike of the J.C.A. leaders in Delhi. The services were however not dislocated to any extent on this account.

(c) As a result of the action taken against officials neglecting their work, the situation soon returned to normal.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर हुई बहस के बाद मेरा यह प्रश्न कुछ पुराना सा हो जाता है किन्तु फिर भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा अभी-अभी उन्होंने कहा है कि क्या कलकत्ते, दिल्ली और दूसरी जगहों में संचार व्यवस्था कुछ अंश तक ठप्प हो गई थी, मेरा कहना है कि जहाँ तक कलकत्ते का सवाल है वहाँ संचार व्यवस्था कुछ अंश तक नहीं बल्कि एक दम ठप्प हो गई थी और उसी समय उत्तर बंगाल में बाढ़ का ताण्डव नृत्य हो रहा था । तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्होंने उत्तर बंगाल से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए बेतार की संचार व्यवस्था का काम क्यों नहीं लिया ?

श्री इ.कु.गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आनरेबल मेम्बर दो चीजों को मिला रहे हैं । जो मैंने जवाब दिया यह गो स्लो के मुताल्लिक दिया जो 20 सितम्बर से 27 सितम्बर और अतूकबर में फिर हुआ था । स्ट्राइक की बात 19 सितम्बर वाली उस से अलग है । जो मैंने यह कहा कि काम में खास नुकसान नहीं हुआ तो मेरा मतलब गो स्लो के मुताल्लिक था । 19 सितम्बर की स्ट्राइक के मुताल्लिक नहीं था ।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जहाँ तक 19 तारीख की टोकन स्ट्राइक का प्रश्न है उस में बहुत से लोगों पर कई प्रकार के चार्ज लगाये गये थे जिनमें बहुत से तो

वापस ले लिए गए हैं, और बहुत से अभी त्राकी हैं, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नियमानुसार कार्य की जो स्ट्राइक चल रही थी जिसमें डाकखाने वाले भी शामिल थे और जिस पर कुछ मुअत्तिली आदि की कार्यवाहियां की गई थीं, उन्हें वापस लिया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री ६० कु० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गो स्लो के मुताल्लिक बहुत कम लोगों के ऊपर ऐक्शन लिया गया था। कोई 200 के करीब सस्पेंड किये गये थे और उस ऐक्शन को बिदड़ना करने का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता क्योंकि कोई आदमी मुहकमे में रहते हुए मुहकमे का काम नहीं निभाता और लोगों को तकलीफ होती है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जनता के हक में यह बात है कि सविस को चालू रखा जाय और जो अपना काम न करें उन को सजा दी जाय।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : May I ask the hon. Minister how many unions there are among the post and telegraph employees and by what party they are run or to which party, directly or indirectly, they are affiliated ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If the hon. Member is referring to the unions which have been de-recognised, then the number is nine. It is difficult for me to say with certainty which union is connected with what political party, but the impression generally—(Interruption).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : किसी राजनैतिक दल से किसी यूनियन का सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन बाद में जो मान्यता दी है वह कांग्रेस की यूनियन को दी है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : One thing that I would like to assert, and I think the hon. Member, if he helps me in this—(Interruption).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : किसी यूनियन का सम्बन्ध राजनैतिक दल से नहीं है लेकिन आप ने

कांग्रेस की यूनियन को मान्यता दी है। . . .
(ब्यवधान)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am willing to accept this : that the unions should not be associated with any political party, and that will be a good thing for trade unionism, when political parties stop taking interest.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल से शुरु हुआ है, क्या बात करते हो ?

SHRI G. M. BISWAS : Does the Minister know that the INTUC is directly an organ of the Congress ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is not answering. He will not be allowed to answer. Order, order.

श्री कंबरल लाल गुप्त : क्या यह बात सही है कि पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में सब से ज्यादा आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए और सबसे ज्यादा आदमियों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिए गए, गो स्लो में भी और पोस्टल स्ट्राइक के दिनों में भी ? अगर यह बात ठीक है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और सवाल का दूसरा हिस्सा मेरा यह है कि आप ने यह सर्कुलर निकाला कि जो लोग गैरहाजिर रहे, उन्होंने उन दिनों में लोगों को उकसाया नहीं, कोई वायलेंस नहीं किया, कोई गड़बड़ नहीं की तो उन लोगों के ऊपर आप ने कार्यवाही छोड़ दी, जो की थी, वह वापस ले ली। तो क्या वह लोग जो बेकार ही गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए, जैसा मैंने कल बताया था, डाकखाने के वह लोग जो स्ट्राइक में नहीं थे और कुछ नहीं कर रहे थे, ऐसे लोग भी गिरफ्तार हुए, जो वायलेंस भी नहीं किए, किसी को भड़काए भी नहीं, क्या सरकार उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही वापस करने पर विचार करेगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The first question that the hon. Member has raised is about the number of arrests having taken place. I might mention here that the strike has affected this department a degree more, because this department is the second biggest employer also in this country. The second thing that I would like to mention is that so far as the

arrests are concerned, those were matters concerned with the law and order authorities. The P & T does not come in; the arrests took place because some people may have infringed the law, and the cases are being tried in the courts and we are awaiting the judgment.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : How far is it correct to say that a lot of these postal goods were destroyed in Delhi? You will remember that 19th September was the date on which the summons to the MPs were issued and I have not yet received the summons, and I am supposed to be here unofficially without receiving the summons.

MR. SPEAKER : So we thank him for coming in spite of that. You would not receive the DA also now!

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि गो स्लो वर्क के सिलसिले में लगभग 200 आदमियों पर कार्यवाही की गई है, उसे वापस लेने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। तो क्या मैं यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्योंकि उनकी माँगें वाजिब थीं और उन्होंने कोई काम ऐसा नहीं किया, किसी हिसात्मक कार्यवाही में हिस्सा नहीं लिया तो क्या मंत्री जी उस के ऊपर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि इस तरह की जितनी भी कार्यवाहियाँ की गई हैं वह वापस ले लें?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It was not for any demands. The go-slow tactics were resorted to for non-service matters. The JCA leaders were going on strike and they were resorting to go-slow. The question of slackening of discipline does not arise.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने किसी तरह की तोड़फोड़ नहीं की थी तथा वे अपने दफ्तर में आ कर बैठ गये थे, ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। क्या सरकार वे सारे मुकदमे वापस ले कर विभागीय जांच के बारे में सोच रही है?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके लिये मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is evading the issue.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैंने भी और बेरवा जी ने भी यही पूछा है कि जो गिरफ्तारियाँ दफ्तर के अन्दर हुई हैं। जहाँ कोई कानून नहीं तोड़ा जा रहा था तथा वे हड़ताल पर भी नहीं थे, क्या उन के बारे में आप एन्कवायरी करेंगे कि आया ऐसा हुआ भी है या नहीं और अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो क्या उन के खिलाफ मुकदमे वापस लेंगे।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The hon. member has mentioned that people were arrested without breaking the law. I am unable to contribute to that way of thinking. The main point is, the law and order authorities came to the conclusion that people had broken the law and prosecuted them in court. It is for the judge to decide now.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्ट्राइक ता० 19 के बारे में घोषित थी, क्या डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने ता० 17 की रात से ही स्ट्राइक शुरू कर दी थी? इस पर आपकी जानकारी क्या है? अगर जानकारी थी तो क्या आपने कोई एक्शन लिया (व्यवधान)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Some trouble had started in the RMS before 19th, but that was of a limited nature. (Interruptions). Hon. members on the other side by speaking loudly sometimes want to create the impression that they have got sympathy for the employees I want to assure the House and reiterate that the interests of the employees is super-most in our hearts.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : The strike was after all a token strike, just like the token strike made by the Prime Minister yesterday. Why should the Government take a very serious notice of it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Without commenting on the intelligence of Mr.

Gujral, I would request Dr. Ram Subhag to reply to this question. May I know whether it is a fact that the postal employees have been arrested only under section 188 of the IPC and section 5 of the ordinance. None of the cases involves moral turpitude? As such will he kindly consider withdrawing the suspension notices till the court cases are decided and also take back the temporary employees who have not been given an opportunity to fight their court cases?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is a request, not a question. If he wants a reply, the total number of people who had gone on strike in our department was 1.33 lakhs. The number of cases where action has been taken so far is only about 1100. That will show how lenient we are and what a compassionate attitude we are taking.

INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
OF PARLIAMENT

98. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made to resolve the deadlock between the Government and the Opposition Parties regarding the functioning of Informal Consultative Committees of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The House was informed in reply to Starred Question No. 1054 on the 4th April, 1968 that the working of Informal Consultative Committees would be reviewed after the conclusion of one year. The position is under review.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : When it suits the ruling party these committees remain the close confine of the ruling party only, so that they cannot work effectively. But in private suggestions have been made and certain things have been said that these and these things will be done. May I know whether it

is a fact that the government considers that these Committees can be made more effective if they are made formal and not informal? When they are made formal they can meet regularly, not only during the session but also during inter-session for longer periods. Then, whatever decisions are taken in these committees should be normally binding on the Ministries and the minutes and decisions taken at these meetings should be circulated among the members. May I know whether any such decisions have been taken or any such proposals are under the consideration of the government?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Actually, these committees are not the close preserve of the ruling party, as has been suggested by the hon. Member. Members belonging to various groups are attending these meetings.

श्री रवि राय : अभी तो सिर्फ रुलिंग पार्टी जाती है, हम लोग कोई नहीं जा रहे हैं, हम ने बायकाट किया हुआ है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Act-leader of the SSP would care to look at the attendance register he will see that every party has contributed to the working of these committees. As regards improvement in the working of these committees, we have advised all Ministries, excluding Defence, Atomic Energy and External Affairs that they should circulate the minutes of the meetings of the informal consultative committees to members. The Ministries were further advised that if on a particular issue there was a general consensus of opinion it should normally be accepted and, if there was any difficulty in doing so, the reasons for non-acceptance of that view should be explained to the members of the informal consultative committee. Over and above these two points, we have been taking particular care that the functioning of these committees is made more effective. As regards conveying the meeting during the inter-session period, we are not particular of having it only during the session time. Some committees, like the informal consultative committee, go to the spot and inspect projects and meet

wherever the Minister and the members of the committee feel convenient. The other committees could also meet whenever the need is felt either by the members or the Minister, even during non-session period.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I asked a specific question whether you propose to remove the word "informal". Because, if it is a formal committee, it will meet regularly and take decisions in a business-like manner. I want to know whether you agree to this or not.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am sorry, I am not in a position to delete the word "informal" at the moment.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इन अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समितियों का निर्माण जिस समय हुआ था, मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि उस के शायद दो कारण रहे होंगे — एक तो यह कि संसद बहुत से विषयों पर विस्तार से विचार नहीं कर पाती और दूसरे यह कि सरकार और उससे सम्बन्धित मंत्री भी अपना मन खुलकर संसद में प्रकट नहीं कर पाते क्योंकि एक प्रकार से ये चर्चाएँ सार्वजनिक रूप ले लेती हैं। इसी लिये शायद इन अनौपचारिक सलाहकार समितियों का निर्माण हुआ था। लेकिन इन में जिन विषयों की चर्चा होती है, वे प्रायः सभी विषय इस प्रकार होते हैं जिनका संसद से सम्बन्ध होता है। इन के सदस्य संसद के सदस्य ही होते हैं, इस लिये सरकार को वैधानिक कोई कठिनाई न हो तो समिति में किये गये अधिकांश निर्णय कार्यान्वित किये जाएँ, यदि उन के कार्यान्वयन में कोई कठिनाई हो तो वह भी उस समिति में बता दिया जाय। क्या इस विषय में सरकार कुछ विचार कर रही है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उसी विषय में मैंने कहा है कि जो कन्सेन्सस उन कमेटीज की मीटिंग्स में होंगे, उन को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा। अगर कहीं कोई कठिनाई होगी तो उसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया जायेगा कि अमुक कठिनाई है। हमारा इरादा है

कि जिन उद्देश्यों के चलते इन कमेटियों का निर्माण किया गया था, उन उद्देश्यों को पूरी तरह से परिपालित किया जाय।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : These informal consultative committees have become too big, flabby and ineffective. Therefore, there was a very positive and substantive proposal by the Opposition that they should be formed into small compact committees. The latest compromise formula given by Professor Ranga and other leaders of the Opposition was that at least in respect of the four important departments compact small committees should be formed. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to give a consideration to it and accept the proposal or whether the Minister is prepared to do as he likes without obtaining any co-operation from the Opposition.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As regards the advice tendered by the Opposition leaders, particularly Rangaji, Shri Nath Pai and Shri Masani, that we limit the membership of these committees to one particular ministry, each Member of Parliament has been requested to give preference for only one committee though, of course, he can attend another also if he is very keen. Therefore the number of a particular committee has considerably gone down. It is varying between 30 and 40; so, it is not big, as has been pointed out, at present. As regards those four committees, I am sorry, I am not prepared to accept it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**बिहार में चौथी योजना के दौरान
नलकूपों का लगाया जाना**

92. श्री क० बि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार में 50,000 नलकूप लगाने की योजना बनाई है।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस योजना के अनुसार 1968-69 में बिहार में 8,000 नलकूप लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में जिलेवार ब्योरा क्या है और क्या सभी नलकूप सरकार द्वारा लगाये जायेंगे या व्यक्तिगत पूंजी के आधार पर लगाये जायेंगे ;

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त आंकड़ों में सरकार द्वारा तथा व्यक्तिगत आधार पर लगाए जाने वाले नलकूप शामिल हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनके पृथक-पृथक आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(च) व्यक्तिगत आधार पर नलकूप लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किसानों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (च). चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में 40,000 गैर-सरकारी नलकूप तथा 1000 राजकीय नलकूपों की खुदाई के लिये राज्य सरकार ने एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय के लघु सिंचाई विषय के केन्द्रीय कार्यकारी दल ने राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया है।

1968-69 के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 175 राजकीय नलकूपों के अतिरिक्त 8000 गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों की खुदाई करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

अभी तक लगाये जाने वाले नलकूपों के बारे में राज्य वार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस समय गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों की ड्रिलिंग भी अधिकांशतः सरकार द्वारा की जाती है। परन्तु कृषकों को भूमि विकास बैंकों, कृषि वित्त निगम आदि संस्थानात्मक निकायों द्वारा ऋण संबंधी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को रेडियो तथा टेली-विजन इंजीनियरी का प्रशिक्षण

*93. श्री धरमपाल सिंह :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

श्री जि० मो० बिस्वास :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन इंजीनियरिंग का दो वर्ष का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये कुछ विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को आमंत्रित किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संस्था ने बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को दो वर्ष का पाठ्य-क्रम सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने का प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया है, यद्यपि उनमें से किसी ने भी टेलीविजन के भीतरी भाग को देखा तक नहीं है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में इन विद्यार्थियों ने शिकायतें की हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो टेलीविजन सेट तथा अन्य उपकरण उपलब्ध न होने के क्या कारण हैं और इन विद्यार्थियों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) 23 विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को, अगस्त, 1968 में, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पूसा में मैकेनिक (रेडियो और टेलीविजन) का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए, प्रवेश दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् द्वारा इस व्यवसाय के लिए निर्धारित उपकरण जैसे रेडियो सेट, टेलीविजन सेट, सिगनल जनित्र, मल्टीमीटर, अबबाचिता सेतु (इम्पीडिस ब्रिज) कैथोड किरण, दोलन दर्शी (ओसिलो स्क्रॉप) और औजारों की अनेक अन्य वस्तुएं संस्था में उपलब्ध

(ग) 32 विद्यार्थियों के पहिले बर्ग ने, जिसमें कोई भी विदेशी विद्यार्थी नहीं था, प्रशिक्षण का निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करने के बाद और व्यवसाय परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर, 1968 में संस्था से इस व्यवसाय का प्रशिक्षण सफलता पूर्वक पूरा किया ।

(घ) जो नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता क्योंकि एक टेलीविजन सेट और आवश्यक उपकरण उपलब्ध हैं ।

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

*96. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6923 on the 11th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Khagaria and Begusarai Sub-Divisions have been included in the Applied Nutrition Programme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Government of India allot only the total number of Applied Nutrition Programme blocks annually to each State, in consultation with the State Government and the International agencies concerned. As stated in the reply given to unstarred question No. 6923 on the 11th April, 1968, the area unit for operation of the programme is the block. The question of covering a Sub-Division as such under the Applied Nutrition Programme does not arise.

COMPULSORY VOTING DURING ELECTIONS

*99. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. AMAT
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has recently stated that voting during elections should be made compulsory and action should be taken against those who do not exercise their franchise ;

(b) whether this suggestion is considered violative of the provisions of the constitution and there have been adverse reactions from various quarters;

(c) whether the suggestion of the Chief Election Commissioner has been considered by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter requires examination. There has been adverse reaction to the proposal.

(c) No proposal has been received from the Election Commission for the amendment of law for making voting at elections compulsory.

(d) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सांकेतिक हड़ताल

*100. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री म० ला० सोंधी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के कितने कर्मचारियों ने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लिया था;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया गया है और कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं में व्यवधान माना गया है; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारी बर्खास्त किए गए थे और कितने कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युनुस सलीम) : (क) एक।

(ख) कोई कर्मचारी निलम्बित नहीं किया गया है। ऊपर वर्णित एकमात्र कर्मचारी की 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को अप्राधिकृत अनुपस्थिति को उसकी सेवा में व्यवधान माना गया है।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

गन्ने का मूल्य

* 101. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री बि० नरसिम्हा राव :

श्री को० सूर्य नारायण :

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

(क) चालू वर्ष के लिये गन्ने का क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों ने इस मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह मूल्य निर्धारित करने से पूर्व सरकार ने गन्ना उत्पादकों के विचार भी मालूम किये थे; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या विचार थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1968-69 के लिये गन्ने का मूल न्यूनतम मूल्य 9.3 प्रतिशत

या इससे कम उपलब्धि पर 7.37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है। उपलब्धि में 9.4 प्रतिशत से प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी पर मूल्य में 5.36 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल अधिक देने की व्यवस्था भी है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, केरल, असम और पांडिचेरी। इन राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिशों को इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि गन्ने के मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी का प्रभाव चीनी और अन्य खाद्य फसलों के मूल्यों पर पड़ता था।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार को निम्नलिखित गन्ना उत्पादक एसोसियेशनों के विचार प्राप्त हुए थे और उनके द्वारा बताए गए गन्ने के मूल्य प्रत्येक के सामने दिए जाते हैं :—

	गन्ने के बताए गए मूल्य
(र० प्रति क्विंटल)	
बिहार राज्य गन्ना उत्पादक एसोसियेशन	10.72
उत्तर प्रदेश सहकारी संघ	17.00

REVISION OF SUGAR POLICY

*102. SHRI SHRI CHAND

GOYAL :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JHA :

SHRI OM PRAKASH

TYAGI :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-

GUN :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH

CHAUHAN :

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH

KUSHWAH :

DR. A. G. SONAR :

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to revise the sugar policy;

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

(c) whether there is a proposal for complete decontrol of sugar; and

(d) whether Government would ensure stability in the prices of sugar after its decontrol ?

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) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

REPORT OF THE STUDY GROUP ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

*103. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2228 on the 1st August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have received report of the National Commission on Labour on the report of the Study Group on Industrial Relations comprising certain regions of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal;

(b) if so, broad features thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

WHISKING AWAY OF GIRL TELEPHONE OPERATORS AT PALGHAT

*104. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether thirteen girl operators of the Palghat telephone exchange were whisked away in a vehicle and taken outside the town on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) if so, how it happened; and

(c) whether no protection was given to these workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. All lady operators of Palghat Telephone Exchange were absent on 19-9-68 and attended duty on 20-9-68 morning. The lady operators made no complaint of having been whisked away on 19-9-68.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the question.

(c) The arrangements for protection of loyal workers on 19-9-68 were confined to the gates of offices, exchanges and installations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

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

(a) whether there is a considerable gap between targets of agricultural production programme and actual achievements during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Information regarding actual achievements in respect of agricultural production programmes for the current year is not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

DAMAGE TO KHARIF CROPS

*106. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
SHAH :

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

(a) whether an assessment has been made regarding the Kharif crops destroyed in various States due to the failure of rains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement dealing with drought situation in the country (including damage to Kharif crops due to drought and floods) is under compilation and will very shortly be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

खरीफ फसल का लक्ष्य

*107. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष की खरीफ फसल के उत्पादन का राज्यवार कितना लक्ष्य नियत किया गया था और वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना हुआ ;

(ख) कुछ राज्यों में कम उत्पादन के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस फसल में कितने अधिक भू-क्षेत्र में खेती की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उत्पादन लक्ष्य कुल वर्ष के लिए निश्चित किए जाते हैं और खरीफ मौसम के लिए अलग नहीं। वास्तविक उत्पादन के लिए अभी मात्रा सम्बन्धी अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। देश के कुछ भागों में खरीफ फसलों की कटाई चल रही है जब कि अन्य भागों में फसलें अभी पक रही हैं।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) 1968-69 वर्ष के दौरान फसलें उगाने के क्षेत्र के पक्के अंक कृषि वर्ष के पूरा होने के बाद ही जुलाई-अगस्त 1969 में किसी समय मालूम हो सकेंगे।

FOOD CORPORATION'S PURCHASE IN RAJASTHAN

*108. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR
SINGH :

SHRI GEORGE FERNAN-
DES :

SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI J. B. SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegations made recently in the Rajasthan's State Legislature with regard to certain cases of irregularities committed by the Food Corporation's officials in the State in the purchase of wheat from the State;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation into the allegations;

- (c) if so, the findings thereof; and
(d) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) to (d). The Food Corporation of India has made detailed investigations into the various allegations and one quality inspector who was a deputationist from the State Government was found *prima facie* guilty of having committed irregularities. He has been reverted to State Government for taking appropriate action against him. The State Government has suspended the official and have started investigation through the Special Police Establishment.

PROJECT ALLOWANCE TO DANDAKARANYA P. & T. STAFF

*109. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the liberalised policy of Government, the Posts and Telegraphs staff working in the project areas are entitled to project allowance and other concessions with effect from the 1st October, 1966;

(b) if so, whether the said project allowance and other concessions are payable to the Posts and Telegraphs staff at the same rate subject to the same terms and conditions as applicable to project staff; and

(c) if so, why the house rent allowance, in lieu of rent free accommodation, which is one of the Project concessions admissible to the Dandakaranya Project staff was not sanctioned to the Posts and Telegraphs staff working in the Dandakaranya Project in the Koraput District, while sanctioning project allowance to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only Project Allowance is admissible.

- (c) Does not arise.

RISE IN VANASPATI PRICES

*110. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Vanaspati which is an essential item of food for the masses have been increasing most steeply and within two weeks in September, 1968 have gone up by 25 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices have been raised by producers in spite of Government restrictions and without consulting Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor,

(d) what action has been taken against the producers and distributors who raised the price without consulting the Government; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent this kind of exploitation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The price of vanaspati both under the voluntary and statutory controls is dependant on the price of groundnut oil and other vegetable oils used in its manufacture. A statement showing the maximum prices applicable in the different zones from January '68 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2090/68] The increases allowed in September, 1968, varying from 22.1% to 36.1% in the different zones were due to increases of the same order in the price of raw oils which occurred at about that time.

(b) and (c). On the 5th September, 1968 the Vanaspati manufacturers' Association announced certain increases in price in the different zones in disregard of the subsisting voluntary control. The reasons given by the Association were not found convincing by the Government.

(d) and (e). Statutory control on the prices of vanaspati was imposed on the 6th September, 1968 and revised prices notified on that date on the existing basis which was considered fair and equitable by the Government.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO KERALA

*111. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI BASUMATARI :

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

(a) whether the Centre had agreed to provide enough rice to Kerala to maintain a 6 oz. ration in the State;

(b) whether the actual supply of rice fell short of their commitment every month and the aggregate shortfall in the supply came to about 3 lakh tonnes in the last one year;

(c) if so, the reasons for the shortfall in supply;

(d) whether the failure of the Centre to supply in full the promised quantity of rice to the State has often dislocated the rationing system in Kerala;

(e) whether the Kerala Government have been forced to reduce the rice ration in the State from 6 oz. to 3 oz. from the 29th September, 1968 due to inadequate supply from the Centre; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken by the Centre to increase the supply of rice to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Government undertook

subject to availability of supplies to meet as far as possible the requirements of informal rationing as distinct from statutory rationing in Kerala; The quantum of ration has changed from time to time.

(b) and (c). Supplies of rice to Kerala have been varying from month to month depending upon the availability with the Centre and the necessity to meet the minimal needs of other deficit States also. The quantity of rice despatched to Food Corporation of India depots in Kerala during the 12 months that ended on 31-10-68 was 5.9 lakh tonnes.

(d) Inadequate arrival of rice in the depots in Kerala did some times put the rationing system to some strain.

(e) and (f). The quantum of rice ration had to be changed from time to time on the basis of availability. It was reduced to 80 grams from 29-9-68. It has again been raised to 120 grams. Efforts continue to be made to find as much rice for Kerala as possible. There is, however, no escape from the fact that quantum of rice ration will have to vary on the basis of availability. Extra wheat is always issued in lieu of shortfall in rice and will continue to be so issued.

WELFARE SCHEME FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS STAFF

112. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department has any welfare scheme for the Posts and Telegraphs staff under its consideration; and

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

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

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

Statement

The existing welfare schemes in brief are :—

(a) *Grants from Welfare Fund :*

- (i) Grant to recreation clubs.
- (ii) Award of scholarships both for technical and non-technical education of the children of P&T employees as also Book awards. 350 scholarships, including 50 for diploma courses, and 200 awards of Rs. 150 each for books, are given every year.
- (iii) Organisation of P&T Sports events.
- (iv) Financial assistance in the case of long and serious illness or major surgical operations, and to the dependants of deceased employees of the Department to tide over the immediate crisis following the removal of the bread-earner.
- (v) Assistance to the sufferers from natural calamities such as flood, fire, cyclone, etc.

(b) *Other amenities and facilities :*

- (i) Hot and cold weather arrangements and provision for supply of cool drinking water.
- (ii) Financial and other assistance to Tiffin Rooms and Canteens in offices.
- (iii) Provision of Rest rooms and dormitories in RMS and other offices for convenience of Staff.
- (iv) Fourteen P&T dispensaries have been opened at various places and 180 T.B. beds have been reserved in various sanatoria for the convenience of the P&T employees and members of their families. First-aid boxes have been provided in over 2000 Post

Offices in Selection Grade and those under the charge of Higher Officers.

- (v) Holiday Homes have been provided at 7 stations for convenience of the staff.
 - (vi) In larger P&T colonies, accommodation has been provided for opening Community Centres.
 - (vii) For promoting the establishment of Cooperative Consumer Stores, financial assistance has been enhanced by contribution for share capital, grant of repayable working loan, managerial subsidy for limited period, accommodation on nominal rent of Re. 1 p.m., free water and electricity up to a certain limit.
 - (viii) P&T staff are also entitled to usual grants of educational allowance and reimbursement of tuition fees for their children along with other Central Government staff.
 - (ix) Leave travel concessions are also available to the employees stationed away from their home stations to enable them to spend their holiday at their home stations.
2. Apart from the above, proposals are now under consideration for :—
- (i) Establishment of Book Banks (Libraries) at important stations;
 - (ii) Opening of Transit Hostels for convenience of transferable staff;
 - (iii) Opening of Day-Care Centres for children of employees; and
 - (iv) Extension of medical facilities from P&T dispensaries to retired P&T officials and their dependants.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for procurement of foodgrains for the crop year 1967-68 is not likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the targets, State-wise and the quantity of foodgrains so far procured; and

(d) steps taken to intensify the procurement drive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) For the crop year 1967-68, the targets of procurement recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission were not reached in respect of kharif crops but were exceeded in respect of rabi foodgrains.

(b) The main reasons for the shortfall in kharif procurement were adverse seasonal conditions between September and December, 1967, which caused damage to crops in certain States, unsettled political conditions in some States resulting in delay in formulating procurement policies or in implementing them vigorously, utilisation of a sizeable portion of the crop for building up stocks at the producer's level which were depleted during the two previous bad crop years.

(c) Two statements showing the targets recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission separately for the procurement of kharif foodgrains and wheat and quantities actually procured in each State are placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2091/68].

(d) In view of the factors mentioned in the answer to part (b) above, the total procurement during the year has to be considered satisfactory. However, the State Governments were being urged to intensify the procurement.

नियोजकों द्वारा विवादों को मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिए भेजने से इन्कारी

*114. श्री टी० पी० साहू :

श्री राम सिंह अगरवाल :

क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य भ्रम आयुक्त ने अपनी एक टिप्पणी में लिखा है कि मिल मालिक विवादों को मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिए भेजने का विरोध करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है,

(ग) वर्ष 1967 और 1968 में मिल मालिकों ने कितने विवादों को मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिये भेजने से इन्कार किया ;

(घ) क्या सरकार दोषी मिल मालिकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय पंच निर्णय प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड की हाल ही में हुई बैठक में परिचालित कि एक नोट में मुख्य श्रमायुक्त ने कहा है कि नियोजक विवादों को निपटाने के लिए स्वैच्छिक पंच निर्णय का अभी भी काफी विरोध करते हैं ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय पंच निर्णय प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड ने इस विषय में विचार विमर्श किया तथा कुछ ऐसे निर्णय किए जिससे दोनों पक्षों को स्वैच्छिक पंच निर्णय और अधिक मान्य हों ।

(ग) फरवरी 1967 से जून 1968 के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 1267 में से 1125 मामलों में ।

(घ) व (ङ). चूंकि विचाराधीन पंच निर्णय स्वैच्छिक हैं, इसलिए उन नियोजकों के विरुद्ध जो इसे नहीं मानते कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है ।

DROUGHT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

*115. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been severe drought in several areas of Andhra Pradesh this year;

(b) the extent of damage caused to crops due to droughts;

(c) whether the State Government have asked for Central assistance for drought relief work;

(d) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for; and

(e) the nature and extent of assistance so far given in this respect ?

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

(b) The extent of damage to crops has been estimated to be from 30% to 70% in the various areas.

(c) to (e). A Central Team visited Andhra Pradesh in March, 1968, and again in September, 1968. The Team has assessed the financial requirements of the State for relief operations as Rs. 12.55 crores up to March, 1969. This is exclusive of a sum of Rs. 5.5 crores which the State Government could utilise from their Plan and non-Plan funds for organisation of relief works. Against a ceiling expenditure of Rs. 12.55 crores recommended by the Team, a sum of Rs. 7.50 crores has already been made available by the Central Government to the State Government. Further releases of funds will take place as and when required by the State Government.

गोहत्या के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन

* 116. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने तथा गो-संवर्धन के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति के कार्य से निराशा उत्पन्न होने के परिणामस्वरूप अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर गो-रक्षा के लिये एक नया आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) एक नया आन्दोलन शुरू करने के विषय में सरकार को सर्वदलीय गो-रक्षा महाभियान समिति की ओर से कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। परन्तु बताया जाता है कि 1 नवम्बर 1968 को दिल्ली में एक संवाददाता सम्मेलन में पुरी के श्री जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य ने कहा था कि कुछ राज्यों में होने वाले मध्य अवधि चुनाव के कारण गोहत्या के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन फरवरी 1969 तक स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) 5 अक्टूबर 1968 को श्री जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य, सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति को एक पत्र लिखा गया है कि सरकार गोरक्षा समिति की कार्यवाही में समिति के प्रतिनिधियों के आगामी सक्रिय सहयोग का स्वागत करेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र की प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा है।

REPRESENTATION FROM THE CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

*117. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received a joint letter from the leaders of Central Labour Organizations to prevent the unprecedented and continuing unjustified repression of the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, steps taken by him on that letter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) A joint representation on the subject dated September 26, 1968 from Sarvashri Satish Loomba, S. B. Giri and K. G. Sriwastva was received by me.

(b) As the subject of the representation concerns the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is suggested that the Hon'ble Member may kindly address the question to the Minister of Home Affairs.

ARREARS OF TELEPHONE BILLS IN GUJARAT

*118. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amount of arrears of telephone bills is to be realised from telephone users in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the persons who have not paid the telephone bills include certain industrialists and big businessmen; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to realise the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) As on 1-7-1968, a sum of Rs. 12.92 lakhs was outstanding on account of telephone rent and trunk call bills issued up to 31-3-1968.

(b) No specific information is available since the accounts are maintained telephone number-wise, and not according to categories of subscribers e.g. industrialists, big businessmen etc.

(c) Steps, such as issue of reminders, disconnection of telephones, personal contact with subscribers, and finally legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to enforce recovery.

ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM OF REGIONAL PREFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT

*119. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group on the sociological aspects of Labour Management and Relations have recommended in their report submitted to the National Commission on Labour that regional preferences for employment should be abolished;

(b) the other recommendations made by them;

(c) how far their recommendations have been accepted; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement them ?

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

(b) to (d). The views of the Study Group are under the consideration of the National Commission on Labour. Government would examine the matter only after receiving the report of the Commission.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS UNDER P.L. 480

*120. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

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

(a) whether India has asked U.S.A. to rush foodgrains under P.L. 480 amounting to 3.5 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, whether the U.S. Government have agreed to this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government of India had requested the U.S. Government for the supply of about 2.3 million tons of foodgrains under P.L. 480. The negotiations are at a final stage and the formal agreement may be signed shortly.

यवतमाल जिले के गांवों में टेलीफोन
एक्सचेंज चालू करना

560. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले के जावला लोनी महगडोन कासलो तथा अन्य गांवों के निवासियों ने वहां पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चालू कर के टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या ये गांव यवतमाल से अरनी जाने वाली टेलीफोन लाइन के पास ही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) जिन चार स्थानों का उल्लेख किया गया है उनमें से जावला में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए आवेदन नागपुर के मंडल इंजीनियर तार को प्राप्त हुआ है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है। महागांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की भी विभाग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। जहां तक अन्य दो स्थानों का प्रश्न है, अभी तक कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुए। जावला और महागांव के ग्राम यवतमाल-अरनी टेलीफोन लाइन से थोड़ा हट कर हैं।

PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

561. SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

(a) names of the States in which the Agricultural Universities have been established;

(b) the pattern of such universities;

(c) the names of the Agricultural Universities which have more than one campus; and

(d) the time by which all the States are likely to have Agricultural Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Orissa.

(b) Agricultural Universities have been set up with a view to integrate teaching research and extension adapting the Land Grant University Pattern of U.S.A. to Indian conditions.

(c) (i) Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

(ii) University of Udaipur, Udaipur.

(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.

(iv) University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal.

(v) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

(vi) Maharashtra Krishi Vidya-peeth, Bombay.

(d) The target is to have at least one Agricultural University in each State by the Fifth Five Year Plan.

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF MEDICAL CLAIMS IN P AND T DEPARTMENT

562. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of medical reimbursement claims made by employees and their amount in rupees during the last two years in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a single employee alone in the Uttar Pradesh P & T Circle was re-imbursed to the extent of Rs. 26,000 and if so, his name and designation;

(c) the mode and manner in which medical bills are submitted by employees and checked by the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(d) the number of false claims detected so far and the punishment given to the offenders; and

(e) whether any practical steps have been taken to stop this racket and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 44,077 has been reimbursed to one Shri K. B. Lal, Clerk, Pauri Dvn. during the two years viz. 1966-67 and 1967-68.

(c) Medical claims are submitted in the prescribed form according to the procedure laid down by the Health Ministry supported by the Essentiality Certificates given by the Authorised Medical Attendant and by the Vouchers in respect of the expenses incurred on account of Pathological Tests, Injections, Medicines etc. prescribed by the A.M.A. and duly countersigned by him. These are scrutinised with reference to the rules on the subject and the orders issued by the Ministry of Health from time to time in regard to the scrutiny of such claims.

(d) The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(e) A number of preventive steps have already been taken to check this raising trend in expenditure on medical reimbursement and the question is under further study.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES

563. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of coal-mine accidents during the year as on the 31st October, 1968 and the names of mines and places where they occurred;

(b) the number of casualties, mine-wise;

(c) the precise reasons for these accidents;

(d) the compensation paid to the families of the deceased miners;

(e) whether a warning had been given by the Director General of Mines Safety in the case of any of the mines; and

(f) if so, names of the mines and reasons for not heeding his warning ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

DAMAGE OF FOODGRAINS TRANSPORTED IN OPEN WAGONS

564. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY :

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

(a) the findings of the committee of officials appointed by Government to find out how wheat consignments transported in open wagons were damaged;

(b) the total quantity and value of food-grains damaged, State-wise, in the year 1967-68 as a result of careless transport;

(c) the quantity and value of the damaged foodgrains recovered for human and animal use or destroyed; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent future rotting of food-grains in transport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The report of the Committee has not yet been received but it is expected that it will be submitted to Government shortly.

(b) and (c). Information will be available on receipt of the report of the Committee.

(d) The steps taken by the Government for the proper protection of foodgrains in transit include—(i) carriage in covered wagons to the maximum extent possible (ii) covering open wagons and trucks carrying foodgrains by good tarpaulins properly fastened (iii) grain loaded in open wagons to be moved in the fair season only and in block rakes with escort so as to minimise the transit time and to ensure proper checks at intermediate points.

IMPORT OF CALCIUM AMMONIUM NITRATE ETC.

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

(a) the amount of foreign exchange required for the import of Calcium Nitrate, Ammonium Sulphate and Muriate Potash during the three years ending the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the manner in which payment for these imports were made and the names of countries to which the payments were made with the share of each country in rupees;

(c) the reason why imports of these three chemicals have been continuously jumping up from year to year during the last ten years;

(d) whether the possibility of any local sources of supplies of the above chemicals have been investigated so far; and

(e) if so, particulars thereof ?

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

and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2092/68.*]

(c) to (e). Though indigenous production of nitrogenous fertilisers is increasing, it is not adequate to meet the rising demand. Hence increasing imports of ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate besides other nitrogenous fertilisers are being made from year to year. However, additional manufacturing units for production of nitrogenous fertilisers are being set up with a view to achieve self-sufficiency by 1973-74. In the case of Muriate of Potash, there are no known deposits of potassic ores in India. The only source of potash in India is bittern, a waste from salt works. It is not economical to recover potassic fertilisers directly from bitterns except as a by-product of major industries. Hence, imports of potassic fertilisers will have to be continued in future.

WORK-CHARGED SYSTEM

566. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government regarding the work charged system both in the public and private sectors; and

(b) whether Government propose to make some suitable changes therein to put a check to the exploitation of the work-charged labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Work charged staff is usually employed by the Central Public Works Department who treat them as industrial workers. They are accorded benefits like pension, leave medical facilities etc. in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Central Labour Laws do not make any distinction between work charged and other staff.

LABOUR CONTRACT SYSTEM

567. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the Labour Contract system prevailing in the Public sector;

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to safeguard the interests of such labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Government have prepared a Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 31st July 1967 and has been referred to the Joint Committee of Parliament. No distinction is made between the public and the private sectors of industries and the Bill provides for abolition of Contract Labour in certain cases and also for regulation of Contract Labour where abolition is not possible.

RECOMMENDATION OF SUGAR WAGE BOARD

568. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sugar Wage Board has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is expected to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Second Wage Board for sugar industry has not yet submitted its final report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By the end of March, 1969.

STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND CLOSURES IN WEST BENGAL

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

(a) the total number of strikes, lockouts and closures in West Bengal in August, September, and October, 1968:

(b) reasons for the same; and

(c) industries involved, total man-days lost and the total number of persons affected thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI LALLES/68-3

HATHI): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण

570. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :**

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

(क) भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ भूमि के सम्बन्ध में अब तक सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ख) अब तक उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार नलकूपों अथवा कुओं से कितने एकड़ फुट जल उपलब्ध हो सकेगा और कितने एकड़ भूमि में से यह जल उपलब्ध हुआ है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

HINDI REPORTS

571. **SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :**

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Home Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 2/29/68-O.L., dated the 6th July, 1968 has been received in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard to paras 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the said office memorandum;

(c) the number of tenders, contracts, licences, permits, notifications and Administrative Reports published or issued in Hindi also by the Ministry and its subordinate offices and institutions in August and September, 1968; and

(d) the number of such class I Officers in his Ministry who neither know

Hindi nor attend Hindi Training classes regularly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum, mentioned in part (a) of the Question has been circulated for information and guidance to officers and in Sections in both the Departments of the Ministry of Law, namely, the Department of Legal Affairs (including the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, the only subordinate office of that Department) and the Legislative Department, and the Election Commission with which the Ministry of Law is administratively concerned. The instructions contained in paras 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the said Office Memorandum have been noted and are being implemented to the extent possible. As regards para 6 of the Memorandum, adequate translation arrangements exist in this Ministry. The Election Commission have a separate Hindi Section functioning since May, 1968, under the charge of a Hindi Officer for the translation work of that office. As regards Hindi typewriters, action has already been initiated for the purchase of the required number of such typewriters.

(c) The total number of notifications issued both in English and Hindi together during the period in question is 32 (thirtytwo). No tenders, contracts, licences, permits or Administrative Reports have been issued during this period

(d) 50 (Fifty).

कपास का उत्पादन

572. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी मौसम में कपास का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) कितनी कपास का निर्यात करने का विचार है; और

(ग) लम्बे रेशे वाली कपास की खेती बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लाहाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1968-69 के मौसम के लिये कपास के उत्पादन के विषय में सही-सही अनुमान लगाना अभी संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि 1968-69 की कपास के अन्तिम अनुमान मई 1969 के मध्य में नियुक्त किये जाने हैं।

(ख) 1968-69 के कपास के मौसम (सितम्बर 1968-अगस्त 1969) की अवधि में रुई की 3 लाख गांठों तक निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) कपास उगाने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों के नये चुनिन्दा क्षेत्रों में कपास की लम्बे रेशे वाली किस्मों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनायें शुरू की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आये पंकेज क्षेत्रों को जारी रखा गया।

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अकालग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता

573. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री ग० च० दीक्षित :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के लोगों को विशेषतया अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के परिवारों को वहाँ भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति होने के कारण कुछ वित्तीय सहायता तथा अन्य रियायतें देने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका षीरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लाहाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने

पर सूखे सम्बन्धी राहत कार्य शुरू किए हैं। इन कार्यों में ये कार्य शामिल हैं—मुफ्त सहायता देना, सहायता कार्यों का गठन, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, सहायता प्राप्त दरों पर चांगे की मप्लाई, प्रवासी मवेशियों को मुफ्त चांगे की मप्लाई आदि। सहायता बिना किसी जाति भेद के दी जा रही है और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लोगों को शेष प्रभावित जन संख्या के साथ इससे फायदा होगा। केन्द्रीय दल ने हाल ही में राजस्थान का दौरा किया है। दल ने अभी अपनी मिफारिशों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है। सूखे में उत्पन्न संकट को कम करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को प्रत्येक सम्भव सहायता दी जाएगी।

MILO SEIZED DURING UAR-ISRAEL WAR

574. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 491 on the 14th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether negotiations for the sale of milo to the Government of U.A.R. have since been completed;

(b) if so, the negotiated rate per tonne in rupees; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement was signed with the Government of the U.A.R. on the 13th August, 1968.

(b) The price, in terms of rupees, agreed to be paid by the Government of U.A.R. was Rs. 221.38 per tonne.

(c) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF VEGETABLES FOR EXPORT

575. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government are developing special variety of vegetables for export; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the matter ?

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

(b) White type of onions are being developed for export purpose by importing seed of a variety suitable for dehydration. It is the only vegetable which is being exported in fair quantity.

MEATLESS MEAT PRODUCED FROM VEGETABLE SOURCES IN JAPAN

576. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the sale of meatless meat in Japan produced from the vegetable sources;

(b) if so, whether similar researches have been made in India; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far ?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has developed spiced and cured meat-like preparations based on vegetable protein concentrates. Preliminary trials indicate that the preparations are generally acceptable.

CROP INSURANCE SCHEME

577. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI DEO RAO PATIL :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
 JOSHI :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
 SHARMA :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
 PAYEE :

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the consideration of the crop insurance scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when it is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The details of crop insurance scheme are still under consideration of the Government.

(c) The scheme will be implemented as and when the State Governments decide to do so after the Bill on crop insurance is passed by Parliament.

DROUGHT IN THE COUNTRY

578. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
 SHARMA :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
 PAYEE :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

- DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
 SHRI VISHWA NATH PAN-
 DEY :
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI HEM RAJ :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI GADILINGANA
 GOWD :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA
 RAO :
 SHRI SHRI CHAND
 GOYAL :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
 DHURY :
 SHRI PREM CHAND
 VERMA :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHAR-
 MA :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
 KAR :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
 SHRI RAM SWARUP VID-
 YARTHI :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL
 GUPTA :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN
 SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that drought conditions have been created in various parts of the country for want of rains or due to inadequate rains; and

(b) if so, the details of the areas affected as also the nature of help

given so far by the Central Government to these areas, State-wise ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

AREAS AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

According to information furnished by the State Governments from time to time the following areas have been affected by drought this year :—

1. *Andhra Pradesh*.—All the districts were originally affected but the situation has improved in some parts of the State as a result of good September/October rains.

2. *Bihar*.—Parts of 5 districts are affected.

3. *Gujarat*.—Two districts.

4. *Haryana*.—Four districts.

5. *Mysore*.—Parts of 16 districts were originally affected but September/October rains have improved the position.

6. *Orissa*.—Four districts.

7. *Rajasthan*.—Five districts are seriously affected. Parts of other districts are also affected in varying degrees.

8. *Uttar Pradesh*.—Parts of eight districts are affected in varying degrees.

9. *West Bengal*.—Parts of one district.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

Undertaking of relief operations in connection with natural calamities is the concern of the State Governments. When the extent of the relief operations is such as to require the assistance of Central Government, particularly in the form of financial assistance, a report is made to the Central Government. The financial assistance is provided according to the prescribed pattern on the

basis of the recommendations of a Central Team of officials. A statement showing the financial assistance given to the States affected by natural calamities was placed on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 18 on 11-11-1968.

The allotment of foodgrains to cover the deficits of States is made keeping in view the needs of the States and the availability of foodgrains in the Central pool.

कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी स्थिति

579. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में संचार विभाग में इस समय तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों में डाक व तार विभाग के कितने कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त किया गया है और कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं में व्यवधान माना गया है ;

(ग) पिछले तीन महीनों में कितने कर्मचारी भर्ती किये गये ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में डाक व तार घरों के लिए इमारतें

580. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर, उप-डाकघर तथा तारघर सरकारी इमारतों के न होने के कारण किराये की इमारतों में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) सरकार इन इमारतों का प्रति वर्ष कितना किराया देती है ; और

(ग) इन डाकघरों के लिये सरकारी इमारतों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 4 प्रधान डाकघर, 586 उप-डाकघर और 6 तारघर किराये की इमारतों में काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जिन इमारतों में प्रधान डाकघर और उप-डाकघर हैं, उनके लिए क्रमशः 13,471 रुपये 44 पैसे और 5,35,276 रुपये 92 पैसे प्रति वर्ष किराया दिया जा रहा है और जिन इमारतों में तारघर चल रहे हैं, उनका किराया 68,258 रुपये 40 पैसे प्रति वर्ष दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) डाकघरों के लिए विभागीय इमारतों का निर्माण करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है। इस समय 15 प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। इमारतों के निर्माणकार्यों के लिए फंड सीमित होने के कारण कार्यक्रम को प्रति वर्ष उपलब्ध फंड के आधार पर सीमित रखना पड़ता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के देवास तथा शाजापुर जिलों में किराए के भवनों में डाकघर

581. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर सरकारी इमारतों के ने होने के कारण किराये की इमारतों में काम कर रहे हैं, और

(ख) सरकार उनका प्रतिवर्ष कितना किराया देती है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में क्रमशः 9 और 7।

(ख) देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में क्रमशः 7,680 रुपये और 4,224 रुपये प्रति वर्ष।

खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

582. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री श्रीगोपाल बाबू :
श्री विरव नाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हरबयाल देवगुण :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :
श्री ब० ब० राजू :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में खाद्यान्नों की कीमतें बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि रोकने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) यद्यपि मितम्बर, 1968 तक प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में कुछ बढ़ोतरी की प्रवृत्ति रही थी लेकिन नई खरीफ की फसल के मंडियों में आने से अक्टूबर, 1968 में गेहूं के मूल्यों में गिरावट का रुख आया है। तथापि इस वर्ष के कम आमद के महीनों में गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा मूल्यों में मौसम सम्बन्धी बढ़ोतरी कम हुई है।

(ख) गेहूं के मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी का रुख मंडियों में कम आमद के मौसम के कारण आया है। मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय भाण्डारों से सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन वितरण करने के लिए कमी वाले राज्यों को खाद्यान्न दिए जाते हैं।

COTTON YIELD IN PUNJAB

583. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the cotton yield in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Package of improved practices adopted are being implemented under State Scheme as well as Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Punjab State to increase Cotton yield. The required inputs, viz. improved seeds and fertilisers are being made available to the growers. Plant Protection measures, including aerial spraying on large areas are being organised. The above programmes are proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan also.

SHORTAGE OF VANASPATI OILS IN PUNJAB

584. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) measures taken by Government to remove the shortage of vanaspati oils in Punjab and Chandigarh;

(b) whether it is fact that prices of wheat and rice have shot up in Punjab and Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, the measures adopted by the Government to meet the situation ?

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

(a) In the context of shortage of Vanaspati in Punjab and Chandigarh; the Government of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration promulgated Vanaspati Dealers Licencing Order for proper distribution of Vanaspati. In Punjab sale of vanaspati was also restricted to holders of food cards. With the easing of the supply position in the beginning in October, 1968, the restrictions were lifted.

(b) and (c). There was some seasonal increase in the prices of wheat and rice in Punjab and Chandigarh. To control the prices in Chandigarh, the Chandigarh Administration started issue of foodgrains through Fair Price Shops/ Consumer Cooperative Stores. Since November, 1968, the prices have become steady or have shown a downward trend with the arrival of new kharif crop.

DROUGHT IN PUNJAB

585. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought conditions are prevailing in certain parts of Punjab, especially in Ferozpur district; and

(b) to what extent the drought would hit the production of cotton crops this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India have not received any report regarding existence of drought conditions in Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

586. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 6435 on the 29th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding Advisory Committees and Boards in his Ministry has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). A Statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in *Liberary*. See No. LT-2093/68].

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COAL WAGE BOARD

587. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10320 on the 9th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal and other Mineral Industries by the Employers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor and steps taken to get the recommendations implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some further progress has been made. A statement showing the present position is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

Number of Collieries/Mines which have not so far implemented the recommendations of the Wage Boards for Coal and other mineral industries

	Total No. of Collieries/Mines	No. of Collieries/Mines which have not implemented
(i) Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry	746	221 (In addition, 483 Collieries have implemented the recommendations only partially).
(ii) Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry.	376	299 (8 mines have implemented the recommendations partially).
(iii) Wage Board for Himestone@ and Dolomite Mining Industry.*	283@	235 (16 mines have implemented the recommendations partially).
	39*	21 (2 mines have implemented the recommendations partially).

(c) Does not arise. In the case of Coal Industry, Government have decided that principal Governmental purchasers of Coal like Railways, Steel Plants and Electricity Undertakings etc. should entertain tenders for coal supplies only from those collieries/managements which produce a certificate from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) of the area in which they are located to the effect that they have implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Food has initiated a programme to popularise foodgrains storage structures made of metal among farmers and traders in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the main features of this programme; and

(c) how far it has met with success ?

FOODGRAINS STORAGE STRUCTURES

588. **SHRI R. BARUA** :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(b) The main features of the programme are :

- (i) Demonstrations to the farmers and traders of the utility and suitability of metal bins for storing various foodgrains under diverse climatic conditions.
- (ii) Advice to manufacturers of engineering goods all over the country to manufacture the right type of bins by providing them with technical know-how and specifications.
- (iii) Train extension workers in the modern technology of storage.

(c) As a result of the above steps taken by the Government, metal bins are gaining popularity with farmers in U.P. and Punjab. The manufacture of metal bins which was practically unknown before the start of the programme, has now been taken up by as many as twenty firms.

Extension work is in a preliminary stage in the States of Bihar, M.P., Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

CHIEF MINISTER'S CONFERENCE
ON FOOD

589. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI DEO RAO PATIL :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

SHRI DIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister's Conference was held on the 23rd September, 1968 to discuss procurement food zones rationing and the sugar policy;

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Chief Ministers differed with Government's food policy; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided to continue last year's procurement prices of kharif cereals for 1968-69 and also to maintain the existing zonal restrictions. It was also decided to continue the policy of partial de-control of sugar with increase in the levy percentage with the increase in the availability.

(c) and (d). In any discussion on food policy at the all-India level it is natural to expect some differences of approach. However, after a frank discussions on various aspects, a consensus on the major lines of policy was reached.

FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

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

(a) whether in spite of increase in high yielding varieties of seeds during 1967-68 the total increase in foodgrains production as compared to those in 1964-65 was only 6.6 million tons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated production for 1968-69?

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

(b) The High-Yielding varieties programme was in operation in 1967-68 in respect of 5 cereal crops, namely, paddy, wheat, maize, bajra and jowar, over an area which was not more than 5 per cent of the total area under foodgrains cultivation. The increase in over-

all production was as much as 35% in the case of wheat and maize and 15% in the case of bajra and was to a considerable extent due to High-Yielding programme. However, higher production of rice in the high-yielding varieties programme areas was off-set by a decline in the rice production under normal cultivation due to adverse weather conditions during October-November 1967 in various parts of the country such as deficient Hathia rains in Bihar and inadequacy of rainfall in Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains during 1968-69 will be available only after the close of the agricultural year.

POSTAL STAMPS ISSUED BY THE P & T DEPARTMENT

591. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement on the Table indicating the number and brief description of each of the new postal stamps issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department since January, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2094/68*].

OPENING OF ANOTHER SUPER BAZAR IN DELHI

592. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ 6528 on the 29th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the proposal regarding opening of another Super Bazar in Delhi has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

the consideration of the Cooperative Store Ltd., which runs the Super Bazar.

(b) Does not arise.

**DAMAGE OF WHEAT BAGS IN TRANSIT
DUE TO RAINS**

593. SHRI MANIBHAJ J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 2139 and 2140 on the 1st August, 1968 and state :

(a) the assessment of the extent of damage caused by the rains to 2260 bags of imported wheat booked from New Kandla and received at Tamuria station due to carelessness of the railway authorities;

(b) the extent of damage caused to the 4,730 bags of Punjab wheat received at Poona;

(c) whether a claim by the Maharashtra Government has been lodged with the railways and if so, the amount of the claim;

(d) whether some responsibility for not taking precautionary measures for the safety of this enormous quantity of wheat while in transit has been fixed; and

(e) the steps taken in consultation with Railway authorities to see that such incidents do not recur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Out of 2,260 bags, 300 bags had not been affected by rain and were taken delivery of in sound condition. Of the remaining bags which contained 1,091 Qtls. of wheat about 465 Qtls. were found to be damaged.

(b) and (c). 4,830 bags (and not 4,730 as reported earlier) were affected by rain in transit out of 68,692 bags of Punjab wheat received at Poona. About 1,603 Qtls. of wheat are reported to have been damaged for which the Maharashtra Government have reported that they have lodged a claim for Rs. 1,49,083.24 P. with the Railways.

(d) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Railways.

(e) It has been agreed that covered wagons for loading foodgrains will be made available to the extent possible. If due to shortage of covered wagons, open wagons have to be used, the Railways have assured that these will be properly covered with tarpaulins and escorted throughout the journey. The use of open wagons is permitted as far as possible only in the fair season.

करनाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पतों की गणना में अनियमितताएं

594. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने करनाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सोमाल्का क्षेत्र में मतों की गणना में गंभीर अनियमितताएं पाई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के लिये जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा पंजाब में होने वाले मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों में मतों की गणना में ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये क्या पूर्वोपाय किये गये हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मु० युनुस सलीम) : (क) प्रेस में प्रकाशित कतिपय समाचारों के अलावा निर्वाचन आयोग को इस विषय में कोई अन्य जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). निर्वाचन अपील में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। अतः अन्वेषण करने और कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न इस प्रक्रम में नहीं उठता।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग

595. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रा० बरहा :

श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

डा० रानेन सेन :

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :

श्री सताफत अली खां :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :

श्री रा० की० अमीन :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन् :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1968-69 की खरीफ फसल के लिये अनाज की बमूली तथा मूल्य नीति के बारे में आयोग ने क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की हैं;

(ग) इस बारे में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है?

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

(ख) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 57 लाख मीटरी टन खरीफ अनाज जिसमें 42 लाख मीटरी टन चावल तथा 15 लाख मीटरी टन मोटे अनाज शामिल हैं, के अधिप्राप्ति लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा अभिस्तावित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [पुस्तका-

लय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2095/68]।

(ग) कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों पर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श हुआ था। सम्मेलन में इस बात पर मतभेद था कि कुछ भाग में सूखे और कमी और अन्य में वाढ़ के कारण उत्पादन में हुई कमी को देखते हुए आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य तक पहुंचाना सम्भव नहीं होगा और इसलिए गत वर्ष के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य को कुछ राज्यों में मामूली हेर-फेर के साथ जारी रखा जाना चाहिए।

(घ) खरीफ के अनाजों की अधिप्राप्ति का लक्ष्य 43 लाख मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें 35 लाख मीटरी टन चावल और 8 लाख मीटरी टन मोटे अनाज शामिल हैं। चालू वर्ष के लिए घोषित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य, मसूर में धान तथा महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार और नागली के मूल्यों में मामूली वृद्धि को छोड़कर, गत वर्ष की भांति ही है। 1968-69 के लिए निर्धारित मूल्य भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण में दिए गये हैं।

LABOUR SITUATION IN COAL INDUSTRY

596. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE :

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

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

(a) whether the study team of the National Labour Commission on Coal Industry has pointed out in its report that there has been a steady deterioration in labour situation in the coal industry;

(b) whether the team has also pointed out that one of the main causes for industrial unrest in the coal mines is the non-implementation of the Wage Board Award;

(c) whether in the opinion of the study team rise in prices, discharge, dismissal, retrenchment, lay off and non-payment of a number of legitimate and legal dues have all contributed to the deterioration in the labour situation;

(d) whether the team has suggested a number of measures to remedy the situation;

(e) if so, the main suggestions made by the team in this respect; and

(f) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (e). The report of the Study Group has been circulated by the National Commission on Labour to various interests concerned to elicit their views. Copies of the report have already been sent to the Parliament Library.

(f) The suggestions in the report of the Study Group are for the consideration of the National Commission on Labour. The question of Government taking decisions thereon will arise only after they have received the recommendations of the Commission.

BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS

597. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI PREM CHAND
VERMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no appreciable progress has been made so far to create a buffer stock of foodgrains in the country;

(b) whether the slow progress is mainly attributed to the failure in internal procurement drive;

(c) whether it is a fact that procurement always lagged behind targets in the last several years;

(d) whether Government have examined the causes for the continued

failure of the procurement agencies in achieving the targets; and

(e) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The physical stock of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments have gone up from 1.31 million tonnes at the beginning of November, 1967 to 3.27 million tonnes at the beginning of November, 1968.

(b) It is not correct to say that there has been a failure in internal procurement drive.

(c) Targets have to be set high if maximum procurement is to be attempted. Actual performance will generally be lower. Even so, in some States the actual exceeded the targets.

(d) and (e). A constant watch is kept on the progress of procurement and steps taken to remove avoidable causes of want of performance.

REPORT OF WAGE BOARD ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

598. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI R. UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 767 on the 29th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the report of the Wage Board on Textile Industry has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made and action taken by Government for their implementation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES

599. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to publish Telephone Directories in regional languages in the country;

(b) if so, the number of languages in which Government propose to publish the Telephone Directories in Regional Languages; and

(c) the extra amount likely to be spent thereon?

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

(b) In all regional languages including Hindi.

(c) It has been decided to print the directories in Hindi and Gujarati departmentally, whereas in case of other regional languages they are to be produced on the basis of licences to be issued to publishers. In the case of licensed publications, there would be no expenditure for the Department but on the contrary a royalty is payable by the licensee. In case of the departmental publication, the expenditure is as follows :—

(i) *Hindi*

1. U.P. Circle, Dec. 66 issue, 12,000 copies, Rs. 73,000/-
2. U.P. Circle, Dec. 66 issue, 18,000 copies, Rs. 1,17,500/-
3. Bihar Circle, Nov. 67 issue, 6,000 copies, Rs. 47,412/-
4. Bihar Circle, Apr. 68 issue, 9,000 copies. Particulars are not available.
5. M.P. Circle, Apr. 68 issue, 6,000 copies, Rs. 45,000/- approx.
6. Rajasthan Circle, June 68 issue, 5,000 copies, Rs. 19,972/-
7. Delhi Telephone Distt. Dec. 68 issue, under print, 20,000 copies, Rs. 1,90,650/- approx.

(ii) *Gujrati*

1. Ahmedabad Telephone Distt. 2 issues in 1966, 16,000 copies, Rs. 48,675.00.
2. Ahmedabad Telephone Distt. 1 issue in 1967, 8,000 copies, Rs. 29,008.
3. Gujarat Circle, Apr. 66 issue, 17,000 copies, Rs. 47,260/-
4. Gujarat Circle, Jan. 68 issue, 16,500 copies. Particulars are not available.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND OF INDIAN ELECTRIC WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA

600. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (e) of the Unstarred Question No. 6332 on the 29th August, 1968 regarding Employees Provident Fund of Indian Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been examined by Government;

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

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination.

नेनीताल जिले में मोसदन में आवारा गायें, बछड़े और सांड

601. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पकड़ी गई आवारा गायें, बछड़े, और सांड उत्तर प्रदेश के नेनीताल जिले में गूलर भोज के गोसदन में भजे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त गोसदन में किसान होने के जाली प्रमाणपत्र दिखाकर स्वस्थ गायें प्रति माम कमाइयों को नीलामी द्वारा बेची जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गायों को इस प्रकार नीलाम करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी, हां, किन्तु केवल वही पशु गूलरभोज गोसदन को भजे जाते हैं जो अन्य राज्यों के पालकों/संस्थानों आदि द्वारा पालने के लिये स्वीकार नहीं किए जाने की आशा होती है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। कुछ पशु गूलरभोज में और उसके आसपास वास्तविक किसानों को पालने के लिए नीलाम किए जाते हैं। इन किसानों को अपने क्षेत्रों के सरपंच/पशुधन अधिकारी का प्रमाणपत्र दिखाना पड़ता है जिससे मालूम होता है कि उनके पास लाभदायक पशुओं को पालने के साधन मौजूद हैं।

STRIKE IN P.&T. DEPARTMENT

602. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHARY :
SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the strike by Central Government employees was most widespread in the case of Posts and Telegraphs Department as compared to employees of other departments;

(b) the total number of persons who went on strike in Posts and Telegraphs Department and what percentage of the total they were; and

(c) the extent of loss to the department with details thereof under each count ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GURJAL) : (a) In the P&T 39.6% of the staff went on strike on 19-9-68. Its comparison with other departments is not known. However, the strike in P&T was prolonged by a go slow movement, which affected important offices in certain circles.

(b) 1,33,361
39.6%

(c) Loss of traffic revenue—
16,66,093.85.

Damage caused to Govt. property—2,100.00.

MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA) LIMITED

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

(a) whether Modern Bakeries (India) Limited has proper rules for recruitment for jobs carrying pay of more than Rs. 500 per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to draft such rules and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Manual of the Company which would include the Rules for recruitment to the various posts in the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited is being compiled by them and is expected to be ready by next year. Meanwhile the posts carrying a minimum salary of more than Rs. 500/- are filled by open advertisement in the newspapers or by deputation of suitable persons from other Departments.

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

(a) whether a general assessment of the working of Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. has been done at any time; and

(b) if so, with what result and if not, whether Government have any proposal to secure the services of an expert for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The progress and working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. is reviewed from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Company which includes representatives of the Central and the State Govts. However, as the various Units of the Modern Bakeries are in various stages of development and some of the Units are still to be set up, no general assessment has been made by the Government. There is no proposal to secure the services of any expert for the purpose, nor is it considered necessary at this stage.

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

(a) the loss suffered so far by the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. on account of irregularities, theft, stock shortage, fire and other causes;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of this loss; and

(c) if so, with what results and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Rs. 6.035/50 upto 31-3-1968.

(b) Yes.

(c) The loss was due to shortages of material in transit, handling and storage and not due to any irregularity or theft.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF P.&T.
EMPLOYEES

606. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has withdrawn the recognition of National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs employees and its nine federated units; 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) For sponsoring and participating in the illegal strike on 19-9-1968.

DISCREPANCIES IN REGARD TO ESTIMATES OF FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

607. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHARY :

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission has suggested to the Government of India that discrepancies in regard to estimates of the foodgrains production in the country should be considered at the top level; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to implement the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission has suggested that the problem of discrepancies between estimates of foodgrains output released by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and those indicated by the State Governments be considered at the highest level.

(b) This problem is under consideration as part of the overall question of effecting improvements in the estimation of foodgrains output in the country.

PROPOSALS TO SOLVE FOOD CRISIS IN KERALA

608. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Kerala placed certain proposals to solve the food crisis in the State before the Conference of Chief Ministers and Food Ministers held in Delhi in September, 1968;

(b) if so, what are the proposals; and

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(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The main point made by the Chief Minister of Kerala was that if the Centre could not meet the full requirements of Kerala regularly, it should allow Kerala Government to buy their requirements themselves direct from other States in the Union or abroad.

(c) This was not a new suggestion. The Kerala Government had made this demand earlier also and have been informed that it is not possible to agree to this suggestion.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA, CEYLON AND OTHER COUNTRIES

609. **SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTY :**
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether attention of Government of India has been invited to the proposal recently made by the Chief Minister of Kerala that the Centre should bear expenses in regard to the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and other countries;

(b) if so, whether the proposal of the Kerala Government has been examined by Government of India with particular reference to its financial implications; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Central Government is already bearing the entire expenditure in the

form of loans and grants advanced to the State Governments (including Kerala) for the relief and Rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. According to present arrangements, losses on certain categories of loans are required to be shared equally between the Central Government and the State Governments. Chief Minister of Kerala while addressing the Board of Rehabilitation at their last meeting held at Trivandrum on 16th September, 1968 referred to this matter and suggested that State Governments should not be made to bear any losses. This matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में चकबन्दी

610. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थ :

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले की किन-किन तहसीलों में चकबन्दी का काम पूरा हो गया है तथा किन-किन जिलों में अभी काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) इस समय चकबन्दी का काम किन-किन तहसीलों में हो रहा है तथा उसे कब तक पूरा करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त जिले में चकबन्दी के काम में बहुत समय लग गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गोहत्या निरोध संबंधी समिति

611. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री भीमन्व गोयल :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

श्री विश्वनाथ वाण्डेय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रजनीत सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :-

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने हेतु नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है और अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या तथा किम प्रकार की कठिनाइयां पेश आई हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति के प्रतिनिधियों ने गोरक्षा समिति से संबंध विच्छेद करने का निर्णय किया है। 5 अक्तूबर 1968 को श्री जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य को एक पत्र भेजा गया है कि सरकार गोरक्षा समिति की कार्यवाही में समिति के प्रतिनिधियों के भावी मन्त्रिय सहयोग का स्वागत करेगी। इस पत्र के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

MID-TERM POLLS

612. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
KAR :
SHRI VISHWANATH
PANDEY :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHASTRI :

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has fixed the dates for the mid-term polls in West Bengal, U.P., Bihar and Punjab and completed all the arrangements in respect thereof;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any policy in regard to parliamentary elections in these States in the context of next General Elections has been framed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). The Election Commission has tentatively fixed the following programme for holding the mid-term general elections in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

Name of the State	Date of issue of notification under section 15 of the R.P. Act 1951	Last date for making nominations	Date of scrutiny of nominations	Last Date for the withdrawal of candidatures	(Date(s) of poll
Bihar	1-1-1969	8-1-1969	9-1-1969	11-1-1969	3rd, 5th, 7th, & 9th, February, 1969.
Punjab	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	9th February, 1969.
Uttar Pradesh	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3rd, 5th, 7th & 9th February, 1969.
West Bengal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	9th February, 1969.

The electoral rolls for the State of West Bengal have already been finally published. As regards the three other States, the electoral rolls have been published in draft and are expected to be finally published on different dates in November and December, 1968. The other arrangements connected with supply of election materials, setting up of polling stations, appointment of polling personnel etc. are being made and will be finalised well before the elections are held.

(c) The elections to the House of the People in these States will be held as provided in Art. 83(2) of the Constitution and Section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

613. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Hindustan Standard* of the 24th September, 1968 that 21 bags of the Railway Mail Service were destroyed in a fire at the Delhi Main Station;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) if so, the result of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, 21 bags containing mails were partially burnt and 7 empty bags were partly or wholly burnt.

(b) The matter is under investigation by the police.

(c) The cause of the fire is not yet known.

The fire broke out at about 0400 hrs. on 23-9-68 in the Mail Agency of DELHI RMS. It was extinguished with the help of the fire brigade. The Police also arrived on the spot.

A bottle containing a small quantity of liquid which smelt like kerosene oil was found by the fire brigade at the site of the fire.

RECRUITMENT IN P&T DEPARTMENT

614. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Postmasters General had been asked to recruit men to replace 8,000 temporary employees all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). No. The P.M.Gs' and other Heads of Circles and Admn. officers were, however, asked to recruit volunteers where necessary to cope with the situation arising out of the illegal strike on 19-9-68 and to take action to fill up all vacancies.

LONG-TERM LOANS TO FARMERS

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

(a) the amount allocated for advancing long-term loans to the farmers for agricultural purposes in Gujarat during 1967-68;

(b) whether the Commercial Banks have also advanced loans to the farmers during the same period; and

(c) if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Land Development Banks in Gujarat State have issued long-term loans to individuals to the extent of Rs. 16,69,92,200 during the year 1967-68.

(b) and (c). Exact information is not available.

EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL ELECTIONS IN GUJARAT

616. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government on the last General Elections in the Gujarat State; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Assembly candidates of the State in the last General Elections as shown in their election returns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The total expenditure incurred by Government on the last General Elections in the State of Gujarat including preparation and printing of electoral rolls.

Rs. 57,88,477.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Assembly candidates of the State in the last General Election as shown in their election returns.

*Rs. 21,31,866.

*36 candidates did not lodge their accounts of election expenses.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED IN GUJARAT

617. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat State during 1966-67;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) total number of technically qualified persons among them;

(d) the number of persons employed through Employment Exchanges; and

(e) the number of technically qualified persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) (a) to (e). The available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2096/68.*]

ASSISTANCE TO LAND MORTGAGE BANKS IN GUJARAT

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

(a) whether any assistance has been given by Government to the Land Mortgage Banks in Gujarat during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each land mortgage banks in Gujarat ?

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

(b) The assistance given by the Gujarat Government is as follows :—

I. Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank :

(i) Subsidy to the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank for opening branches, appointment of land valuation officers and differential rate of interest—Rs. 88,096.47 P.

(ii) Government contribution to the ordinary debentures of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank—Rs. 3,29,23,700.00 P.

(iii) Government contribution to special debentures of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank—Rs. 2,50,000.00 P.

II. Subsidy to Primary Land Development Banks :

(i) Surat District Cooperative Land Development Bank—Rs. 10,860.24 P.

(ii) Broach District Cooperative Land Development Bank—Rs. 20,067.10 P.

(iii) Baroda District Cooperative Land Development Bank—Rs. 27,376.64 P.

(iv) Kaira District Cooperative Land Development Bank—Rs. 9,000.00 P.

During 1966-67, a central loan assistance of Rs. 2 crores was made available to the Gujarat Government for contribution to the ordinary debentures of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank. Besides this amount, the State Government contributed Rs. 1,29,23,700 from their own resources. The State Government's total contribution to the ordinary debentures was, thus, Rs. 3,29,23,700.

ENFORCEMENT OF WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

619. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) the steps being taken by Government to make the recommendations of the Wage Boards mandatory; and

(b) whether any legislation is to be brought forward in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The question whether the recommendations of Wage Boards should be enforced statutorily is being considered by a Bipartite Committee constituted by the Standing Labour Committee. The National Commission on Labour is also looking into this matter.

(b) This can be considered after receiving the reports of the two bodies mentioned above.

सरकारी समितियों तथा शिफ्टमंडलों के लिए नामनिर्देशन

620. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न सरकारी समितियों तथा शिफ्टमंडलों के लिये नामनिर्देशन करने में किसी मानदण्ड का पालन किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत दो वर्षों में विभिन्न सरकारी समितियों तथा शिफ्टमंडलों के लिये नामनिर्देशित किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनका नामनिर्देशन करने में कौन-सा मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) विभिन्न सरकारी समितियों और प्रतिनिधिमंडलों पर मनोनीत करते समय निम्नलिखित मुख्य सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है :—

(1) सरकारी समितियों पर नियुक्तियों मदस्य परिचय सूचक पत्र में दिये गये रुझान, अभिरुचि और पूर्व अनुभव तथा अनौपचारिक मलाह-कार समितियों आदि के लिए दिये गये उनके विकल्पों के आधार पर की जाती है।

(2) मदस्यों को यथा सम्भव अधिक में अधिक अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए उन मदस्यों के नामों को अधिमान दिया जाता है जो अन्य नंसदीय अथवा सरकारी समितियों पर निर्वाचित या मनोनीत नहीं हुए हैं।

(3) विन्तीय समितियों के मदस्यों को अन्य समितियों पर सामान्यतः मनोनीत नहीं किया जाता है।

(4) नामांकनों को अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले दत्तकार्य के लिए सदस्यों की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली जाती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछले दो वर्षों की अवधि में अधिकतर संसद् सदस्यों को एक न एक सरकारी समितियों, बोर्डों आदि में मनोनीत कर दिया गया है।

अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी मंडार

622. **श्री डा० सुन्दरलाल :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंग-कित प्रश्न संख्या 5040 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में 7 जन्तरमन्तर रोड पर स्थित अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार के मामलों में कानूनी तौर पर की गई जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एल० गुरुबस्वामी) : (क) मांविधिक जांच से बहुत सी अनियमितताओं का पता चला, जिनमें धन का दुर्विनियोग तथा गबन, अनुचित खरीद, लेखों का अमंतीपजनक रूप से रखना, उचित प्राधिकारी की स्वीकृति के बिना कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति, बिना जमानत के पेशगियां देना और प्रबन्ध समिति के सदस्यों की उदासीनता भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) जांच के निष्कर्ष समिति के अध्यक्ष को इस निवेदन के साथ सूचित किए गए थे कि उन पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए। प्रबन्ध समिति ने उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, किन्तु समिति के सामान्य निकाय ने 5-9-1968 को एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसमें समिति को परिसमाप्त करने के लिए कहा गया था। इसे तथा सूचित की गई गम्भीर अनियमितताओं को देखते हुए, सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक ने समिति को परिसमाप्त के अन्तर्गत ले लिया है और एक परिसमापक नियुक्त कर दिया है, जो कि निर्धारित प्रक्रियाके अनुसार आगे की कार्यवाही करेगा। धन के दुर्विनियोग के मामले की रिपोर्ट पहले से ही पुलिम में दर्ज करा दी गई है।

(ग) चूंकि भंडार परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत ले लिया है, अतः परिसमापक को बताना

है कि कितन-कितन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जानी है और क्या कार्यवाही की जानी है।

कृषि के बारे में प्रचार सामग्री

623. श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में कृषि के सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की प्रचार सामग्री प्रकाशित की गई है;

(ख) उक्त सामग्री में से कितने प्रतिशत सामग्री अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की गई तथा कितने प्रतिशत भारतीय भाषाओं में; और

(ग) देश में कितने प्रतिशत किसान अंग्रेजी जानते हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) कृषि विभाग की ओर से विस्तार निदेशालय के फार्म सूचना एकक द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन देश में कृषि विकास कार्यकर्ताओं को कृषि, बागवानी, पशु-पालन, गृह विज्ञान और अन्य सम्बन्धित विषयों के आधुनिकतम तकनीकों से परिचित कराने की आवश्यकता का पूर्ति लोकप्रिय ढंग से करते हैं, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ये प्रकाशन कृषकों और गृहणियों को कृषि और घरों में सुधरी विधियों को अपनाने में भी प्रोत्साहित करते हैं; निदेशालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों की एक सूची (अनुबन्ध 1) सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। बेल्जिये संख्या LT—2097/68]

उपर्युक्त से अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने गत वर्ष पांच पत्रिकाओं सहित 41 प्रकाशन प्रकाशित किये, जिनका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये (अनुबन्ध ii) में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। बेल्जिये संख्या LT—2097/68]। ये प्रकाशन मुख्यतः कृषि अनुसंधान से संबंधित

है जो कि शोध कार्यकर्ताओं, शिक्षा संस्थानों और राज्य सरकारों के कृषि और पशु पालन विभाग के अधिकारियों के प्रयोग के लिये है। इन्डियन फार्मिंग, इन्डियन हॉर्टिकल्चर और खेती यद्यपि मुख्य रूप से शोध कार्यकर्ताओं के लिये ही है फिर भी अनुसंधान संस्थानों की गतिविधियों और कृषि अनुसंधान के परिणामों से सामान्य जनता को परिचित कराना भी इनका उद्देश्य है। कृषि विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं और सामान्य जनता को लाभ पहुंचाने वाले अनुसंधानों के परिणामों के सम्बन्ध में परिषद् समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशन हेतु हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रैम रिलीज भी जारी करती है।

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता विभाग ने (विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा) नवम्बर, 1967 से अक्टूबर, 1968 तक की अवधि में कृषि विषय पर अंग्रेजी भाषा में केवल एक फोन्डर प्रकाशित किया।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय के जनसम्पर्क निदेशालय ने भी कुछ पैंफ्लेट व पोस्टर प्रकाशित किये, इन्हें सभा पटल पर रखे गये (अनुबन्ध iii) में निर्दिष्ट कर दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT—2097/68]

(ख)

कार्यालय	अंग्रेजी हिन्दी अन्य		
	प्रति-शत	प्रति-शत	प्रति-शत
विस्तार निदेशालय	49	42	9
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्	85	15	—

(ग) ज्ञात नहीं है।

DESTRUCTION OF FOODGRAINS IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA

624. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Rabi season large quantities of foodgrains were destroyed in Punjab and Haryana for want of proper storage facilities;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to construct warehouses to store wheat or other foodgrains in every village of Punjab and Haryana by giving financial aid to those who desire to construct such warehouses; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal ?

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

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal to give financial aid from Government to those who desire to construct godowns. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation have, however, a scheme to advance loans for construction of warehouses by Cooperatives and individuals.

डाक व तार विभाग के प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावलिओं का हिन्दी अनुवाद

625. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाजी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुन :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक व तार विभाग के कितने प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है;

(ख) अभी कितने प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का अनुवाद करना बाकी है;

(ग) क्या उन प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का जिनका अनुवाद करना बाकी है हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था की गई है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) उनका अनुवाद करवाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) नियम-पुस्तक	-	13
फार्म	-	460
(ख) नियम-पुस्तक	-	15
फार्म	-	1540

(ग) इसके लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और आशा है कि सभी नियम-पुस्तक तथा फार्म दो वर्ष के भीतर पूरे हो जाएंगे।

(घ) काम के परिमाण की दृष्टि से इसमें कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ। नियम-पुस्तकों और फार्मों का अनुवाद इस विभाग में ही किया जाता है और फिर केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय से इसकी जांच कराई जाती है। इस प्रक्रिया में अवश्य ही समय लगता है।

प्रश्नों तथा नियमावतियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

626. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के कितने प्रश्नों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का अब तक हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है;

(ख) अभी कितने प्रश्नों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करना बाकी है;

(ग) इन प्रश्नों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करवाने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) 131

(ख) 72।

(ग) 72 फार्मों और नियम पुस्तिकाओं में से 57 का केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। शेष 15 फार्मों और नियम पुस्तिकाओं को भी शीघ्र ही हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेजा जायेगा।

(घ) पुनरीक्षण और सुधार के लिए अपेक्षित समय।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सांकेतिक हड़ताल

627. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :

श्री म० ला० सोंधी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय से सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के कितने कर्मचारियों ने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लिया था;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने कर्मचारी अब तक, बर्ष-वार तथा राज्यवार, निलम्बित किये गये हैं तथा नौकरियों से हटाये गये हैं और कितनों को बाद में बहाल किया गया है; और

(ग) इस हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप उनके मन्त्रालय से सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को कितना, हानि पहुँची ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) 1,32,808।

(ख) जो कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये/ निलम्बित किये गये/सिवा से हटा दिये गये उनकी संख्या श्रेणीवार तथा राज्यवार प्रस्तुत करने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT.—2098/68]।

जो कर्मचारी बाद में बहाल कर दिये गये उनकी संख्या के विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावलियों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

625. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय से सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के कितने प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है;

(ख) अभी कितने प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करना शेष है;

(ग) इन शेष प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करवाने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) उनका अनुवाद करवाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

घ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) प्रपत्र : 472

नियमावलियां पुस्तिकायें : 18 तथा खाद्य नियमावली के 6 अध्याय

(ख) प्रपत्र : 160

नियमावलियां पुस्तिकायें : 97 तथा

खाद्य नियमावली के 4 अध्याय

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, शिक्षा मन्त्रालय को हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिए पहले ही अधिकतर सामग्री भेजी जा चुकी है, क्योंकि समस्त प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावली पुस्तिकाओं आदि के हिन्दी अनुवाद का उत्तरदायित्व उस कार्यालय का है। पुनर्गठन के कारण कुछ प्रपत्रों का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है और उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने पर हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेज दिया जाएगा। इस कार्य को पूरा करने में उस निदेशालय द्वारा कितना समय लगेगा, इसका अनुमान अभी नहीं किया जा सकता।

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN ORISSA

629. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of automatic telephone exchanges opened in the Orissa State so far;

(b) the number of such exchanges opened in Orissa during 1967-68 and proposed to be opened during 1968-69; and

(c) the number of public call offices opened in Orissa in 1967-68 and proposed to be opened in 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There were 27 automatic telephone exchanges in Orissa at the end of the year 1967-68.

(b) 7 automatic telephone exchanges were opened during 1967-68.

5 automatic telephone exchanges are expected to be opened during 1968-69.

(c) 9 long-distance PCOs and 11 local PCOs were opened during 1967-68.

12 long-distance PCOs and 15 local PCOs are expected to be opened during 1968-69.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ORISSA

630. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount for undertaking minor irrigation schemes in Orissa during 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) whether any additional amount for the purpose was requested for by the State Government during these two years and whether it was sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (d). According to the pattern of financial assistance for State Minor Irrigation programmes introduced with effect from 1-4-1967, the State Governments are eligible to 60% loan and 15% grant on the basis of total expenditure incurred, upto the approved ceiling. In accordance with the above mentioned pattern, an amount of Rs. 160.20 lakhs and Rs. 40.00 lakhs was provisionally released as Loan and Grant respectively to the State Government during 1967-68. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has also been approved for, 1968-69. Central assistance for 1968-69 would be released towards the close of the financial year in accordance with the existing pattern of assistance.

(c) During 1967-68, it was proposed to allocate additional funds to the State Governments, including Orissa, for their minor irrigation programme. Owing to difficult resources' position, no additional allocation could, however, be made to any State. No formal request for the allotment of additional funds for minor irrigation has been received from the

Government of Orissa so far. However, the question of allocation of additional funds to the State Governments, including Orissa, during the current financial year is under consideration.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN ORISSA

631. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rice and other foodgrains procured in Orissa by the Food Corporation of India and other State agencies till the end of October, 1968; and

(b) the total quantity exported outside the State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the latest figures supplied by the State Government, a total of 159,500 tonnes of rice, including paddy in terms of rice, was procured in Orissa during the period November 1967 to October 1968. No other foodgrains were procured in the State during this period.

(b) According to State Government about 74,000 tonnes of rice, including paddy in terms of rice was exported during the same period. According to information received from other sources the quantity exported was about 68,000 tonnes. The difference is being looked into.

DISTRIBUTION OF VANASPATHI IN DELHI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rationing was imposed on the distribution of vegetable oil in Delhi when the prices thereof abruptly increased in September this year; and

(b) if so, to what extent the prices were increased and how the distribution of vegetable oil was regulated under the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Due to the increase in the prices of groundnut oil—the major ingredient of vanaspati—the prices of vanaspati in the Northern zone which includes Delhi were increased in September 1968, but were reduced on November 8, 1968, as under :—

Rs. per tonne

(at manufacturer's stage)

August 25, 1968	3642
September 6, 1968	4152
September 22, 1968	4786
November 8, 1968	4612

In order to ensure that available supplies are properly distributed at prices fixed, the Delhi Administration issued instructions in August, 1968 for sale of vanaspati against ration cards. The scale initially fixed was 4 kg. of vanaspati to any consumer at a time. This was later increased to 8 kg. per ration card of 5 persons and less and 16 kg. per ration card having more than 5 persons in a month. Releases for marriages, other festivals, hotels and halwais were also controlled. Although the market has almost returned to normal, it is proposed to continue the existing restrictions regarding sale of vanaspati on ration cards.

SALE OF IMPORTED MILO

633. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has sold imported Milo to private traders in various parts of the country recently;

(b) if so, the quantity sold; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No imported milo fit for human consumption has been sold by the Food Corporation of India to any private trader in the country. Only a small quantity of about one tonne of sub-standard milo which was unfit for human consumption was sold by the Corporation in accordance with the prescribed procedure to a firm registered with the Regional Director (Food), Bombay as manufacturers of poultry feed.

PARLIAMENT SESSION IN THE SOUTH

634. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHU-
MADAM
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNA-
NDES :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :
SHRI BASUMATARI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
KAR :

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government of India to examine the feasibility of the proposal to hold Parliament Session in South Indian States has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and
 (c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
 TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-
 CATION^c (DR. RAM SUBHAG
 SINGH) . (a) No, Sir;

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

KERALA GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR
 IMPORT OF RICE DIRECT FROM ABROAD

635. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have sought permission to import rice from abroad for meeting the needs of that State;

(b) if so, the precise demand made in this behalf; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-
 TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
 MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI
 ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and
 (b) : The Government of Kerala have, from time to time, been saying that if the Centre could not meet the full rice requirements of Kerala, the State Government should be allowed to purchase rice direct from other States in the Indian Union as also from abroad.

(c) The State Government have been informed that the Government of India are trying to procure as much rice as is available in the international markets even at very high prices and also that the surplus States within the country are being pressed to offer as much rice to the Central pool as possible for supply to Kerala and that a direct approach to Kerala Government to the other States

will not achieve any better result. Individual States can not be permitted to import foodgrains from other countries direct.

MOVEMENT OF MAIZE OUT OF HARYANA

636. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND
 AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 2 on the 7th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether C.B.I. have since investi-
 gated the case about the illegal move-
 ment of Maize out of Haryana;

(b) if so, the result of the investiga-
 tion made by C.B.I.;

(c) the action taken or likely to be
 taken on the results of investigation; and

(d) measures taken to prevent recur-
 rence of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-
 TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
 MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI
 ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b).
 The case is still under investigation of
 the C.B.I.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at this
 stage.

SUPPLY OF RICE IN KERALA

637. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

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

(a) the quantity of rice supplies re-
 quested by the Kerala Government in
 each month since April this year;

(b) how far these demands were met;
 and

(c) how far these supplies were impor-
 ted from abroad and the details of these
 imports indicating the source and quan-
 tum of imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There has been no month to month demand by the Kerala Government which however has, from time to time, been requesting adequate supplies to maintain a rice quantum of 160 grammes per day. The total quantity of rice despatched to Kerala depots during the period April to October 1968 was about 380 thousand tonnes.

(c) During the period April to October, 1968, 1.79 lakh tonnes of rice was imported in Kerala ports. The source-wise breakup is as follows :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>Quantity in lakh tonnes</i>
Thailand	1.12
Burma	0.54
U.A.R.	0.13
	1.79

FOOD PROCUREMENT

638. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether the target for food procurement in the country during 1967-68 has been completed by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) the target which was fixed and the quantity of foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India so far during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No separate target of procurement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India has been fixed during 1967-68. Against the total procurement of about

4.0 million tonnes of kharif grains and 2.22 million tonnes of wheat by all agencies, procurement by the Corporation accounts for about 2.01 million tonnes of kharif grains and about 0.75 million tonnes of wheat. Besides wheat, the Corporation also procured 0.12 million tonnes of other rabi grains.

SHORTAGE OF FODDER IN VARIOUS STATES

639. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of fodder in various States of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that many cattle have died due to this shortage; and

(c) the help given by Central Government to the State to meet the shortage of fodder with State-wise detail ?

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 from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

DROUGHT IN RAJASTHAN

640. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :
 SHRIMATI ILAPAL CHOU-
 DHURI :
 SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
 SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about more than 20 lakh cattle in Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner and other districts of Rajasthan are facing total destruction because of unprecedented drought;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people in Rajasthan area are eating bread made of grass and are in the grip of acute famine conditions; and

(c) the assistance given to these affected people and steps taken to save the cattle wealth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Some districts of Rajasthan including Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Barmer have been affected by drought. This has caused difficulty to the rural population and in particular to cattle. The State Government have organised extensive relief operations like provision of gratuitous relief and employment on relief works, supply of drinking water, supply of fodder at concessional rates, migration of cattle to neighbouring States and free supply of fodder to migrating cattle, etc. Every effort is being made to prevent hardship to the people and the cattle population. A Central Team visited the State recently to assess the drought situation. The report of the team is awaited, but all possible assistance will be given to the State Government or alleviation of the distress caused by drought. The allegation that people are eating bread made of grass in the affected areas of Rajasthan is not correct.

नैनीताल जिले के गूलरभोज गोसदन में गायों की दयनीय दशा

641. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को नैनीताल जिले के गूलरभोज गोसदन में गायों की दयनीय दशा के बारे में समाचार तथा शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त गोसदन में गायों के लिए चारे, पीने के पानी तथा उपचार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) चारे, पीने के पानी और पशुओं की चिकित्सा के प्रबन्ध मौजूद हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

DEFICIT OF FOODGRAINS IN RAJASTHAN DUE TO DROUGHT

642. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to severe drought conditions prevailing in Rajasthan the crops are likely to fail in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have been able to make any estimate of the loss that is likely to be suffered in the State;

(c) what would be the total deficit of foodgrains due to the failure of crops; and

(d) what steps Central Government have taken to meet the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). An estimate of the loss in production and consequent deficit of foodgrains as a result of drought conditions in Rajasthan is being made. The reports received so far from the State Government indicate that there has been a widespread failure of Kharif crops. Rabi sowings are also likely to be affected.

(d) The allotment of foodgrains to Rajasthan has been increased from about 5,000 tonnes in August, 1968, to 36,000 tonnes in October, 1968. A quantity of 35,000 tonnes has been allotted on November, 1968. Keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and needs of other deficit States, every possible effort will be made to meet the requirements of the State in respect of foodgrains.

ASSURANCE GIVEN TO ALLOTTEES OF PLOTS OF SOUTH PATEL NAGAR, DELHI

643. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10165 on the 9th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the displaced persons would pay only the actual cost and development charges and not the interest calculated on Government borrowing rate of interest on the market value of the land;

(b) whether the assurance given is applicable to all the displaced colonies from the 21st year of the lease; and

(c) if so, the details of instruction issued by Government for amendment of the lease agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The displaced persons from West Pakistan who have been allotted plots in the various Government built colonies in Delhi (including South Patel Nagar) are, for the purposes of the payment of price and ground rent, governed by the terms of the lease deeds given in Appendices XI, XII and XIII of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

The terms of the payment of price and ground rent of the small plots during the first 20 years and the basis for revision in the 21st year are mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the lease deed at Appendix XII. Extracts of these clauses from the lease deed are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—2099|68].

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TOKEN STRIKE

644. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any loss of life or Government property in his Ministry on account of the Central Government Employees token strike; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

645. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

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

(a) the basis and background of stipulating the condition of one's being 'gainfully employed' in the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan for being eligible for allotment of housing plots in the rehabilitation colony near Kalkaji in Delhi;

(b) whether a similar condition was laid down for allotment of housing plots to displaced persons from West Pakistan in various refugee colonies in Delhi/New Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons for discrimination between the two categories of refugees; and

(d) whether a statement will be laid on the Table detailing the various facilities provided and conditions laid down for rehabilitating the displaced persons from West Pakistan in Delhi/New Delhi, particularly in the matter of housing business placement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan have been provided housing assistance in Delhi under different schemes keeping in view the nature and magnitude of their problems and the different circumstances

and period relevant to the two categories of these displaced persons on migration to India. In this manner, the conditions for eligibility for allotment of plots in Delhi for the two categories are also not entirely identical. In the case of displaced persons from West Pakistan, the essential condition of eligibility, *inter alia*, was that they should have physically migrated and registered as bonafide displaced persons for rehabilitation assistance in Delhi within the specified date *viz.* 15th August, 1950. In addition, the condition of gainful employment in Delhi was also prescribed in certain cases where the displaced persons were not residing in camps, buildings of public utility or squatting at other public places etc. In the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan, however, in addition to bonafide displaced persons from East Pakistan, families with heads who had been gainfully employed in what is now 'India' from before partition in Government service or otherwise and were not displaced persons themselves within the definition on account of their having not physically migrated but whose other members migrated to India after the material dates, have also been declared eligible. In the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan, therefore, the condition of gainful employment in Delhi was included so that such displaced persons who were already settled elsewhere or who could arrange to do so were not attracted to Delhi thereby accentuating the already acute housing problem in the Capital. As a matter of fact, the scheme for allotment of plots in Delhi to displaced persons from East Pakistan was framed at a much later stage and the condition of gainful employment was also considered desirable on account of the limited scope of availability of plots in Delhi at this stage. Therefore, there was no discrimination between the two categories if displaced persons in the matter of condi-

tions of eligibility for allotment, as their cases were not entirely identical.

(d) The number of displaced persons from West Pakistan who, on migration, came to Delhi/New Delhi in the short period following the Partition and were registered for rehabilitation assistance in Delhi/New Delhi is about 5 lakhs. They were provided with the normal facilities of rehabilitation like housing, employment, compensation, educational and medical facilities, etc. In order to detail the exact nature of each of the facilities then provided, a comprehensive assessment will have to be made. This will mean a comprehensive review in different fields over a period of about 20 years and more and involve great deal of labour and time to detail all this information in exact terms in reply to this question in view of the extensive field covered by the question. It is felt that labour and time involved in making this assessment will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

RISE IN WHEAT PRICE IN DELHI

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

(a) whether Government are aware that price of wheat has gone up in Delhi;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of wheat price from July to September, 1968; and

(c) steps taken to check the rise in price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There has been a seasonal increase in the price of wheat particularly of the superior variety.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Month-end wholesale prices of wheat in Delhi

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	July 1968	August 1968	September, 1968
Farm	90.00	95.00	95.00
Dara	78.00	82.00	85.00

(c) Delhi now forms part of the Northern Wheat Zone and the requirements of Delhi are being met from the surplus production of Punjab and Haryana. In order to stabilise prices and to take care of the needs of the vulnerable section of the population, atta produced by roller flour mills out of Government issued wheat continues to be distributed through fair price shops.

बिहार में तिरहुत डिवीजन में टिड्डियों का आक्रमण

647. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के तिरहुत डिवीजन में चम्पारन, मारन, मुजफ्फरपुर तथा दरभंगा चार जिलों के जिला अधिकारियों को टिड्डियों के संभावित आक्रमण के बारे में सचेत किया गया था तथा उनसे फसल को इस आक्रमण से बचाने के लिए सावधानी बरतने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, उस पर कितना कितना खर्च हुआ तथा उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां। राज्य सरकार द्वारा चम्पारन, मारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, तथा दरभंगा के जिला अधिकारियों को टिड्डियों के संभावित आक्रमण के बारे में सचेत कर दिया गया था तथा फसल की रक्षा के लिए सावधानी अपनाने के लिये कहा गया था।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने निम्न कदम उठाये :—

- (1) टिड्डियों के संभावित आक्रमण के विषय में परिपत्र (अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में दोनों में) जारी किया गया और सभी जिला अधिकारियों को प्रेषित किया गया था।

(2) टिड्डियों पर एक विज्ञप्ति भी जारी की गई और

(3) जानकारी स्थानीय अंग्रेज और हिन्दी के दैनिकों के माध्यम से परिचालित की गयी।

राज्य सरकार ने उपर्युक्त पर अनुमानतः 200.00 रुपये (लगभग) व्यय किये।

टिड्डियों के दल बिहार तक नहीं पहुंचे अतः टिड्डियों के आक्रमण के लिये स्थापित संगठन को कार्य पर नहीं लगाया जा सका।

PRICE OF FERTILIZERS

648. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of indigenous fertilizers is higher than that of imported fertilizers and this fact has been represented to Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that stocks have accumulated with manufacturers both in Public and Private Sectors in the country on account of the higher price; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the price gap and ensure that indigenous production will not suffer for lack of ready market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Imported fertilisers are sold through the Pool which is handled by the Department of Agriculture. Pool prices are fixed in such a way as to work on an overall 'no-profit, no-loss' basis; but price fixed for each variety of fertiliser need not necessarily be on a 'no-profit, no-loss' basis for that fertiliser. There have been complaints that indigenous fertiliser factories have been issuing fertilisers at their factory gates at such a price that the retailer has perforce to sell it at higher than the Pool rates.

(b) To some extent, it can be said that a lack of efficient marketing organisations and an anxiety to make maximum profit out of the deal has resulted in both public and private sector factories accumulating stocks.

(c) The Pool price for fertilisers has been fixed at such a level that indigenous factories should be able to market their production at those rates if they follow proper marketing principles and develop their marketing system. Production costs in some factories for various other reasons are so high that the temptation to avail of a good market has prevented proper marketing. All factories have been advised to follow proper marketing principles and keep their prices at reasonable levels in a line with Pool prices.

PADDY PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT

649. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 833 dated 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) the State-wise production of paddy crop in 1967-68;

(b) the difference between production estimates made by Agricultural Prices Commission on which they recommended procurement target of 5,100,000 tonnes, and the actual production achieved;

(c) the reasons for procurement of only 2,929,000 tonnes which is about 58 per cent of the target recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(d) whether the shortfall is going to affect our policy of allocation of rice to the States and, if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2100/68].

(b) 2.29 million tonnes.

(c) the actual procurement of rice during 1967-68 has now reached the figure of 3,211 thousand tonnes, which is about 63% of the target recommended

by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The main reasons for the shortfall are :

(i) The adverse seasonal conditions between September and December, 1967, which caused damage to crop particularly in the States of Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(ii) Unsettled political conditions in some States resulting delay in the formulation of procurement policies and their implementations; and

(iii) The utilization of sizeable portion of the good crop in 1967-68, which followed two successive bad crops, for building up stocks at the producer's level.

(d) No, Sir, the shortfall in the quantity procured has no doubt resulted in a shortfall in the quantity supplied, it has not affected the policy of allocation. Supplies from the Central pool will, as in the past, continue to be made on the basis of availability with the Centre and relative needs of the different States.

SECOND UNIT OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

650. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the location of the second unit of the Indian Telephone Industries and if so the place decided upon;

(b) the criteria laid down for selecting the location;

(c) whether the principle of dispersal of industries has been kept in view of the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the unit will go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No decision has so far been taken about the location of the proposed factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment.

(b) and (c). In selecting the site, various considerations such as availability of water, electricity, road and rail transport, skilled and unskilled labour, as also the need for disposal of major industries, will be kept in view.

(d) The new factory is expected to go into production during the second year of its setting up.

FACTORY FOR MANUFACTURE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

651. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request for setting up a factory for manufacture of telecommunications equipment in Rajasthan;

(b) the criteria for selecting the location; and

(c) whether any survey has been made of suitable sites in Rajasthan in this regard ?

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

(b) In selecting the site, various considerations such as availability of water, electricity, road and rail transport, skilled and unskilled labour, as also the need for dispersal of major industries will be kept in view.

(c) No.

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF VANASPATI

652. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any restrictions have been placed recently on sale and distribution of vanaspati; and

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The Central Government have not imposed any restrictions on the sale and distribution of vanaspati. However, following a temporary fall in production of vanaspati during August-September, 1968 due to reduced availability and high prices of raw vegetable oils used in its manufacture, some State Governments had taken steps to regulate sale of vanaspati so as to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies. With the easing of the supply position in October, these have since been either lifted or relaxed.

SHORTAGE OF FODDER IN RAJASTHAN

653. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of fodder in Western Rajasthan;

(b) names of districts which have been severely hit fodder in scarcity; and

(c) the estimated requirement of fodder in the affected areas and steps taken by the Central Government to meet those requirements ?

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

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has reported fodder scarcity in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore and Jodhpur districts.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan has estimated the requirement of fodder at about 2.50 lakh tonnes. The following steps have been taken by the Central Government in this regard :

(1) The Government of Rajasthan has been delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to control the stocks, prices and movement of fodder within the State.

(2) The Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to provide necessary facilities to the Government of Rajasthan in the matter of purchase and procurement of fodder from their States.

(3) The Ministry of Railways are transporting fodder to drought affected areas in Rajasthan on priority basis and have introduced concessional freight rates. Ministry of Railways have also agreed to a concession of 20 per cent for transport of cattle from these areas to any other station in India.

(4) At the instance of the Central Government the following States have agreed to provide grazing facilities to cattle from the areas affected by drought :

Madhya Pradesh	1,00,000 cattle.
Uttar Pradesh.	60,000 cattle.
Punjab.	10,000 cattle.

(5) A grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been released to the Central Council of Goswamvardhana by the Central Government for cattle relief work in drought affected areas.

SHORTAGE OF FOODGRAINS

654. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
STARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there were no proper arrangements for the shortage of bumper wheat crop in the wheat producing areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of foodgrains were damaged on account of lack of proper storage arrangements;

(c) if so, the steps Government took to remedy the situation; and

(d) the approximate value of foodgrains thus damaged ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Only about 80 tonnes of wheat were superficially affected by rain in the mandis in Punjab. Immediate arrangements were made to recondition and salvage the affected stocks.

(c) Steps were taken by the State Governments and the other agencies concerned with procurement to ensure that procured stocks were moved into godowns or other covered accommodation as speedily as possible and the small quantities of grain left out in the open under compelling circumstances, were adequately protected by tarpaulins

(d) The value of foodgrains damaged is estimated around Rs. 39,000/-.

काजू उद्योग

655. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री एम० नारायण रेड्डी :

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

(क) क्या देश में काजू उद्योग को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि अन्य देशों में काजू उद्योग के तेजी से विकास हो जाने के कारण कच्चे काजू की कमी हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि काजू के तेल और छिलके का अल्कोहल बनाने या तेल निकालने के लिए पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसके फलस्वरूप काजू की खेती लाभप्रद नहीं रही;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केरल को चावल की सप्लाई कम होने के कारण काजू के स्थान पर धान और टेपिओका की खेती होने लगी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या काजू उद्योग ने सरकार से बड़े पैमाने पर काजू बागान बनाने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विशेष प्रकार के धान की किस्म का तैयार करना

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

(क) धान की ऐसी किस्म पैदा करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है जो कि बासमती के समान हो और आई० आर० 8 के बराबर उपज दे ; और

(ख) यह बीज किसानों को कब तक मालाई किया जा सकेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा अन्य कई केन्द्रों में बासमती और ताइचुंग नेटिव आई० और आई० आर० 8 के बीच संकरण कराये गये हैं । बीनी और खाद—अनुकूल वाली और बासमती के समान अच्छे दाने वाली कुछ विशेष संचयित किस्मों पर अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चावल सुधार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं । उपर्युक्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत और केन्द्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान में चावल की किस्मों का अच्छे दानों वाली अच्छी किस्मों तथा ताइचुंग नेटिव आई या आई० आर० 8 के समान उपज क्षमता वाली किस्मों के प्रजनन पर शोध कार्य किया जा रहा है देश भर में

इस प्रकार की कई किस्मों पर पहले ही प्रयोग केन्द्रों पर परीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) हाल ही में आन्ध्र प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने उस राज्य के लिए, लगभग—ताइचुंग नेटिव—आई० के समान अधिक उपज वाली अत्यन्त उत्तम दानों वाली चावल की “हमसा” किस्म निर्मुक्त की है । यह आशा की जाती है कि सन् 1969 तक उपज और गुणों से मिश्रित कुछ किस्मों किसानों के लिए निर्मुक्त करने के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकेगी ।

LOSS OF FOOD CROPS BY DROUGHT IN ASSAM

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

(a) whether Government have estimated the total loss caused to food crops by the last floods and drought in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to counteract the situation of acute food shortage in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Assam Government has been asked to give details of loss caused by floods and drought in Assam. These have not yet been received and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Except for temporary dislocation of supplies, no report of any acute overall food shortage has been received from the State Government. A monthly quota of about 20,000 tonnes of wheat is being allotted to the State to meet its requirements. A quantity of 200 tonnes of rice was also allotted to Assam recently to meet the needs of the affected areas.

RISE IN VANASPATI PRICES IN DELHI

658. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Vanaspati has been raised again in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will propose to reduce the price of Vanaspati to enable the poor people to get it at cheap rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Price of vanaspati are periodically viewed with reference to the prevailing prices of raw oils used in its manufacture, and revised upwards or downwards as may be warranted. Thus since January, 1968, the prices in the North Zone which includes Delhi, were revised downwards or seven occasions and upward on five. In the latest price revision effective from the 8th November, 1968, the prices in the North zone were reduced by 17 paise per kilogramme.

तारा सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति,
नई दिल्ली

659. श्री पंजाब वारुपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तारा सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति, शंकर मार्केट, नई दिल्ली का गठन कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त समिति की सदस्य संख्या कितनी है और उसमें से कितने लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के अलग-अलग सदस्य हैं ;

(ग) उक्त समिति के पदधारियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं : और

(घ) इस समिति ने अपने आरम्भ से क्या सहकारिता कार्य किये हैं, इस समय समिति की कुल पूंजी कितनी है और इसमें ब्याज के रूप में कितनी राशि शामिल है ?

कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कुल सदस्य संख्या 256 है, जिनमें से 102 लोक सभा से और 40 राज्य सभा के सदस्य है ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT2101/68]

(घ) समिति 1961 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से ही सदस्यों को मकान बनाने हेतु एलाट करने के लिए सरकार से भूमि प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करती रही है । समिति को मार्च, 1964 में यमुना के पार शाहदरा क्षेत्र में 9 एकड़ भूमि दी जा रही थी, किन्तु समिति ने लेने से इंकार कर दिया था । तत्पश्चात, सरकार ने नई दिल्ली में भूमि एलाट करने का समिति का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया था और सरकार ने आर. के. पुरम के दक्षिण में मुनीरका गांव के निकट समिति को भूमि एलाट करने का निर्णय किया है ।

समिति की कार्यकर पूंजी 1,61,87,097 रु० (30.6.1968 को) है जिसमें 5,150.97 रु० ब्याज के भी शामिल हैं ।

AGRICULTURAL PRICES COMMISSION

660. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Prices Commission has no whole-time Chairman as well as non-official members;

(b) whether the only constant members in the Commission is the official of the Government of India;

(c) if so, whether it has not adversely affected the prestige as well as the working of the Commission; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Commission has a whole time Chairman. Of the other two members of the Commission, one is a part-time member and the other is a whole-time Member-Secretary. Members of the Commission are not divided between categories of officials and non-officials since they are paid employees. However, the Commission is assisted by a Panel of Farmers consisting of progressive farmers from the States and two members of Parliament.

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

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE AND PACKAGE PROGRAMMES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that with the acceleration of intensive agriculture and package programmes the big farmers have gained a lot and small farmers have not gained much and the disparity between the two is growing wider and wider;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of the big and small farmers benefitted by the intensive agriculture and package programmes; and

(c) how Government propose to check this widening gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No; with the acceleration of Intensive Agriculture and Package Programme, both the big as well as small farmers have been benefited.

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

AMENDMENT OF ELECTION LAW

662. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Election Law in the light of the recommendations of the Election Commission and Conference of Electoral Officers of States held in September, 1968; and

(b) if so, the changes that are proposed in view of the rising costs of election expenses and for elimination of the multiplicity of political parties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The Election Commission has not yet finalised its proposals for amendment of election law on the basis of the recommendations of the recent conference of Chief Electoral Officers of States held in September, 1968, and the recommendations contained in the Report on the Fourth General Elections of 1967 and others. The proposals of the Government for amending the law will be made after receiving recommendations of the Election Commission in this behalf.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

663. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PAN-
DEY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

**SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY :**
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
**SHRI BENI SHANKAR
SHARMA :**
**SHRI YASHVANT SINGH
KASHWAH :**
**SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :**

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

(a) the estimated fall in the food crops production as a result of conditions of drought in several States in India in relation to the targets of output, cerealwise;

(b) whether the coming crops will still be abundant to meet the demand for food;

(c) if not, how much grains and other commodities are required to be imported during 1968-69;

(d) the countries which have agreed to supply food grains and other commodities to India with quantities committed or expected to be supplied in the year 1968-69; and

(e) the total rupee and foreign exchange value of the proposed foodgrains imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). Firm estimates of production of food crops during 1968-69 are expected to become available only at the end of the current agricultural year *i.e.* in July-August, 1969. As the rabi crops are still being sown and kharif crops have also not been harvested in several States it is too early, to frame even tentative estimates of the likely production of food crops during 1968-69.

(b) and (c). The demand for foodgrains depends on a number of factors,

namely, population growth and extent of urbanisation; level of income, availability of foodgrains and other substitute foodstuffs and their relative prices. In the absence of firm estimates about production of foodgrains as well as their demand, it is hardly possible at this stage to indicate whether the overall production will be abundant to meet the demand for food. However, our present assessment of the imports of foodgrains during the Financial Year 1968-69 is about 5.3 million tonnes.

(d) A statement showing actual/ authorised purchases so far arranged which are expected to be shipped during 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2102/68*]. Further to this, negotiations for a new PL-480 agreement for the supply of about 2.3 million tonnes of foodgrains from the U.S.A. are at a final stage and a formal agreement may be signed in the near future.

(e) The total rupee and foreign exchange value of the proposed foodgrains imports during 1968-69 would be known only after the close of the year when the total imports have been made. However the following budget provision exists for the import of foodgrains during 1968-69.

(*In crores of rupee*)

(i) Rupee expenditure :	268.40
(ii) Foreign exchange expenditure :	122.18
	390.58
Total Rs.	390.58

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND OF M/s. RELIANCE CONSTRUCTION (PVT.) LTD.

664. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when M/s. Reliance Construction (Private) Limited, Walkeswar Road, Bombay, were first directed to deduct the Provident Fund of their employees;

(b) the authority who took this decision and the basis of the decision;

(c) when and to whom Company made a representation for reconsideration of the earlier order and the grounds on which the reconsideration was prayed for;

(d) when the order exempting the Company from the purview of the Provident Fund Act was passed and by whom;

(e) whether any representation has been received from the employees of the Company on this matter; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) On the 4th December 1965.

(b) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra, took the decision on the basis of the report of the Provident Fund Inspector concerned.

(c) The Company made a representation to the Central Government in February, 1967 under section 19A of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 that it was exclusively engaged in building and construction activity, and was not, therefore, coverable under the Act under the class of establishments.

"Engineers and Engineering contractors, not being exclusively engaged in building and construction industry".

(d) The Central Government found that the company was not coverable under the Act and issued a direction accordingly under section 19A of the Act on the 19th March, 1968.

(e) Yes.

(f) The matter is under examination in consultation with the rovident Fund-authorities.

DEMANDS OF THE HUTTI GOLD MINES' EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

665. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner at Hyderabad and the

Chief Labour Commissioner at Delhi have received memorandum submitted by the Hutti Gold Mines' Employees Association in July, 1968;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government on the demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Demands of the Hutti Gold Mines Employees Association

(i) Recognition of the Association.

(ii) Payment of Profit Bonus to the employees for the year ended 31-3-1968.

(iii) Payment of Special increments to the workmen.

(iv) Formation of a Wage Board.

(v) Provision of schooling facilities.

(vi) Water supply to workmen residing mining areas.

Position in respect of the demands :

An Officer of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery discussed the matter with the representatives of the Management and the Union. As regards demand No. (i), the Union could not be recognised as verification showed it to be a minority union. As regards demand No. (ii), profit bonus for the year ended 31-3-1968 has already been distributed to the workers at the maximum rate of 20%. Demand No. (iii) was withdrawn in a conciliation settlement dated 9th November 1967 which is in force till 30th September, 1969. As regards demand No. (iv), there is no proposal to set up a Wage Board for gold mines. As regards demand No. (v), the management has agreed to donate Rs. 70,000 for the purpose of a High School Building sometime after March, 1969. As regards demand No. (vi), the management is permitting the residents of the Hutti Village to draw water from its taps. The work relating to

the completion of the rural water supply scheme for the Hutti Village is reported to be in progress.

(c) No.

(d) Action has been taken according to Government orders.

ACTION AGAINST P&T EMPLOYEES FOR PARTICIPATION IN STRIKE

666. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI G. C. NAIK :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs and Telephone Departments who were arrested, suspended, served with orders of termination of their services and penalised in other ways since the 18th of September 1968; separately;

(b) in how many cases orders of termination of services, suspension, dismissal have been rescinded or withdrawn;

(c) whether it is proposed to withdraw or rescind all such orders; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(a) (i) Arrested	3677
(ii) Suspended	3756
(iii) Services terminated	
Dismissed	49
Temporary officials	
Services terminated	1171
Temporary officials	
notices issued.	27224
(iv) Other penalties	862

(b) All the notices issued to temporary officials have been withdrawn. Information regarding other points is not available and is being collected.

PRICE OF WHEAT

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of wheat had fallen during April to August, 1968 below the minimum procurement price fixed by Government;

(b) if so, whether decision of the banks not to advance money for wheat purchase was one of the causes of this fall;

(c) whether since September, 1968 the prices of wheat and other commodities have been rising fast after the decision taken by the banks to give advances for wheat purchase; and

(d) the total advance given by the banks for wheat purchase during April-August and September-October, 1968 periods respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). The open market prices of wheat during April to August 1968 were at or above the procurement price level except for some mandies in Haryana Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There was no tightening of control over commercial bank credit against the security of wheat during the period April-August, 1968.

(c) The marginal liberalisations announced by the Reserve Bank in August 1968 regarding minimum margin and ceiling restricting on bank advances against the security of Wheat were designed to meet the expected demands arising out of the comfortable supply position and there appears to be no reason to believe that they have contributed to any increase in wheat prices.

(d) Bank credit against the security of wheat provided by the scheduled commercial banks stood at Rs. 35.72 crores as on the 17th May, 1968. Information for later periods is not yet available.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD STORAGE, HANDLING AND TRANSIT LOSS

668. SHRI K. RAMANI ;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR ;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI ;
SHRI M. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4888 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Committee on Food Storage, Handling and Transit Loss has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). An interim report has been submitted.

(b) and (c). Recommendations made by the Committee in the interim report and action taken by the Government thereon are given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2103/68]

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ON FAMILY PENSION TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

669. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN ;
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM ;
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the working group on family pension to industrial workers has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, details of the report;

(c) decision taken thereon;

(d) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted; and

(e) reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the recommendations/suggestions of the Working Group is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2104/68]

(c) to (e). The report was submitted to Government on the 31st October, 1968 and is being examined.

DEMANDS OF THE ANDAMAN FOREST UNION AND P.W.D. WORKERS' UNION

670. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR ;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN ;
SHRI UMANATH ;

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 814 on the 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the demands of the Andaman Forest Union and P.W.D. Workers' Union;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon;

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed; and

(d) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 2105/68]

(c) and (d) The examination is likely to take some more time as the proposals involve inter-ministerial consultation.

REPORT OF MINIMUM WAGES ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

671. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1460 on the 5th April, 1968 and Unstarred Question No. 781 on the 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Minimum Wages Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed and the reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) to (c). Action on the Report has to be taken by the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; the matter is still under consideration of the Administration.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT IN KERALA

672. SRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for fisheries development, particularly deep-sea fishing, in Kerala for inclusion under the States Fourth Five Year Plan has been submitted by the Kerala Government;

(b) if so, the details and estimated cost of each project thereunder; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

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

(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Kerala have proposed a total outlay of Rs. 1726 lakhs in the States' Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of fisheries. A statement showing details, of the schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2106/68]

(c) The schemes have been discussed with the Government of Kerala and generally approved in principle but the amount to be provided in the State Plan is under examination and the implementation of the plan will depend on the resources the State Government can lay by for this Sector.

INCREASE IN VANASPATI PRICES

673. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have looked into the reports that Vanaspati producing factories in the country had either curtailed their output or completely stopped it and did not raise the output to the original production level even after the Central Government announced an increase in the prices of the commodity in September, 1968; 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) Fall in vanaspati production during August and September, 1968 was due to reduced availability of raw oils due to dislocation of rail traffic resulting from the firemen's strike and/or floods. Some of the factories had failed to cover their oil requirements for August by purchases in July. In August, unexpectedly, the prices of oils went up.

(b) The supply position in regard to raw oils has since improved and the factories have now resumed production at normal levels.

LAYING OFF OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT WORKERS

674. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation led by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu called on him, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Industrial Development on the 24th September, 1968 complaining about the laying off of the workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant and demanding a judicial probe into an alleged case of subversion;

(b) if so, the delegation's precise case and its demand; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No Sir, no such deputation has met me, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Industrial Development on September 24, 1968.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

DROUGHT IN MYSORE

675. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of frequent drought conditions having prevailed in certain parts of Mysore State, the Central Government has proposed any permanent measures in the 'famine belts';

(b) whether any suggestion has been made to the Planning Commission in this regard;

(c) if so, the suggestion made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The development of chronically drought affected areas calls for a many sided approach. All the State Governments (including Mysore) were advised

to formulate programmes on the following lines:—

(i) Chronically drought affected areas should be classified into 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories on the basis of whether almost a total failure of crops in the area had taken place once every three years, six years or 10 years. Areas classified as 'A' should be treated as the 'hard core' of the chronically drought affected areas and taken up for treatment first.

(ii) Stepping up of the conventional measures for moisture conservation.

(iii) Feasibility of major and medium irrigation works in the areas.

(iv) The more efficient utilisation of the land, combining agriculture with forestry and fodder production; and

(v) Providing other types of employment based on subsidiary agriculture occupation, village industry, etc.

2. Due to paucity of funds, it was decided in consultation with the Planning Commission to make a beginning by taking up pilot projects covering an area not larger than an average district, in the 'hard core' of the chronically drought affected areas. Under this approach it is proposed to 'take up investigation of ground water and mineral resources, minor irrigation schemes, soil and water conservation works, afforestation and development of pastures.

3. The Government of Mysore have identified the following areas as 'hard core' in that State:—

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Taluka</i>
<i>Chitradurga</i>	(i) Chitradurga.
	(ii) Challakera.
	(iii) Jagalur.
	(iv) Molkalmuru.
<i>Bijapur</i>	(i) Muddebihal.
	(ii) Hunagund.
	(iii) Badami.

A Central Team of Exports working in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), visited the State to assist the State Government in assessing their needs and in formulating their proposals. Copies of the Team's report have been sent to the State Government and they have been requested to formulate concrete schemes in the light of the recommendations made by the Team.

4. As far as the Fourth Five Year Plan for 1969-74 is concerned, any outlays necessary for the development of scarcity areas would form part of the Mysore State's Fourth Five Year Plan. The existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of chronically drought affected areas, under which Central financial assistance is available, as per its pattern, outside the State Plan would expire on 31-3-1969.

कृषि विज्ञान स्नातक

676. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय कृषि कालिजों से निकलने वाले कृषि-विज्ञान स्नातक कृषि सेवा पसन्द करते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा ऐसे स्नातकों को कृषि की ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(ख) कृषि को व्यवसाय के रूप में अपनाने के लिए अधिकांशतः कृषि स्नातकों के पास पर्याप्त भूमि और धन की कमी होती है। कुछ राज्य नव विर्कासित भूमि को कृषि स्नातकों में कृषि व्यवसाय अपनाने के लिये अलाट करने के प्रस्ताव बना रहे हैं। चतुर्थ योजना में संख्या-नात्मक ऋण के माध्यम से कृषि ऋण की उपलब्धि की सुविधा का विस्तार किया जा रहा है, जिसका कि कृषि स्नातक लाभ उठा सकेंगे ।

गो-संरक्षण समिति

677. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गो-रक्षा महा-भियान समिति के सदस्यों ने सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त गो-संरक्षण समिति का बहिष्कार किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों के अधिकांश प्रतिनिधियों ने विरोध के रूप में उक्त समिति के समक्ष गवाही देने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त बहिष्कार तथा गवाही देने में इन्कार के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न समस्या को मुलज्ञाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये हैं ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, तथा सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गो-रक्षा समिति सम्बन्धी सर्वदलीय गो-रक्षा महाभियान समिति के प्रतिनिधियों ने सूचित किया कि उन्होंने समिति से हटने का निर्णय किया है

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) 5-10-68 को श्री जगदगुरु शंकराचार्य को एक पत्र लिखा गया था जिस में कहा गया था कि यदि समिति के प्रतिनिधि इस समिति की आगामी कार्यवाही में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लें तो सरकार उनका स्वागत करेगी । उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(घ) और (ङ) उपरोक्त (ग) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

PRODUCTION OF TELEPHONE STORES AND EQUIPMENT

678. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made to step up the production of stores and equipment (besides cables) in the country in order to meet unsatisfied demand for increased telephone facilities;

(b) if so, the progress made in this respect; and

(c) what are the future targets in this regard?

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

(b) The Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, have taken steps to progressively increase the production of various items of telecommunication equipment by expanding the existing facilities. There is also a proposal to set up a new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment to augment the production of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. of this type of equipment.

(c) The Indian Telephone Industries Limited expect to produce 15 lakh telephones and Rs. 28.5 crores worth of transmission equipment during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. During this period, the manufacture of the Crossbar Switching equipment in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited is proposed to be increased from the present equipped capacity of 1 lakh lines to 1.5 lakh lines per annum. The proposed new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment is expected to manufacture Rs. 15.5 crores worth of transmission equipment during the first five years of its setting up.

ब्रिटेन द्वारा भारत को उर्वरकों का उपहार

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन ने इस वर्ष भारत को उर्वरकों का उपहार दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां। उर्वरकों के वितरण, विपणन व ऋण को लोकप्रिय बनाने के कारगर तरीकों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में उन्नाव और लखनऊ नामक जिलों की दो मार्गदर्शी योजनाओं के लिए भारत में खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन, भूख से मुक्ति आन्दोलन उर्वरक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत भूख से मुक्ति आन्दोलन की राष्ट्रीय अभियान समिति को उपहार रूप में उर्वरक दिये हैं।

(ख) 1050 मीटरी टन यूरिया।

पुरानी लाजपत राय मार्केट, दिल्ली में दुकानें

680. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले: क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्बाँस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुरानी लाजपत-राय मार्केट, दिल्ली के दुकानदारों ने यह मांग की है कि उनको उक्त दुकानें किराया खरीद पद्धति के अनुसार खरीदने की अनुमति दी जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुकानों के आगे मार्ग का निर्माण कार्य फिर से बन्द हो गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस निर्माण कार्य को बन्द करने के क्या कारण है?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्बाँस मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चहलान): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग): लाजपत राय मार्केट में निर्मित की गई दुकानें अलाटियों को बेची नहीं जा रही हैं क्योंकि, ऐसी अन्य मार्केटों के मामले के प्रतिकूल, वह भूमि जिस पर लाजपत राय मार्केट का निर्माण किया गया है पुनर्वास विभाग की नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). मार्केट के कुछ भागों का कार्य इस लिये चालू नहीं किया जा सका कि दुकानें अभी निर्माणाधीन थीं। इस कार्य को हाथ में लेने तथा शीघ्र पूर्ण करने की संभावना है।

T.A. BILLS IN JODHPUR TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING DIVISION

681. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether travelling allowance bills are pending unpaid since April, 1968 in the Jodhpur Telegraph Engineering Division;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) the efforts made to clear these travelling allowance bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, only five bills are pending.

(b) For want of complete information/necessary certificates from officials and sanction from Circle Office.

(c) The Circle has been instructed to keep constant watch and ensure prompt clearance of T.A. bills.

JODHPUR TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING DIVISION

682. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any unrest exists in the engineering staff of gazetted and non-

gazetted ranks in the Jodhpur Telegraph Engineering Division;

(b) if so, action taken by the Postmaster-General, Jaipur, to enquire into the affairs and to deal with the problems;

(c) whether large number of complaints have been received against the Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Jodhpur; and

(d) if so, action taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No case of unrest in the Engineering Staff of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted ranks in Jodhpur Telegraph Engineering Division has come to notice.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No complaint against the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Jodhpur has been received.

(d) Question does not arise.

MINOR IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN BIHAR

683. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU DHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cultivable land in Bihar and how much of it has yet to depend upon the vagaries of nature and has not been provided with irrigation facilities so far;

(b) the progress made in the various minor irrigation projects in Bihar so far, by what time each is likely to be completed and how far additional land would come under irrigation thereby; and

(c) how far cultivable land in Bihar would still remain unirrigated at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will, on receipt, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CULTIVATION OF HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES OF FOODGRAINS SEEDS

684. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme for popularising cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and cost involved; and

(c) how far land in Bihar has already been brought under high-yielding varieties cultivation so far ?

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

(b) The High-Yielding Varieties was introduced in the country in the beginning of 1966-67 in areas having assured irrigation/assured rainfall. An area of about 4.66 million acres was covered under different high-yielding varieties of paddy, maize, jowar, bajra and wheat during 1966-67. The estimated coverage under these varieties during 1967-68 was 14.92 million acres. The coverage under the programme during kharif, 1968 is reported to be about 9.00 million acres and a target of 14.43 million acres has been accepted for Rabi/Summer, 1968-69.

This programme is a part of the general programme for agriculture production. No separate account is maintained of the cost of popularising cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains.

(c) An area of 2.46 lakh acres was covered under the H.V.P. in Bihar during 1966-67. The coverage under the programme was expanded to 12.18 lakh acres during 1967-68, and a target of

15.31 lakh acres, comprising 6.00 lakh acres during Rabi/Summer, has been fixed for 1968-69.

CULTIVATION OF HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES OF FOODGRAINS SEEDS

685. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains seeds has been drawn out for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The scheme for the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains has been in operation from kharif, 1966-67 and is proposed to be continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A tentative target of 60 million acres has been proposed under this programme to be reached by 1973-74. This comprises 25 million acres under paddy, 15 million acres under wheat, 8 million acres under jowar, 7 million acres under bajra and 5 million acres under maize. The State-wise details of this target are currently being discussed for finalization with the respective State Governments.

(b) The High-Yielding Varieties programme is a part of the general agriculture programme. There is no separate provision for research or extension. It is, therefore, not possible to give the estimated cost of the High-Yielding Varieties of foodgrains.

बाघानों का समाहार मूल्य

686. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बाघ तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने बाघानों के समाहार मूल्यों में वृद्धि के लिये कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). 1968-69 सीजन के खरीफ के खाद्यान्नों के अधिप्राप्त मूल्य के प्रश्न पर कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों की दृष्टि में हाल ही में मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में चर्चा की गयी थी। इस बात पर मतैक्य था कि गत वर्ष के मूल्य रखे जायें। तथापि, दो राज्यों अर्थात् मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के बारे में मामूली बढ़ोत्तरी करने के लिए कहा गया था और विशिष्ट खाद्यान्नों के बारे में यह बात मान ली गयी थी।

RICE MILLS IN U.P.

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

(a) the number of rice mills that are going to be set up by the Food Corporation of India in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of mills proposed to be set up in the Faizabad division; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government would consider setting up at least two rice mills in this division in view of the backward economy of the districts of the division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The survey of the Food Corporation of India shows that there is not enough paddy in the Faizabad Division to support a rice mill. This Division is, therefore, not being considered for location of any rice mill by the Corporation.

कुएँ खोदने के लिए खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन द्वारा भारत को सहायता

688. श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :

श्री बे० बि० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन ने बड़ी संख्या में कुएँ खोदने की योजना के लिए भारत को पर्याप्त सहायता देने के बारे में विश्व बैंक से सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का रूप क्या है तथा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में खोदे जाने वाले कुओं की संख्या क्या है और किन-किन स्थानों में ये कुएँ खोदे जायेंगे ; और

(ग) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार विश्व बैंक से कितनी राशि की सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

FREEZE DRYING MACHINES FOR POULTRY VACCINE

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

(a) whether the Government of India have imported or are importing freeze drying machines for production of poultry vaccines for supply to different States;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in that direction and how many machines are being/have been procured so far;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had requested the Central Government last year for supply of such machines in that State;

(d) if so, the number and specifications of such machines; and

(e) whether the request of Madhya Pradesh Government has been or is being complied with ?

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) The Madhya Pradesh Government did not specifically request for the supply of a Freeze Drying Machine for poultry vaccine. The Government of India, however, released foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 3.5 lakhs during the year 1967-68 for import of freeze drying machines and spare parts for production of rinderpest vaccine. The same machine can be used for production of some poultry vaccines. A sum of Rs. 85,000 in foreign exchange was released to Madhya Pradesh Government for one machine and some spare parts.

(d) One Freeze Drying Machine Model 30 P.S., complete with primary and secondary drying equipment and accessories.

(e) The request has been complied with.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CRASH PROGRAMME

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

(a) whether a centrally sponsored scheme for special fisheries development (Crash) programme has been initiated in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the progress so far made in implementation thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether any similar scheme is also being included in the States Fourth Five Year Plan; and if so, the details and cost thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that sanction for this scheme and other such schemes is issued sometimes towards the fag end of the financial year to which it relates; and

(f) if so, the reasons for delayed issue of sanctions and the steps taken to grant necessary sanctions for centrally sponsored schemes in Madhya Pradesh and other States well in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A special development Programme (Crash Programme) for fisheries was launched in several States including Madhya Pradesh during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(b) The Scheme provided for Central assistance on a prescribed pattern in selected fields of Fisheries Development.

The following works were taken up in Madhya Pradesh under the Scheme :

1. *Construction of Nurseries and Dry Bunds.* The Scheme envisaged construction of Nurseries in 125 acres to increase production of fish seed; construction of 10 Dry Bunds and 20 Fish Storage Ponds for selective breeding and for raising fry and fingerlings.

2. *Construction of Approach Roads.* Since the Fish Seed Production Centres were at a distance from the nearest roads, the State Government proposed the construction of 13 miles of asphalted approach roads.

3. *Development of Multi-purpose Reservoir at Gandhi Sagar Dam*—This Scheme provided for construction of 6 mechanised boats of 30' size, establishment of a 3-ton Ice-factory, provision of nets and equipment and provision of operational staff.

(c) The State Government reported the following progress :

1. (a) Construction of 76 acres of nurseries.

(b) Construction of 10 Dry Bunds.

(c) Construction of 26 Storage Ponds.

2. Construction of 4 miles of asphalted road.

3. (a) Purchase of 2 mechanised boats.

(b) Purchase of 1 Ice Plant.

The expenditure incurred by the State

was Rs. 7.35 lakhs, which was covered in full by Central assistance in the shape of loans and grants.

(d) No Crash Programme Schemes are proposed to be taken up under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f). Against proposals submitted in November, 1964, sanctions were issued in January, 1965. These Schemes were initiated in 1964-65. The sanction for the Schemes was renewed in June, 1965 for implementation in the year 1965-66 on the understanding that the schemes would be completed before March, 1966. It was not envisaged that the programme would be continued in 1966-67. The matter was however reviewed subsequently and sanction to spill-over works taken up for completion in 1966-67 was issued in March, 1967. In the normal course the question of issue of administrative approval of schemes at the close of the financial year does not arise.

UNEMPLOYED IN M.P.

692. **SHRI D. V. SINGH** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons separately in Madhya Pradesh at the beginning and at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and their number at present according to the live Registers in Employment Exchanges; and

(b) the number of employment opportunities likely to be created under the States draft Fourth Five Year Plan and the likely back-log of unemployed educated and uneducated persons at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2107/68*].

(b) The size of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been settled and as such no information in regard to the number of employment opportunities that are likely to be created during the course of the Plan and the back-log can be given.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST P & T EMPLOYEES WHO PARTICIPATED IN STRIKE

693. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN** :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of P & T employees arrested before the start of the token strike, arrested during the period of the token strike and those arrested after the period of the token strike respectively;

(b) the total number of the P & T employees (Class III and IV) in each Circle and the number of those who participated in the strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(c) the number of temporary employees who have been served with one month's notice and those who have been relieved of their posts on payment of dues in lieu of the required notice separately; and

(d) the number of the Class III and Class IV employees transferred out of their present station of posting during the period from 20th Sept. 1968 to 31st October, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The number of P & T employees arrested before the start of the token strike was 1,458, almost all for violation of the prohibitory orders arrested during the period of the token strike was 955 and those arrested after the period of the token strike was 939.

(b) The total number of P & T employees (Class III & IV) in each Circle and the number of those who participated in the strike on the 19th September, 1968 is indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The number of temporary employees who were served with one month's notice and those who have been

relieved of their posts on payment of dues in lieu of the required notice was 25,183 and 991 respectively.

(d) The number of Class III and Class IV employees transferred out of their present station of posting during the period of 20th September, 1968 to 31st October, 1968 was 240. It cannot be said, however, that all were in connection with the strike.

Statement to be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha vide part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 693 for 14-11-1968 asked by S/Shri Suraj Bhan, Hukam Chand Kachwai, Ram Singh Ayarwal and Bharat Singh Chauhan.

Name of Circle	Total No. of P. & T. employees Class VIII & IV	No. of employees who participated in the strike on 19-9-68
Andhra Pradesh	21,421	7,485
Assam	..	9,594
Bihar	17,601	11,663
Gujarat	17,311	13
Kerala	13,664	9,201
Madras	34,012	6,355
Mysore	15,340	1,934
Maharashtra	40,942	16,484
Madhya Pradesh	17,511	7,279
Orissa	8,026	3,166
Punjab	22,020	7,792
Rajasthan	11,116	5,267
Uttar Pradesh	37,084	8,328
West Bengal	36,581	27,917
Delhi	17,247	7,277

OFFICE OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL,
AMBALA

694. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class III and Class IV employees of the Office of the Postmaster General, Punjab Circle, Ambala; and

(b) the number of the Class III and Class IV employees who attended the Offices on the 19th September, 1968 between 9.30 and 10.30 A.M. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Class III 266; Class IV 64.

(b) Class III 151; Class IV 49.

फैक्टरी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

695. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6394 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फैक्टरी अधिनियम, 1948 के उल्लंघन के लिए किसी फैक्टरी के किसी मालिक अथवा अधिकारी को दण्ड न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और सितम्बर, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक उसके अन्तर्गत क्या नियम बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने फैक्टरी अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्धों तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले मिल मालिकों तथा प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों के लिए उदार नीति बनाई है और यदि हां, तो यह नीति कब से अपनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उचित कार्यवाही न किये जाने के अन्य क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सितम्बर, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन कार्य करने वाले कारखाने के किसी मालिक तथा अधिकारी का चालान नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि फैक्टरी अधिनियम, 1948 और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) गौर (ग) अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी कब्जा

696. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी कब्जे के बारे में 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित

प्रश्न संख्या 4928 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्यों द्वारा उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) में पूछी गई जानकारी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों ने तालाबों, बागों, धार्मिक स्थानों तथा धर्मार्थ न्यासों के रूप में खेती योग्य भूमि को रजिस्टर करवा रखा है तथा उसे अपने नाम पर हस्तांतरित करवा लिया है उन के बारे में उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में पूछी गई राज्य-वार तथा जिले-वार जानकारी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे): (क) 22-8-1968 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4928 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में लिखित राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त बिहार, गोवा, दमन एवं दीव, पाण्डी-चरी, दाद रातथा नागर हवेली, लकादीव तथा मिनीकोय और चंडीगढ़ प्रशासनों ने भी 'कुछ नहीं' जानकारी भेजी थी।

2. शेष राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों ने जो अब जानकारी भेजी है वह निम्न प्रकार है:-

1. मनीपुर—क्योंकि भूमि की अधिकतम जोत सम्बन्धी मनीपुर भूमि कर तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1960 के भाग 4 के अध्याय 11 की व्यवस्थायें अभी नहीं की गई हैं, जानकारी 'कुछ नहीं' है।

2. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप—अण्डमान में भूमि की अधिकतम जोत की कोई सीमा नहीं है। अतः जानकारी 'कुछ नहीं' है हिमाचल प्रदेश और त्रिपुरा से जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) जानकारी न दिये जाने के कारण निम्न लिखित हैं:-

1. पश्चिम बंगाल : राज्य सरकार से जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा अभी तक की जा रही है।

2. उत्तर प्रदेश : फालतू भूमि अनधिकृत कब्जा, या धार्मिक तथा धर्मार्थ न्यासों के अन्तर्गत भूमि को पंजीकृत करा कर सीमा अधिनियम की उपेक्षा या उसे अपने मान पर हस्तांतरित कराने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

3. बिहार : बिहार सरकार को विवरण मालूम नहीं थे।

4. मनीपुर : जानकारी 'कुछ नहीं' है।

5. हिमाचल प्रदेश : जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

6. त्रिपुरा : जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

7. अण्डमान एवं : जानकारी 'कुछ नहीं' है। निकोबार द्वीप

अन्य संघ क्षेत्रों के बारे में जानकारी पहले ही 22 अगस्त, 1968 को प्रश्न संख्या 4928 के उत्तर में पहले ही दे दी गई है।

खाद्यान्नों की क्षति

697. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री खाद्यान्नों की क्षति के बारे में 22 अगस्त 1968 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 603 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) में पूछी गई जानकारी को एकत्र करने में कितना समय, श्रम तथा धन व्यय हुआ है; और

(ख) सरकारी गोदामों में रखे हुए अनाज की रक्षा के लिए पांच वर्ष पूर्व अपेक्षित प्रबन्धों के न किये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 22 अगस्त, 1968 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 603 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में दी गयी सांख्यिकीय सूचना सामान्य रूप में एकत्रित की गई है और इसलिए विशेषतः उस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए सूचना एकत्रित करने में कोई अतिरिक्त समय, श्रम अथवा धन नहीं व्यय किया गया था।

(ख) सरकारी गोदामों में चूहों और चिड़ियों से खाद्यान्नों की कोई भी क्षति नहीं हुई है। जैसा कि 22 अगस्त, 1968 को प्रश्न संख्या 603 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में कहा गया था, चूहों और चिड़ियों के कारण किराये पर लिए गोदामों में कम से कम हानि हो, इसके लिए निरन्तर प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

698. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 25 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 884 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में राज्य सरकार से इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2108/68];

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्य

699. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री 29 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2172 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध न होने क्या कारण हैं ?

(ख) राज्य सभा तथा विधान परिषदों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये स्थानों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित स्थान तथा मनीपुर में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित स्थान किस किस को दिये गये हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के सदस्यों के बारे में जानकारी, जैसी कि लोक सभा सचिवालय के प्रकाशन "कौन क्या है" 1967 में उपलब्ध है, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-2109/68]

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए राज्य सभा और राज्य विधान परिषदों में कोई स्थान आरक्षित न किए जाने का दृश्यमान और स्पष्ट कारण यह है कि ऐसे आरक्षण के लिए कोई विनिर्दिष्ट संविधानिक उपबन्ध नहीं है, जैसा कि लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभा की दशा में है : देखिए संविधान का अनुच्छेद 330 और अनुच्छेद 332। किन्तु उच्च सदन में स्थानों के इस अनारक्षण के लिए वास्तविक कारण यह है कि जनता के पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण विधान मंडलों के केवल लोक सदन में ही किया जा सकता है न कि संघीय उच्च सदन अर्थात्

राज्य सभा में, क्यों कि जिस सिद्धान्त पर यह आधारित है उसका स्वरूप उस सिद्धान्त से भिन्न है जिस पर कि संघ में लोक सदन आधारित होता है। लोक सभा या राज्य विधान सभा जैसा लोक सदन लोक शासन के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित होता है कि जबकि राज्य सभा जैसा संघीय विधान मंडल का उच्च सदन संघीय सिद्धान्त पर आधारित होता है, अर्थात् उच्च सदन भारत संघ के संघटक एककों का, अर्थात् राज्यों का, प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। जहां तक कुछ राज्यों में उच्च सदनों का सम्बन्ध है (सभी राज्यों में द्विसदन विधान मंडल नहीं है) अनुच्छेद 171 में उपबन्धित रचना का ढंग ही ऐसा है कि जनता के किसी वर्ग के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं हो सकता।

(ग) यह जानकारी न तो निर्वाचन आयोग में और न इस मंत्रालय में ही उपलब्ध है।

**हिन्दुस्तान व्हीकल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड,
का बन्द हो जाना**

700. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना के निकट फुलवाडी शरीफ स्थित हिन्दुस्तान व्हीकल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, को कर्मचारियों की जबरी छुट्टी के कारण बन्द कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कब से बन्द है ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों को जबरी छुट्टी की अवधि के लिये वेतन दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने दिन का वेतन दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) सरकार का विचार कर्मचारियों को वेतन की शेष राशि कब तक देने का है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ङ). सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

**DISCONNECTION OF TELEPHONES IN
CASE OF NON-PAYMENT OF BILLS**

701. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rule under which telephone connections are disconnected in case the bill for telephone charges is not paid by subscribers within a period of 13 days;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there are dozens of telephone subscribers in Patna against whom telephone bills amounting to thousands of rupees are pending in arrears for years and their telephone connections are still continuing; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not disconnecting their telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, if not paid within 15 days and after telephonic reminder.

(b) and (c). The telephones are sometimes not disconnected for non-payment pending settlement of discrepancies in bills, if any. Such cases are pursued towards recovery by correspondence and personal contact and where necessary, through recourse to legal action. The number of telephones which have thus not been disconnected is not readily available.

**EFFECT ON THE WORKING OF P&T
DEPARTMENT DUE TO STRIKE**

702. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the large number of terminations or suspensions from service of Posts and Telegraphs employees as a result of the recent strike has seriously affected the working of Posts and Telegraphs Department and particularly in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to restore the normal working of the services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Total number of employees suspended or terminated throughout India is 4976, out of a total of about 3.5 lakhs. However, at Delhi, in New Delhi GPO and Delhi RMS, about 1,400 were arrested out of a total of 8,000. This resulted in a sudden depletion of staff and affected the working of postal services more than at other places, for a short period.

(b) To make up the shortage, new candidates have been recruited and pressed into service.

ACCIDENT IN SALANPUR COLLIERY

703. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six persons were killed in an accident in the north Salanpur Colliery near Dhanbad on the 27th September, 1968 when the colliery caved in;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the colliery owners were extracting coal irregularly in the areas declared dangerous;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered into the accident and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). An enquiry was conducted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety into the accident that occurred in the North Salanpur Colliery on the 27th September, 1968. The finding of the enquiry officer is as follows :—

“while eight miners were engaged in under-cutting the side of a quarry, a mass of coal and overburden measuring about 12.6 metres high x 6.7 metres wide x 1.37 metres thick fell

from a height of about 1.8 metres from the side and buried six of them killing them instantly.

Had the sides of the quarry been sloped, benched or kept secured at an angle of safety as required under the provisions of Regulation 98(1)(a) and 98(3), had undercutting not been permitted so as to form an overhang, as required under the provisions of Regulation 98(5) and had the dangerous portion of the quarry been securely fenced so as to prevent entry of any person as required under the provisions of Regulation 112(5) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, the accident could have been averted.”

(d) It is reported that Rs. 150 was paid by the management in cash and kind to cover the burial expenses. The claim for compensation has been disputed by the management as they contend that the accident occurred due to surreptitious working by the persons involved in the accident. As this is not correct according to the enquiring officer the matter is being referred to the appropriate authorities for necessary action.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation made *ex-gratia* payments of Rs. 150 to each of the families of deceased persons.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP IN MEMORY OF VIDYAPATI

704. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to issue a postal stamp to commemorate the memory of the Maithily poet Vidyapati;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJ-

RAL): (a) to (c). A commemorative stamp in honour of the Maithily poet Vidyapati was brought out as far back as the 17th November, 1965.

PER-CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS

705. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per-capita availability of foodgrains last year, including those from exports, separately for cereals and pulses;

(b) the per-capita availability of cereals in statutorily rationed areas banned to private trade;

(c) the per-capita availability of cereals to the rest of the population after excluding the statutorily rationed population and their supplies; and

(d) whether any nutritional studies of normal requirements of adult and non-adult population have been made if so, the per capita requirements ?

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

	Per capita availability in 1967 in kgs. per year
Cereals .	130.2
Pulses .	14.2
Total foodgrains . . .	144.4

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(b) and (c). The per-capita availability of cereals separately for rationed and non-rationed areas is not available as all the cereals are not rationed and non-rationed cereals are sold only through private trade.

(d) A study is undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research periodically. Their latest recommendation is 400 to 650 grams of cereals per adult man according to the nature of work he is engaged in.

INCOME FROM ENHANCED POSTAL RATES

706. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the income from the sale of postage stamps during the first six months of the current year and that of the same period last year;

(b) income from the enhanced postal rates for the same number of letters as last year for 4½ out of the 6 months; and

(c) the income from newspaper postage for the first six months of current year as compared with that of the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The income from sale of postage stamps during the first 6 months of the current year (i.e. from April 1968 to Sept. 1968) was 26.68 crores while that under the same head during the corresponding period of 1967 was Rs. 22.15 crores.

(b) The required information is not available.

(c) The required information is not available.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

707. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registrations and placements in the Employment Exchanges during the last year;

(b) whether considering the large

number of unemployed persons the attention of the Planning Commission has been drawn to relate the Fourth Five Year Plan to the categories of unemployed persons;

(c) whether Government are aware that a number of unemployed persons are willing to work on half the wages of those employed rather than starve; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose a scheme for their employment in new opportunities at reduced wages in both public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Registrations—39,11,748; Placements—4,30,588.

(b) Planning Commission is aware of it. The objective of creating larger employment opportunities is being kept in view in the formulation of the 4th Five Year Plan.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

CRITERIA FOR SETTING UP WAGE BOARDS AND TRIBUNALS

708. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any criteria for setting up of the Wage Boards and Tribunals for fixing wages;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to lay down criteria based on social justice and economic progress keeping in view the fact that the wages should be related to the general wage structure and after providing safeguards for the whole working population of 187 millions against increase in inflation and unemployment; and

(c) whether Government have instructed the National Labour Commission to keep these factors in view while formulating their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The terms of reference to Wage Boards require them to evolve a wage-structure based on the principles of fair wages as set forth in the Report of the Committee on Fair Wages, including such considerations as the productivity of labour, the prevailing rates of wages, the level of the national income and its distribution and the place of the industry in the national economy. In addition, they are required to consider the needs of the industry in a developing economy and the requirements of social justice.

(c) According to its terms of reference, the Commission is required to study and report on the levels of workers' earnings, the provisions relating to wages, the need for fixation of minimum wages, including a national minimum wage, the means of increasing productivity, including the provision of incentives to workers. Government have not issued any other instructions in this regard.

SINKING OF TUBE-WELLS IN THE COUNTRY

709. **SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of tube-wells sunk and energised in the country between the period from September, 1967 to September, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The information is being collected from the State Governments and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF MEDICAL BILLS IN P&T DEPARTMENT

710. **SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an employee of U.P. Circle of Posts and Telegraphs Department was recently paid Rs. 26,000 towards reimbursement of medical bills and another employee, a Postman, was paid Rs. 8,000 under the same head;

(b) if so, whether there is any prescribed maximum limit for grant of medical expenses to an employee of the Central Government; and

(c) whether these are only stray cases or generally such bills in respect of Posts and Telegraphs employees are always so high ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, a sum of about Rs. 21,313 has been reimbursed to a clerk and a sum of about Rs. 12,120 was paid to a Postman during 1967-68.

(b) No.

(c) These are only stray cases.

राजस्थान विधान सभा के मेड़ता निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मतों का हेरफेर

711. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री हरदयाल देबगुण :

क्या विधि संतो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के इस निर्णय की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मेड़ता विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के चुनाव अधिकारी ने राजस्थान के एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री के साथ मिलकर 1376 मतों का हेरफेर किया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की हेराफेरी को रोकने के लिए क्या कारगर कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युनुस सलीम) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) 1967 की निर्वाचन अर्जी सं० 1-नाथूराम मिरघा बनाम गोरखन सोनी और

एस०डो० आर्य (रिटनिंग आफिसर) में राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के तारीख 22-8-67 के निर्णय में रिटनिंग आफिसर की घोर निन्दा की गई है। अर्जीदार श्री मिरघा ने जब उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपील की तो उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा भा गंभीर अनियमिततायें पाई गईं और मतपत्रों का पुनर्गणना के लिए अर्जी उच्च न्यायालय को प्रतिप्रेषित कर दी गई। उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा मामले के निपटारे के पश्चात् आयोग ने निदेश दिया कि उस आफिसर की चरित्र-पंजी में निम्नलिखित टिप्पणियां अभिलिखित कर दी जाएं :—

“उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्बलित करने वाले किसी भी निर्वाचन कार्य के न्यस्त किए जाने के अयोग्य”

आयोग ने यह भी विनिश्चय किया कि भविष्य में यह आफिसर किसी भी निर्वाचन कार्य के संसंग में नियुक्त नहीं किया जाए, और रिटनिंग आफिसर, सहायक रिटनिंग आफिसर या निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रीकरण आफिसर के रूप में उसके द्वारा धारित नियुक्ति, यदि कोई हो, तुरन्त रद्द कर दी जाए ।

आयोग के उक्त विनिश्चय के अनुसरण में उस आफिसर को निर्वाचन कर्तव्यों से हटा दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी इतिला दी है कि श्री आर्य, जिनको अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट और अतिरिक्त कलेक्टर, नागपुर के रूप में तैनात किया गया था अब न तो रिटनिंग आफिसर ही हैं और न निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रीकरण आफिसर ही। उन को तब से अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट और अतिरिक्त कलेक्टर नागपुर के रूप में कर्तव्यों से हटा दिया गया है। और उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

IMPORT OF RUSSIAN TRACTORS

712. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Russian Tractors were imported in the country in the year 1967-68;

(b) whether any priority is fixed for the genuine farmers at the time of sale of these tractors; and

(c) what arrangement has been made to provide spare-parts and wheel tyres of these tractors to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 4,500 nos.

(b) The tractors are supplied to the farmers on the principle of "first come first served." No priority was given to individual farmers in the sale of tractors.

(c) Import of spare parts of wheeled Russian tractors was held up for the year 1967-68 as the Russian Suppliers increased the prices abnormally. The matter has since been sorted out with them after protracted correspondence by the S.T.C. Import licences valued at Rs. 43.1 lakhs have since been released to the different business associates. Moreover, import of spare parts of the value of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been recommended in favour of Bihar Agro-Industries Corporation.

As regards tyres and tubes, licences for import of 1700 nos. of different sizes of tyres for wheeled Russian tractors were released in favour of the Agents of the Russian Suppliers. Besides, the S.T.C. have also arranged import licences for 4,600 nos. of tyres & tubes from Russia in favour of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, U.P. and Mysore Agro-Industries Corporations for meeting the immediate requirements of farmers in these areas.

DELHI MILK SCHEME

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

(a) whether Government consider the performance of the Delhi Milk

Scheme to be a dismal factor as a result of continuous losses incurred since its inception in 1959 amounting to Rs. 1.95 crores;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the expert team headed by Dr. Kurien General Manager, Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Anand, for the efficient functioning of the D.M.S. has made its recommendations;

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and to what extent these recommendations have been given effect to; and

(e) with what result ?

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

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme is providing an essential service for Delhi City. The principal reason for this loss is the difference between the high price at which milk had to be purchased by the D.M.S. and the sale price charged to consumers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The broad recommendations made by the Expert Team and action on those recommendations is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2110/68].

(e) Working of the Scheme has considerably improved as a result of implementation of the recommendations by the Expert Team.

USE OF PL 480 FUNDS TO MEET THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT REQUIREMENTS

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

(a) the stage at which the matter at present rests with regard to a scheme to utilise the U.S. rupee accumulation of PL 480 funds to meet the agricultural credit requirements;

(b) when this scheme would come into operation; and

(c) reasons for the delay in implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The matter is under consideration. No decision has yet been taken.

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

CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE CAPACITY

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

(a) whether the possibility of undertaking construction of more storage capacity for foodgrains to the tune of 30 lakh tonnes as contemplated by Government has been considered and finalised;

(b) how far the proposals are going to materialise before the end of the current financial year;

(c) the capital outlay involved for the construction of these godowns; and

(d) whether top priority has been given to execute this work in view of large quantity of foodgrains that is wasted on account of lack of warehousing facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government have finalised the construction of only 9.65 lakh tonnes additional capacity so far, exclusive of the proposals for the 4th Plan period which is under consideration.

(b) A capacity of 1.80 lakh tonnes is expected to be completed before the end of the current financial year.

(c) The capital outlay involved on the construction of 9.65 lakh tonnes capacity is expected to be about Rs. 15.36 crores.

(d) The wastage of foodgrains in storage is negligible. Planning and execution of further storage godowns is, however, being done on a top priority basis.

EXPORT OF TELEPRINTERS TO CEYLON

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

(a) reasons for the inordinate delay in complying with the requirements of Teleprinters valued at Rs. 2.4 lakhs to Ceylon, which had placed orders as far back as 1965;

(b) steps taken to step up the production of teleprinters to promote exports;

(c) whether proper time schedule is drawn about the production programme for future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Purchase of teleprinters valued at Rs. 2.4 lakhs by Ceylon was to be met from a credit contract of Rs. 5 crores between the Governments of India and Ceylon which was signed on the 16th August, 1967. The supply of the teleprinters has since been made by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited to the Ceylon Government.

(b) to (d). The capacity of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited is being increased according to a planned production schedule to meet internal and export demands. The production of the factory is expected to be 8,500 unit teleprinters per annum by the year 1970-71 as against 3,500 unit teleprinters in 1967-68.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

717. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Telephone Industries have been able to create markets in foreign coun-

tries for the Telephone equipments manufactured at the Bangalore factory;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) the total value of orders secured during the current year (1968) as compared to 1967 ?

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

(b) Afghanistan, Bahrain, Brazil, Belgium, Burma, Bhutan, Ceylon, Greece, Ireland, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Singapore, Sikkim, South Vietnam, Sudan, Syria, Somali Republic, Tanzania, Thailand, United Kingdom, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Turkey.

(c) The total value of orders received during the current financial year i.e. from 1-4-68 to 4-11-68 is Rs. 74.55 lakhs. The total value of orders received during the previous financial year i.e. 1-4-67 to 31-3-68 was Rs. 98 lakhs.

CONTROL ON GUR PRICES

718. DR. A. G. SONAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gur prices are not controlled by Government with the result that nearly 70 per cent of population who are consuming gur have to purchase it at higher rates as compared to sugar; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to control gur prices also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir; there is no control over price of gur. The current market price of gur is lower than the price of sugar sold in the open market.

(b) No, Sir.

आयल इंडिया (लिमिटेड) दुलियाजन

719. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुलियाजन, अपर आसाम में आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारों संघ के बीच विवाद चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रबन्धक औद्योगिक शान्ति संहिता और औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करके कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कम्पनी को दुलियाजन शाखा में कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये क्षेत्रीय या हिन्दी भाषा के माध्यम का स्कूल नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच भी सच है कि फ़ैक्टरी के कर्मचारियों को नियमों के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कम्पनी के प्रबन्धकों से इस विषय पर बातचीत करेगी और कर्मचारों संघ को मांगों पर विचार करेगी और नियमों के अन्तर्गत उन्हें स्वीकार करायेगी ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ङ) : सूचना सम्बंधित प्राधिकारियों से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा को मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड में हड़ताल

720. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड, दुलियाजन, अपर आसाम में हाल ही में तीन दिन की हड़ताल हुई थी :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप प्रबन्धकों ने कम्पनी के 23 अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त कर दिया था : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल तथा कम्पनी को सेवा में उक्त कर्मचारियों को हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) 17-19 जनवरी, 1968 को।

(ख) हां, 23 कर्मचारियों में से एक को काम से वर्खास्त किया गया किन्तु उसका कारण हड़ताल से सम्बद्ध नहीं था। एक कर्मचारी को पुनः काम पर रख लिया गया है।

(ग) यूनियन को मान्यता देने, यूनियन से बातचीत करने और उसके साधारण किस्म की ऐसी मांगे स्वीकार करने के लिए जो मुख्यतः सेवा शर्तों आदि के बारे में थो मनेजमेंट पर दबाव डालना। उन्हें कर्मचारियों को अभिकथित गैरकानून हड़ताल में सम्मिलित होने के लिए उकसाने के कारण वर्खास्त किया गया।

मुँघेर में टेलीफोन तथा तार की अव्यवस्था

721. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मुँघेर में टेलीफोन तथा तार की दूषित संचार व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मुँघेर तथा पटना में टेलीफोन तथा तार की दूषित संचार व्यवस्था के बारे में सरकार को पहले भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार मुँघेर तथा पटना में टेलीफोन तथा तार सेवा में सुधार करने का है ?

संसद् कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जो हां।

(ख) जो हां।

(ग) दूर संचार व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी मुख्यतः मुँघेर और पटना के बीच तांबे के तारों की चोटों के कारण रहती है। सरकार प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तांबे के तारों के स्थान

पर झले हुए तांबे के अथवा ऐल्यूमीनियम तारों को लगाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

(घ) पटना मुँघेर क्षेत्र में दूर-संचार परिपथों की कार्यकुशलता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। मुँघेर और पटना के बीच एक दूर मुद्रक परिपथ की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। पटना और मुँघेर के बीच एक 3 सरणि बाहक प्रणाली की स्थापना का भी एक प्रस्ताव है जिम्मे अतिरिक्त परिपथों की व्यवस्था होगी तथा ट्रक परिव्यात को तेजी से निपटाने में सहायता। मिलेगी मुँघेर में स्थित करचल एक्स्प-चेंज को परिवर्तित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

LAND CULTIVATION IN NARMADA BASIN IN M.P.

722. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land under cultivation in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what has been the percentage of increase in the sown areas in the Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh during the last 15 years; and

(c) what has been the average percentage of increase in sown area during the last 15 years for the entire country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Khosla Committee, the cultivated area in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh was 8.22 million acres.

(b) Basin-wise break up of yearly sown area is not available.

(c) The average increase in sown area during the 15 years ending 1964-65, the latest year for which land utilisation data are available, works out to 1.4 per cent per annum.

NAZARBAGH EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE DISPENSARY, LUCKNOW

723. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several complaints have been received by Government regarding unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the Nazarbagh Employees' State Insurance Dispensary at Lucknow;

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

(c) the measures being taken to improve the conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No complaints have been received by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation or the Department of Labour and Employment.

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

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE DISPENSARIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

724. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places where Government propose to start Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the criteria for selecting the places;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same; and

(d) the approximate number of employees to be covered by each of the dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) State Governments are responsible for the provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to implement the Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan at the following Centres where dispensaries are likely to be set up :—

<i>Place</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>
Cementnagar	550
Hindupur	650
Kothagudem	850
Mancherial	650
Proddatur	500
Rayadrug	600
Sriramnagar	850
Vijayapuri	1,850
Vijayawada (outskirts)	600
Yemmiganur	600

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is proposed to be implemented in all Centres having an insurable population of 500 and above during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Scheme is yet to be implemented in the above Centres which have an insurable population of 500 and above.

(c) On a rough estimate, the annual recurring expenditure on providing medical care to the insured persons and their families is expected to be Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

(d) As at (a) above.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE DISPENSARIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

725. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places where Government propose to start Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh in the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the criteria for selecting each place;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same; and

(d) the approximate number of employees to be covered by each of the dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Administration of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of State Governments. The Government of Uttar Pradesh proposes to implement the Scheme at the following Centres during the Fourth Five Year Plan where dispensaries are likely to be set up :—

Place	No. of employees
Akbarpar (including Tanda)	800
Bahojou	500
Ramrauli (Centre Allahabad)	2,250
Bhadoi	900
Etamadpur	800
Faizabad (including Sohawal)	800
Fatehganj	1,400
Gorakhpur	1,650
Haldwani	900
Hardwar	6,350
Lohata (Centre Varanasi)	500
Makhanpur	1,100
Najibabad	750
Putlighar	900
Rishikesh	2,650
Sardar Nagar	500

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is proposed to be implemented in all Centres having an insurable population of 500 and above during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Scheme is yet to be implemented in the above Centres which have an insurable population of 500 and above.

(c) On a rough estimate, the annual recurring expenditure on providing medical care to the insured persons and their families, is expected to be Rs. 11 lakhs.

(d) As at (a) above.

SUGAR REQUIREMENTS OF STATES

726. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of total sugar requirements of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana during the year 1967-68;

(b) the names of sugar mills functioning in these States and the period for which they functioned during the above period and the quantity of sugar produced by these mills; and

(c) the quantity of sugar exported from these States during 1967-68 ?

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

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Controlled sugar is allotted to States according to availability. However, the monthly quota of controlled sugar required by the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana was as under :—

	Date of communication	Monthly quota required (tonnes)
Uttar Pradesh	13-3-68	15,603
	8-8-68	21,000
Bihar	1-3-68	6,832
Haryana	13-6-68	3,294

(b) A statement showing the names of the sugar mills in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana, their dates of start and closure, and the quantity of sugar produced by them in 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2111/68].

(c) No sugar from these States was exported outside India. The quantity of sugar despatched from these States to other States during the period October, 1967, to September, 1968, was as under :—

	(lakhs tonnes)
From Uttar Pradesh	5.83
From Bihar	0.62
From Haryana	0.20

इटवा में अछालदाह स्थित कौशलपुरी फार्म

727. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5090 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने तत्कालीन जिला अधिकारियों को कोई ऐसे आदेश दिए थे कि वे अछालदाह (इटवा) के निकट भूमिहीन हरिजनों द्वारा 1949-50 में स्थापित किए गए कौशलपुरी फार्म को जबर्दस्ती कब्जे में ले लें और समिति के सदस्य तथा मैनेजर को जेल भेज दें और सम्पत्ति को जब्त कर लें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त आदेश की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) अधिकारियों ने कौशलपुरी सहकारी समिति के सदस्यों और मैनेजर के विरुद्ध कितने मुकदमों दायर किए और उन पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई है और क्या इसे व्यय करने का उचित प्राधिकार प्राप्त था; और

(घ) क्या न्यायालय द्वारा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों पर किए गए आक्षेपों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

छात्र, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुक्षपदस्वामी) : (क) से (घ) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

इटवावा के जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा संचार संदेशों पर व्यय

728. श्री रामगोपाल शासवाले : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 2 सितम्बर से 14 सितम्बर, 1968 तक इटावा के जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट तथा पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट द्वारा लखनऊ के लिए कितनी ट्रंक काल, तार तथा वायरलेस सन्देश बुक कराए गए और वे किन-किन स्थानों तथा अधिकारियों के लिए बुक किए गए;

(ख) भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को गृह सचिव, मुख्य सचिव तथा इन्सपेक्टर जनरल पुलिस, लखनऊ से कितनी ट्रंक काल, तार तथा वायरलेस सन्देश प्राप्त हुए; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

संसद् कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) . भारतीय तार अधिनियम की धारा 26 को मद्देनजर रखते जनहित की दृष्टि से इस सूचना को सभा-पटल पर रखना उचित नहीं होगा ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्यों के लिये द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के सुरक्षित पद

729. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या

अब तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री 7 मार्च, 1968 को पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3208 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के प्रादेशिक कार्यालय में खाली पड़े अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए सुरक्षित द्वितीय श्रेणी के 4 पद तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के 212 पद न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति के मामले में निगम के अधिकारियों ने पक्षपात तथा भाई-भतीजावाद से काम लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दुराचार की अब तक जांच न कराए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) उक्त पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की कब तक नियुक्ति की जाएगी ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों के उपयुक्त योग्यता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों का उपलब्ध न होना ।

(ख) इस मामले में पक्षपात और भाई-भतीजावाद के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है, क्योंकि निगम में द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों की भर्ती संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग द्वारा की जाती है और तृतीय श्रेणी के अधिकांश पदों के लिए चयन लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर होता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों के उपयुक्त योग्यता-प्राप्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर ।

LAND REFORMS IN VARIOUS STATES

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

(a) the States which have introduced land reforms till the 15th August, 1968 and the ceiling limits fixed on holdings by an individual as also the land in acres taken over by the respective State Governments and distributed so far to the land less poor people from those surplus lands;

(b) whether State Governments have formed any Joint Co-operatives/Collec-

tive Farming societies with the said farmers; and

(c) if so, the names of such States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The State Governments have undertaken various measures for land reforms which are briefly summarised below :—

1. Intermediary tenures like the Zamindari, Jagirs and Inams have been abolished practically in all States with the exception of a few minor tenures such as religious and charitable Inams in some States.

2. Tenants have been given fixity of tenure in all States except in Assam (with regard to Adhiars), Haryana,

Punjab, Madras, West Bengal (in respect of Bargardars) where the right of resumption by landlord is a continuing right. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, where comprehensive legislations have not been enacted, evictions are stayed.

3. Rents have been regulated in all the States. The statutory rents are, however, still on the high side in Andhra area, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal (in respect of Bargardars) and parts of Himachal Pradesh.

4. Provision has been made in a number of States for enabling tenants to become owners. As a result, over three million tenants and share-croppers have acquired ownership in more than seven million acres.

State/Union Territories	No. of tenants (in 000)	Area in respect of which ownership has been conferred (in 000 acres)
Gujarat		462 1,508
Madhya Pradesh		420 ..
Maharashtra		740 2,138
Punjab		22 147
Rajasthan		199 944
Uttar Pradesh		1,500 2,000
West Bengal 800
Telangana area		33 202
Delhi		29 39
Himachal Pradesh		24 28
Tripura		10 12

5. Legislations have been enacted in almost all the States for imposition of ceiling on land holdings. The provi-

sions relating to ceiling limit varies from State to State and even in the same State in the various regions and in respect of different classes of land:—

Name of State	Level of ceiling on existing holdings
Andhra Pradesh	27-234 acres.
Assam	50 acres.
Bihar	20—60 acres.
Gujarat	19-132 acres.
Jammu and Kashmir	22-3/4 acres.
Kerala	15-36 acres.
Madhya Pradesh	25-75 acres.
Madras	24-120 acres
Maharashtra	18-126 acres.
Mysore	27-216 acres.
Orissa	20-80 acres.
Punjab	30 standard acres.
Rajasthan	22-336 acres.
Uttar Pradesh	40-80 acres.
West Bengal	25 acres.
Delhi	24-60 acres.
Himachal Pradesh	30 Standard acres.
Manipur	25 acres.
Tripura	25-75 acres.

The surplus land distributed in various States is indicated below :—

State/Union Territory	Surplus area (acres)	Area distributed (acres)
Andhra Pradesh	73,692	..
Assam	67,934	466
Gujarat	41,030	6,267
Haryana	182,250	54,981
Jammu and Kashmir	450,000	450,000
Madhya Pradesh	75,581	12,114
Madras	24,469	17,412
Maharashtra	246,619	87,141
Punjab	191,527	60,333
Uttar Pradesh	233,939	117,744
West Bengal	794,410	182,338
Himachal Pradesh	6,625	292
Tripura	42	..

(b) and (c). Provision has been made in the laws enacted in the various States for imposition of ceiling on holdings and rules made thereunder for giving preference in allotment of land to cooperative farming societies. In Uttar Pradesh, the final allotment of surplus land can be made only in favour of a cooperative society.

UNEMPLOYED BEEDI WORKERS IN KERALA

731. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of Beedi workers in Kerala especially in Cannanore District were rendered unemployed in October 1968 due to the shifting of this Industry from Kerala to Mysore, Madras and other neighbouring States;

(b) measures taken to give relief to these unemployed persons;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the Mysore and Madras Governments have not implemented the Central Government's Beedi Cigar Workers Act; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any suitable steps to implement the provisions of the Beedi-Cigar Workers Act in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Reports were received about apprehended unemployment among beedi workers in Kerala on account of possible migration of the industry from the State.

(b) The matter falls in the State sphere.

(c) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, was brought into force in Madras by the State Government with effect from the 1st September, 1968. In Mysore, the Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1964, has been in force since the 1st June, 1967. The State Government has, however, decided to bring the Central Act into force and has already published the necessary Draft Rules for comments.

(d) Under Section 1(3) of the Act, State Governments alone are competent to bring it into force on such dates as may be appointed by them.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम समाज, सहकारी समितियों तथा जन विभाग के अधीन भूमि का क्षेत्रफल

732. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4873 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच ग्राम समाज, सहकारी समितियों तथा वन विभाग के अधीन भूमि के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) एकत्रित की हुई जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है :—

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है वन विभाग जादि के नियन्त्रण के अन्तर्गत आई हुई भूमि का क्षेत्रफल निम्न प्रकार है :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (1) वन विभाग | 99,16,691 एकड़ |
| (2) गांव सभा | |
| ग्राम समाज) | 17,00,000 (लगभग) |
| (3) सरकारी समितियां | राज्य के मुख्य कार्यालय में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। |
| (4) बंजर पड़ा क्षेत्र | 26,31,000 एकड़ |

1963-64 से 1965-66 तक के 3 वर्षों की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश के 48 जिलों में गांव सभाओं में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को, जिनमें भूतपूर्व सैनिक भी शामिल हैं, 3,57,655 एकड़ भूमि अलाट की गई है। अलमोड़ा, गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, चमोली, पिथौरगढ़ तथा उत्तर काशी के 6 पहाड़ी जिलों में गांव सभाओं की भूमि मौजूद नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मथुरा जिले में शेरगढ़ और नौझील के भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को भूमि का आवंटन

733. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के मथुरा जिले में शेरगढ़ और नौझील के भूमिहीन श्रमिकों तथा अन्य लोगों को वनभूमि तथा चकबन्दी के अन्तर्गत लाई गई भूमि का आवंटन कर रही है; और यदि हां, तो इस का क्या आधार है;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में हरिजनों, पिछड़े वर्गों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का आवंटन कर लिया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त भूमि के आवंटन का कार्य ग्राम प्रधानों को सौंप दिया गया है जो उक्त भूमि के आवंटन में कदाचार और भाई-भर्नाजाबाद अपनाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कदाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) :

(क) जानकारों उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश जमीनदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1950 के अनुसार ग्राम सभा के अधिपत्यवाली भूमि को अधिनियम की धारा 198 की व्यवस्थाओं तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को अलाट किया जाता है। नियमाधीन भूमि के नियतन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित कबीले और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। ग्राम सभा की भूमि प्रबन्ध समितियों द्वारा ऐसी भूमि के नियतन में

अनियमितताओं को रोकने के विचार में भूमि कर अधिकारियों द्वारा ऐसे नियतन की जांच के लिए राष्ट्रपति के अधिनियम (1968 का 17) द्वारा एक व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

IMPORT OF RICE FROM JAPAN

734. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to press Reports that Japan is greatly worried about its mounting stock of unsold rice;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import rice from Japan for the deficit States in India; 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) and (c). In arranging for imports of rice the availability of rice in Japan will be taken into consideration provided the price is competitive.

RINDERPEST EPIDEMIC IN MYSORE FORESTS

735. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact and if so to what extent the rinderpest epidemic has nearly decimated the bison and sambhar population of Mysore forests as reported to in the "Times of India" of the 1st October, 1968;

(b) what measures, if any, have been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Government's refusal to import tranquilliser darts, found useful in Africa for game-herding operations, has caused a loss of several hundred times larger than the paltry foreign exchange involved ?

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 from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHORTAGE OF FOODGRAINS IN ASSAM

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been an acute shortage of foodgrains in Assam and the prices of those commodities available there have gone up abnormally due to the dislocation of rail-communication to Assam because of the floods in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to maintain a steady market in Assam under the circumstances and to check price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Though there has been some local dislocation of supplies, no acute overall shortage or abnormal rise in prices has taken place. The State Government have directed their local officers to assess stocks of essential commodities, to conserve them and to regulate their sale to consumers according to stock position. They have also deputed an officer to Siliguri for supervision of transshipment of stranded wagons to Assam till their clearance.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध

737. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री हेम राज :

श्री ब० अ० प्रसाद :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्रम तथा रोजगार विभाग के सचिव द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संघ की जमशेदपुर में हुई गोष्ठी में दिए गए उस वक्तव्य को ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सुझाव को स्वीकार करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी हड़तालों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) एक विवरण, जिसमें उक्त गोष्ठी में श्रम सचिव द्वारा दिए गए उद्वेगन भाषण के संबंधित उद्धरण दिए गए हैं, सभा-घटन पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2112/68]।

(ख) इस समय औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 और आवश्यक सेवा निर्वाह अध्यादेश, 1968 के उपबन्धों (जिनके अधीन विशेष परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत हड़ताल पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है) की सीमा के बाहर सरकारी उपकरणों में हड़ताल पर रोक लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ARRIVAL OF FOODGRAINS IN THE MARKET

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a definite decline in the market arrival of the principal foodgrains like wheat, rice and jowar is discernible;

(b) the trend in principal grain Centres;

(c) whether Government have tried to probe into the causes for this trend; and

(d) to what extent the trend is likely to push up the cost of foodgrains in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Market arrivals during this season are higher as compared to last year. As regards Jowar there was a fall during the period October 1967 to September 1968 as compared to the earlier season. However Jowar is a kharif crop and the marketing season has just started.

(d) Does not arise.

WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Australia is supplying 70,000 tonnes of wheat to India as a gift;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any special allocation of this wheat to the flood and drought affected areas in the country;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Australia has agreed to provide to India on grant basis 70,000 tonnes of wheat F.O.B. Australian Ports.

(b) No, Sir. This wheat will go into the Central stocks from which allocation are made to deficit States as well as to flood and drought affected areas.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the monthly allocations to States, the needs of the flood and drought affected areas are always taken into consideration irrespective of whether any gift wheat is available or not.

NEED-BASED WAGE OF LANDLESS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

740. SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the need-based wage for the landless and Agricultural Labourers has been made;

(b) if so, how it compares with the emoluments given to the Government Employees; and

(c) whether the wages and salaries paid to them have any relation with the national income of the country ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Minimum wages for Agricultural workers are fixed by State Governments, under the Minimum Wages Act, who take various factors into consideration.

SEMINAR OF LEGISLATORS

741. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Legislators seminar was held at Simla in October last which was inaugurated by him;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed therein and the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) whether a copy of them would be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. The Seminar was

organised by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

(b) and (c). Five copies of the "Programme" chalked out and "Papers circulated to participants" by the institute are placed in the Parliament Library.

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN SLATE PENCIL MANUFACTURING FACTORIES IN MANDSAUR

742. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Slate pencil manufacturing factories in Mandsaur;

(b) the number of labourers working in each factory separately; and

(c) the number of labourers who died there due to T.B. during the last 5 years in each year separately

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

होटलों के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड

743. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या धम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए होटलों और रेस्तरांओं के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड ने अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं तथा क्या उन सिफारिशों को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने स्विकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे सिफारिशें कौसी हैं तथा उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ।

धम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) ये सिफारिशें मजूरी विन्यास, मजूरी, लाभों, सेवा-खर्च उगाही, उपदान,

कल्याण निधि का स्वतन्त्र आदि के बारे में हैं। ये विकारिणों साविधि नहीं हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन के श्रम विभाग ने यह मामला नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से उठाया है और आशा है कि क्रियान्वित निकट भविष्य में शुरू हो जाएगी।

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP IN HONOUR OF BHAGAT SINGH

744. SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a postal stamp was issued recently to commemorate the great sacrifices of Bhagat Singh for India's freedom from foreign rule;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there was a demand for the withdrawal of the stamp because of certain inaccuracies in the portrait of Bhagat Singh represented in the stamp; and

(c) if so the nature of this inaccuracy and Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, on the 19th October, 1968.

(b) No but there was demand for withdrawal of the stamp by some organisations on the grounds that the portrait of Bhagat Singh was without a beard and turban.

(c) There was no inaccuracy in the stamp as it depicts Bhagat Singh as a revolutionary wearing a hat and without a beard—the form in which he is most popularly known.

COMMEMORATION STAMP ON THE BIRTH-DAY CENTENARY OF SAHIYARTHI L. N. BEZBAROA

745. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a postal stamp was issued in commemoration of the birth-day centenary celebration of Sahitarathi L. N. Bezbaroa organised by the Assam Sahitya Sabha;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain inaccuracy in the spelling of Bezbaroa's name has crept in and in the cancellation slips fixed on the stamps by certain post-offices in Assam the name was that of Gaganendranath Tagore and not that of Bezbaroa; if so, how this error in the matter of cancellation slip crept in;

(c) whether it has been enquired into; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, on the 5th October, 1968.

(b) to (d). A special cancellation stamp bearing the inscriptions "Lakshminath Bezbaruah" was provided to all the Philatelic Bureaux in India including the one at Shillong for cancelling the stamps on the first day covers. By mistake, about 100 first day covers were cancelled by the Philatelic Bureau at Shillong with the special cancellation stamp provided for the cancellation of the first day covers and commemoration stamp issued on the 17th September, 1968 in honour of Gaganendranath Tagore. These wrongly cancelled first day covers were sold by Gauhati P.O. to the public on 5th October, 1968. As soon as the mistake was detected, instructions were issued for the withdrawal of all such erroneously cancelled first day covers which were to be replaced by the correct ones on presentation by the public who were notified to this effect in the press. The P&T Deptt. is tak-

MARKETING OF COCONUTS, BETEL-NUTS AND TIMBER

746. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special facilities for marketing coconuts, betelnuts and timber have been given to the producers through Co-operatives and otherwise; and

(b) whether any effective system of co-operation has been ensured for the betterment of the small producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Special facilities for marketing/processing of coconut, betelnut are given to small producers through their cooperatives in the form of financial and technical assistance. Financial assistance is provided in the form of managerial subsidy, share capital and loans to the cooperatives of coconut and betelnut growers. At present there are 34 cooperatives undertaking marketing/processing of coconut and 26 for betelnut.

In respect of timber, forest labourers' cooperatives are encouraged to replace forest contractors. These co-operatives are also given share capital, managerial subsidy and financial assistance in the form of grants.

FALL IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

747. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some parts of the country, like Punjab and Haryana, the prices of foodgrains are now showing a fall beyond expectation;

(b) if so, whether this crash in prices is attributable to release of hoarded stocks by traders, in addition to increased production this year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that if effective steps had been taken against hoarding of foodgrains last year, the food situation would not have been so difficult ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The current fall in prices of foodgrains in the country including Punjab and Haryana is largely seasonal and is attributable to the arrival of the new kharif crops in the market.

(c) The food situation in the country during the last year was difficult on account of shortfall in production due to drought conditions prevailing in many parts of the country.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजन मतदाता

748. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 के सामान्य चुनावों में उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले की बाबेर विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अम्बवा, करहली, पीडारन, शमशदीनपुर, भादेहदुह, उमरहत्तो, सरठा, निलाट्ट, पलहारी निर्वाचन केन्द्रों से संबंधित गांवों के हरिजन मतदाताओं को मतदान करने से रोका गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिला और राज्य स्तर पर चुनाव अधिकारियों से इसके विरुद्ध शिकायतें की गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हरिजन उम्मीदवार ने हरिजन मतदाताओं पर इस प्रकार के अनुचित दबाव के विरुद्ध याचिका दायर की थी और इस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विधान सभा के चुनाव में प्राप्त मतों को पुनः गणना के लिए अनुरोध किया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह बात निश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि मध्यावधि चुनाव में इस प्रकार का अन्याय न होने पावे ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सु० यूनुस सलीम): (क) से (घ): पारवरी, 1967 में हुए निर्वाचन में उत्तर प्रदेश में बाबेर विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से श्री देश राज सिंह के निर्वाचन पर आपत्ति करते

हुए, श्री दुर्जन ने एक निर्वाचन अर्जी फाइल की है और वह इलाहाबाद में उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष लम्बित है। अतः इस प्रश्न पर लोक सभा में प्रक्रिया और कारबार का संचालन नियम के नियम 41(2) के खण्ड (17) में अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं।

बांदा जिले में परसराम ताल

749. श्री जगेरवर यादव: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बांदा जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में खमरा संख्या 1855 में एक बड़ा परसराम ताल है जिसमें वर्ष भर पानी रहता है;

(ख) क्या परसराम ताल के बन्ध का कुछ भाग बांदा में खमरा संख्या 1856 में पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या वहां पर हरिजनों, रंगरेजों और अन्य गरीब लोगों की एक बड़ी बस्ती है जो ताल के पास रहते हैं और क्या वे लोग, उनके ढोर तथा संकड़ों धाबी इस ताल पर निर्भर हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यह ताल किसी एक व्यक्ति को सिंचाई के लिए अलाट कर दिया गया है जिसने बन्ध हटा दिया है और पानी बाहर बह रहा है जिसके वारे में गांव वालों ने शिकायत की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पदल पर रख दी जाएगी।

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of allotment of housing plots to the displaced persons from West Pakistan in the various rehabilitation colonies in Delhi/New Delhi, no registration fee at the usual rates was charged from the allottees at the time of giving possession of their plots;

(b) if so, whether the same policy is being followed in the case of allotment of plots to displaced persons from East Pakistan at the proposed colony near Kalkaji;

(c) if not, the reasons for discrimination; and

(d) whether there are proposals for a thorough review of the various differential treatment meted out to the displaced persons from East Pakistan ?

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

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

SERVICE CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

752. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any specific cases brought up before the Supreme Court or the High Courts in the country in connection with service conditions of Government employees wherein the court judgement have dealt with or commented upon the suitability of the existing procedure of performance, rating and suitability assessment in the form of confidential character rolls in the context of fundamental rights of individuals guaranteed under the Constitution;

(b) if so, the particulars of the cases and the judgements therein; and

(c) whether Government have so far examined this basic question while framing and revising the relevant rules

REGISTRATION FEE FOR ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

750. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

concerning service conditions of employees ?

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

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

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAND CEILING LEGISLATIONS

753. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific study or survey has been made to find out how far the land ceiling legislations have achieved the purpose of breaking the monopoly of landlords in various States;

(b) if so, the broad findings thereof;

(c) the total area of land declared surplus in each of the States so far during the course of implementation of the ceiling legislations; and

(d) the portion thereof distributed so far by each of the States, showing its percentage for landless workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Seventeenth Round of National Sample Survey makes available data comparing the size and distribution of agricultural holdings between 1953-54 and 1959-61. It brings out that although there had been some reduction in the unevenness of distribution, the overall picture has not changed to any appreciable extent.

Holding size (acres)	Agricultural holdings			
	8th round		17th round	
	Number	Area	Number	Area
1	2	3	4	5
Below 0.50	11.71	0.30	8.55	0.38
Below 1.00	19.72	1.07	17.13	1.27
Below 2.50	35.14	5.43	39.07	6.86
Below 5.00	60.00	15.44	61.69	19.18
Below 7.50	72.17	25.34	74.53	30.91
Below 10.00	79.73	34.06	81.49	39.88
Below 20.00	91.81	56.53	93.19	63.66
Below 30.00	95.73	69.19	96.79	76.35
All sizes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As the impact of the ceiling laws have been experienced in the various States only after 1961, there might

have been further improvement in the overall structure.

(c) and (d).

State/Union Territory	Surplus area (acres)	Area distributed (acres)	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	73,692
Assam	67,934	466	0.69
Gujarat	41,030	6,267	15.27
Haryana	182,250	54,981	30.20
Jammu and Kashmir	450,000	450,000	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	75,581	12,114	16.02
Madras	24,469	17,412	71.15
Maharashtra	146,619	87,141	35.33
Punjab	191,527	60,333	31.50
Uttar Pradesh	233,939	117,744	50.33
West Bengal	794,410	182,328	29.95
Himachal Pradesh	6,525	292	4.47
Tripura	42

The number of landless agricultural workers who have been benefited by distribution of surplus land is not available. Total number of agricultural labourers according to 1961 census is 315 lakhs. Roughly on the basis of 2.5 acre per family about 4 lakhs families are likely to have been benefited by the distribution of surplus land so far i.e. 1.28% of the total number of agricultural labourers. As pointed out in the Third Five Year Plan, it had been realised that the existing pattern of distribution of agricultural holdings and pre-dominance of small farms redistribution of land in excess of any given level of ceiling was not likely to make available any much results in the shape of surplus land for distribution to the large number of landless agricultural workers. Such redistribution of land as might be possible would along with the other measures which have been taken for settlement of waste lands afford a measure of opportunity to the landless section of the population.

ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT LAND

754. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of the area of Government land under various categories at the beginning of the First Plan and at present;

(b) how much of this land has so far been allotted to landless agricultural workers and the area sold or transferred to industrialists, big farmers and high civil and military officers;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the Terai region of U.P. alone the Birlas have acquired three farms comprising 40,000 acres at Lakhimpur, Sitapur and Bijnore, and another industrialist has acquired a 11,000 acre farm out of such Government land;

(d) if so, the details of the transactions of similar nature in different States;

(e) whether Government proposes to revise the present policy in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The information asked for in the first part is not readily available. A statement showing the acreage of fallow land is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2113/68].

(b) The allotment of land to the various categories of persons is done by the State Governments in accordance with the rules/orders framed by each State Government. Land, being a State subject under the Constitution, the Central Government has no information in regard to the area sold or transferred to industrialists, big farmers, and high civil and military officers.

(c) The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

(d) The information is not readily available as such transactions are the concern of the State Governments.

(e) and (f). The question of Central Government revising the policies of State Governments does not arise.

CULTIVABLE LAND WITH RURAL FAMILIES

755. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even now 2.43 per cent of the total rural families are holding 28.5 per cent of the total cultivable land, while the landless labourers and poor peasants, who constitute 82.5 per cent of the total population hold a only 27.45 per cent of the land;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if not, the exact facts and position in this respect; and

(d) the specific measures already taken and further proposals by Gov-

ernment to rectify the situation by the Fourth Plan period ?

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

to (d). Cumulative percentage distribution of number of agricultural holdings and area operated by them by size of holding has been estimated by the National Sample Survey in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Rounds as indicated below :—

Holding size (acres)	Agricultural holdings (16th & 17th round (mean))	
	number	area
1. Below 0.50	9.71	0.35
2. Below 1.00	18.25	1.29
3. Below 2.50	39.87	6.79
4. Below 5.00	62.31	19.04
5. Below 7.50	74.76	30.35
6. Below 10.00	81.65	39.37
7. Below 15.00	89.44	53.39
8. Below 20.00	93.14	62.89
9. Below 25.00	95.37	70.19
10. Below 30.00	96.70	75.60
11. Below 50.00	98.95	88.11
12. Below all sizes	100.00	100.00

Both ownership and operational holdings continue to be very highly concentrated, as in most of other undeveloped economies, due to excessive pressure of population on land, the general economic system being unable to absorb a major portion of the working population in occupations other than agriculture and due to tenurial conditions. The various measures for economic development and in particular for reform of the agrarian system—by way of abolition of intermediary tenures, conferment of ownership on the cultivating tenants and share-croppers and ceiling of land holdings are meant to reduce the concentration in land ownership and holding. Further proposals are under consideration in this direction for the fourth Plan period.

ADVISORY BOARDS, COMMITTEES
ATTACHED TO THE COMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT

756. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4969 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding Advisory Boards, Committees

attached to his department has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Yes, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2114/68].

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO.

757. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5111 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information in respect of Indian Iron and Steel Co. has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation in this regard from the United Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Burnpur; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government on the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes, An agreement was reached between the management of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Burnpur and Asansol Iron and Steel Workers' Union on the 3d March, 1966. The main points of agreement are :—

1. Fitment in different wage scales according to the recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron and Steel Industry;

2. Production Bonus in accordance with wages prevailing prior to the Wage Board recommendations;

3. Retiring Gratuity;

4. Acting allowance;

5. Leave; and

6. Overtime.

(b) A number of disputes were raised by the United Iron and Steel workers' Union, Burnpur regarding Bonus Scheme.

(c) The matter is being looked into by the State Government.

WORKERS LIVING IN CAMPS

758. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6554 on the 29th August 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the number of workers living in Miners' camp and hostels in each of the 12 coal mines has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). It has since been ascertained that there are no unauthorised camps at Loyabad (North) Colliery and Kharkharee Colliery. The L54LSS/68—8

number of workers living in the camps at the three collieries mentioned below is as noted against each—

Porascole Colliery	268
Samla Mandorboni Colliery	107
Madhujore Colliery	344

Information in respect of the Camps at the remaining collieries is awaited and will be laid on receipt on the Table of the Sabha.

MINIMUM WAGES IN INDUSTRIES

759. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 6566 on the 29th August 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the minimum wages in Industries in Delhi has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) The minimum rates of wages are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of Employments specified in the Schedule to the Act, and added to the Schedule under section 27. The rates so fixed are Employmentwise and not Factorywise. The wage rates fixed under the Act for the lowest paid unskilled worker in the respective Employments are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2115/68].

The minimum rates of wages are enforceable under the Act which also provides penalties for non-implementation. The establishments concerned are inspected by the Inspectors for taking suitable action for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act.

(c) Does not arise

MR. SPEAKER : Calling-attention. Shri Supakar.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक बात जाननी चाही थी, संसद-कार्य मन्त्री से.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब 12 बज गए हैं।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : यह सवाल बड़ा अहम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सम्भली साहब भी चाहते हैं और वो साहब भी चाहते हैं।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : अगर इस तरह मे हमको जानकारी नहीं मिलेगी तो फिर यही हो सकता है कि हम खड़े हो कर हल्ला मचायें।

MR. SPEAKER : You can do *hulla*. I have no objection.

12.03 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

WIDESPREAD STUDENT AGITATION IN CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES OF UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Widespread student agitation and breach of peace in Banaras Hindu University, Allahabad University and other Universities in Uttar Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : Sir, the recent disturbances in some of the Universities in U.P. commenced on August 30, 1968 with the Banaras Hindu University. Soon after the announcement of the election results of the Students' Union, some stray cases of assault on the students were reported. On September 25, a group of students stopped the car of the Vice-Chancellor and the Rector and beat two peons who tried to protect the Vice-Chancellor from physical assault.

On account of this indulgence in violence and gross acts of indiscipline, 3 students were expelled by the Vice-Chancellor. On October 28, the agitators tried to force their entry with loudspeakers in the University Campus. When this was resisted by the proctorial staff of the University, the students threw brickbats on them and used lathis. On November 6, a procession was taken out in the University Campus, pressing for the withdrawal of the expulsion orders. The demonstrators stormed the University Central Office. They also threatened the Vice-Chancellor that he would be dragged and killed if he did not withdraw the expulsion orders.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह जोशी जी की रिपोर्ट है।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The Vice-Chancellor requested for help of the police and the District Magistrate and Senior Superintendent of Police reached his residence. The mob broke the gates of the Vice-Chancellor's residence, stoned his house and indulged in brick-bating, causing considerable damage. As a result of this, a number of police officers and some students were injured. In the University and nearby areas Section 144 was promulgated for 15 days from the same date. On November 7, the students set fire to certain deposits of hay of the Agriculture College and the timber of a contractor. Their efforts to set fire to adjoining buildings was foiled by timely arrival of the firebrigade and the police.

The situation has started returning to normal since November 9 and there has been no significant incident since then. From the same date, police in uniform has remained confined to the Vice-Chancellor's lodge, power station, water works and university press. The teaching work in the University is continuing with more or less normal attendance.

The trouble in Allahabad University started on October 31, when the students pressed the Vice-Chancellor with a number of demands. The students organised meetings and some of them went on hunger strike. Subsequently

the hunger strike was called off but the agitation was restarted on November 7. On November 9, the students indulged in stone throwing and damaged the University property. Some teachers were also manhandled. The police was called and the students were dispersed without use of any force. The police left the campus thereafter. On November 11, a mob of students raided the Registrar's Office.....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Not a mob of students; a group of students.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : All right; a group of students.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about the language only.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : burnt some files and attempted to break the door leading to the Registrar's room. The police was again called and the mob dispersed. On November 12, on several occasions, the agitators had to be chased away by the police inside the campus of the University. We have been trying since last night to contact the Vice-Chancellor to obtain the latest information. But that has not been possible as the telephone line was out of order. According to the press reports this morning, the University has been closed by the Vice-Chancellor because of continued agitations by the students.

In Gorakhpur University a section of the students went on strike on November 8, protesting against incidents in the Banaras Hindu University and pressing their own demands which include the withdrawal of orders regarding increase in the examination fees. The Vice-Chancellor has suspended teaching work in the University till November 16.

As the House is aware, cases of students indiscipline are occurring in different parts of the country, and even abroad. In this matter I fully share the concern of the Members. It is unfortunate that in several cases the students have taken law in their own hands. I appeal to all sections of the House not

to encourage any outside interference in the working of the Universities.

The Universities in India are autonomous organisations. They are governed by their respective Acts of incorporation, as passed by the Parliament or the State Legislature, as the case may be. Apart from giving financial assistance, the Government have also the responsibility for maintaining law and order. If the Vice-Chancellor of a University asks for police help, such help has to be rendered. In the recent disturbances in the universities under reference, I must say that wherever the police entered the campus of the University, it was done so on the specific request of the university authorities.

I would also like to inform the House that I have received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University in which he has expressed the view that there is an urgent need for a thorough enquiry into the question of discipline and maintenance of law and order in the University.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (*Peer-made*) : Remove him first (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय : जोशी को हटाइये, जोशी को निकालिए ।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : For this purpose, he has proposed that the Executive Council of the University should immediately appoint a Committee to investigate the matter and make such recommendations as may be considered necessary or expedient for remedying the situation and for improving the general tone of discipline and law and order in the University. I have accepted his recommendation and I hope that the Committee will be set up soon by the University.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : It is no consolation when the Minister says that student indiscipline is the order of the day in most parts of India and also outside India. The tales of the U.P. universities are most harrowing. We are receiving reports of extensive damage to the properties in the Allahabad University. The hon. Minister has

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

referred to arson in the Banaras Hindu University. But what is very serious is the attack on Prof. G. R. Sharma of the Allahabad University and the alleged attack on Prof. Pattavardhan, Proctor of the Banaras Hindu University, thus making the life in the campus, even for professors, very risky. Reports have also been received of the attempts of dragging students from their classrooms and, in the past, of garlanding all-India leaders with garlands of shoes, which is the most deplorable state of affairs. May I know what steps Government are actually taking, apart from merely appointing a committee in the case of the Banaras Hindu University,—not remaining satisfied with mere platitudes that all these things are happening throughout India and the world—to see that this utter lawlessness in some of the U.P. universities is strongly curbed ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : There is a difference between discipline amongst the students and the question of law and order. To maintain discipline in the universities, recently the Chairman of the University Grants Commission met the Vice-Chancellors of universities; they want a certain procedure to meet the academic demands of the students and they are being attended to. About the question of law and order, it is sometimes impossible for the Vice-Chancellor to maintain it and, therefore, he takes the help of the Police to do it. We cannot find any other solution.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, हमारे देश में शिक्षण संस्थाएं यों तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन अलीगढ़, बनारस और शान्ति निकेतन इन तीनों विश्वविद्यालयों की अपनी एक ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि रही है। महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने जब बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की तो उन के मस्तिष्क में इस विश्वविद्यालय को नालन्दा और तक्षशिला विश्वविद्यालयों का रूप देने का विचार था। पराधीन भारत में सौभाग्य से यह विश्वविद्यालय अपने लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ता रहा लेकिन स्वतन्त्र भारत में पहले इस विश्वविद्यालय में उत्तर और दक्षिण

के नाम पर एक आन्दोलन चला, उस के बाद जातियों के नाम पर आन्दोलन चला, और अब यह विश्वविद्यालय राजनीतिक दांव-पेच का अड्डा बना हुआ है, जिस का प्रभाव उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों पर हो रहा है।

में इस बात की तह में नहीं जाऊंगा कि इस परिस्थिति को बिगाड़ने में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या एस० एस० पी० का हाथ है अथवा जन संघ या आर० एस० एस० का हाथ है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कुछ यहां हो रहा है उस को सख्ती के साथ दबाना चाहिए ताकि यह विद्या मन्दिर जो इस तरह की बातों का गढ़ बन रहा है उन से बचा रह सके। स्थिति यहां तक आ गई है, जैसा अभी शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ने कहा, कि विश्वविद्यालय कैम्पस के अन्दर ऐग्निकल्चर कालेज का सामान जलाया गया और जो ईंधन वहां रक्खा हुआ था वह भी जलाया गया। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में पहली बार यह घटना घटी है जब पेट्रोल ने जग लगाने तथा फासफोरस आदि का भी इस्तेमाल हुआ। वहां पर ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिकांश शिक्षा संस्थाओं में यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। विद्यार्थियों के एक वर्ग का यह व्यवसाय हो गया है कि बराबर फेल होते रहें और अगर किसी प्रकार पास भी हो जाएं तो दूसरे विषयों में प्रवेश ले लें। बाहर से उनको वहां बने रहने के लिए पैसा मिलता है। उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालयों को इसी प्रकार की अपनी गतिविधियों का अखाड़ा बना रक्खा है और यह शिक्षण संस्थाएं बरबाद होती चली जा रही हैं। श्री जगजीवन राम को याद होगा कि उन के साथ क्या घटना घटी थी ? यह विद्यार्थी वही थे जिन्होंने कहा था कि प्रधान मन्त्री के गले में रस्सी डाल कर उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर जन कोर्ट में लाया जाये। आज वही विद्यार्थी यह कहते हुए घूमते फिरते हैं जगह जगह पर कि उप-कुलपति है उस का विस्तर दो दिन में बघने वाला है। शिक्षा मन्त्री ने हम से कह दिया है कि वह हमारे साथ हैं।

मैं यहां जो बात विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि शिक्षा मन्त्री जी इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि जो विद्यार्थी इस प्रकार की बातें कहते घूम रहे हैं उन की कमर के ऊपर केन्द्र के किसी व्यक्ति का हाथ तो नहीं है? अगर इस प्रकार स विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों को विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलनों से हटाया जाता रहा तो कौन इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालयों में उप-कुलपति बन कर वहां शांति और विद्या के प्रति आस्था पैदा कर क्या सकेगा?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ— और यहां पर बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के भूतपूर्व चांसलर डा० कर्ण सिंह भी बैठे हुए हैं, शिक्षा मन्त्री भी बैठे हुए हैं, वह बतलायें— कि इतनी बड़ी घटना घटने के बावजूद कोई व्यक्ति वहां क्यों नहीं गया, जिस ने अपनी आंखों से वहां की गारी स्थिति अध्ययन किया होता। वह यह भी बतलायें कि वर्तमान उप-कुलपति और शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में किसी प्रकार का कोई मतभेद तो नहीं चल रहा है? जिस से कि विश्वविद्यालय के भावी रूप को और उत्तर प्रदेश की अन्य शिक्षण संस्थाओं को इस प्रकार के कुप्रभावों से बचाया जा सके।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): In the Punjab university he was a big failure. Why was he sent to Banaras Hindu University?

MR. SPEAKER: They are taking about U.P.....

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I welcome the suggestion of hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He said that political parties should not interfere in the administration of universities. If the parties could come to an understanding it will be a good day for academics in this country. Sir, secondly, he said this, if I have understood him right, he referred to the students and said that I was with them to drive away the Vice-Chancellor...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): That is what they think.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): That is what the students say. That is what he said.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: That is a different issue. They ought to have met me, because I was always available here. But the question is what was the Vice-Chancellor doing to maintain peace and order, law and order in the university. I was directly in contact with him every day and I know what is happening there and we are all concerned about the law and order. If anybody has got any idea like this that I am advising that the Vice-Chancellor should go, I think I should clear his mind, it is a down-right lie. The third question is about the ex-chancellor or ex-vice-chancellor of Benaras Hindu University not having gone there. All my life I resisted any interference by the Government in the autonomy of the university, for 36 years of my life; and I do not feel that Government should interfere in the administration of a university when the vice-chancellor is there and he is managing the affairs of the university to the satisfaction of the Government. Since I am in touch with him every day I did not feel it necessary that the Minister should go there...

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about the fear element? He did not go there for fear of being molested..

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: You are mistaken.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): The hon. Minister in his statement has referred to students indiscipline in India and also abroad. Sir, there is no doubt that the youth throughout the world are in revolt against the established society. They are against the norms which have been prescribed by their predecessors. The most unfortunate thing is this, that this movement has no positive direction and a purpose behind it. It has cost us quite a lot. The university campus has been a centre of orgy and violence and for spread of communal hatred. The hon. Minister has said and rightly, and he has sought our help also

[Shri S. Kundu]

in that, that we must not interfere in university autonomy. More than he, we on this side have always stood for university autonomy, and the records will prove it. But by and large, during the last twenty years, the vice-chancellors have been lured for higher promotions, and there has been a constant interference in the autonomy in the sense of pushing a certain candidate for appointment....

SHRI NATH PAI : Defeated Congressmen.

SHRI S. KUNDU : And there has been a tendency to give defeated Congressmen some jobs there and so on and so forth.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : There comes politics.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In these circumstances, I have a grave doubt whether the hon. Minister would be able to see that autonomy is not interfered with. But I would like to sound a note of caution here that this autonomy does not mean a free licence to do whatever they like. There have been very serious allegations; I am not going into them; I have reports with me, of murder, rape and such things and violence and so on.

Now, a committee is going to be appointed by the executive committee. One of the members of the executive committee, namely Shri Achyut Patwardhan has already resigned; perhaps, the hon. Minister knows that. In this executive committee the people of India have little reliance. What I would suggest is that let there be a high-powered independent committee appointed, consisting of topmost educationists of the country to go into the problem, not of violence and communal hatred, but the genesis of the students' indiscipline, of which Banaras Hindu University, Allahabad University or Gorakhpur University is a case in point.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : That is what the vice-chancellor has also recommended. The vice-chancellor is appointing a committee to enquire into

this matter. As for indiscipline among the students, there are various causes. I must mention one cause. When I was in the House here yesterday, I saw one. The boys who sit above in the galleries see how we behave and learn a lesson from that also. There are so many other causes also. It becomes very difficult to tell the boys to behave well when I do not behave well.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a rhetorical flourish? Is it a reflection on you when he makes a reference to what happened here yesterday?

SHRI NAMBIAR : By seeing that the students will learn how to fight for progressive causes, and they will learn how to behave; when an oppressive machinery is at work, the youth will know how they should fight it back. They will learn that lesson; that is good for the future generation and the welfare of our country. Let them learn that lesson.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have all regard for Dr. Triguna Sen not in his capacity as Minister but in his capacity as an eminent educationist. The statement read out by him is just one side of the story, and I am afraid that this is exactly what Mr. Joshi, the vice-chancellor has issued to the press and has been telling all people. I would like to know whether it is a fact that in the Banaras Hindu University, in that particular election which had resulted in all that turmoil, he acted in a partisan manner and he was siding with a particular group in order to see that his candidate won. It is something unheard of. I have never heard of a vice-chancellor taking interest in a particular election. The hon. Minister was himself a vice-chancellor and an undisputed and one of the most beloved vice-chancellors of the Jadavpur University.

Today when he is making a statement, the Banaras Hindu University campus has been virtually converted into a concentration camp with more than 2,000 men from the provincial armed constabulary with their lathis etc. there.

SHRI NAMBIAR: There are also the CRP men in plain clothes there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Again, in Allahabad, what has happened ? There have been demands of the students which have been outstanding for long. After retirement, Shri R. K. Nehru had no job and he was thrust there as vice-chancellor and he was unable to solve the problem.

In Gorakhpur, merely because the students wanted to sympathise with the students of the Banaras Hindu University who were mercilessly beaten up by the police, the university has been closed. In my State, the Banaras Hindu University has been converted into a police campus, the Allahabad University has been closed and the Gorakhpur University has been closed, and if the students of Kanpur University or any other university go on a sympathetic strike just to sympathise with the students of the Banaras Hindu University those universities also will be closed. This is the state of affairs under the President's or Governor's rule in U.P.

The hon. Minister has said that the executive council of the university should immediately appoint a committee. This particular executive council is headed by the vice-chancellor himself. It is a peculiar thing that a person who is guilty or who is supposed to be guilty—he may not be guilty—and against whom a memorandum was presented by the All India Students' Federation on the 8th November, 1968—is himself going to appoint a committee. The students had presented that memorandum and discussed the matter with Dr. Triguna Sen; and they say that the students had been patted on the back by Dr. Triguna Sen and they had been told that the vice-chancellor would go away and so on; they never said that; they are here today and they never said that he had given them any assurance like that. It is a false thing which is being said against the students. They are all mature people and they can never issue that kind of statement. They are mature, in fact, much more mature than many Congressmen here.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : More mature than Congressmen is not much of a compliment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The students can be mature. How does my hon. friend deny that ? Shri Ranjit Singh was a Major in the Army, but we are not minor; we are also major.

Till that high-powered committee is appointed, may I know whether as demanded by Shri S. Kundu, a delegation consisting of all the political leaders here or consisting of one representative from each group headed by the Education Minister himself would go there or a parliamentary committee consisting of representatives of all parties will go there so that the students and others who want to give evidence can do so without any fear of the vice-chancellor ? I would like to know whether such a committee will be sent there by the Education Minister.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The hon. Member has asked three questions. The first is whether the vice-chancellor worked in a partisan spirit during the last election of the students' union. As far as my information goes, the vice-chancellor was in Australia attending a conference.... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have documents here with me and I am prepared to prove it.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The vice-chancellor was in Australia for a long period of time during that period because of the Commonwealth Universities Conference.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi) : He broadcast from Australia via Peking.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I do not believe that. But it is a fact that the boy who contested for the presidentship of the union was actually not eligible to stand for election.

SOME HON MEMBERS : How ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I do not know how or why. But it is a fact. But that does not mean that the vice-chancellor acted in a partisan spirit.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That was the cause of the trouble.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Anyway, it is a fact that he was not eligible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have the documents here with me. I am prepared to lay them on the Table of the House and that will prove that the vice-chancellor is not only misleading the Education Minister but he is misleading the entire country. In fact, he should be sacked immediately.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The second question is whether the PAC is still there in the campus. I said 'Yes'. The police is still there in the campus. Since the date of promulgation of section 144 they are there for fifteen days nearly. So, that is correct.

As regards the committee which the executive council is going to appoint, the vice-chancellor will not be a member of it; there will be a judge of the High Court and an eminent educationist, but not the vice-chancellor to inquire into this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why is not a delegation of Parliament Members being sent there ? What is his objection to that ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं काशी विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को और अध्यापकों को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने मुट्ठी भर हुल्लडबाजों के प्रयत्नों को विफल करके विश्वविद्यालय को जारी रखा है। अन्य विश्वविद्यालय बन्द किए जा रहे हैं लेकिन हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द करने की स्थिति नहीं आई क्योंकि अधिकांश विद्यार्थी पढ़ना चाहते हैं, अधिकांश प्रोफेसर पढ़ाना चाहते हैं और मुट्ठी भर लोगों को यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता कि वे विश्वविद्यालय की शान्ति को भंग कर दें और राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए सर्वस्वती के मन्दिर को कलंकित करें.....

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाइबर) : आर०एस० एस० के सड़के ने नर्स के साथ बलात्कार किया है उसके खिलाफ वाइस चांसलर ने एक्शन नहीं लिया।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Here is a guilty conscience. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Does Shri Amrit Nahata want the same kind of trouble here today also ? Why is he so much upset ? I do not understand. The hon. Member is not attacking the Congress. His name is there on the Order Paper, and, therefore, I have called him.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : He is giving a chit to the Vice-Chancellor.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. If one member has a right to condemn, another has the right to give a chit. Every member is equally entitled in this House in this respect.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विद्यार्थी और प्राध्यापक और जो विश्वविद्यालयों में अपनी शक्ति और अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग कर के हुल्लडबाजों के प्रयत्न को विफल करेंगे। विश्वविद्यालय चलते रहने चाहिए; विश्वविद्यालय बन्द नहीं होने चाहिए।

बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में यह गड़बड़ क्यों है ? हमारे मित्र, श्री ए० एम० बनर्जी, ने एक पहलू रखा है। मगर मैं दूसरा पहलू नहीं रखूंगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : वहाँ पर आर० एस० ए० ने आक्रान्धन का त्योहार मनाया और वहाँ विद्यार्थियों द्वारा बलात्कार किया गया।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar): He is a communist infiltrator in the Congress Party. He is not the only one; there are four or five such infiltrators.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मद्रास से प्रकाशित हिन्दू न हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में अपने संवाददाता का जो रिपोर्ट छापी है, उस का एक अंग में सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वह संवाददाता किसी दल से

सम्बन्धित नहीं होंगे। वह कम से कम हमारे दल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। एक निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति की राय के नाते मैं उन की रिपोर्ट रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"The present trouble in the University has a genesis in an unholy alliance between a section of the senior professors in the University who have a vested interest in removing the present Vice-Chancellor and the student bodies of the Leftist parties. Though their interests are different, yet they combined on one objective, their antipathy towards the Vice-Chancellor who has proved a tough administrator. From the time Dr. Joshi took charge—he accepted this post after seven others had declined—this group led by a senior professor of technology were on their toes. Unless these elements are dealt with firmly, it is doubtful if the University would breathe a peaceful air and any outside educationist would like to accept the VC's office in this Centrally-administered University".

मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों की जांच के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई जा रही है, क्या वह कमेटी अध्यापकों की दलबन्दी के बारे में भी जांच करेगी, जो दलबन्दी कभी कभी जाति के आधार पर होती है और कभी कभी राजनैतिक आवरण ले कर आती है। मुझे खुशी है कि शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट की है। जहाँ तक मेरे दल का सवाल है, हम विश्व-विद्यालय को राजनैतिक अड्डा नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, मगर जो बनाना चाहते हैं, हम उन के प्रयत्नों को सफल नहीं होने देंगे।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have nothing to say.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A definite question was asked.

मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या कमेटी अध्यापकों के आचरण की जांच करेगी।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Vice-Chancellor has the full liberty. He has suggested in his letter that the Executive Council is going to appoint a Committee to go into it. I quote from his letter in which he has expressed the view 'that there is an urgent need for a thorough inquiry into the question of discipline and maintenance of law and order in the University'.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a limited question.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is not, because he has not mentioned students only. He has referred to the causes of the present trouble in the University. I think that covers everything. It do not like to dictate to him.

12.33 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WEST BENGAL NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO WEST BENGAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of West Bengal Notification No. 1582-I.R. dated the 18th March, 1968, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958, under subsection (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2082/68]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under Section 7A

[Shri Hathi]

of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 :—

- (i) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Bonus (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1721 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Bonus, (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1722 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September 1968.
- (iii) The Coal Mines Bonus (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1723 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (iv) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1724 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (v) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1725 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (vi) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1726 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (vii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1727 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (viii) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R.

1728 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.

- (ix) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Bonus (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1895 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1968.
- (x) The Coal Mines Bonus (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1896 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1968.
- (xi) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1897 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1968.
- (xii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Bonus (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1898 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2083/68].

FOOD CORPORATIONS (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 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 Food Corporations (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1597 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1968, under subsection (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2084/68].
- (2) A copy of the Seeds Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1632 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1968, under subsection (3) of section 25 of the

Seeds Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2085/68].

- (3) A copy of the Calcutta Thika Tenancy Stay of Proceedings (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Act, 1968, (President's Act No. 25 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2086/68].
- (4) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Nation Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2087/68].

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES) RULES

SHRI HATHI : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Payment of Wages (Air Transport Services) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3036 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1968, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2088/68].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-NINTH AND SIXTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : (Bombay North West) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Fifty-ninth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation — Dandakaranya Project.

- (2) Sixty-second Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—(i) National Museum, New Delhi and (ii) National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

12.35 Hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH OPPOSITION LEADERS RE. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल 2 बजने में जब 10 मिनट बाकी थे, हम आप के कमरे में एकत्रित हुए थे। उस समय विरोधी दल के नेताओं के साथ संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री, डा० राम सुभग सिंह और श्री गुजराल भी मौजूद थे। वहां यह निश्चय किया गया था कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह विरोधी दल के नेताओं के साथ प्रधान मंत्री की एक मुलाकात तय करेंगे, जिस में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के मामले पर विचार हो सके। डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने उस समय यह जरूर कहा था कि इस मामले के साथ और भी मामलों पर चर्चा हो सकती है, जिस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि चूंकि इस समय केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का मामला देश और सदन के सामने है, इसलिए उस पर चर्चा की जाए। जब यह निश्चय हो गया, तो हम समझते थे कि इस निश्चय पर सरकार कायम है। लेकिन आज समाचार-पत्रों में कुछ ऐसी खबरें छपी हैं, जिन से हमारे मनों में सन्देह हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह उस सन्देह का निराकरण करें और शीघ्र से शीघ्र हमारी बैठक का आयोजन करें।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Some of us wanted that the announcement should be made in the House, but you were good enough to tell us that since the assurance was given in your presence, it was as good as having been given in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You have been misquoted. It says :

"Dr. Singh said that he drew the attention of the Speaker to the statement of the opposition leader and the latter had confirmed that Dr. Singh did not mention any date or the subject to be discussed during the proposed meeting."

Actually you had made your position very clear.

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : श्रीमान, माननीय श्री वाजपेयी ने जो यह कहा है कि बैठक कराने की बात मैंने मान ली, वह बिल्कुल सही है और जो बात अभी माननीय श्री बनर्जी ने उद्धृत की है, वह भी सही है। मैं बैठक कराऊंगा और जो कहा था, उस को मैं मान्यता देता हूँ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : मन्त्री महोदय बतायें कि किस विषय पर बात-चीत होगी।

12.36 Hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA (Bhopur): I beg to move :

"That this House do appoint Shri P. Govinda Menon to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the re-adjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such re-adjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, vice Shri Asoka Mehta resigned."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri P. Govinda Menon to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the re-adjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such re-adjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, vice Shri Asoka Mehta resigned."

The motion was adopted.

12.37 Hrs.

RE : ARREST OF SHRI MADHU LIMAYE

SHRI NATH PAI rose—

MR. SPEAKER : You send a chit at 12 O' Clock and get up. I cannot give permission. It is not proper. If this is allowed, everybody will send a chit at 11-45 or 12 and then get up.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): After all, you know the subject.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने कल आप को श्री मधु लिमये और श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया के बारे में चिट्ठी लिखी थी। वे दोनों माननीय सदस्य जेल में बन्द हैं। आप गृह मन्त्री को कहें कि वह इस बारे में बयान दें।

MR. SPEAKER : I told you that I had sent it to the Home Minister. I have not got a reply. If I had got a reply, I would have put it on the agenda.

श्री रवि राय : वह कब बयान देंगे ? आप उन्हें दोबारा कहिए कि वह कल तक इस बारे में बयान दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहूंगा।

श्री रवि राय : वे दोनों माननीय सदस्य चार दिनों से जेल में बन्द हैं। उन को सदन की बैठक में आने नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

श्री जार्ज करनेग्डीस (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल तक वह बयान आना चाहिए। इस सदन के दो माननीय सदस्य कई दिनों से जेल में बन्द हैं। इस सदन की बैठक हो रही है। आप गृह मन्त्री से कहिए कि कल दोपहर तक उन्हें बयान देना चाहिए कि इन माननीय सदस्यों के बारे में क्या हो रहा है।

12.40 Hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377—*contd.*

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH
OPPOSITION LEADERS RE. CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' STRIKE
—*contd.*

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have allowed me to say a few words. I hope that the members of other Parties will also allow me to say a few words without interruption because it has become necessary not only to have your permission but also to have the permission of some sections of the House before one can speak. I am referring to what happened yesterday. This Parliament has not only a reputation here but it has a reputation outside India also. It has a reputation to lose and we individual members have also at least in this country either to lose our reputation or to maintain our reputation. You had been to many countries recently (*interruptions*) I got your permission, yet you are interrupting.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are withdrawing the permission.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : We have a reputation to lose. Each one of us has a right here and you too have rights here. These need to be protected. I am sorry to say that neither your rights nor our rights nor the rights of the whole organization called Parliament were respected yesterday. The Prime Minister spoke one word. She said 'I

do not want to be coerced or bullied'. Now, Sir, we use for the Treasury Benches much worse language. I want this to be clear. If the Prime Minister cannot use a word which is derogatory to us, can we use words derogatory to the Treasury Benches. This is a thing which has got to be decided.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have called a meeting tomorrow of the General Purposes Committee. The leaders of the Parties are also there. I think it is better to avoid these words. I am going to appeal to them. Tomorrow I hope there will be a consensus and see if we are able to do it. (*Interruptions*).

श्री जार्ज करनेग्डीस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर कुछ बोलने दीजिए। आप ने आचार्य जी को बोलने दिया। कल की यहां पर जो घटना है उस के बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि अगर संसदीय परम्पराओं के बारे में बात करनी हो तो मेरी सभी लोगों से और खास तौर से आचार्य जी से प्रार्थना है कि हाउस आफ कामन्स की परम्पराओं को बह देखें। यहां के प्रधान मन्त्री को एक बार बोलने नहीं दिया, इंग्लिस्तान के हाउस आफ कामन्स के अन्दर सैकड़ों बार ऐसा हुआ है जब कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बोलने नहीं दिया गया। तो क्या यहां पर यह बातें कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : You have been good enough to say that tomorrow the General Purposes Committee is to meet and certain things are to be discussed. I have discovered much to my shame because I belong to this fraternity that things happen inside the room and something else is said outside in the manner that the Minister did. If this sort of things goes on, I do not see any purpose in having meetings which are called by you. If you call a meeting and in your presence certain things are said and then and there they are repudiated with impunity—a reference is made to you specifically—if this sort of malpractice continues, there is no point in having meetings.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only after that, that Shri Vajpayee raised it and I permitted him to raise it here and he replied. I do not know why Shri H. N. Mukerjee is angry after that also. (*Interruption*). Order, order. No more of it now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We requested that the Prime Minister should meet to discuss the specific issue. You have not said anything about it.

12.46 HRS.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, just one minute. Because of the noise I could not hear what the Speaker told me to do or to restrain from doing. I told him that today is the 14th November, and six years ago this Parliament passed a resolution taking a solemn pledge that every inch of our territory occupied by China forcibly should be liberated. The Parliament took that resolution. I want to know the steps taken by the Government in that regard. What is the use of going and garlanding the Nehru statue? It was a resolution moved by him and Parliament unanimously passed it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. We proceed further.

SHRI NATH PAI : How? Without redeeming it? Acharya Kripalani just now gave a lecture about the reputation of Parliament. If Parliament cannot implement the resolution unanimously adopted, what will be our reputation? It was a resolution which was adopted unanimously, all Members standing. Sir, you and I have been Members here for long. I do not know what they are going to do about it. It was a unanimous resolution adopted by Parliament, all Members standing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker said you wrote to him.

SHRI NATH PAI : Yes; they may consider it tomorrow. But tomorrow is the 15th. Today is the 14th (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Not now. Let us proceed.

SHRI NATH PAI : Well, I accept what you say.

12.47 HRS.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BILL—contd.

Clause 10—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of Registration of Births and Deaths Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Before I proceed with my amendment, I would like to seek your guidance or the protection of the Chair on three separate issues which were raised yesterday. The question raised in the amendment yesterday generally shows that it not only affects this Bill, but it affects my right as a Member of this House, it affects the rights of the House and it affects the rights of this country to have legislation properly passed.

The first issue raised was the statement by the Minister that since this Bill is five years old and has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha, no amendment in it should be made because it would involve further loss of time. I would like to have a clear ruling from you. The question is, because a Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, does the Lok Sabha become a mere rubber-stamp?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This House is not supposed to take into consideration what was said there or done there. That is all.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Please see the record. He has clearly said that because this Bill will have again to be referred to the Rajya Sabha if amendments are made, he was not prepared to accept any amendment. If that is the position—let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I thought about it when he referred to it was that there was an urgency of getting through this legislation. That is all.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Let him answer it in due course. If the Bill had been delayed for five years, a delay

for another five days is not going to affect it very much. But the right of this House to consider at will the proposed amendment is the one which has been denied and it must be asserted definitely by you that this procedure cannot be tolerated consistently with the rights of the Members, the rights of the House and the rights of the people. Now, I am coming to my points.

The second point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is this. During this debate, the quorum had to be called three times. There was a fluctuating number of Members coming in. That was bad enough. I do not grudge Members of the Congress or even of this side indulging themselves in the Central Hall, but what is bad is this. Because of this fluctuating quorum, this transient quorum, which comes and goes, when the amendment is put to vote, without knowing what the amendment is, not being able to understand it, they say simply "Aye" or "No". In this case, it is 'No' from the party. What is this House? Is it a mockery? What is the good of members coming here to say 'Aye' or 'No'? If they are going to participate in the debate, if they think they are competent to say anything on the amendment, they must sit here. It is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to see that this farce is not enacted from time to time. If a Bill from their party is brought, if their members are allowed to say 'Aye' or 'No', he must see to it that they attend the whole discussion. On this also, I want a definite ruling, because this House is becoming a laughing stock of this country when you have members not caring to be present, but only standing up to say 'Aye' or 'No'. We are little better than animals just to say 'Aye' or 'Nay' like horses and donkeys.... (Interruptions).

श्री आर्जुन करनेगीस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर वे खुद के लिए बोलते हों, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, यदि सब के लिए बोलते हैं तो मैं उनकी बात नहीं मानता।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Home Ministry, which is the offender in this as in other Bills, saying that as soon as they bring a Bill, it should be passed because they have the Ayes and Nays for it, has got to reconsider this attitude. The Home Ministry must respect the right of members to suggest an amendment and should meet it properly.

The Home Ministry must increase the voice power of its minister. Half of what he said was not available to this side, but the Ayes and Nays were available. He may represent the whole of the Congress in Madras State, but his voice is not powerful enough.

This is a Bill of very considerable importance, which is going to be enforced at all levels, not only at the State and district level, but in the panchayat level. It is a Bill in which there should be no ambiguity and no room for further clarification and further re-definition. Whenever any amendment of mine came, the minister, as far as he was audible, would just say he cannot accept it because of this and that. I am not going to refer to the whole of my objections, because I may do so at the third reading. Here is a Bill which defines 'birth' to include 'still birth'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): On a point of order, Sir. We have already passed that clause and we are on another clause. He is going back to that clause.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am only illustrating my point that you have a Bill which is unworthy to be on the statute-book. If for family planning, they must have information, about still births, let them have a separate category of still births. Do not include it in birth, because your statistics will be full of people who were never born and who will never die.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You referred to it as an illustration. At this stage, I will not permit it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have raised a general issue. Here we have got a Bill which is going to be enforced by all kinds of people. It is going to be left to the small panchayat secretary to decide whether this is a still birth and should be recorded or it is a foetal death or miscarriage or abortion. Why do you expect them to do all these things. Again, I am stating a doubt and not reviewing the clauses already passed. There is the question whether the appointment of the registrar should be by name or by office. He read something from the General Clauses Act. I was not able to hear it, but I have seen it reproduced.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Under which rule? I am always asked to mention the rule. Let him also mention the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Certain points are raised now which were not raised when the relevant clauses were debated. I cautioned him....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are you raising a point of order or Shri Bhandare is raising one?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am raising a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under what rule? We should know the rule. I want to read it and educate myself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will quote the rule.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not think he requires to be educated. We are at the stage of clause-by-clause consideration and some of the clauses have already been passed.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : But what is the rule? Without that, your explanation is not relevant.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : When a member is speaking something which

is not relevant, or is speaking on a clause of the Bill which has already been adopted, or is repeating the same arguments I have every right to raise a point of order and draw the attention of the Chair to the repetition, irrelevancy or the fact that the clause under reference has already been adopted. When we have considered certain amendments and passed certain clauses what right has the hon. Member to deal with the same points, same clauses and same amendments?

श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अगर नियम की बात की जाएगी, तो बर्ड रीडिंग पर हम बोलेंगे और जितना चाहेंगे बोलेंगे और आपको समय देना होगा। मगर इस विधेयक के बारे में बड़ा विवाद है, अच्छा यह होता कि गृह मन्त्री जी इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजना स्वीकार कर लेते। अभी भी देर नहीं हुई है। आप पुनः इस पर विचार करें। इस विधेयक के विवादों पर जितनी भी सहमति हो सकती है, उस के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए अभी भी आप इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजना मान सकते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं वाजपेयी जी के विचारों का समर्थन करता हूँ, इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : First of all, I am really sorry that the Minister who is in charge of the Bill, who is piloting the Bill, Shri V. C. Shukla, who is supposed to be quite mature by this time, he himself should raise a point of order. Then, Shri R. D. Bhandare, who is in the panel of Chairmen, quoted or tried to quote a particular rule....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I can quote the rule; it is in my hand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He was trying to quote a rule from his memory; now he has tried to read it. The Chair can certainly direct a member not to continue his speech if the Chair is convinced that the member is making an irrelevant speech. Sir, you have heard Shri Lobo Prabhu in patience. This is

a controversial Bill. There is no doubt about it. It deals with birth and still-birth. There may be some stillborn Ministers. But that is not relevant here. The point which is agitating us is this. Why do you want to shut out discussions? Why do you not allow a proper discussion? Let it go to the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point raised by Shri Bhandare was very valid to the extent that he said that the points which were mentioned yesterday while we were dealing with clauses 2 to 9 need not be repeated now when we are dealing with other clauses. Now there is one point, which has been raised and brought before the House by Shri Vajpayee that this Bill, as I also observed yesterday, has become a controversial measure. Some hon. Members have already said that as the drafting stands and as the whole scheme stands, the Bill is likely to affect villagers; so, it needs further consideration. That is the point on which I request Shri Shukla to make some statement.

13 HRS.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : With your permission, Sir, I would deal with the points that Shri Lobo Prabhu made.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I conclude my speech?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I move :

"That the discussion on this Bill be closed."

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, have you called me or Shri Banerjee? Whom have you called?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I cannot tolerate the arrogance of ministers, not of mushroom ministers like him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. After Shri Vajpayee made a request, I said that I would request the hon. Minister to reply. Now let him reply. This is not a light matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have a right to move motions.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : With your permission, Sir, I would like to deal with the point which was raised by Shri Lobo Prabhu first. If Shri Lobo Prabhu was a little attentive yesterday, he would not have been required to wax eloquent so much today about the rights of Lok Sabha and Parliament about which we are equally concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There was no question of saying that this House or Parliament could not discuss a particular provision. The only statement I made was that in view of the coming census this provision has attained very great importance and that is why we want to see that it becomes law as quickly as possible. That was the limited point I made. I never suggested that Parliament should not have the time or the opportunity to discuss these things at all.

As far as the point raised by Shri Banerjee is concerned, it does not deserve any reply because he is a light-hearted and a lightminded person who should not be taken seriously by anybody.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Nonsense.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not fair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : The remarks of the Minister are also not fair. It is a personal remark which ought not to have come from a minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is a debauch; he is stupid; he is a nuisance. I know how he talks outside. (*Interruption*).

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Everyone of us will repeat it. You ought to have prevented him. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should he say that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you take objection to an expression, you

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

should not have said that. Is it in keeping with dignity ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is that in keeping with dignity ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request you to withdraw that word, 'debauch'. I take you seriously.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I will not withdraw 'nuisance'. He is a nuisance in the House. I would withdraw the word, 'debauch'. I will not withdraw the word, 'stupid'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way to carry on discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have defeated his candidate thrice. Let him contest the election in Kanpur. He will forfeit his deposit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This challenge is meaningless. The House stands adjourned for Lunch till 2 O' Clock.

13.04 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BILL—*contd.*

Clause 10—*contd.*

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : When the House adjourned for Lunch, I was explaining the provisions of Clause 10. I was mentioning this. Our intention is that nobody who is not operating in a notified area will be fastened with this kind of responsibility. As far as the municipal workers are concerned, they will be required to send the information only if they were present on the spot or they were attending a function; otherwise, it would not be incumbent on them to take any action. As it is, this is a completely innocuous clause and I do not think the member should be unduly exercised over this particular provision. Therefore, I would humbly say that it is not necessary for us to accept any of the amend-

ments that have been moved and the House should consider and pass the clause as it is in the Bill.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I have given an amendment that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee because, as an eminent lawyer, you were also of the opinion that there were certain defects which needed to be corrected. I know that this motion or amendment ought to have come at the introduction stage. I quite realise that legal position and the Rules of Procedure, but my submission is that, when there is a justification, the hon. Minister should not stand on the question of prestige or should not take shelter under technicalities but should agree to accept this motion or the Government should bring its own motion for referring it to a Select Committee. The passage of this Bill will not at all be delayed because the Rajya Sabha is meeting from the 18th November and the Select Committee can make its report within ten or fifteen days and then it can be passed by the Rajya Sabha also. So, it would be in the fitness of things that this Bill is referred to a Select Committee which should consider all the defects which have been pointed out by the hon. members during the discussion here. So, I would once again make an appeal that, instead of taking shelter under technicalities he should be generous enough to accommodate and accept this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not simply a question of technicality. Even if the Government were to accept, there are some difficulties from the point of view of procedure. Even if the Government is ready to accept, how to meet these difficulties ? That is the problem before us. The rule in this behalf is very clear and specific. Once the motion for consideration has been adopted and certain clauses have been adopted, the only thing that we can do is to proceed with the rest. How to overcome this difficulty ? I do not know the Government's mind yet and even if the Government were to accept, this is the difficulty. In such a situation I am helpless because the rule is very specific.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): There have been many cases. Even after the consideration of the Bill if the House feels that it is better that it goes to a Select Committee, it can go. There is no bar against that.

I think, we were on Clause 10. In Clause 10, here it is said :

"It shall be the duty of—

- (i) the midwife or any other medical or health attendant at a birth or death.."

On the other hand, in Clause 8(b) it is said :

"in respect of births and deaths in a hospital, health centre, maternity or nursing home or other like institution, the medical officer in charge or any person authorised by him in this behalf."

So, either there is redundancy or there is a contradiction. Here it is more than redundant. There is a contradiction. The area is enlarged in clause 10 and the duty is cast now upon somebody else while the duty under clause 8 is cast upon the medical officer. What I think, therefore, Sir, is this. This is a Bill which involves penalties. It is not merely asking somebody to make a report or something like that. There is one clause, Clause 8, where you find the words 'the oldest adult member'. They have given several alternatives. There is an order of various persons mentioned therein and punishments depend if persons in that order do not report. They have got to see whether any particular person comes in that order to be the informant or not. A man has to know whether all the prior, previously nominated persons are absent and then he has to see whether he is the oldest adult member or not. The oldest adult member has to examine whether his turn is there or not. A duty is cast upon him and he will have to meet the punishment also. So, what I submit is this : in a Bill of this kind in which there are some difficulties, it is much better if you refer it to a Select Committee. There is no harm.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान रूल 109 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस में कह गया है:

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker".

So, if you give me the consent, I would like to move that. We can adjourn here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put it to the House. So far as the other motion is concerned I have already ruled it out.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Even at the consideration stage, and clause-by-clause stage there are precedents where it has been referred to Select Committee. If there are no precedents, it is a different matter, but I think there are precedents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no precedent of this nature. I could understand that everybody here wants close scrutiny of every clause of the Bill. That I have followed very closely. But under the rules, so far as I could make out, it is very difficult for me to accept a motion for reference to a Joint/Select Committee at this stage. You can move for adjournment of the debate.

श्री देवेन सेन: मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि इस बिल पर चर्चा स्थगित कर दी जाए"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put it to the vote. The question is :

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned".

Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 2]

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Chittybabu, Shri C.
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.

Asghar Husain, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri

AYES

Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Mayavan, Shri
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

NOES

Masuriya Din, Shri
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh Shri
 Parthasarthy, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Solanki, Shri S. M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is : Ayes : 44; Noes : 54.

The motion was negatived.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिये कि कई लोगों का वोट रिकार्ड नहीं हुआ है। सिर्फ दस का फर्क है। आप देखिये कि कितने लोगों का वोट रिकार्ड नहीं हुआ है। हो सकता है कि हम जाते हों।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The corrected figures are being obtained. Anyhow, those Members whose votes have not been recorded may kindly rise in their seats—

I find that the number is such that it will not affect the result.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल इसके ऊपर एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर भी दिया था। मुझे हाँदिक खेद है कि सरकार इसको जानते हुए भी कि यह बिल गलत है और बहुत सी त्रुटियों से भरा हुआ है, फिर भी हठधर्मी से इस बिल को पास कराना चाहती है और केवल इसी एक आधार पर कि उसका इस सदन में बहुमत है। कल आपने हमारी बात से सहमत होते हुए मंत्री महोदय से अपोल की थी कि इस में यह त्रुटि है, इससे आप ठीक कर लो और मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए बताया था कि बिल के पास होने में देर हो जाएगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि अगर वह कोई एमेन्डमेन्ट स्वीकार करते हैं तो बिल को दुबारा राज्य सभा में जाना पड़ेगा और इस में देर हो जाएगी।

मंत्री महोदय और गवर्नमेन्ट को देरी की चिन्ता है, लेकिन उन्हें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं

Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Sursingh, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra

है कि यह बिल ठीक रूप में पास हो और इस में कोई गलती न रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल गवर्नमेन्ट की सैकुलर नीति सर्वथा विपरीत है। भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार सरकार किसी भी धर्म और जाति के आधार पर न कोई बिल बना सकती है और न उन्हें अपमानित कर सकती है। इस बिल में कहा गया है : "इट शॉल बि दि ड्यूटी आफ... दि स्वीपर इन ए म्यूनिसिपैलिटी, पंचायत आर अदर लोकल एथारिटी।" इस का मतलब है कि चाहे कोई भी स्वीपर हो, चाहे वह इन संस्थाओं में नौकर हो या न हो, उस पर यह ज़िम्मेदारी डाल दी गई है। "स्वीपर" शब्द का प्रयोग मेहतर जाति के लिए होता है। मैं गवर्नमेन्ट से पूछना चाहता हूँ—मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब मंत्री महोदय को देना होगा—कि इस क्लॉज में एक जाति-विशेष के आधार पर व्यवस्था क्यों की गई है। अगर इन संस्थाओं में एम्पलायड स्वीपर को यह काम सौंपा जात, तो यह बात समझ में आ सकती थी, लेकिन यह काम किसी भी स्वीपर पर लाद दिया गया है, चाहे वह किसी म्यूनिसिपैलिटी या पंचायत में हो। कहीं भी कोई बात होती है, चाहे किसी के घर में गर्भपात हो गया है, चाहे कोई चलते हुए मर गया है, उसकी सूचना देने का काम बेचारे भंगी पर लाद दिया गया है।

इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक जाति के नाम पर की गई व्यवस्था सरकार की सैकुलर नीति के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। सरकार ने जान-बूझ कर मेहतर जाति को इस में घसीटा है। वह पहले ही अपमानित और दलित है, पहले ही सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसको और अपमानित करना गवर्नमेन्ट और इस सदन के लिए अपमान और शर्म की बात है।

*The following Members also recorded their votes

AYES : Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, G. NOES : Sarvashri P. Antony Reddy and Amat and A. Dipa.

Viswanathan, Rabi Ray, D.

R. D. Bhandare.

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

स्वीपर्ष के साथ, मेहतर जाति के साथ, यह अन्याय हो रहा है।

अगर सरकार का उद्देश्य यह है कि उस के पास जन्म और मृत्यु के सही आंकड़े पहुंचें, तो क्या ऐसे अवसरों पर कोई नर्स या डाक्टर होगा या नहीं? अगर चलती हुई ट्रेन में किसी के बच्चा हो गया, तो कौन रिपोर्ट करेगा? अगर जन्म और मृत्यु पर कोई आदमी निश्चित रूप से रहता है, तो वह पुरोहित हो सकता है, पंडित हो सकता है, जो जन्म के बाद नामकरण संस्कार करेगा और बच्चे का पत्रा देख कर बतायेगा कि उसका भविष्य अच्छा है या नहीं और मृत्यु के बाद वह तेहरवीं ज़रूर करायेगा। अगर गवर्नमेन्ट ईमानदार है, तो वह "स्वीपर" की जगह पर "ब्राह्मण" शब्द रखती, "पुरोहित" शब्द रखती। इसमें स्वीपर कैसे आते हैं? शुक्ला जी ने अपनी विरादरी का ध्यान रखते हुए इस बिल में सच्चाई से काम नहीं लिया है। उन्होंने जो पाप किया है, वह समूचे देश के लिए कलंक साबित होगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल का विरोध होगा। अगर मंत्री महोदय ने इस में संशोधन की स्वीकार नहीं किया, तो जनता में इस का विरोध होगा। इसलिए मैं उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस एमेन्डमेन्ट को स्वीकार कर लें। स्वीपर के सम्बन्ध में यह जो धारा है, इस को बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए। अगर इस में देर हो जायेगी, तो कोई बात नहीं है; यह बिल तो सही रूप में पास होगा। अन्यथा जो लोग भारतवर्ष में हज़ारों वर्षों से अपमानित होते आये हैं, उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचेगी।

हम महात्मा गांधी की जयन्ती मनाने जा रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी का सबसे प्रिय विषय हरिजनोद्धार था। इस बिल को इसी रूप में पास कर के यह सरकार महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा को ठेस पहुंचायेगी। इस बिल को यह धारा रख कर इस सरकार ने

महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा को ठेस पहुंचाई है, एक जाति-विशेष के लोगों को अपमानित किया है और अपने सेकुलरवाद के विपरीत कार्य किया है।

इस लिए मैं इस क्लॉज का विरोध करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय मे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस एमेन्डमेन्ट को स्वीकार कर लें। इस में देरी भले ही लग जाये, लेकिन बिना ठीक रूप में पास हो जायेगा और इस देश की उस कौम को ठेस नहीं पहुंचेगी, जिस का हम सब मिल कर उद्धार करना चाहते हैं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already exceeded the time schedule. If we proceed this way, we will not be able to dispose of this Bill even today. In the light of the discussion yesterday, more amendments have been tabled.

श्री रवि राम (पुरी): इस को प्रवर समिति को भेज दिया जाये।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज: इस बिल को मिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday the Minister replied to all the points. I will put the clause and amendment to vote now.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I have a minute?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are certain new amendments tabled. If I allow him to make a speech now, I will have to allow other members to move their amendments and make speeches. The Minister can speak at the end.

Is Shri B. S. Sharma moving his amendment?

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA (Banka): Yes.

I beg to move:

Page 6,—omit lines 8 and 9 (26).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 22,—

add at the end—

"and in case of a dispute whether the death had occurred due to mal-nutrition or starvation the reason shall be recorded by a registered independent medical practitioner". (28)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Please appreciate our difficulty also. I am not on a technical point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday all points were made by Members.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I have an even more important point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know he has a good contribution to make. In that case, I will have to permit others also. Dr. Sushila Nayar.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि जो मेरे भाई इस क्लाइ का विरोध कर रहे हैं, उन को थोड़ी सी गलतफहमी है। इस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि कौन व्यक्ति जन्म और मृत्यु की खबर देगा। आम तौर पर जचगी के वक्त मिडवाइफ होती है। इस में उसका नाम दिया गया है, लेकिन जहां मिडवाइफ नहीं होती है, वहां मेहतर और मेहतरानी प्लेसेन्टा ले जाते हैं। और इस लिए उन को पता होता है कि फ़र्मां घर में जन्म हुआ है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: माननीय सदस्य पुराने ज़माने की बात कर रही हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर: माननीय सदस्य को मालूम नहीं है कि आज भी हजारों हजार जन्म ऐसे होते हैं, जहां न डाक्टर होता है और न नर्स। कोई पड़ोसिन आती है और जचगी होती है। यह दुख की बात है; यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि डाक्टरों और नर्सों को व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह शर्म की बात है, लेकिन आज जो परिस्थिति है, उस में जो लोग प्लेसेन्टा को ले जा कर दबाते हैं या डालते हैं, वे इस को खबर दे सकते हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: अब तो लोगों को खुद ले जाना पड़ेगा। वे नहीं ले जायेंगे। वह काम बन्द हो चुका है।

डा० सुशीला नायर: जब नहीं ले जायेंगे, तब कोई और व्यवस्था की जायेगी। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम नहीं है कि आज वे लोग ले जाते हैं और उन्हें उस के पैसे मिलते हैं। वे जानवरों की डेड बाडीज़ नहीं ले जाते हैं। इस बारे में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है। लेकिन प्लेसेन्टा कुछ बुरी और गन्दी चीज़ नहीं मानी जाती है। अफ़्रीका और कई दूसरे देशों में यह मूवमेन्ट चल रही है कि जहां प्लेसेन्टा गाड़ा जाये, वहां पर एक पेड़ लगाया जाये। इस बारे में बड़ी गलतफहमी है। (व्यवधान) इस में कोई अपमान का सवाल भी नहीं है। बल्कि यह तो उन का सम्मान है। उन को जिम्मेदार समझा जाता है कि वे भी जन्म की खबर दें।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Many babies are being born every day notwithstanding Dr. Chandrasekhar. If reports are not made, many people are made punishable. Let us look at the wording :

"It shall be the duty of the mid-wife or any other medical or health attendant at a birth or death..."

I do not know whether medical attendants are sent to attend on deaths. In fact, they are not. These midwives are not sent unless there is a birth or still-birth.

So far as reporting a birth is concerned, it does not merely mean a report saying that a particular human being is born because this birth certificate becomes a proof of several other things, it becomes a proof in matters of title, for the date of birth for entering government service or even punishing a man if it is wrongly entered or reported.

Who are these persons that are asked to do it? In England there is a rule that the Archbishop of Canterbury should attend and certify that the Queen is delivered of a child and the delivery was actually seen by him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : We do not believe you.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: As I said, the birth of a child does not merely mean the reporting or the coming into existence of a specimen of the human species, it also must show and inform who are the parents, who is the mother, that a son is born to so-and-so, and it becomes such an important matter latter. This cannot be left in the hands of any health attendant and sweeper.

So far as death is concerned, in the hospitals a health attendant is not allowed to certify that a particular person is dead. It is only the medical officer who can do it. Now, you say that a midwife can certify it, a medical or health attendant can certify it, or a sweeper can certify it. What is all this? Where are we going?

There is no doubt that we want a law, but let us make good law, let us make a law which stands for some time.

Again, in the first sub-clause the person on whom the duty is imposed is expected to be present, as also in sub-clause (3). But under clause 2 he is not expected to be present there. I want your ear, Sir, as this is very important. The first clause says 'a person present'. The third clause says 'a person present'. In the second clause it is not there. Therefore, by implication any sweeper in the Municipality, Panchayat or local authority has got to make a report whether he is present or not. How can he do it and when, when can he do it? What are the qualifications of these persons? What is the information these persons can have? What authority or authenticity will they have? As has been already advanced both yesterday and to-day, if you say 'any sweeper in a municipality', there are so many sweepers in a Municipality—who is to do it and who is punishable for not doing it? As has been said, sweepers in a municipality are not the best persons to say that a child is born. They may not be able to see anything. They may be in the streets and because of a hullabaloo in the house they may say that a child is

born. They may say 'the Queen delivered five crores' because they heard it and they are not expected to be present. So they are not qualified to do this. Sometimes some people do not die though they appear to have died. Hon. Member, Shri Ramamurti, knows. There was a Minister in Madras who fell sick. Several people went on saying that such and such Minister was dead. But absolutely he was there, but he was in a state of coma for some 4 to 6 months. Do you expect sweepers and others to declare that he is dead. I think the intentions of the Government like so many intentions are very excellent. But this wording will lead us where all good intentions lead us, that is to hell.

Now take clause 3. The keeper or the owner of a place set apart for the disposal of the dead bodies has to report. They are engaged either by the Panchayat or the Municipality and under the local laws, which you are not repealing, he has to report only to the President of the Panchayat office and, if it is a municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner. At present they are the statutory authorities to receive that information. Now you say something different here. Here, the report is to a registrar. The owner of the place for the disposal of the dead body has got a duty. A register is given and those who take the dead body for disposal enter all these things and in the evening he takes the book to the Panchayat office. Therefore, this Bill is bristling with many difficulties and other contradictions. I would rather again suggest that in spite of the fact that we are only 98 out of 500 as seen on the voting board we cannot dispose of lakhs of births and deaths in this very casual way. I would request you to exercise your general residual power and see that the discussion on this Bill does not proceed. The Government may take further steps to bring it in a more appropriate form.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since yesterday I have heard so many appeals from various members. Now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. I would have even gone out of

the way and appealed to him. But my difficulty is regarding the Rule. I cannot by-pass that Rule. What I have to suggest is that we have devoted more than one hour on this one clause and amendments. I would request him to clarify the position as you have raised a new point. Afterwards I will apply guillotine.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : You have allowed everybody, but the Mover, to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are several Movers.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : But all the amendments to this clause are mine.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Only one hour been allotted to this important Bill. Who allowed it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee allotted the time. It was one hour.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the representatives from various groups and parties were present there; all sections of the House.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Not the Independents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kunte, that is a matter which you can take up with others.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : When you are making a point that all sections of the House were represented, I may submit that more than 10 per cent of this House is never represented at the Business Advisory Committee, and we land ourselves in a difficulty.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I was present at the Business Advisory Committee throughout. No time was allotted to this Bill. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will bear this out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the report was presented, it was adopted. At that time, the time was mentioned. You never raised that issue then.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I was present throughout, at the meeting. I asked Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to allow time to the Bill. He said, "Let us see when the Bill is under consideration in the House; we will see how long it takes." So, actually, there was no question of time; no time was allotted to it there.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : To be fair to everybody, let me point out that when the Business Advisory Committee took this into consideration, they hardly realised that the Bill was of such a complicated nature and the drafting was so bad. But since it has been pointed out here, I think it is better that you allow some more time. Let it be discussed further. It will be passed because there is the majority. There is no question about it. But why do you stop discussion at all ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Instead of one hour, we have devoted four hours already. I have extended the time. How can I extend the time again ?

श्री रवि राय : बिजनेस एडवायज़रो कमेटी में इस पर बहस भी नहीं हुई है, टाइम भी तय नहीं हुआ था। 15-20 मिनट और बहस होने दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I extend, it will go on for six hours. How can I do it, and what can I do ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, this is not a political issue. This is not an issue on which we are divided on a political plank. There is no question of that. Therefore, I do not see any reason why the Government should stand on prestige. If certain unworkable clauses are pointed out, some unhappy wordings are pointed out, why should the Government take it as a

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

matter of prestige? Why should they think that whatever they have drafted, even a comma, they cannot be changed? Why should they act on that basis? That is why we say it should be discussed further. After all, we are dealing not with an ordinary problem, but with the problem of life and death; it is the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill.

श्री शिव नारायण (बम्बई) : इस में एक खतरा है—अगर सब को स्वीपर लिख दिया तो?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have disposed of that problem. Let us see. (Interruption). Mr. Dwivedy has made a plea. I fully recognise, as I have already said, that from the speeches made here, the Bill needs a very close scrutiny. That was pointed out by the Members. It is not my view alone. Therefore, I have permitted, instead of one hour, four hours. How long can we continue like this?

श्री रवि राय : इन को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दीजिये। जब यह बैडली-इंपटड है तो इस को क्यों नहीं भेजते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : The Government may be in a position to accept some of the amendments moved. If you guillotine it, how can they be accepted? You have yourself suggested that it needs a close scrutiny. Some Members, after studying the Bill, have tabled amendments. When those amendments are moved, at least the Government will be in a position to accept some of them, and especially when the Bill is not going to any Committee. So, why not you permit the amendments being moved?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday, there was a point made that, if you moved amendments, the passage of the Bill would be delayed. That was another point made from this side of the House.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : On a point of order, Sir. I have got before me the Bulletin-Part II (General Information relating to Parliamentary and other matters), Tuesday, November 12th, No. 887. It says :

“Allocation of time to Government Legislative and other Business :

Lok Sabha agreed today on a Motion by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to the allocation of time to the following items of Government legislative and other business as shown against each :—”

13 items are mentioned here, but this Bill does not find a place in them. The House should not be misled in this manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was not allotted in the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : When was it done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think that report was adopted during the last session. (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : तब इस में कैसे होगा, इन को पहले इजाजत लेनी चाहिये।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह विधेयक सदन में नहीं आ सकता, क्योंकि यह संविधान के खिलाफ है। मैं आपके सामने संविधान का आर्टिकल 13 पढ़ रहा हूँ—

“(1) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.”

अब, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्टिकल 17 पढ़िये—

"Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

अब आप इस कानून के बलाज 10 को देखिये—

"It shall be the duty of the sweeper in a municipality, panchayat or any local authority..." etc.

अब, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इस कानून में डेफिनीशन को देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि स्वीपर की कोई डेफिनीशन ही नहीं है। स्वीपर का मतलब अगर किसी म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का झाड़ू का काम करने वाला कर्मचारी या कोई काम करने वाला कर्मचारी होता, तो मामला साफ हो जाता, लेकिन यहां जब स्वीपर की बात लिखी जाती है तो जाति के आधार पर उस को लिखा जाता है जो आर्टिकल 17 के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कल खुद ही महसूस किया था, अगर कल की प्रोसीडिंग को देखा जाय तो आप पायेंगे कि कल शाम से जो बहस चल रही है उसमें स्वीपर की बात को लेकर इस सदन के हर एक दल के सदस्य ने जो इस पर बोल चुके हैं इस शब्द का विरोध किया है। आपने खुद भी इस चीज को महसूस किया था कि यहां जो स्वीपर शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, वह उचित शब्द नहीं है, वह अनुचित है। वानूनी बातों में यहां कोई नहीं गया लेकिन हम उम्मीद करके बैठे थे कि मंत्री जो इस विधेयक को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजेंगे और वहां इस पर बहस होगी, चर्चा होगी लेकिन मंत्री जो यहां पर बिल्कुल जिद्द पकड़ कर बैठ गए। यह सरकार के ऊपर कोई अविश्वास या विश्वास प्रकट करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed your argument and I have followed your point of order.

श्री जार्ज करनेगहीव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आखिर में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके हाथों में पूरे अधिकार हैं, आपके हाथ में नियमों को सस्पेन्ड करने का भी अधिकार है, किसी किस्म की भी व्यवस्था को सदन में चलाने का अधिकार है। आर्टिकल 17 को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए और आर्टिकल 13 में जो हम पर बंधन है, संविधान के इस हिस्से में, पार्ट 3, फंडामेंटल राइट्स से सम्बन्धित किसी बात के खिलाफ विधेयक पाम करने का जो अधिकार हमें नहीं है, और वह प्रयास जो मंत्री महोदय की ओर से हो रहा है, इसके ऊपर आप तत्काल रोक लगायें, कोई भी रास्ता आप निकालें, नियमों के आधार पर या जैसे भी लेकिन इसपर आप तत्काल रोक लगायें ताकि हमारे हाथों से कोई भी गैर-कानूनी काम न होने पाये।
(व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।
... (व्यवधान) .

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। असली सवाल तो मेरा ही था ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मन्तव्य के बाद तो मंत्री जो को परिवर्तन करना चाहिए था लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं किया।
..... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me reply to the point of order raised by Shri Fernandes. No more speeches. I would like to point out to Shri Fernandes that yesterday, though not in the form of a point of order, the 'sweeper' question was raised here and now you have raised it in the form of a point of order. Yesterday I said that if the word 'sweeper' is taken as it is, it is likely to lead to some misunderstanding and certain sensibilities are likely to be disturbed very naturally. I said that. But as it is, it does not refer to caste or untouchability (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : लेकिन डिफिनीशन में तो उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। कहां है स्वीपर? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : यह आ-मानजनक शब्द है।... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्वीपर को डिफिनीशन दीजिए।... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said "remove this sensitive spot". It was for the Government to consider. ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि राय : इसका हिन्दी अनुवाद तो मेहतर होगा।... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Who is a sweeper?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : सफाई कर्मचारी। (व्यवधान) ... What can I do if there is no definition? (Interruption)

श्री शिव चरण लाल : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अमल सवाल तो मेरा था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) : आप हिन्दी का अनुवाद बना दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि राय : हिन्दी का अनुवाद तो मेहतर होगा।... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sweeper is a sweeper. No Pandit can be a sweeper ... (Interruption).

श्री शिव चरण लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। मैं मंत्री जो से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्वीपर के माने भंगी, तो भंगी की परिभाषा क्या है? स्वीपर क्या होता है? मैं तो भंगी उसको मानता हूँ जो बचन-भंगी और नियम-भंगी। आप अपने बचन और नियम तोड़ते हैं। आपने जातीयता तोड़ने की शपथ ली है लेकिन जातीयता को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। मेहतारानी

और भंगी कहाँ, कहाँ किसके किसके घर जाकर पूछेंगे कि किस घर में बच्चा हुआ है। उनके ऊपर आप क्यों छोड़ते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप मानवता का हनन कर रहे हैं। मैं इसके सब्त खिलाफ हूँ। आप जातीयता को कायम रखना चाहते हैं इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि भंगी इस काम को करेगा, स्वीपर इसकी सूचना देगा, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसे कितनी तनख्वाह देंगे इस काम को करने के लिए? आप भंगी और ब्राह्मण को बाँटें यहाँ क्यों लाते हैं?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : My point of order, which is very simple, is under rule 389. But, before raising it, for the information of the House I should mention that when the word "sweeper" was included in a Bill that was brought before the House because of the opposition a suggestion was made that it should be substituted by the word 'safaiwala'. Then it was argued on behalf of many of us—at that time Shri Homi Daji was here—that if you use the word 'safaiwala' some people may think it is a Parsec. Ultimately, it was changed to 'safai karmachari' and then it was passed. For the entire community we use the term 'Valmiki'. Whenever we give any certificate to them, we never use the term 'Scheduled Caste'; we call them Valmikis. So, a particular community should not be humiliated by using a particular term. Rule 389 says :

"All matters not specifically provided in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

Sir, you are the custodian of this House and we would request you to do the needful in the matter ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilaur) : A sweeper is a person who sweeps. Whether he is a person who sweeps dust for cleanliness or he is a person who sweeps the democratic value of life.... (interruptions) I can speak better Hindi than many of you; I challenge you.... (interruptions)

एक मानवीय सवस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिए ।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : जब आप लोग बोलते हैं तब कोई विघ्न नहीं डाला जाता है इसलिए कृपा करके दूसरे के बीच में भी विघ्न न डालें, मेरे ऊपर उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगी कि जैसे हम आपको सुनते हैं, कृपा करके वैसे ही हमें भी सुनें। I am saying that according to my definition 'sweeper' is a person who sweeps away, whether dust and dirt or democratic principles of life.... (interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Hindi version of the Bill says :

"नगरपालिका, पंचायत या अन्य स्थानीय प्राधिकारी के भंगी का,"
(interruptions).

He has suggested a good word, that is, *scfai karmachari*.

15 HRS.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It should be withdrawn. It is a clear case of discrimination.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : भंगी शब्द निकालिये ।

श्री रवि राय : प्रवर समिति में भेजिये । यहां इस तरह से नहीं होने पायेगा ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House is so agitated, there is another rule, rule 110, and Government should consider that. Rule 110 reads :—

"The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that—

- (a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or

(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein; or

(c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions;"

Under this rule, if Government so desires, it may withdraw the Bill. I cannot use my powers... (Interruption).

श्री रवि राय : आप निर्देश दे सकते हैं ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि हमें स्वीपर या भंगी शब्द चाहिये। हमें इससे कोई प्रेम नहीं है, न हम कहते हैं कि यह उचित शब्द है। जब कानून बना उस समय इस शब्द को रक्खा गया था। जब मेम्बर्स ने इस बारे में कहा कि इस को हटा देना चाहिये, तब हम ने यह बात सोची कि इस को हटा कर हम कौन सा शब्द रख सकते हैं। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। यह बात भी नहीं है कि देर होने से नुक्सान हो सकता है। प्रवर समिति में भेजना हो तो उस में भी हमें आपत्ति नहीं है। यदि सदन के रूल इस को प्रवर समिति में भेजने के लिये समर्थ हैं तो हमें उस में आपत्ति नहीं। लेकिन जब आप ने कह दिया कि प्रवर समिति में भेजने का जो मोशन है वह आउट आफ आर्डर है तो हम उस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते। जब इस सदन के नियमों के अनुसार प्रवर समिति के सामने विधेयक नहीं जा सकता तब इस में कहने की जरूरत नहीं कि हम इसका विरोध नहीं करते। मैं ने तो केवल इस बात को कहा कि जो बिल हमारे सामने है उस में किसी तरह का कोई जाति पांति का भेद नहीं है। केवल काम करने की दृष्टि से, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति का हो, जो यह काम करता है उस काम करने वाले के ऊपर एक तरह का आब्लिगेशन, एक कार्य, सौंपा गया है। इस में और कोई दूसरा उद्देश्य नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि हम लोग

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :

जाति पांति का भेद डालते हैं, गांधीजी का अपमान करते हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपका इरादा नहीं है, मर हो गया है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हुआ भी नहीं है। जैसा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने स्वयं कहा, इसमें जाति पांति का लेश मात्र अंश नहीं। इस से जाति पांति से कोई मतलब नहीं है। पर मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि अगर इससे ज्यादा अच्छा कोई शब्द मिल सकता तो अच्छा था और उसको रखना चाहिये। मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं। सवाल यह है कि यदि कानून से हम इस को प्रवर समिति में भेज सकते हैं तो कई आपत्ति नहीं है और 15 या 20 दिन रुक कर भी इस को पास कर सकें तो आपत्ति नहीं है। परन्तु इस लिये जो आप के नियम हैं उनको देखना पड़ेगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज : नियम 118 के अनुसार इस प्रकार है कि :

"Any member may, if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the House shall then apply."

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाऊँ जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कि मोशन फार कंसिडरेशन अब समाप्त हो गया है। क्लॉज बाई क्लॉज चल रहा है। मोशन फार कंसिडरेशन एंडाप्ट हो चुका है। यह कठिनाई है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज : 388।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यदि हम कोई रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं तो इस को प्रवर समिति में भेजने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन चूँकि जो प्रवर समिति का संशोधन

आया था उस को आप ने आउट आफ आर्डर घोषित कर दिया इसलिये उस पर विचार नहीं हो सका। अगर कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सरकार को आपत्ति नहीं है तो विधेयक प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाये। आपत्ति थोड़ी नियमों के कारण आई क्योंकि हम धाराओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर आप की सलाह से सदन यह निश्चय कर कि इस बारे में जो नियम हैं उनको हम स्थगित कर सकते हैं तो इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति में भेजने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The rule can be suspended under Rule 388.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : This particular stage of discussion arose from a point of order raised by Mr. George Fernandes regarding constitutionality based upon article 13 of the Constitution. He said that the use of the word 'sweeper' in clause 10 of this Bill offends article 17 of the Constitution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सदन सर्वोपरि है, सदन निर्णय कर सकता है।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have given a ruling on that. He is not entitled to speak on this again. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय : अब कैसे सफाई हो सकती है। आप रुलिंग दे चुके हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is just coming to a major issue that has been raised.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : We have passed over that stage. Now, the whole question is this. The Government has also admitted it. But because the rules do not provide that, we cannot refer it to the Select Committee. Therefore, the only question that arises is whether Government

withdrawn the Bill or the House can, by some device, take some decision so that this can be referred to a Committee of Parliament.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर प्रवर समिति को भेजने में कोई कठिनाई हो तो इस समय चर्चा स्थगित कर दी जाय तथा मंत्री महोदय को निर्देश दिया जाय कि वह विधेयक पर फिर से विचार कर के, जो शब्द वहाँ नहीं होने चाहिये उन को बदल कर सदन के सामने विधेयक लायें। तब इस पर चर्चा हो सकती है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What I am submitting is this. The question of procedure arose on account of objection of a certain word used in the Bill. The word used is 'sweeper' in clause 10 of the Bill. So far as the word 'sweeper' is concerned, you may be aware that under the Constitution, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes order has been issued by the President in which the names of various scheduled castes are given but the word 'sweeper' is not given in that order as one of the names of any caste or community in the country. Therefore, the use of the word 'sweeper' in the context of the Bill does not refer to a class or community but to a profession or an occupation of a person who sweeps.

It was pointed out that in the Hindi version some other word has been used. My submission on that matter is that we are discussing the Bill which has been drafted in English and what will be passed here is the English text of the Bill... (Interruptions) I wish to bring this point to your notice. Under the rule, under the law as it stands today, what will be passed here is the English text of the Bill. The Language Commission will translate the Bill after it becomes an Act into Hindi and then it will be approved and authenticated by the President. If the translation of the Bill now before the House has not been done properly, that is no reason why any objection should be raised regarding the Bill. I agree and

I know your difficulty; in the Hindi translation of the Bill the word that has been used for 'sweeper' may be out of place or wrong, but that is a different matter. We are not discussing that Bill; we are not passing that Bill. What is being discussed here is the English text of the Bill and under the rules as they stand today, I say absolutely no objection to the use of the word 'sweeper' in Clause 10 because, there, 'sweeper' means somebody who sweeps.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to point out one thing. I agree that the Hindi version is not an authentic version. Even then, there, the translation is susceptible to some interpretation. You have to over-come that. Because it has been translated as 'Bhanggi' naturally objection has been raised. It may not be an authentic translation; still, it is a translation.

Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक पर चर्चा स्थगित कर दी जाए। लेकिन इसके लिए आपको रूल 338 सस्पेंड करना होगा क्योंकि चर्चा स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र लाये थे और उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप रूल 338 को सस्पेंड कर दें और मेरा यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लें। I move :

"That the debate on the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be adjourned; and

That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for adjournment of the debate on the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be suspended."

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I will suggest a way-out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am accepting Mr. Vajpayee's motion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I would like to invite your attention to rule 110

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

which enables the House to give permission to the Mover of the Bill to bring it in another form. I am mentioning what is open to the House. I have already told you about rule 110. Why can't we do that?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is the right course.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read it. You have pointed out a procedural way-out, but there are certain other procedural difficulties in that. So, the debate is being adjourned to give government and the other parties also time to find out a way as to how to proceed further. Then we shall decide.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There is no difficulty whatsoever. We can have another Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I will point out the difficulty in that rule. The Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It cannot be withdrawn from this House. I have already indicated, Sir, that we would prefer the Bill to go to a Select Committee. It can be considered there. If the Rules do not allow the Bill to be sent to the Select Committee at this stage, then, we would have been agreeable to reconsider the matter. But it cannot be withdrawn, as it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It is up to you to suggest any changes.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will supply another translation in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two things. I have to suspend the rule, Rule 338, as it refers to this thing, with the permission of the House. I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for adjournment of the debate on the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Vajpayee's motion.

The question is :

"That the debate on the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be adjourned."

The Motion was Adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will proceed to the next subject.

15.17 Hrs.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Central Industrial Security Force for the better protection and security of certain industrial undertakings, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, I oppose this. I rise on a point of order. It should not be taken up. It cannot be taken up, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish. I will permit you immediately after this.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This Bill came before the House in August, 1967. After quite a lengthy discussion this Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses and the Joint Committee of both the Houses considered this Bill in a very minute manner and they went into all details of the provisions.

The necessity of this measure is very simple and straight forward. I would request hon. Members not to read more than what is indicated by the provisions of the Bill. The main thing is that we want to streamline and make the watch and ward organisation of the industrial undertakings owned by the Government of India efficient and better trained.

At present, all the industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government have a watch and ward staff of

their own. They are haphazardly recruited; their training is not yet standardised; their equipment is not yet standardised. Therefore, we have felt the need to create a central force to undertake the guarding of the public undertakings which are spread all over the country.

Here, we also want to include the fire-fighting services in the industrial security force so that fire-fighting training and also fire-fighting equipment are standardised. So far there have been unplanned recruitment, inadequate supervision, training and discipline. This force will be disciplined force available to the general managers or managing director of various public undertakings for the protection of their undertakings.

Now, I shall briefly explain the salient features of this Bill. The main clauses to which I would like to draw the attention of the House are clauses 3, 10 and 14 of this Bill. Clause 3 lays down that the force shall be constituted and maintained for the better protection and security of the industrial undertakings of the Central Government. Clause 14 provides for the deputation of the force for protection and security of the industrial undertakings in the public sector, and the duties are specified in this clause. Clause 10 also specifies the duties. Clause 7 of the Bill relates to the initial constitution of the force. Here, I would like to clarify that we shall take care to see that the existing watch and ward organisations in various public sector undertakings are as far as possible of the standard that we want for this force; if the present personnel conform to those standards we shall take all of them in this new force.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : On a point of order. Generally, the motion is moved and the sense of the House is taken and then only the hon. Minister speaks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is giving the background. I shall give an opportunity to the hon. Member after the hon. Minister finishes his speech.

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SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I was just pointing out the normal procedure that is being followed here.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Another point that was raised here in August, 1967 when the Bill was first brought before the House was whether Parliament was competent to undertake this measure here. This point was again raised in the Joint Committee. Then, the Joint Committee decided to invite the Attorney-General of India to give evidence before it. The Attorney-General appeared before the Joint Committee and he confirmed the view taken by Government.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : No.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Report of the Joint Committee and the evidence tendered before it have been laid on the Table of the House, and I would request hon. Members to go through the evidence and the report of the Joint Committee. It is a matter of record and they can refer to that. I am saying authoritatively that he said that the Bill did not encroach upon the entries in the State List such as police or public order. He said that Parliament was within its rights to legislate on this matter. Hon. Members may have a difference of opinion on this, but the Attorney-General was quite categorical as far as this matter was concerned. He was closely cross-examined by various Members who were serving on the Joint Committee and he gave his opinion about it.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : But the State Governments did not agree. Rather they objected and they said that this was not a correct thing to do.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There were certain objections regarding the properties which are attached to the Central Government undertakings. For instance, there might be a power-house supplying power to a public undertaking owned by the Central Government. That power-house may be owned by the State Government.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

According to the Bill it was not clear whether that power-house could also be guarded by the central industrial security force with or without the permission of the State Government. In our anxiety we went into great details in the Joint Committee and we found that there was legitimate reason to doubt whether the central industrial security force would be competent to guard it or not. Therefore, to put the matter beyond any doubt, we have amended that clause and we have said that in case there is an installation which is vital to the central undertaking but which does not belong to the Central Government, then we can only send our force to that place with the consent of the State Government and not without their consent. We have provided for that in the Bill which is before the House.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Supper-C.R.P.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

In my opening sentence I said that hon. Members, and particularly Shri Nambiar should not look at this Bill with an eye of prejudice or suspicion. I would request hon. Members to take it at its face value. I would again assure the House that we do not stand on prestige; hon. Members could point out any provision where we are encroaching upon the rights of the State Governments or curtailing the rights of the State Governments. I would assure the House that it is not our intention to do so. We have tried to remove whatever defects came to our notice in the Joint Committee stage. We have no intention to continue with that kind of thing. We do not want any encroachment on the State's sphere. Our only intention is to provide for efficient guarding and protection of public undertakings spread all over the country, for which we are going to provide an efficient force. As far as I can see, there is no provision in the Bill which encroaches on the authority of State Governments.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Then why not respect the feelings of State Governments? All of them unanimously have objected.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : All State Governments were consulted. At a point of time several State Governments might have changed.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : क्या मंत्री महोदय स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स की राय को मना-पटल पर रखेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is a constitutional point of order, I will consider it later.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Why cannot we be able to protect Central Government property?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और वह संविधान को लेकर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister conclude his observations first.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As for consultation, we have done it. After that, there may have been political changes. In two or three years, there have been many political changes. Everytime there is a change, there cannot be fresh consultation. That is our difficulty. It is not our view that we should not consult the State Governments when we send our force for protection of Central Government undertakings. We do not want anybody to object to that kind of thing. We have tried to meet all objections. I would invite Members to point out any specific provisions in the Bill which offends the authority of State Governments or takes away from their rights. There is no politics in this. I would only request hon. Members not to import it into this Bill. This is only meant to protect the industrial undertakings of the Central Governments in which thousands of crores of rupees have been invested and would be invested in

future. This is meant for better protection of these undertakings, from pilferage, from sabotage etc. For such a measure, we should get support from all sections of the house.

We have also a precedent in the case of the Railway Protection Force for protection of railway property, which was approved by the House. This Bill has been drafted almost on the same lines.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Will it follow the precedent of the Railway Protection Force? Then it will be a failure, because the RPF has proved a complete failure in the discharge of its functions. It is a bad example to emulate.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : When a Bill is referred to a select or joint committee, the House accepts the underlying principles of it. In the committee it is subjected to detailed scrutiny for improvements here and there wherever considered necessary. By concurring in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha to send it to a Joint Committee, the House has approved the underlying principles of it. Now we are considering the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee and as has been passed by Rajya Sabha.

As far as the jurisdiction of Parliament is concerned this matter has been raised and debated and decided upon, after detailed discussion in the Joint Committee, and it would not, in my opinion, be proper if it is again agitated here. I would, therefore, commend the Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Central Industrial Security Force for the better protection and security of certain industrial undertakings, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

SHRI N. ⁴ SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : The Bill as it is offends List No. 2 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Entry No. 1 in List No. 2 is public order. The second entry is : "Police, including railway and village police." The third is "Administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Court" etc. The fourth is about prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions etc. These four entries completely place the responsibility for law and order, police administration, administration of justice and the administration of prisons on the State Governments. Here is a Force which is constituted which is given the right to arrest persons on a cognizable offence and take them to a court of law or prison. How will they be admitted there? Who will admit them? They have no right to arrest and take them to prison. The prison authorities will not take them in, and then what will happen? This goes against the articles of the Constitution and the Seventh Schedule and the interests of the States, it goes against the law.

The arguments raised by the hon. Minister that the Watch and Ward staff is badly recruited and that this is an improvement, all this is wrong, because in Clause 14 of this Bill it is said that if any managing director wants this force to go there, it is at his expense. So, the Watch and Ward continues. This is something superimposed, extraneous which has nothing to do with the existing Watch and Ward, and it adds to the expenditure of the Treasury.

He says it is to make them efficient. Let him put good managers and run it efficiently. This is not the method, to have a Central Police Force to get persons arrested who cannot be taken to a court or prison. This infringes the rights of all the State Governments. This Bill is totally opposed to law and against the interests of the States. All the State Governments have opposed it.

Then, it is said it is on the lines of the Railway Protection Force, but the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

protection of the railways has been handed over to the State police, because the Centre could not protect them. without knowing the local language, without understanding what is happening there, what will this force do? That experience must also be borne in mind when the Government comes forward with such a stupid legislation which cannot be implemented.

श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीस (बम्बई दक्षिण) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। आर्टिकल 246 जिस को लेकर श्री श्रीकान्तन नायर ने आप के सामने बात रखी। मैं उसी का समर्थन करते हुए एक दो और बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। लिस्ट 2 आप के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाई गई जो एक्सक्लूसिवली स्टेट लिस्ट है। मैं आप का ध्यान लिस्ट वन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

“Defence of India and every part thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conductive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilisation.

“Naval, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union.”

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह अधिकार है नैवल, मिलिटरी, एयर फोर्स और एनी अदर आर्म्ड फोर्स आफ दि यूनियन के बारे में कानून बनाने का। पुलिस के बारे में कानून बनाने का जो अधिकार है वह लिस्ट 2 में है। 1 और 2 आप पढ़ें स्टेट लिस्ट का। नम्बर 1 है :

“Public order (but not including the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power).”

इस के ऊपर बहुत ही गंभीर ध्यान दिया जाय कि एड आफ दि सिविल पावर, नाट इन एड

आफ गवर्नमेंट इंस्टालेशन। यह इन एड आफ सिविल पावर है।

नम्बर 2 है :

“Police, including railway and village police.”

प्रश्न यह है कि गृह मंत्री को इस बात का यहाँ पर खुलासा करना चाहिए कि यह जो कानून है इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बिल इसमें जो फोर्स सरकार बनाने जा रही है क्या यह नैवल, एयर अथवा मिलिटरी फोर्स है अथवा पुलिस है? दो में से कहां यह चीज बँटायी जाती है? इस का सब से पहले खुलासा होना चाहिए जो मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर न अभी किया और न जब इस विधेयक को अगस्त में पेश किया था तब किया और न सेलेक्ट कमेटी में अथवा किसी दूसरी जगह पर किया कि यह क्या है। यह आप की जो फोर्स है यह मिलिटरी, पैरा मिलिटरी अथवा पुलिस फोर्स है क्या है? अगर मिलिटरी हो तो फिर जिस काम के लिए इस को बनाया जा रहा है वह काम इस से हो नहीं सकता है क्योंकि किसी भी सूबे में जा कर किसी को भी गिरफ्तार करने की बात अगर कहीं आती हो तो वह अधिकार आप को नहीं है जनरल यू आर काल्ड बाई दि सिविल पावर और किसी कारखाने का जनरल मैनेजर भी है वह सिविल पावर नहीं है। वह आप का नौकर हो सकता है, किसी कारपोरेशन का नौकर हो सकता है। उसको अधिकार नहीं है बुलाने का केन्द्र सरकार की बनाई हुई किसी भी पल्टन को, नैवल, ग्राउण्ड, एयर आर एनी अदर फोर्स, इस को ध्यान में रखिएगा। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर सरकार का यह कहना है कि यह पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्स है, वार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बनाने का या सेंट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स अथवा पुलिस आर्म्ड कान्स्टेबुलरी बनाने का अधिकार सरकार को है तो यह पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्स, ग्राउण्ड फोर्स या और किसी तरह की ऐसी फोर्स को अगर आप इस्तेमाल करना चाहेंगे तो फिर आप को

लिस्ट 2 आइटम 1 देखना पड़ेगा, उस का इस्तेमाल कब हो सकता है—इन एंड आफ दि सिविल पावर, नाट इन एंड आफ दि जनरल मैनेजर आफ सम राटेन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग। यह मेरा मुद्दा नम्बर 1 है जिम के ऊपर में आप का फौजला चाहता हूँ।

दूसरा अगर इन के मन में है तो ब्रिन का 8 नम्बर का पन्ना निकालिए। क्लॉज 19. पेज 8 :

“The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922 shall apply to supervisory officers and members of the Force as it applies to members of a police force.”

तो आप क्या बनाने जा रहे हैं? पुलिस फोर्स बनाने जा रहे हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिमिप्शनड वाच एन्ड वार्ड।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : चौधरी साहब, जिस के बारे में आप को ज्ञान नहीं है, उस के बारे में मत बोलिए। हरयाना के बारे में बोलिए।

19 नम्बर क्लॉज में क्या कहते हैं, यह बिलकुल माफ है।

“The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922 shall apply to supervisory officers and members of the Force as it applies to members of a police force.”

इसी सदन में चार महीने के पहले वार्डर सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स का विधेयक आया। कौन से नियम उन के लिए आप ने मंजूर किए? पल्टन के नियम। यह जो 19 नम्बर का क्लॉज यहां पर है उसी तरह का वहां भी वार्डर सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स के बारे में और केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्स के बारे में इस किस्म का नियम है लेकिन वहां कौन सा कानून चलता है नाट दि पुलिस ऐक्ट। बल्कि आर्मी ऐक्ट शैल अप्लाई। जहां उन का संगठन है, जहां उन की शिकायतें

हैं, जहां उन के अन्य मसले हैं वहां भी आर्मी ऐक्ट शैल अप्लाई ऐण्ड नाट दि पुलिस ऐक्ट।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला बहुत ही साफ है कि सरकार के मन में जब इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स बनाने की बात आई तो इन का उद्देश्य एक पुलिस फोर्स बनाने का था और इस का सुवूत मैं आपको देता हूँ, आप इस के पृष्ठ 5 क्लॉज 10 को देखिये—

Duties of members of the force, and clause 11, power to arrest without warrant and clause 12, power to search without warrant, and clause 13, procedure to be followed after arrest.

मैं इस को पूरा पढ़ने में वक्त खराब नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन इस फोर्स को जो अधिकार आप दे रहे हैं वे किसी भी सूबे की पुलिस फोर्स के अधिकार हैं, जैसे गिरफ्तारी का अधिकार, मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने ले जाने का अधिकार, उन से बयान लेने का अधिकार, उन के बारे में उचित कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार ये सब अधिकार पुलिस फोर्स के अधिकार होते हैं, जो आप इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स को देने जा रहे हैं। पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में जो नियम हैं, वे ही नियम क्लॉज 19 के द्वारा इस में रख दिये गये हैं। इसलिए दूसरे मुद्दे पर मामला बिलकुल साफ है। असल वह जो फोर्स केन्द्र सरकार बनाने जा रही है वह पुलिस फोर्स है, जो आर्टिकल 246 लिस्ट 2 के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ राज्य सरकारों का अधिकार है। केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसा कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक यहां पर नहीं आ सकता।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Sir, I am on an entirely different ground. The Central Government has no doubt got the authority to legislate on the union property. The supporters of the Bill may cite item 32 in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule, that is, “Property of the Union and the revenue therefrom, but as regards property situated in a State subject to legislation by the State, save in so far as Parliament by law otherwise provides.”

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

But clause 14 of the present Bill provides for the deputation of the force to industrial undertakings in the public sector. This force does not operate only in the public sector undertakings owned by the Central Government. It covers also undertakings not owned by the Central Government and owned by public sector of the State Governments and there the State Governments are having 51 per cent interest also. So, it covers the State subject also where the State police have their jurisdiction. We cannot legislate on a State subject. So, item 32 does not only come under this; it also covers the State sphere where we have no competence to legislate. That is my point.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, मैं श्रीकांतन नायर साहब और जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ के प्वाइन्ट का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे मंत्री जी के अज्ञान पर दया आती है, केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों के बीच में जो झगड़ा अभी तक चल रहा है, ये उसको और ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारों को संविधान के अन्तर्गत जो शक्ति और क्षमता दी गई है, उस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय अभी फरमा रहे कि रेल के वाच एण्ड वार्ड को जो क्षमता दी गई है, वही क्षमता इस फोर्स को दी गई है, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति दूसरी है। जैसा जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ ने अभी आपके सामने रखा कि पुलिस की जो क्षमता है, उसी तरह की क्षमता इस फोर्स को दी गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा मान कर चल रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो अण्डरटेकिंग हैं, जैसे उड़ीसा में रूरकेला, मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई और बंगाल में दुर्गापुर हैं, राज्य सरकारें उन अण्डरटेकिंग की रक्षा करने में असफल रहीं हैं। शुक्ला साहब अभी बतला रहे थे कि राज्य सरकारों में बहुत परिवर्तन हुए हैं, उनके बारे में उन्होंने अपनी राय भी दी है, मैं उन से मांग करता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों की जो राय इस के बारे में है, उस को वे सभा के पटल पर रखें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The only point raised is whether the Central Government by bringing forward this legislation is encroaching upon the State authority. The other points are for a general discussion.

श्री रवि राय: मेरा कहना यही है कि मंत्री महोदय जो तर्क दे रहे हैं कि यह रेलवे के वाच एण्ड वार्ड जैसा है, वह गलत है। जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ ने बिल के क्लॉज़ से उद्धरण दे कर बतलाया है कि पुलिस को बिना वारन्ट के गिरफ्तारी करने का जो अधिकार है, क्या वह रेलवे के वाच एण्ड वार्ड को दिया गया है। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह साबित हो जाता है कि इस बिल के पास कर देने से केन्द्र तथा राज्य का झगड़ा और ज्यादा बढ़ेगा तथा राज्यों को जो अधिकार संविधान के अन्तर्गत दिये गये हैं, उस पर हमला होगा। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह बिल यहाँ पर नहीं आना चाहिये।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Sir, if it is a question of protection of property, there is no need for this Bill. After all, the managers of these factories can employ anybody for protecting the factories and other property. Under this Bill, it not as if some people are appointed to watch against pilferage. Far more than that. You are arming some people with police function. Can the minister deny that? The power to arrest or search with or without warrant is a police function and not the function of a protective force. The Constitution specifically says that law and order, including police, is not even in the concurrent list, but shall be the exclusive power of the State. The Centre has no responsibility whatsoever. When you want to create that force which will take over those functions, which are not within your competence, is it not an encroachment on the powers of the State? Is it not a definite encroachment on the Constitutional provisions? Who is breaking the Constitution today? It is stated here that the Kerala Government wants to do this and that. If you go on encroaching on the fundamental provisions of the Constitution

by taking over police functions which are the exclusive responsibility of the State, there will be conflict between the State and the Centre. Suppose your man arrests somebody and we take it into our head not to receive him in the jail, what will happen? Unless this power is removed from the State list and put in the concurrent list, the Centre has no right to legislate on that. We shall not be a party to passing a legislation which is not within our competence, proclaiming ourselves as nin-compoops.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Instead of building my case on passion, I would like to build it on the provisions as contemplated in this Bill. Mr. Viswanathan has rightly pointed out that the Central Government is competent to legislate for protecting the property of the Central Government. But clause 10(b) says :

"to protect and safeguard the industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government together with such other installations as are specified by that Government to be vital for the carrying on of work in those undertakings, situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction :"

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Please read further.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I have read (b) completely.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member is reading a copy of the original Bill and not the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. There is a proviso to (b).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Even if the State gives its consent, the exclusive right is that of the State. The Minister misled the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As Shri Shukla has explained, some vital link is necessary between industrial concerns run by the State and the other one. That is the only point.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : But consent does not confer jurisdiction against constitutional provisions.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Consent does not confer any jurisdiction. Secondly, the States have not indicated their willingness. I find that so many States, even States which are run by the Congress Party, have offered opposition to the passing of the legislation. I think there is a Constitutional hurdle in so far as it goes beyond the list in respect of which the Centre is competent to legislate, because so far as these undertakings which are the property of the State Governments are concerned, even the consent of these State Governments will not confer jurisdiction on the Central Government to pass this legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Jurisdiction is a different matter. Confine your remarks to Constitutional position.

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़ी मोटी बात है जो इनके दिमाग में नहीं आई। ये तो हर बात का अफसाना बना देते हैं। सवाल यह है कि किसी की अपनी प्रापर्टी हो, कोई मकान हो या महल हो, उसमें चोर घुस जायें या आग लग जाय तो उसको चोर पकड़ने या आग बुझाने का हक होगा या नहीं? आप लिस्ट को लिजिए 32, प्रापर्टी आफ दि यूनियन, इसमें पालमेंट को ला बनाने का हक है। चाहे इसको आप सेक्योरिटी फोर्स कहें, पुलिस कहें या वाच एन्ड वार्ड कहें। ... (ब्यबधान) ... मोटी बात इनके दिमाग में नहीं आयेगी। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास एक्साइज का स्टाफ है, एन्फोर्समेंट स्टाफ है, कस्टम्स स्टाफ है, बगैरह बगैरह जोकि पुलिस नहीं है लेकिन उनको गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार है। हम सेन्ट्रल सेक्योरिटी फोर्स कहते हैं, पुलिस नहीं कहते लेकिन पुलिस के कुछ रूल्स तो लागू कर सकते हैं, इस बात से कौन डिवार

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

कर सकता है? अगर रेलवे पुलिस के रूल्स अच्छे हैं तो उनको भी हम एडाप्ट कर सकते हैं लेकिन इसमें यह पुलिस कहाँ बन गई? अगर अपनी प्राप्ती को बचाने के लिए और ला ऐण्ड आर्डर को इस्टैबलिश करने के लिए सेक्योरिटी फोर्स है तो वह पुलिस नहीं है बल्कि जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्राप्ती है उसके चौकीदार हैं, उसकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए हैं। अगर आग लगती है या लैबर कुछ गड़बड़ करते हैं तो उसमें बचाने के लिए हैं। फिर आप आर्टिकल 13 देखिए, उसमें यह है कि इस तरह से कोई आदमी अगर गिरफ्तार किया जायेगा, जोकि आग लगाता हो या सैवटाज करेगा हो तो फोर्स उसे पकड़ कर थाने में देगी। इसमें पुलिस के फंक्शन यज्ञ नहीं किए गए हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें स्टेट की बात कहाँ आ जाती है। क्लॉज 14 का जो प्राविजो है वह इस प्रकार से है :

"No such request shall be entertained unless it is made with the consent of the Government of the State in which the undertaking is situate."

मेरे दोस्तों ने बड़ी बोदी आर्गुमेंट दे दी है, खामखाह इस हाउस का समय नष्ट करना चाहते हैं। थ्रोडवेयर इसको डिस्कस किया जा चुका है। इसमें किसी किस्म की कोई स्ट्रेन्थ नहीं है, विला वजह हाउस का समय नष्ट करना है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Sir, I only want to point out that even the former Attorney-General has not been categorical his opinion; he is very doubtful as will be seen from the evidence which I quote :

"*Shri Bankai Behary Das:* So, if we bank upon this item 32 of the Union List and legislate on it for the protection of that property, but in the provisions we provide that they will also protect the property of the State Government, don't you think that this is inconsistent ?

Witness: This is at their request. If they want it, well and good; if they don't want it, they don't want it.

Shri Bankai Behary Das: That means that according to the Constitution they can legislate only about the property of the Centre ?

Witness: Yes, Sir.

Shri Bankai Behary Das: Anybody may request, but that is a different thing. But when they operate, they operate for protection of the property of the State Government also. So, don't you think that by this they are legislating on something which is beyond their scope under the Constitution? You are completely banking upon item 32 of the Union List.

Witness: May I apply my mind to that? I have not applied by mind to that."

That is the answer that he has given.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Subsequently, in the next hearing, **Shri Daphtary** has said that there is a fear that this Bill might encroach upon the State List. So, on the point raised by **Shri Randhir Singh**—I do not think **Shri Randhir Singh** deserves any reference—the role or scope of the police is not inferred from the term "police" but from its conduct. Look at the Bill. This Force has the power of the police. It can arrest without a warrant, search and seize property. Because they are afraid that if they use the term "police" it will be hit by the State List, therefore, they have used the term "Industrial Security Force". Unless there is the consent of the State Government, it will be difficult to deploy the force to the State undertakings; so, they have introduced this consent. Their primary fear is that if there is no consent they will be encroaching upon the rights of the State. This Bill has been brought to crush the rights of the workers. It will definitely be thrown out by the judiciary. So, it should be taken back.

श्री बेबेन स्तेन (आसनसोल) : आप मेहर-बानी करके संविधान की 21 और 22 धारा को देखें। यह बिल इन दोनों धाराओं के खिलाफ जाता है।

संविधान में यह है :

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

और बिल में यह है :

"Any supervisory officer or member of the Force may, without any order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person..."

This is not following any procedure laid down by law.

Next kindly see article 22(2), which reads :—

"Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours".

16 hrs.

In the Bill clause 13 reads :—

"Any supervisory officer or member of the Force making an arrest under this Act, shall without unnecessary delay".

It says quite the contrary to the Constitution. In the Constitution it is 'twenty-four hours' and here the phrase is 'without unnecessary delay'. So, it may be 40 hours, 50 hours or three days. Therefore it goes against the Constitution.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Sir, I may read clause 13 which has not yet been read.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The correct time to judge the concern of these gentlemen for the Constitution will be tomorrow.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Clause 13 reads :—

"Any supervisory officer or member of the Force making an arrest under this Act, shall, without unnecessary delay, make over the person so arrested to a police officer".

Up to this there might not be any objection, but let us come to the latter portion which says :—

"or, in the absence of a police officer, take such person or cause him to be taken to the nearest police station".

That means, outside the Government of India premises.

Taking for granted that for the protection of property there could be some force which may be called by whatever name they like, the moment that party steps out of the premises, where is the party standing? First of all, such a person has to be the arrested person and not any person, because it refers to the arrested person. Therefore taking for granted that on the premises itself the security force has the authority, because the analogy of the Railways was indicated, even then what is the position?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : If I find someone stealing my cycle, I will catch him and take him to the police station.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : The hon. Member, Shri Randhir Singh, is trying to point out that he can take a person to the police station. But he cannot arrest a person. No law allows any private citizen to arrest any other person.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : For that purpose this power has been given.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : No private individual is allowed to arrest another person. The word 'arrest' has a particular meaning. I can confine a person. Whether it is legally done or not, that point will arise later. But I cannot arrest a person. That has got to be taken into consideration.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : My hon. friend, Shri Kunte, is not aware that there are certain provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code to apprehend a person.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Apprehend, not arrest.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Suppose, I am within the precincts of a police station and I catch a thief. I have every right to hand him over to the police. Suppose, the police station is far away. What protection, is there for me as a citizen then? That protection, that right, that power is given under the Criminal Procedure Code. The same power and the same procedure is incorporated here under clause 13... (*Interruption*). There is a misunderstanding regarding 'confinement'... (*Interruption*). It is for taking the person to the police station.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : My only submission is that Parliament must legislate within its competence only. As far as clause 10(b) runs up to the words "Central Government", it is justified. The Government would like to protect its property and the Central Government has the power to protect its own industrial undertakings. But as regards the undertakings which do not belong to the Central Government, I feel, it is for the States to legislate. I am definitely of the opinion that the whole Act may become *ultra vires* of the Constitution, if it is passed in the form in which it is presented here. The consent of the State Governments for this purpose would not be enough. Therefore, I would reiterate that the Minister must delete these words and the proviso and then he should bring forward the Bill before the House and we will accept it. You can refer it to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I would request the hon. Minister to look at this Bill from the angle from which I look at it. We created linguistic States. What has happened after that we all know. I do not want to go

into that question. We have created one State which is equal in area and population to one district in Bihar. We are now going to create industrial States. I would ask one question : Which way are we going? Linguistic States first, industrial States now...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Individual States last.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :... and so on and so forth. Whatever the constitutional position may be, I would say that the Minister should consider whether we are going to create so many vaticans in this country. Are we going to do that? If we are going to do that, let us open our eyes. I think, all these industrial States will have police of their own with powers to arrest, with powers to convict and so on and so forth. That will be a sad day for India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The main points, as I have listened to all the submissions made, are two. Firstly, if this legislation is passed into law, is it likely to encroach upon the area of authority of the States as defined in List I and List II, that is, Central and State Lists?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : That is not the point. It is the protection of property belonging to the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Secondly, whether, even assuming the States' consent is obtained, by consent, jurisdiction is conferred.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then we can go in and out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone through the Bill very carefully. Now, there are areas where Centre-State relations at the present juncture are such that mutual suspicion and fear are entertained. Keeping that in view, the question is whether, if a certain action is taken under this law, it would create an area of suspicion or fear, whether there is an encroachment or not. That is one aspect. My feeling is that this matter needs interpretation by the highest judicial authority. I do not

think this House is competent enough, in just an hour's debate, to define the areas which are, definitely, given over to the States and the Centre. At the present juncture, when these matters are being raised, there is an undercurrent of a feeling of suspicion. It is not the question of colour of the Government. I am not talking about that. That would be reconciled by the highest judicial authority, i.e., the Supreme Court. I am not competent, and nor is this House competent in a short while, to dispose of this matter... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : The house is competent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are following a procedure. The House is not competent to this extent to determine whether there is a contravention of a certain provision... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We can call the Attorney-General.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot determine here and now.

The second point is whether we can take it by consent—the jurisdiction. This is a very subtle point. On that question also, as we follow a certain practice, we take it by consent that a certain power is conferred...

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : There is another Article for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, that power also includes the power of jurisdiction. Therefore, I would submit that, so far as these submissions are concerned, I have given a good latitude, and now we should proceed. I over-rule all objections.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Please do not rule it out so quickly. We are proceeding on an assumption that, being a subtle point, Parliament is not competent to come to a decision. Parliament is the highest body.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is supreme!

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : ... and we are acting under the Constitution. We have been given certain powers and we have also been given certain responsibilities. The greater the powers, the greater the responsibilities. We cannot simply abandon our responsibility and say that it shall be decided later. Some people want the Act to be passed immediately because it helps them. But, as Mr. Kothari pointed out, if you have this doubtful clause, then the whole Act will become useless and, therefore, it will be useless for the industry and also for the public sector. Can we include this clause knowing full well that it is against the Constitution? Is it right for us to say that we shall close our eyes to it? I do not think that it is a very healthy method of proceeding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we come to that particular clause and if the House is convinced that that is transgressing the limits of authority of the Central Government or Union Government, then we can consider it. But the fundamental objection that was raised by Shri Sreekantan Nair and others was based only on two points. Your interjection in between also had a certain meaning. On these two points I have given my ruling and I have said that I overrule them... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of objection...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to put the motion for consideration for the concurrence of the House. But Mr. Deven Sen has given a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have sent a motion to you.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : This clause may jeopardise the validity of the entire Act.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have mentioned in your ruling...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are we discussing the ruling? That is not permissible...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to make a submission...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There can be no submission on the ruling...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Please listen to me for some other reason...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I have given the ruling and that is final. I will not permit any discussion on that.

There is also a suggestion which has come to the Chair; I will pass it on to the Government.

Mr. Banerjee said that before this Bill is taken into consideration, the Attorney-General might be invited. That is his suggestion. It is not a motion. It is his suggestion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have given a motion.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : You have given your ruling. There cannot be a discussion on your ruling, Sir.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Your ruling should be accepted by everybody, Sir.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान आर्टिकल 88 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

"Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named

a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote."

मदन को उनकी बुलाना चाहिये, तब वह आ सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no *suo motu* right... (Interruption) I have been here for the last 12 years and I know. *Suo motu* no Attorney-General will be coming here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly read my motion, Sir. What is my motion? Kindly read it. I don't want that he should immediately come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read it. This is your suggestion, that the Attorney-General could be called to address the House on the constitutional aspect of the matter.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He has given a motion under Art. 88 of the constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Mr. Deven Sen, are you moving your motion for adjournment?

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :
"कि इस विधेयक पर चर्चा स्थगित रखी जाए"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the debate on the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1968, in passed by Rajya Sabha, be adjourned."

AYES

Division No. 3

16-23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chakraani, Shri C. K.
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deiveekan, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dhandapani, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.

Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalan, Shri P.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali

Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mody, Shri Pилоo
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dixit Shri G. C.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kurcel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

NOES

Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ranu Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Salecm, Shri M. Y.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib

Shinkre, Shri
Siv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 52; Noes 75.

The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now proceed with general discussion. Shri Goyal. Five hours were allotted for this Bill. How many hours shall we have for general consideration and third reading and for clause by clause consideration ? Three and two?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : (Chandigarh) : This Bill was discussed in the Rajya Sabha for 4 days. It is a smaller House than hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee allotted 5 hours for it.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I was present in the Committee from beginning till end. Only the discussion of the Bill was agreed to; no time was allotted. Otherwise, we would have pressed there for extension of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the representatives were present; five hours were allotted. Let us have 2 hours for general consideration, 2 for clause by clause and 1 hour for third reading.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : How can the Member who was present in the Committee and was a party to its decision come here and oppose it ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh knows it. No time was allotted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may proceed with his speech.

श्री श्री चन्द गोयल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के प्रावधानों के सम्बन्ध में जो

Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Uikey, Shri M. G.

वैधानिक आपत्तियों की गई हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे इस बात का भय है कि हमने इस विधेयक में जो वैधानिक कमियाँ रहने दी हैं, उन के कारण कहीं यह विधेयक अवैध न घोषित हो जाये। इस लिए माननीय सदस्य, श्री वनर्जी, ने जो यह सुझाव दिया है कि इस बारे में हमें अपने कानूनी विशेषज्ञों और एटार्नी-जेनेरल की सहायता लेनी चाहिए, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज तक सरकार यह नहीं बता पाई है कि इस विधेयक के लाने का उद्देश्य क्या है। इस विधेयक पर विचार करने के लिए जो प्रवर समिति बनी थी, उसमें अनेक प्रकार के गवाह पेश हुए थे, जिन में सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि, औद्योगिक संस्थानों के प्रबन्धक और मजदूर संगठनों के नेता आदि सब लोग शामिल हैं। उन में से किसी भी गवाह ने यह नहीं कहा है कि इस विधेयक को लाने की आवश्यकता थी, यह इस विधेयक से पहले जो स्थिति थी, उस में उन को कोई विशेष कठिनाइयाँ पेश आ रही थीं, या औद्योगिक संस्थानों की ठीक प्रकार से रक्षा नहीं हो रही थी। आज तक किसी ने इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत लिखित रूप में मंत्रालय को नहीं की। इस स्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रकार के विधेयक को लाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी।

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक की कुछ व्याख्या करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वाच ऐण्ड वार्ड शायद इन औद्योगिक संस्थानों की रक्षा करने में समर्थ नहीं था, शायद वह उतनी योग्यता नहीं रखता था।

*The following Members also recorded this votes :—

AYES : Sarvasbri S. M. Joshi, Mohammad Ismail, Dhireswar Kalita, Lobo Prabhu and S. S. Kothari.

लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम वाच एण्ड वार्ड के स्टाफ़ की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में कोई नया कानून नहीं बना सकते थे, उसमें दूसरे लोग नहीं रख सकते थे, उनकी सर्विस कन्डीशन्स को सुधारने के लिए और उन में अनुशासन लाने के लिए उचित पग नहीं उठा सकते थे।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न हर एक गवाह से पूछा गया और प्रवर समिति को बताया गया कि राज्य सरकारों की पुलिस ने कभी किसी प्रकार की सहायता देने से इन्कार नहीं किया। गवाहों से यह प्रश्न भी पूछा गया कि आज तक सरकारी सम्पत्ति को तोड़-फोड़ के कारण कितनी हानि हुई उस के उत्तर में गवाहों ने बताया कि बहुत मामूली।

हमारे भूतपूर्व इंसपेक्टर-जेनेरल आफ पुलिस, श्री एस० एम० दत्त, ने अपनी गवाही में कहा है कि यह बिल उनके दिमाग की उपज है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय, श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल, तो केवल इस को कानूनी जामा पहना रहे हैं। जहां तक किसी की सूझ-बूझ का तात्लुक है, यह बिल इस मंत्रालय की नहीं, बल्कि भूतपूर्व इंसपेक्टर जेनेरल आफ पुलिस, श्री एस० एम० दत्त, के दिमाग की उपज है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है। पंजाब सरकार ने इस का विरोध किया है। बंगाल की श्री पी० सी० घोष की सरकार ने, जो कांग्रेस के समर्थन से चल रही थी, इस विधेयक का विरोध किया है। आसाम के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री चालिहा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्जूरे-नज़र हैं, उस के ख़ास आदमी हैं। उन की सरकार ने भी इस विधेयक का विरोध किया है। इसी प्रकार मद्रास, केरल, बिहार और मसूर की सरकारों ने भी इस बिल पर आपत्ति की है और उन्होंने यह चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि इस से केन्द्र और राज्यों के

सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने की संभावना है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल मजदूरों के हितों पर कुठाराघात है। आज हम अपने मजदूरों पर क्यों नहीं विश्वास कर सकते? जो मजदूर हैं, आप को तो याद होगा, 1962 के अन्दर जब हमारे देश के ऊपर आपत्ति आई थी और देश के अन्दर एमर्जेंसी घोषित की गई थी उस समय क्या इन मारे संस्थानों के मजदूरों ने देशभक्ति की भावना से काम नहीं किया? इसलिए आज उनके ऊपर इस प्रकार का अविश्वास क्यों प्रकट किया? उन को विश्वास में अगर लेंगे तो वह उस विश्वास के पात्र बनेंगे।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने निवेदन किया कि राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर भी एक प्रकार का अविश्वास है। जब आज तक इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत हमारी सरकार के पास नहीं है कि किसी राज्य सरकार की पुलिस ने सम पर सहायता देने से इन्कार किया हो या किसी प्रकार का असहयोग उन की ओर से हुआ हो। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इन बातों का आज क्या औचित्य है कि इस प्रकार हम उन के ऊपर एक अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास कर के उनके जो अन्दरूनी मामलात हैं उसमें किसी प्रकार का भी हस्तक्षेप करें। एक तरफ जब नेशनल एन्टीग्रेशन की बात हो रही है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज फिर से जो यह एक नाज़ुक रिश्ता है केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों का इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्र की सत्ता को एक प्रकार की चुनौती दी है। आज जब तक हम सारे रिश्ते के ऊपर पुनर्विचार कर के यह पद्धति नहीं अपनाएंगे और यह परम्परा नहीं डालेंगे कि जब तक राज्य सरकारों की इस मामले में सलाह न ली जाय, तब तक उन की अनुमति न हो तब तक इस प्रकार के किसी विधेयक को न लायें, तब तक यह रिश्ते ठीक नहीं हो सकते हैं। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया काफी सरकारों ने इस के ऊपर

आपत्ति की है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल हमें नहीं लाना चाहिए था और आज

[श्री श्री चन्द गोयल]

भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बात का अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस लें क्योंकि यह इस प्रकार जलझनें और अड़चनें पैदा करेगा। जो आसाम सरकार के प्रतिनिधि गवाही के लिए आ रहे उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है, उन्होंने यह कहा है कि यह जो विधेयक है यह राज्य सरकारों के आन्तरिक मामलों के अन्दर हस्तक्षेप करेगा और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि किसी भी प्रकार की कोई औद्योगिक अशांति उनके राज्यों में कभी नहीं रही। आसाम में चालिहा साहब की सरकार है जैसा मैंने पहले कहा। मैं यह समझता हूँ, अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि किसी प्रदेश के अन्दर कानून और शांति की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं चल रही है तो हमारे संविधान की धारा 355 में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है कि जो राज्य सरकार है वह केन्द्र से भाँ ऐंसे मामलों में ऐंसी आपत्ति के समय में जा सकता है सहायता ले सकती है। वजाय इसके कि उन संविधान के प्रावधान का उपयोग करने में राज्य सरकारों का विश्वास करते हुए यह विवेक ना रहे हैं जब कि किसी भी प्रकार का आन्दोलन आज तक कोई भी उदाहरण उपस्थित नहीं हुआ है। तो यह जो विधेयक है, विश्वास इस के जैसा कि श्री दावान चन्द वर्मा ने कहा कि कहां हम किधर जा रहे हैं, कितने प्रकार की स्टेट हम पैदा करेंगे? एक बहुत बड़े लेखक हैं श्री जेम्स बर्नम, उन्होंने इस स्थिति का विश्लेषण करते हुए यह कहा है, आज जो अनेकों प्रकार के सोशलिज्म या दूसरे इज्मस हैं, उन से हमें इतना खतरा नहीं है जितना यह तीसरा खतरा हमारे सामने आ रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो मैनेजीरियल स्टेट है, यह जो प्रबन्धकों का एक नया राज्य है, इस में न आगे एम्प्लायर की चलेगी, न एम्प्लायड की चलेगी, न उस में जो मालिक है उस का कोई बस रहेगा, न मजदूरों के कोई हक वहां पर रहेंगे,

यह जो मैनेजर्स हैं यही सब कुछ बन जाएंगे। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जेम्स बर्नम का यह जो विश्लेषण है, उस की तरफ हमें जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस विधेयक के पास होने से औद्योगिक संस्थानों के मालिकों और मजदूरों के आपस के सम्बन्ध बिगड़ेंगे। वह इस का दुरुपयोग करेंगे क्योंकि इस के अन्दर जो शक्ति और अधिकार दिए गए हैं वह किसी भी औद्योगिक संस्थान के मैनेजर को दिए गए हैं कि जब वह इस बात की आवश्यकता समझें कि वहां पर रक्षा के लिए पुलिस चाहिए तो वह इस पुलिस का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो एक काबिल वकील हैं, क्या आप इस बात को नहीं समझते कि इस के अन्दर जो कम्प्लेनेन्ट है, उस को ही न्यायाधीश के स्थान पर आरोपित किया जा रहा है, न्यायाधीश के तौर पर बैठाया जा रहा है। वजाय इस के कि वह आरोप करें या जो औद्योगिक संस्थान में उन का एक पक्ष है मैनेज-मेन्ट और दूसरा पक्ष है मजदूर, वजाय इसके कि दोनों को सामने कठबरे के अन्दर आमने सामने ला कर खड़ा किया जाता, दोनों को बराबर का स्थान दिया जाता और कोई तोमरी एजेंसी इसके लिए मुकदमों की जाती जो यह समझो कि क्या इस संस्थान के अन्दर इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति निर्माण हो गई है कि जिसमें यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि इस प्रकार के फौजो दस्ते का प्रयोग उस के अन्दर किया जाय, जो औद्योगिक संस्थान का मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर है उस को इस बात का अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह इस पुलिस फोर्स को बुला कर इस का उपयोग कर सकता है। मुझे इस बात की गहरी चिन्ता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि दोनों पक्षों की तराजू के दो पलड़ों की तरह समझ कर समान व्यवहार किया जाता तो उचित होता। उन के अन्दर यह पक्षपात कर के उन को यह अधिकार दे दिया गया है और इसलिए मैं ने इस बात की चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि यह जो एक मैनेजीरियल स्टेट कायम हो रही है इसके बड़े दुष्परिणाम निकलेंगे ॥

में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल है यह एक प्रकार का शस्त्र होगा सरकार के हाथ में मजदूरों के हितों को कुचलने के लिए यह एक प्रकार का शस्त्र होगा ट्रेड यूनियनों के जो अधिकार हैं, ट्रेड यूनियनों को जो गतिविधियाँ हैं उन को हनन करने का। इस काम के लिए यह शस्त्र सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है। मैं तो यह समझना हूँ कि जहाँ तक राज्य सरकारों का ताल्लुक है और इस में जिस प्रकार की एमर्जेंसी पावर्स दी गई हैं अरेस्ट की और मर्च को यह पावर्स भी बढ़ो खतरनाक हैं। इस का अर्थ यह होगा कि इस फोर्स का कोई भी अधिकार किसी भी संस्थान के अन्दर मजदूरों की गतिविधियों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ पर जा कर तलाशी भी ले सकता है, गिरफ्तारी भी कर सकता है। इस प्रकार के जो अधिकार हैं वह किसी पुलिस फोर्स को देना यह हमारे प्रजातंत्र की भावना के विरुद्ध है। जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, इस में संशोधन से भी इस की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी।

This Bill can not be amended, it has to be ended.

इस को जब तक हम समाप्त नहीं करेंगे या सरकार वापस नहीं लेगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा सरकार ने कोई इस बात का केस नहीं बनाया, कोई दलील, कोई तर्क नहीं पेश किया कि कौन सी परिस्थिति का मुकाबिला करने के लिए इस विधेयक को वह लाए हैं। उनके द्वारा दे मुझे नेक दिखाई नहीं देते मिवाय इसके कि वह इस प्रकार की शक्ति अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने जो उदाहरण दिया कि जो रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स बनी थी, हम ने तो लगभग उसी के प्रावधानों के मुताबिक इस विधेयक को तैयार किया है। लेकिन रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के जो डाइरेक्टर हैं भी आगा, वह भी गवाही के अन्दर आए थे, आगा साहब

ने गवाही के अन्दर कहा है कि जो रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स है यह जिस उद्देश्य से बनी थी उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में असफल रही है। आज जो पिल्फेज और चोरी है सरकारी माल की वह बढ़ती जा रही है। आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो गई कि उस को समाप्त करने का समय आ गया है क्योंकि अपने उद्देश्यों में वह असफल रही। तो उस का लाभ न उठा कर हम दूसरी तरफ इस प्रकार का यह बिल ला रहे हैं और उसमें उदाहरण और आदर्श उस बिल का रख रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इससे एक परिलाल पुलिस फोर्स राज्यों के अन्दर खड़ी हो जायगी। उनके अन्दर आपस की राइबलरी, आपस के हितों की जो टक्कर है, वह होगी और खास तौर से जहाँ तक औद्योगिक सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है यह तो जो उसके मैनेजर्स हैं, उन में जब तक इस प्रकार की योग्यता और क्षमता, जब तक उन के अन्दर इस प्रकार की मनोवैज्ञानिक भावना नहीं होगी तब तक किसी भी संस्थान को वह ठीक प्रकार से चला नहीं सकते। आज हो क्या रहा है? पशुपालन विभाग के अधिकारी को उठा कर दुर्गापुर प्लांट का मैनेजर बना दिया जाता है जिस को उस की बारहखड़ी का भो पतः नहीं कि किस प्रकार से व्यापार चलता है, जिस प्रकार से मजदूरों को प्रोत्साहन दे कर आगे बढ़ाना पड़ता है, जिन को तनिक भी इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को यह शस्त्र दे कर मिवाय इस के कि व्यूरोक्रैसी के ढांचे को आप और मजबूत करे और कोई काम आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। इससे इस बिल का उद्देश्य किसी तरह भी पूरा नहीं होगा बल्कि इससे अनुचित प्रकार की शक्ति और अधिकार उन के हाथ में हम सौंप देंगे जो मजदूरों के हितों के ऊपर आघात करेंगे और उन के हितों का हनन करेंगे और जो केन्द्र और राज्य के सम्बन्ध हैं वह इस से और बिगड़ेंगे। इतना कह कर मैं इस बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ और अपील करता हूँ कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाय।

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन, महोदय, यह बिल वक्त का तकाजा पेश करता है और इस बिल के आने की जो एक ज़रूरत थी वह आज पूरी हुई है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को आज इस हाउस के सामने लाये हैं, इस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। हर बात में एक तूफान खड़ा किया जाता है, और कोई अच्छी बात भी की जाय तो उसको भी सियासी रंग दिया जाता है, हर बात में ट्रेड यूनियनियज्म आ जाती है। बड़ी मोटी सी बात है कि यूनियन सरकार की बहुत सी प्रापर्टी है—यें एक मिमाल पेश करता हूँ, मान लीजिये मैं किसी मकान का मालिक हूँ, उस मकान को खतरा है, चाहे घर में नौकर रखा है, उस से खतरा है, चाहे कुक रखा है, उस से खतरा है, या चपरासी है, उस से खतरा है, अगर मैं एक पुलिस का सिपाही अपनी प्रापर्टी को बचाने के लिये खड़ा कर दूँ ताकि कोई घर में आग न लगा दे या घर के जेवर या मवेशी को न निकाल ले जाय, तो इस में नौकर को क्या डर है, उस कुक को क्या डर है, उस चपरासी को क्या डर है। अगर चपरासी के इरादे गलत हैं, अगर कुक घर को आग लगा देना चाहता है, चपरासी चोरी करना चाहता है, तो उस का इलाज ज़रूर होना चाहिये, न ऐसे नौकर को रखना चाहिये, न कुक को रखना चाहिये।

अगर इस बिल की मंशा यह होती कि स्ट्राइक के राइट को खत्म किया जाता या राइट आफ़ एक्सप्रेसशन, राइट आफ़ होल्डिंग मीटिंग्ज़, इन पर हमला होता तो वाकई मैं इस बिल की मुखालफ़त करता। लेकिन एक सीधी सी बात है और वह साफ़ जाहिर है कि चूँकि देश में सोशललिज्म को लाना हमारा ध्येय है और उसकी तरफ बढ़ते वक्त जिन बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को हमें नेशनलाइज़ करना है, टाटा-बिरला-डालमिया को यूँ ही नहीं छोड़ना है, उनके कारखानों को हमें लेना है, तो जब ये कारखाने देश की मिलकियत होंगे तो उन

की हिफ़ाज़त के लिये हमें फ़ोर्स की ज़रूरत पड़ेगी। इस देश की बदकिस्मती यह है कि छोटी-छोटी बातों पर बड़े झगड़े पैदा होते हैं, जो बात हरियाणा में है वह यू० पी० में नहीं है, जो यू० पी० में है वह मद्रास में नहीं है, जो मद्रास में है वह केरल में नहीं है। यह वह देश है जहाँ केरल में विधान की प्रिन्सिपल उड़ाई जाती हैं। वहाँ को गवर्नमेन्ट कहती है कि सेन्ट्रल में हमारा कोई तान्त्रिक नहीं है, जहाँ इननी स्ट्रेण्ड रिलेशनशिप ही, जहाँ जुबान के झगड़े हैं, कहीं नागार्लैण्ड जैसी बात है जहाँ 24 घंटे खतरे की हालत बनी रहती है, कश्मीर को ले लीजिये, केरल को ले लीजिये, अगर कहीं पर आग लगा दी जाती है, रेलों को जलाया जाता है तो इन की हिफ़ाज़त करना एक अहम सवाल हो जाता है। मेरे कहने का मंशा यह है कि इन अन्डर टेकिंग्स की जो प्रापर्टीज़ हैं, वे इस मुल्क की एसेट्स हैं। जैसा कृपालानी जी ने फरमाया था, इनको बिगाड़ने में क्या फायदा है। जहाँ इस देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोशललिज्म को आना है, कौम की मिलकियत को बढ़ाना है, वहाँ यह भी ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि कोई ऐसा दायरा बनाया जाय जो इन चीफ़ों को अच्छे ढंग से रख सके। इस बिल की मंशा लेबर को कुचलना नहीं है, अगर सरकार लेबर को कुचलेगी, तो सबसे पहले मैं उसकी मुखालफ़त करूँगा। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि हर बात में हीवा दिखाया जाता है। एक सीधी सी बात है, अच्छी तरह से निगाहबानी करने के लिये, उन प्रापर्टीज़ की केअर रखने के लिये इस बिल को लाया गया है। अगर इस के लाने से मेरे मकान की हालत अच्छी हो सकती है तो इस में क्या नुकसान है। एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट में अरबों रुपया लगा हुआ है, रुरकेला, बोकारो, भिलाई अरबों रुपयों का सिलसिला है, इन की हिफ़ाज़त का इंतज़ाम बहुत ज़रूरी है।

चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा सोनीपत शहर है, वहाँ पर एक बहुत बड़ी साइकिल की फ़ैक्ट्री

है। वह इतनी बड़ी फैक्ट्री है कि उस की साइकिलें ईरान, ईराक और दूसरे मुल्कों को भी जाती हैं। उस फैक्ट्री के मालिक श्री जानकी दास हैं। इस फैक्ट्री ने भी अपनी एक बाकायदा फोर्स बना रखी है, उस ने फौज के कप्तान, मेजर, कर्नलों को कमाण्डर के तौर तर रखा हुआ है, उन में जमादार हैं, हवलदार हैं, सिपाही हैं, बाकायदा परेड होती है, जब एक प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्री अपने यहां फोर्स रख सकती है, उस की बाकायदा ड्रेस है, यहां एक बात और कहूं कि एक मिसाल भी सोनीपत की फैक्ट्री के बारे में सुनने में आई—मेरा वहां की ट्रेड यूनियन से ताल्लुक रहा है—जब कि पिछले दस सालों में उस सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के कप्तान ने, उस के जमादार ने, उस के सिपाही किसी भी वर्कर को पीटा हो या जेल में दे दिया हो। कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ। जब प्राइवेट में नहीं होता तो गवर्नमेन्ट में कैसे होगा। आखिर ये मजदूर भाई कौन हैं, यह देश किस का है, हमारे भाइयों का है।

श्री राममूर्ति (मुंदर) : आप कहते हैं कि यह प्रापर्टी की हिफाजत के लिये है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वह किस की प्रापर्टी है, क्या मैनेजर की प्रापर्टी है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : गवर्नमेन्ट की प्रापर्टी है।

श्री राममूर्ति : अगर गवर्नमेन्ट की प्रापर्टी है तो मैनेजर को अधिकार क्यों देते हैं, वर्कर को अधिकार क्यों नहीं देते हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मालूम होता है राम-मूर्ति साहब ने बिल नहीं पढ़ा है। मैंने शुरू से आखिर तक तीन-तीन बार बिल को पढ़ा है, निशान लगा-लगा कर काला कर दिया है, पूरी स्टडी की है तब बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। एक भी जगह बता दीजिये—मैनेजर के अख्तियारात इस में क्या है, वह क्या करेगा ? सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की प्रापर्टी है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट उस को बचायेगी। अगर

घर को कोई मुलाजिम उस को नुकसान पहुंचाये तो क्या आप उस की हिफाजत नहीं करेंगे ? सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की या मैनेजर की इसमें कोई ऐसी मंशा नहीं है कि ट्रेड यूनियन के राइट को राइट आफ फ्रीडम, राइट आफ स्पीच, या फण्डामेंटल राइट्स पर हमला किया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—पहले भी इस का जिक्र आ चुका है। हजारों की तादाद में यह फोर्स चलेगी। यह एक बड़ी बदकिस्मती है कि इस देश में हमारी फौज के करीब 6 हजार नान-कमिशनड आफिसर्स को निकाल दिया गया है और लाखों की तादाद में हमारे ऐसे फौजी जवान हैं जिनको आज तक धन्धा नहीं मिला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस फोर्स में, जो कि एक डिस्प्लिन्ड फोर्स होगी—इस में हरियाणा का सवाल नहीं है, पंजाब और यू० पी० का सवाल नहीं है, बंगाल का हो, किसी भी स्टेट का हो, जो हमारी एक्स-सर्विसिज के लोग अभी तक एकोमोडेट नहीं हो सके हैं, जिनका सैटिलमेन्ट होना है, रिहैबिलिटेशन होना है, उनको इस में फस्ट प्रिफरेंस दिया जाय, दूसरे—इसके आने से जो वाच एण्ड वार्ड का स्टाफ अपरूट होगा, दूसरा प्रिफरेंस उस को दिया जाय। इनके आफिसर्स में पुलिस दिमाग के लोगों को न लिया जाय, जैसे किसी एस० पी० को लगा दिया, डी० आई० जी० को लगा दिया, जो फौज के रिटायर्ड लोग हैं, उनको रखा जाय, जिनका प्रो-सेबर एटीचूड रहा है। इस का मतलब हरगिज यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक फोर्स बन गई जो दगे खत्म करने के लिये सारी उम्र के लिये एक प्युनिटिव फोर्स बना दी जाय। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूंगा कि वे इस बात पर जरूर ध्यान दें।

इस बिल के क्लॉज 9 में राइट आफ एपील एण्ड रिवीजन का प्रोवीजन रखा गया है,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

यह ठीक है। अगर किसी अफसर या सिपाही पर कोई एक्शन हो गया है तो इस में राइट आफ़ एपील है। सिलैक्ट कमेटी में जब यह बिल गया था, तब यह बात इस में आई गई। लेकिन आखिरी पावर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को है। वह चीज़े तो है लेकिन मेरे खयाल में इसमें एक नेचुरल कारोलरी है कि अगर कोई आर्डर फाइनली किसी को सेटिस्फाई नहीं करता है तो फिर उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में 226 के अन्तर्गत रिट में जाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि रूल्स में इस बात को साफ कर दिया जाए कि अगर किसी आदमी को तसल्ली नहीं होती है, एम० पी० इनचार्ज से, डी० आई० जी० से या आई० जी० से तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट 9(3) के मातहत उस रिकार्ड को मंगाए और अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट से भी उसकी तसल्ली नहीं होती है तो फिर उसे हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिट में जाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

अब क्लॉज़ 11 में जो राइट आफ अरेस्ट दी गई है, मैं उससे मुत्तफिक हूँ। क्योंकि अगर किसी कारखाने में यह मालूम हो कि कोई बाहर का आदमी घुस आया है, अब अगर जाबता फौजदारी के मातहत, कोई ऐसा आदमी जा रहा, वह कोई सैन्टाज नहीं कर रहा है, उसके पास कोई बम तो नहीं है, उसके पास इस किस्म का कोई आला तो नहीं है जिससे वह सारी फ़ैक्टरी ही खत्म कर दे, उसका वारन्ट आफ अरेस्ट लेने के लिए वहां का सेक्योरिटी आफिसर या सिपाही किसी अदालत में जाए और 165, सी० आर० पी० सी० के मातहत वारन्ट ले, तब तक तो वह आदमी वहां पर आग भी लगा देगा। इसके बावजूद हमारे दोस्त कहते हैं कि बाई राइट आफ अरेस्ट क्यों हो। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने घर में ही देख लीजिए, अगर कोई आदमी आकर हमला करता है, लूट करता है या आग लगाता है, तो हर प्राइवेट आदमी उसको पकड़ कर

थाने ले जा सकता है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इसमें सिक्थोरिटी आफिसर्स को जो अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं, वे इंडिविजुअल आदमियों से कतई ज्यादा नहीं हैं। उनको तो वही हक दिये गए हैं जोकि हर एक आदमी को हासिल हैं। अगर श्री राममूर्ति की कार कोई चोरी करना चाहे तो क्या उसे ले जाने देंगे? उस चोर को वे कतई नहीं जाने देंगे बल्कि नजदीकी हवालालात में ले जायेंगे। वहां अगर कोई नहीं सुनेगा तो एम० पी०, डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० से मिलेंगे और फिर शुक्ला जी से मिलेंगे। लेकिन कार को श्री राममूर्ति छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। और यहां तो सरकार की करोड़ों रुपए की प्रापर्टी का सवाल है। . . (व्यवधान) . . . इसलिए यह कोई नयी बात नहीं की जा रही है। हमारा एनफोर्समेन्ट का स्टाफ है, एक्साइज़ का स्टाफ है, कस्टम्स का स्टाफ है, ऐसे तमाम सिविलियन आफिसर्स हैं जिनको राइट आफ अरेस्ट दी गई है। तो यह कोई नयी चीज़ नहीं की जा रही है। लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि ठीक है, राइट आफ अरेस्ट होनी चाहिए, कानूनी पकड़ होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि करोड़ों रुपए की जायदाद की हिफाजत का सवाल है लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह जरूर हो जाए कि इस राइट आफ अरेस्ट का मिम्यूज़ न हो और लेबर के साथ जो आपके रिलेशनस हैं वह बर्सेन न हों, बल्कि इम्प्रूव करें।

अब क्लॉज़ 12 में जो सर्च की बात है उसके बारे में हमारे राममूर्ति जीके दिमाग में यह बात ठीक आ सकती है कि कहीं भले आदमी की पगड़ी ही न उतारना शुरू कर दें। कहीं हमारे राममूर्ति जी वहां पर अपनी लीडरी चमकाने के लिए जाएं और उन से ही कह दिया जाए कि अपना फाड़ा दे दीजिए। यह चीज़ मैं समझता हूँ हो सकती है कि कोई बोनाफाइडी फ़ैक्टरी में जाता है या कोई लीडर जाता है तो उससे कहा जाए कि अपना झाड़ा दे दीजिए या अपनी पेंट ही उतार कर

रख दीजिए इसलिए इस राइट आफ सर्व का मिसयूज नहीं होना चाहिए।

अब क्लॉज 13 को देखेंगे जो हमारे दोस्तों के एप्रोहेन्शन्स ह, वह अगर उसको पढ़ें तो वह चीज साफ हो जायगी। इसमें इन्वेस्टिगेशन एजेन्सी नहीं है। बल्कि सेक्योरिटी फोर्स है जोकि पकड़कर पुलिस को दे देगी और बाकी सारे अधिकार पुलिस के ही रहेंगे। मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा कि इसमें ताल्लुकान बिगड़ जायेंगे। इसमें तो हम स्टेट को ही अख्तियार दे रहे हैं। हरियाणा में हरियाणा की पुलिस को पंजाब में पंजाब की पुलिस को और यू०पी० में यू० पी० की पुलिस को सौंप देगे और वह कोई ज्यादाती होने नहीं देगी। क्लॉज 10 या 12 में तो कुछ ज्यादाती हो भी सके लेकिन क्लॉज 13 तो एक बड़ा भारी क्रेक है। इसलिए इसमें मजदूर या किसी के साथ भी कोई ज्यादाती नहीं होने पायेगी।

आखिर में मैं एक बात पेनालटी के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। मैं इस बात की तारीफ करता हूँ कि मिर्फ उन्हीं केसेज को टेक्म किया जायेगा जो कि काग्निजेविल होंगे। 18(2) में यह है:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence punishable under this section shall be cognizable."

नान-काग्निजेविल में उठाकर बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरे दोस्तों का जो खयाल है कि इसका मिसयूज होगा, वह बात गलत है। कमेटी में जब यह चीज डिस्कस हुई तो पहले के बिल में काग्निजेविल का जिक्र नहीं था, लेकिन बाद में यह चीज हो गई। इसलिए यह खयाल करना कि मास-स्केल अरेस्ट या इसका मिसयूज, इसकी कोई भी गुंजायश क्लॉज 18 की तरह नहीं रह जाती है।

आखिर में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम एक फोर्स खड़ी कर रहे हैं तो उसकी कोई डिसिप्लिन होगी। अब क्या वह डिसिप्लिन रजाकारों की होगी? वह डिसिप्लिन तो पुलिस या फौज की ही हो सकती है। यह चीज कमेटी में पहले भी डिस्कस हो चुकी है और जितने भी लूपहोल्स पाए गए उनको दुरुस्त कर दिया गया। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं इसकी जोरदार हिमायत करता हूँ और इस हाउस से अपील करता हूँ कि कितनी जल्दी हो सके इसको पास करदे।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, if the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, which is before this House, is passed, we will be creating a force which will be the first of its kind in the whole world. In no other federal or quasi-federal state there is such a force, whether it is the USA or Australia or Switzerland.

What is the need for this Bill and for this force? Was there any complaint of inadequate protection or lack of protection for Central Government undertakings from State Governments? Was there any complaint of law and order not being maintained in Central Government undertakings? What is the need for it?

By bringing forward this Bill either you suspect the State Governments or you want to over-ride them. I want to tell this Government that unless and until you get rid of this policeman's attitude of treating the States like suspects, you cannot run a smooth administration. When the State Governments are able to protect State Government properties as well as private properties, perhaps more valuable than Central Government undertakings, can they not protect the Central Government undertakings which are situated in States?

We did not have this central industrial security force during the time of the emergency from 1962 to 1967. If we could dispense with this force then, what is the need for it now?

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

We are told that there is an urgency now. Even if this Bill is passed and the force comes into existence, even after the creation of this force, the General Manager of Bhilai Steel Plant, who appeared before the Joint Committee, says that they will keep watch and ward and intelligence as usual. What does it mean? It means that it will be an additional burden on the Central Government undertakings which are already running at a loss. So we need not burden the Central Government undertakings any more.

My objection, as I have already pointed out, is that this House has no competence to pass this Bill. I challenge the competence of this Parliament to legislate on the subject on one ground. Though under the Union List, item 32, Parliament can pass laws on Central property, clause 14 of this Bill clearly states that the force which will be created after this Bill is passed will operate in the State's jurisdiction. Hence, we cannot pass a law on the State's jurisdiction. Even if the State Governments give their consent, they cannot waive their rights because the waiver of rights cannot be given to the States.

Again, our Constitution has been called quasi-federal by the constitutional pundits. After the 1967 General Elections and after the formation of so many non-Congress State Governments, there is a strong opinion in favour of giving more powers to the States, that is, to have a full-fledged federal State. There are already signs of friction and misunderstanding between the State Governments and the Central Government. If this Bill is passed, it will aggravate the situation.

17 Hrs.

According to the Constitution, police and public order are the exclusive right of the State Governments. The Seventh Schedule clearly states that by passing this Bill, we will be creating a parallel police force. Two authorities cannot function in the same jurisdiction. The power to search and arrest without

warrant are clearly police powers. Clauses 18, 19 and 20 would definitely go to show that they govern the police act. If two forces begin to function, it will create misunderstanding and, instead of solving law and order problem, it will aggravate law and order problem. Hence, naturally, the States feel that their authority would be undermined and their powers would be usurped.

What do the States think about it? There was a non-Congress Government in West Bengal and the former Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Sen, in his letter dated 7th December, 1964 written to the then Home Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, says that this measure will be a "serious encroachment on the State sphere".

Then, the Government of Mysore, a Congress Government says :

"The Government of Mysore have carefully examined the proposal for creation of the Central Industrial Security Force and are of the view that the apparent advantages of the proposal are outweighed by the fact, among others, that it is likely to impair the responsibility of the State police for maintaining law and order in the industrial areas. The State Government are, therefore, not agreeable to the creation of the Central Industrial Security Force which is the object of this Bill."

Later on, after explanation given by the Home Minister, they have modified their stand and said that they have no further comments to make.

— What does the Government of Assam feel about it? The Government of Assam, another Congress Government, says :

"The Government of Assam is of the view that too much proliferation of separate formations to handle the different varieties of functions is neither necessary nor desirable. Such measures for creation of is-

lands of Central police tend to encroach upon the legitimate sphere of the State responsibilities. The State Government would not, therefore, favour the idea of going in for the said legislation."

I recommend their views to the Congress Members who speak on this Bill.

Further, the Kerala Government says:

"This is an inroad into the autonomy of the State."

The Punjab Government says :

"It violates the very principle on which our Constitution is based."

My own Government, the Government of Tamilnad, feels—I quote :

"The force will virtually be a private police under the Managing Director of a public sector undertaking and it will be a sad reflection on the capacity of the State Government to protect properly industrial undertakings in their areas."

The States are ready to send their forces, their police, for any help as required by the Managing Director or the General Manager to protect the properties of the Centre. There is no need for such a force. Both the Congress and non-Congress Governments have got their own doubts about this Bill.

Again, no trade union leader who appeared before the Joint Committee supported this measure because they have a suspicion that under clause 7, sub-clause (2), the Force, after creation, will function under the general supervision, direction and control of the General Manager or the Managing Director. This is enough to make him an autocrat. Generally, when there is an industrial dispute, the Managing Director or the General Manager is a party to the dispute. When the power is given to him to function under his orders, the Force will go against the labour movement. Hence there is objection from the labour side.

According to this Bill, the Industrial Security Force can be deployed and withdrawn according to the wishes of the I.G., Police. Hence, it is not like the Watch and Ward staff which is there all the 24 hours and all the 12 months in a year. So, it means that there are more functions for this Force. It is not like the Watch and Ward staff as our Congress friend, Shri Randhir Singh, put it. Hence, the trade union leaders feel that this Force may be used against them, against the trade union activities. This Force will widen definitely the gulf between the management and the labour in the public sector undertakings and there will always be tension in the public sector undertakings.

They say that this is only a carbon copy of the Railway Protection Force. When we have accepted the Railway Protection Force, what is the objection for this Bill, they ask. When the Railway Protection Force Bill was brought before the House, the House was told that the Railways had a special position; they run thousands of miles in so many States, that the railway properties are scattered all over the country, that they run in danger zones, there are pilferages on a large scale, and all that.

The then Railway Minister thus persuaded the House to accept the Bill and the House did so. But now what is the special condition for this Bill? In fact, the Head of the Railway Protection Force, the I.G. of the Railway Protection Force, who appeared before the Joint Committee could not convince the members of the Committee that, after the formation of the Railway Protection Force, the situation had improved. When it was specifically put to him that theft and other things had gone up after the formation of the Force, he could not convince the Committee by giving statistics that the situation had improved. Hence, as our friend, Shri Kandappan, who was in the Committee, has given a dissenting note, there is a case for winding up the Railway Protection Force itself and, therefore, there is no case for setting up a new Force on the same model.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

What will happen if this Bill is passed and the Industrial Security Force is created? If this Bill is passed, then each Ministry will be tempted to have a Force of its own. When Mr. Shukla has one, can't I have one, Mr. Sher Singh will think. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Minister for Transport and Shipping, may bring a Bill to have his own Force to protect the ports. Dr. Karan Singh may bring another Bill to have his own Force to protect the Air Force. Then, most probably, our Law Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, may prefer a Bill to have a separate Force for the protection of Ministers when they tour their States. Thus, there will be a mushroom growth of Forces without any co-ordination. Instead of having a Welfare State, we will be having a Police State—nothing more or nothing less than that. Neither the management of the public undertakings is keen to have this Force, nor do the labour lend support to this Bill. Neither the Congress States like this Bill, nor the non-Congress Governments desire this Bill. Hence, the more sensible thing that the Government can do is to withdraw this Bill even at this late stage. If they do not hear sensible things, then I would request this House to throw out this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

श्री शक्ति मूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो हमें यह मान कर ही चलना पड़ेगा कि राज्य से राष्ट्र सर्वोपरि है। पिछले दिनों मैं दुर्गापुर गया था। इत्तफाक की बात कि वहां का वाटर प्लांट, वहां के वर्कर्स ने रोक दिया और उस की वजह से 1 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो गया। चालीस आदमी थे जिन्होंने वाटर प्लांट रोका था और जो उन की लोकल सिक्योरिटी वाले थे वह भी उन लोगों के साथ नारे लगा रहे थे। जब इंजीनियर गये उनको रोकने के लिये तो सिक्योरिटी वाले लोग सामने खड़े हो गये कि अभी तुम नहीं जा सकते। एक घंटे ठहर जाओ। एक घंटे के अन्दर वहां 1

करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हो गया। तीन महीने तक सारी फैक्टरी बन्द रही।

इस से मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि आज कल जो पब्लिक सेक्टर प्लांट हैं वह सिर्फ लोहा ही नहीं बनाते हैं, अपना और सामान ही नहीं बनाते हैं, बल्कि जो हमारी सेना के सामान हैं वे भी बनाते हैं। रांची का जो बड़ा कारखाना है वह सेना की जरूरत का सामान भी बनाता है।

देश की सुरक्षा को हमें सामने रखना होगा। मैंने आपको दुर्गापुर की मिसाल दी है। किसी भी प्लांट में इस ढंग की घटना हो सकती है। उसको कैसे रोका जाए, इसको देखना होगा। मेरे भाई वहां मौजूद थे। वह पुराने ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर हैं। वहां मैंने इन से कहा कि हमें इस ढंग का एक कानून जरूर लाना चाहिये ताकि कम से कम जो देश की रक्षा करते हैं, जो सिक्योरिटी करते हैं, उनको इस प्रकार की ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लेने का आजा नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जब जलाया जा रहा है एक प्लांट तो उस वक़्त उनके साथ मिल कर नारे लगायें, जो डिस्ग्रिप्टिव फॉसिस हैं, उनके साथ मिल कर नारे लगायें। हमारे भाई साहब वहां मौजूद थे। वहां यह तय हुआ है।

आप देखें कि 19 तारीख को हड़ताल हुई थी। हमारी एक ट्रेड यूनियन है एयर सर्विसिस में। उनके लोगों के बहुत से तार आए त्रिवेन्द्रम से कि वहां के जो लोकल अधिकारी थे वे उनसे कह रहे थे कि तुम हड़ताल पर जाओ और उनको बहुत सी धमकियां भी दी गई थीं। मैं हड़ताल का कभी विरोधी नहीं रहा हूं। लेकिन एक आदमी हड़ताल पर नहीं जाना चाहता, उसे कोई धमकी दे और वहां तोड़फोड़ की बात हो, तो इसका हामी भी मैं नहीं हूं। देश को एक रखने की जरूरत की जो चीजें हैं जैसे हमारे पब्लिक

सेक्टर के प्लांट हैं, रेलें हैं, हवाई जहाज हैं और सेना के जो कारखाने हैं उन पर कहीं भी किसी प्रकार का आघात हो तो उस आघात से उनको बचाना सारे राष्ट्र की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है। सारे राष्ट्र का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उनकी रक्षा करे। इस ढंग की एक फोर्स जरूर होनी चाहिये जो इस तरह की गतिविधियों को रोक सके। जो साम्यवादी देश हैं वहां भी इस प्रकार की फोर्स हैं। सारे संसार में इस ढंग से है। राज्य से राष्ट्र के हित को हमें सर्वोपरि रखना होगा। राष्ट्र के हित के जो प्लांट्स हैं, जो हमारी लाइफ लाइन हैं उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करना हमारा फर्ज है। जब तक लोगों में यह भावना न आए कि इस देश की कोई भी चीज चाहे बस हो, स्कूल की खिड़की हो, देश का कोई कारखाना हो, उसको अगर नुकसान पहुंचता है, वह मातृभूमि पर आघात होता है, कोई अगर उनको नुकस पहुंचाता है तो उससे मातृभूमि पर आघात होता है, तब तक इस तरह की फोर्स का होना बहुत जरूरी है जो उनकी रक्षा कर सके। मैं कानून पर विश्वास कभी नहीं करता। कानून बनने के बाद भी तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां हो सकती हैं। इस वास्ते हमें लोगों में राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा करनी होगी। लेकिन जब तक राष्ट्रीय भावना लोगों में पैदा नहीं होती है तब तक देश की सुरक्षा के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर के जो कारखाने हैं जिन में देश का चार हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, जिसमें नम्बियार साहब का भी पैसा है जो उन्होंने टैक्सों के रूप में दिया है, हमारा भी पैसा है, अमीर का भी है और गरीब का भी है, उसकी रक्षा करने का उत्तरदायित्व इस सदन के ऊपर आता है। इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूं खास तौर से अपने साथियों से कि हमने जो कुछ अपनी आंखों के सामने होते हुए देखा है दुर्गापुर में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम अपनी चीजों की रक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें। यह उत्तरदायित्व हमारा है और इसका हमें निर्वाह करना होगा।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly oppose the Bill for the reasons already mentioned by many of my colleagues here on this side.

Sir, the first thing is, it is an encroachment on the rights of the State Government. After all, the State Governments are in charge of law and order, and they are expected to execute their part of the duty, whether it is in the case of Central undertaking or State undertaking. In case the Central Government feels that a particular State is not discharging its duty properly the Centre can tell that State Government to do so, and it cannot circumvent the whole thing by sending an army or a police force—whatever name you may call it—there and say that it is the duty of the Central Force to look after the undertaking. For instance, Sir, I will quote one example. In our part of the country, in Madras State, in Neyveli, we have got the Neyveli Lignite Corporation—a very big Undertaking of the Centre, with 25,000 employees. It has 25 sq. miles area. Suppose tomorrow there is some industrial dispute there involving dispute about the wages etc. and then a threatened strike. Now, the situation is this that the State Government has to look after the law and order situation and they could deploy their force and they do it whenever it becomes necessary. Hereafter they need not wait for the State Government at all. The General Manager of the undertaking can send a wireless signal to the Central Security Force and then a platoon of that force will go over there. With the provisions in this Bill, that force can do anything there. It is going to function like a super-State inside that 25-square mile area. They have got every right to do anything they like—arrest, detain, beat up, do anything. Clauses 11—14 are very clear on the point. The State

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Government will be there only to see this going on; as a matter of fact, the State authorities may not even be able to go and do anything there. The jurisdiction of the State Government will be kept out of the limits of that undertaking. That is what is being contemplated.

Is this necessary in the present state of Centre-State relations we find in the country? There is the Railway Protection Force. I know about its working. I objected to the Force in this very House. I said it would be misused and there would be a serious situation. Only last month, we had such a situation in Shoranur on the Southern Rly. A sub-inspector of the RPF illegally arrested and detained a railway employee on the ground that he was having in his possession some tools. These tools were the normal tools with which he works. Then what happened? The entire staff of railwaymen on the Olavakote section went on strike and trains were stopped for 5 days. A very big industrial dispute arose. I brought the situation to the notice of the Railway Minister.

With the passage of this Bill and its implementation, all over India a very serious labour situation is going to be created. In no industrial undertaking, normal conditions will hereafter prevail. Therefore, rightly the INTUC and other trade unions opposed it when they appeared before the Committee. They contended that the workers are going to be deprived of their trade union rights and this super power will be utilised from Delhi which will be acting upon the messages sent by general managers from all parts of the country where these undertakings are situated.

Visualise the situation. There is the RPF; there is the CRP; there is the military and now the Central Industrial Security Force. With all these, the powers that be sitting in Delhi will convert the country into a unitary type of Government and all talk of State autonomy will vanish into thin air. Naturally what will follow? Contradictions and disputes will arise; Centre-State friction will increase. We had

the specific instance of the despatch of the CRP into Kerala in connection with the September 19 strike. There at least the authority of the CRP could be used only through the State Government. Even then, they did not do so. They misbehaved. The State said there was no necessity for sending them. Can you imagine a situation like the one which was there recently when Shri P. Govinda Menon, the hon. Law Minister, the only Congress member elected from Kerala out of the 19 Parliamentary constituencies...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : One is equal to hundred.

SHRI NAMBIAR : All the others are from the Opposition. This solitary member became a Cabinet Minister, and Law Minister. What did he say there? He said that if necessary, not only the CRP but the army would be sent to Kerala. He said that on every inch of land and in every sphere in Kerala, there are two governments functioning. This is what he said to which the Chief Minister, Shri Namboodiripad objected. The matter is already taken cognisance of and correspondence is going on between the two Governments..

Now you want the Industrial Security Force to be sent there which will intervene and interfere with every industrial undertaking in the guise of protection. The cow is to be protected! The poor cow must be protected by somebody coming from Delhi under instructions! Otherwise it will be killed and eaten up by somebody else! What a pitiable, sorrowful state of affairs they are trying to picture before the country! Therefore, we oppose this move.

Before I conclude, I shall draw your attention specifically to Clauses 11 to 13, a very reading of which is abnoxious, which nobody in the name of the Indian Constitution can tolerate. Clause 11 says :

"Any supervisory officer or member of the Force may, without any order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person who has been con-

cerned in, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in or who is found taking precautions to conceal his presence under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing, a cognizable offence relating the property...."

That means that the police officer sent by the Central Government is the supreme authority in that area, he can do anything.

Clause 12 says :

"Whenever any supervisory officer, or any member of the Force, not below the prescribed rank, has reason to believe that any such offence as is referred to in section 11 has been or is being committed and that a search warrant cannot be obtained without affording the offender an opportunity of escaping or of concealing evidence of the offence, he may detain the offender and search his person and belongings forthwith and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed the offence."

I am a citizen and I have got a right to move in the Neyveli Lignite colony. Suppose I am moving there and there is a industrial dispute, the officer of this Force will catch hold of my throat and say that I cannot go out because he has the power to detain me, and the State police cannot rescue me. If my hands are powerful, I can kick them out, but unfortunately I have no force or army. Do you want people to raise armies to protect themselves against these atrocities ? Is that what you want in this country to counter this ? Do not thrive on that move. Today, you say the Central Government property has to be protected. Tomorrow, Birlas and Tatas will say that they have

crores of rupees worth of materials, that they do not believe in the Central or State Government and so they will raise their own armies. You know what happened in China. Everybody had an army there. You want to bring in China here and you say we want to do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do you know what is happening in China ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Pre-revolution China, before 1949, not the present China. Shri Piloo Mody is too big to understand anything, a heavy duty person, he cannot understand things because of his size. China is too big, he is equally big.

Coming to Clause 14, it says :

"Subject to any general directions which may be issued by the Central Government, it shall be lawful for the Inspector-General, on a request received in this behalf from the Managing Director concerned of an industrial undertaking in public sector, showing the necessity thereof, to depute such number of supervisory officers and members of the Force as the Inspector-General may consider necessary for the protection and security of that industrial undertaking and any installations attached thereto and the officers and members of the Force so deputed shall be at the charge of the Managing Director."

The Managing Director can command them and become the supreme head of the Force. What can you do ? If there is any industrial dispute, that Managing Director can dictate terms. Therefore, there will be an end of the trade union movement in the public undertakings soon after this Bill is passed into law and put into operation, if it is not struck down by the Supreme Court. There are many reasons. So, hereafter it will be the job of the Trade Union of the central undertakings to go to the Supreme Court and finish it. Otherwise

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they will be finished with their fist. There is no other way. That is going to happen. Therefore I am submitting (*Interruptions*) that our fist is not enough. Acharyaji yesterday said 'Whatever you do, the force at the command of the Government is so big and therefore what is the use of crying?' Are we to submit to the Government because they have got superior power?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : You disobey the Government and reap the consequences.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You disobeyed the alien British Government. You were heading the Congress and you fought and got your freedom. Ultimately we are also going to get rid of the this capitalist Government. Till the process is taken and till the ideal is reached, there is a course and there is a path. There are stages and phases and we are passing through them. Therefore you are an elderly man and you are like my grand-father—please do not tell me 'submit to the superior force'. You tell an youngster like me 'Resist if you are right'. Therefore, I submit that this method of Central Government having more power and subjugating everybody under it, will never happen. Therefore, we strongly oppose the very concept of this Bill and we oppose it tooth and nail and we will oppose it till the last sentence, the last word of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Till the last drop of your blood.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We strongly oppose the very concept of this Bill and we oppose it teeth and nail and we will oppose it till the last sentence or word of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Till the last drop of your blood.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I will not be able to compete with him in regard to blood. He has more and I have less.

In that I admit my defeat to a capitalist fellow and I have less blood. Anyhow though it is less, it is equally powerful.

Therefore, I request the House to reject it, reject it totally and never to pass it.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। हमारे देश में जो हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं और जो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति गड़बड़ा रही है, उस सब को देखते हुए हम सब का यह फर्ज था कि हम इस बिल का स्वागत करते। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे जो दोस्त नेशनलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं, जो देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, वे इस बिल का विरोध करते हैं। जो लोग नेशनलाइजेशन के खिलाफ हैं, अगर वे इस बिल का विरोध करते, तो मैं समझ सकता था।

यह सरकार और हम कांग्रेस के लोग यह जानते और मानते हैं कि देश की तरक्की तभी हो सकती है, जब देश में इंडस्ट्रलाइजेशन हो, शांति हो। जहाँ तक इंडस्ट्रलाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, हम एक शैशवावस्था में से गुजर रहे हैं। इस समय हम निर्माण की अवस्था में हैं। इसलिए आज इस बात की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है कि हम दुनिया को दिखा सकें कि नेशनलाइजेशन के जरिये से देश की तरक्की की जा सकती है, समाजवाद के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है। इस मौके पर हम दुनिया को यह बताने सकते हैं कि समाजवाद का रास्ता, मानोप्लिस्टिक ट्रेडिङ्ग को खत्म करने का रास्ता नेशनलाइजेशन है, पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग है। उन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि देश का उत्पादन उन उन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग के जरिये से बढ़ता

है या नहीं। और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इस बात की सख्त आवश्यकता है कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग के कारखानों में शांति से, बिना स्ट्राइक, हल्लड़ और राजनैतिक गड़बड़ों के प्राइवकेशन बराबर बढ़ता रहे और काम चलता रहे।

आज मुझे यह कहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। हमारे कुछ मित्रों की वजह से, कुछ राजनैतिक दलों की वजह से इन सरकारी उद्योगों में भी, इन सरकारी कारखानों के अन्दर भी एक प्रवृत्ति घुस गई और बराबर कोशिश यह की जाती है कि यह कारखाने ठीक तरह से पैदावार के काम में न लग सकें। इतना ही नहीं, मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि बराबर यह भी कोशिश की जाती है कि इन कारखानों की हालत बिगड़े और इन में तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही भी बराबर की जाती है। मुझे अभी सुनने का मौका मिला और चेयरमैन महोदय, आप ने भी सुना, अभी शशिभूषण जी ने इन के बारे में आप को बतलाया। यह जब हालत है देश की, इन पब्लिक अन्डर-टेकिंग की, देश के इन कारखानों की जिन के भरोसे हम अपने राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों की तरक्की चाहते हैं, हम इस देश की एकौनामी को सुधारना चाहते हैं, उसे बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, हम देश में इंडस्ट्रियल बेस बनाना चाहते हैं और हम देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो उस समय जब हमारे यह दोस्त और इनकी कठपुतली यूनियनों के कर्मचारी ऐसी हरकत करते हैं तो इस बात की जरूरत हो जाती है कि हम कोई ऐसा कानून बनाएं, ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिसके जरिए से हमारी यह पूंजी हमारे यह एकमात्र आशा के दीप कायम रह सकें और उन में किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी न हो सके। ऐसी हालत में जब कि हमारे देश के अन्दर अलग-अलग जगहों पर अलग-अलग तरह की सरकारों प्रांतों में बनने लगी हैं और हमें यहां भूलना नहीं चाहिए अभी 19 तारीख को जब स्ट्राइक हुई तो गवर्नमेन्ट सर्वेन्ट्स की स्ट्राइक के ऊपर केरल की सरकार

ने जो एंटीच्यूड लिया वह हम सब जानते हैं, हम इस बात से भी अनभिज्ञ नहीं हैं, जो कुछ बंगाल में हुआ उस जमाने में जब कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार थी। उस वक्त की हालत वहां की मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वहां के बहुत से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स, बहुत से कारखाने के मालिकों को अपने कारखाने इसलिए बन्द कर देने पड़े कि ऐसी परिस्थिति आने पर वहां की सरकार ने उन को मदद देने से इनकार कर दिया। यह स्थिति अगर वहां हुई है तो क्यों नहीं हम तैयारी करें इस बात के लिए कि आने वाले जमाने में हमारे पास ऐसे कानून हों, हमारे पास ऐसी क्षमता हो कि जिस के जरिए से हम इन के इन अटेम्प्ट्स को रोक सकें जिस का प्रयोग कर के यह प्रशासन को ठप कर देना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा कानून है जिस का हमें स्वागत करना चाहिए। हम सब विश्वास करते हैं, हम सब चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश का इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो। हम सब चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की नेशनल अन्डरटेकिंग आगे बढ़े, उन में नई गति आए, उन के जरिए से उत्पादन हो और हमारा देश कल्याण के रास्ते पर, तरक्की के रास्ते पर आगे आये।

17.34 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

अभी कहा गया कि यह एक स्टेलमेट स्टेट कायम करने की बात है। मैं इस दलील से कतई इत्फाक नहीं करता। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह स्टेलमेट स्टेट बनाने का सवाल नहीं है। जहां तक कि स्टेट का ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल है, यह स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है और स्टेट उस ला एण्ड आर्डर को देखें। लेकिन एक स्टेट अन्डरटेकिंग में जहां कारखाने में कोई गड़बड़ होती है उस कारखाने के लिए कोई अलग व्यवस्था अगर की जाती है तो उस से उस स्टेट के फंक्शंस में कोई दखलअन्दाजी नहीं है। आखिर वह कारखाना सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का है या स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का है? और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का वहां का जो मैनेजर है अगर वह इस बात की जरूरत महसूस करता

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

है कि उसको प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत है उस कारखाने को तोड़ फोड़ से बचाने के लिए तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि सेन्ट्रल सरकार एक ऐसे हेल्पलेस आदमी की तरह से बैठी रहे और चूप-चाप देखती रहे इस सारी हालत को। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून अपने आप में आज की आवश्यकता के लिए एक अत्यन्त आवश्यक कानून है और इस कानून का इस हाउस को स्वागत करना चाहिए। केवल मात्र नारेबाजी के कारण, केवल मात्र इसलिए कि हम कुछ दूसरी आइडियोलॉजी रखते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे इरादे कुछ दूसरे हैं, हम कानून का विरोध करें और दुहाई दें लेवर कानून की और दूसरे मुल्कों की, तो यह सही नहीं होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ किसी भी मुल्क में कोई कानून उस देश की आवश्यकता के लिए बनाया जाता है। उस देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए बनाया जाता है न कि किसी दूसरे देश की नकल के तौर पर हम कानून बनाते हैं। अगर आज हम को हमारे देश के लिए ऐसे कानून की जरूरत है जिस से हमारी प्रापर्टी की, हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा हो सके तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि यह सरकार उस कानून को न बनाए और क्यों नहीं इस पार्लियामेंट को ऐसे कानून बनाने में सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिए? मैं यह जरूर मानता हूँ कि कानून में थोड़े बहुत डिफेक्ट्स हैं। उन डिफेक्ट्स के बारे में मैं ने अपने अमेन्डमेंट्स दिए हैं। उन के ऊपर उस समय चर्चा करूंगा। लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान सेक्शन 21 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any legal proceeding, whether civil or criminal, which may lawfully be brought against any supervisory officer or member of the Force for anything done or intended to be done under the powers conferred by, or in pursuance of, any provision of this Act or the rules thereunder shall be commenc-

ed within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such proceeding and of the cause thereof shall be given to the person concerned and his supervisory officer at least one month before the commencement of such proceeding.

यह जो सेक्शन है, मेरे ख्याल से क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के सेक्शन 197 के बिलकुल डेरोगेटरी है। सेक्शन 197 के तहत किसी भी पब्लिक सर्वेंट के लिए उस का प्रासी-क्यूशन करने के पहले राज्य सरकार की या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की इजाजत लेना जरूरी है और जब हम डेफिनीशन को देखते हैं सेक्शन 21 आफ दि इंडियन पीनल कोड को जिस में पब्लिक सर्वेंट को डिफाइन किया गया है तो ऐसे आफिसर जो राज्य की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करने के लिए सक्षम हैं या जो किसी को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए सक्षम हैं उन आफिसरों को वह प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगा, पब्लिक सर्वेंट की तारीफ में वह आयेंगे और अगर यह प्रावीजन इस तरह से रहता है तो इस का मतलब यह होगा कि यह प्रावीजन जो 197 का प्रावीजन है उस के कांटेन्डिकटरी होगा क्योंकि इस प्रावीजन के अनुसार दावा करने के लिए या प्रोसीडिंग्स को लाने के लिए एक टाइम लिमिट दी गई है और उस टाइम लिमिट में यह सम्भव नहीं होगा कि उस को इजाजत मिल जाये। अगर इजाजत नहीं मिलती है तो उस में काम्लीकेशन्स पैदा होंगे। इस तरह की और बातें हैं जिन की तरफ मैं समय पर आप का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा लेकिन इस बात की तरफ मैं जरूर तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रावीजन को वह दखें। इस के ऊपर सोचने की कोशिश करें कि आया यह प्रावीजन 197 के कांटेन्डिकटरी तो नहीं है। इस बात को वह जरूर देखेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिंदरे (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विधेयक को सपोर्ट देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ

हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख होता है इस बात का कि ऐसा एक विधेयक हमारी सरकार को यहां लाना पड़ा। पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग जो होती है, सार्वजनिक माल मत्ता जो रहता है, वह तो हमारा सब लोगों का है। उसकी रक्षा करने के लिये इस भारतवर्ष में सुरक्षा दलों की जरूरत पड़े यह एक बड़े दुख की बात है। सार्वजनिक जो माल मत्ता होता है उस के लिए सुरक्षा दल की जरूरत नहीं रहनी चाहिए थी इस देश में। लेकिन दुर्दैव हमारा, यहां जो राजनैतिक दल है और यहां जो ट्रेड यूनियन रहती हैं वह इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखती हैं कि वह जो हमारे नये मन्दिर हैं, नये जमाने के जो नये मन्दिर हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े प्रकल्प इस मुल्क में बनाए गए हैं और पड़े पड़े ये कारखाने बनाए जा रहे हैं यह तो मन्दिर ही हैं (व्यवधान) यह तो हमारे सब लोगों का माल मत्ता है तो इस की सुरक्षा करना, इसको गुंडों से बचाना हमारा ही कर्तव्य था और जनता का जब कर्तव्य रहता है तो उस की स्वयं सुरक्षा रहती है। (व्यवधान) मुझे इन्टरप्ट न करें क्योंकि मुझे भाषा की दिक्कत रहती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कई बार से मैं यह चमत्कार देख रहा हूँ कि पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग को सपोर्ट करने वाले लोग, सार्वजनिक कारखानों को सपोर्ट करने वाले लोग, जो यहां पर बैठते हैं, जब सार्वजनिक माल मत्ता के संरक्षण के कानून का सवाल जाता है तो उस का विरोध करते हैं, यह विरोधाभास मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

एक दिन जब एच० एम० टी० के बारे में यहां पर डिस्कशन हो रहा था, तब मैंने कहा था कि पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग में जिनका विश्वास हो, ऐसे लोगों को ही पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग का चेयरमैन या मैनेजमेन्ट में रखना चाहिये। मैंने उस समय कहा था कि जो लोग पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग के सिद्धांत को अपनाना चाहते हैं, जो उनकी रक्षा के लिये काम करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को उन कारखानों में रखना

चाहिये। लेकिन मैं यहां पर देखता हूँ कि जिन लोगों पर उनकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी है, जब वे उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये कोई बिल सदन में लाते हैं, तो वही लोग जो पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग की स्थापना को सपोर्ट करने वाले हैं, उस का विरोध करने लग जाते हैं। जब वे इन की स्थापना को सपोर्ट करते हैं, तो उन का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये भी सपोर्ट करें, लेकिन यह उल्टा चमत्कार मैं यहां पर देख रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

जहां तक राज्यों का प्रश्न है, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि केन्द्र की सत्ता ऐसी हो कि भारत में जो जो प्रश्न खड़े हों, वह उन का मजबूती से मुकाबला करे। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र मजबूत हो और स्टेट्स की जो सत्ता है, वह कम हो जाये। मैं तो यूनीटरी गवर्नमेन्ट का समर्थक हूँ और कहूंगा कि भारत में जो भाषावार राज्य रचना हो गई है, वह भाषावार प्रांत रचना हो, न कि राज्य रचना और केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये उस का उपयोग किया जाये।

मैं एक और उदाहरण यहां पर देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले साल ईस्टर्न सेक्टर स्थित पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग दिखाने के लिये एक टूर की व्यवस्था की गई थी और हम रांची का एच० एम० टी० का कारखाना देखने के लिये गये थे। उस समय वहां पर कम्युनल दंगे हो रहे थे। जब हम रांची में कारखाना देखने गये तो हमें मालूम हुआ कि उन कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी चाहते थे कि रांची का जो कारखाना है, जो सार्वजनिक माल मत्ता है, उस को ध्वस्त कर दें। तब ही मैंने ऐसा निश्चय किया कि जब भी ऐसे सार्वजनिक कारखानों की सुरक्षा के लिये कोई विधेयक आयेगा तो मैं उस को होल-हार्टेडली सपोर्ट करूंगा, क्योंकि हमारी जो पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग हैं, वे विद्यमान गम्भीर परिस्थितियों में इस प्रकार सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकती। वहां के जो ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स थे, जो कर्मचारी

: [श्री शिकरें]

हैं, जो अराजकवादी प्रवृत्तियां हैं वे कायदे कानून को अपने हाथ में लेकर उन कारखानों को ध्वस्त करें, उन में भारत का जो करोड़ों रुपया लगा हुआ उस को ध्वस्त करें, इस को सहन नहीं किया जा सकता।

इस से ज्यादा मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है मैं इस विधेयक को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। लेकिन ऐसी परिस्थिति जो आज भारत में पैदा हुई है कि आज सुरक्षा दल की स्थापना हमें करनी पड़ रही है, उस परिस्थिति को नष्ट करने के लिये हमारे सर्व दलों को उस के लिये काम करना चाहिये।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it distresses me very much to oppose this Bill because it is being piloted by Shri V. C. Shukla who, I think, should be one of the noblest sons of India and for whom I have no less regard. You will ask me, why I am opposing him then.

Only yesterday we were told that India was moving towards warlordism. We are having 15 *senas* in the different States in India. What those *senas* will do I can forecast but this is not the occasion to foresee what their actions will be when India is in the midst of an upheaval or is suffering from some kind of a political or social ferment. But while we rue the day when those *senas* were formed, here we are trying to form a Pimpri Sena, a Ranchi Sena, a Bhilai Sena, a Rourkela Sena, a Durgapur Sena. I can assure you that the effect of having this Central Industrial Security Force will be tantamount to having these unofficial *senas* which are the illegitimate children of India. But, I think, this security force is going to be the legitimate child of the Government of India and I rue the day when it will come into being.

Secondly, we have the Border Security Force. I do not want to mention the name of the constituency to which I am going to refer but when the Indo-Pakistan conflict took place, may I tell

you most penitentially, most regretfully and most woefully, that the Border Security Force people were the first to run away from their posts. They not only did that but they took away the cattle of some persons also. I happened to visit some of those places and some persons came to me and said, "You may do anything about the Border Security Force or you may not do anything about them; but they have taken away two buffaloes of mine, get me back those buffaloes." This is the morale of the Border Security Force which is meant to protect our borders. I do not know what will be the morale of this Central Industrial Security Force.

Thirdly, after all, we are human beings and we can depend also upon our experience. Once I had the good luck to go to Pimpri as a member of a Government of India committee. I met there some workers who told me that they came from the same constituency from which I hail. I do not know how they came to know of it. It was unfortunate that they came to know of it. So they wanted to have a photograph with me and I had my photograph with them. The result was that all those persons were put under suspension by the manager afterwards. Their fault was, why they had a photograph with a Member of Parliament. They wrote to me that I should protect them.

The manager is already very powerful. I should say he is all-powerful. If I can go into the history of the public undertakings. I would tell you that the managers enjoy much more power than the Prime Minister of India. The managing directors have much more authority than the Chief Minister of any State. The chairmen of these undertakings have greater power than the Speaker of Parliament or of a State Assembly.

Now, you are going to arm them with this Industrial Security Force so that they can run amuck and do whatever they like. I think, they are already misusing their powers. I do not want that anybody should be given the power which he will misuse against anyone.

There is a clause here which says that they can apprehend any person who, they think, has trespassed the premises of an undertaking. Suppose I go to some place where nobody knows I am a Member of Parliament. I think, I will be a such person to be apprehended. Therefore, I say, you are arming the Managers with unlimited powers which they do not deserve to have because they have not given a good account of themselves.

We had the Railway Protection Force. I welcomed it. We thought it will stop pilferage, it will stop looting of wagons, it will stop robbery and it will stop all kinds of unsocial activities. I thought that a new era will dawn in the history of the Indian Railways. But what has happened is that the Railway Protection Force has not given as much of service as is proportionate to the money spent on it. I do not say that they have not done anything.

Then, another point is that you are saddling these public sector undertakings with more financial liabilities which they will not be able to cope with. They are already suffering from deficits. They are not giving the nation back what we wanted. They are not running at a profit. They are not giving us all that we wanted. On top of it, you are saddling them with this Security Force on which they will have to spend money. I think, nothing can give the people a worse taste about our public undertakings than this Bill which will mean more expenditure and more men round about them.

I ask one question : In which direction are we moving? Today, you are asking for Industrial Security Force. Tomorrow you will ask for University Security Force. Day after tomorrow, you will ask for Parliamentary Security Force. After four or five days or months, you will ask for a Security Force for the All-India Radio. After that, you will ask for a Security Force for the Home Ministry. Where will it end? I think, a public undertaking is

a kind of family. The Chairman or the Manager or the Managing Director should be the head of a family. He should establish such relations with the workers, with the people, as are between a father and a son, as are between a brother and a brother. If he cannot do it, he is not worth it. I say, you are giving him an Inspector General of Police armed with all the police powers; you are giving him people with uniforms. You are giving him people who can search without warrant; you are giving him people who may arrest persons even when they do not create any trouble. If you are doing this, may I ask you one question : are you converting India into a Police State? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
Then vote against the Bill.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I have more courage than this gentleman. I represent 10 lakhs of people. I will submit very respectfully that we want, in this country, an Educational State. Let the workers know their rights and responsibilities. Let the managers know their rights and responsibilities. Let everybody know his rights and responsibilities. Are we going to have a miniature Police State? People talk of mini-skirts; people talk of mini-hats; people talk of mini-blouses. What is the good of having this kind of mini-Police State in our public undertakings? I would say that this is not in conformity with the kind of India in which I want to live, in which my friends want to live. All of us want that we should live in an India which is free from this kind of troubles and bitterness.

18 HRS.

My last point is this. Sometimes Mr. Randhir Singh strays into sense. I was very happy to find that, when he spoke on this Bill, he branched off into good sense. He asked : if the appointing authority is going to be the appellate authority, what is the good of that? If the appeal is to come to me

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

who has appointed the Inspector-General, then what will happen? Then, the big brother will have his way and the small brother will go overboard. Therefore, if you want that this Bill should have some semblance of constitutional propriety, some semblance of a society under the socialistic pattern, some semblance of people who are having the glow of freedom, then I think you should see to it that whatever action the Inspector-General takes—God forbid that the Inspector-General be appointed; but I know that he will be appointed, do what I may. He should be liable to be challenged in the highest court of judicature in this country. When we had the Preventive Detention Act, we had a Committee to review the cases of those persons who were detailed under that and so many persons were let off. Here, we are arming the Manager and the Inspector-General

with unlimited powers which, I think, is not proper for democratic functioning.

I would submit that the Minister should curtail the powers of these people. My second point is that we should give the right of appeal to the highest court of judicature in this land. And, the third point is this...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : This clause about trespassing should be taken out. This type of thing is very dangerous. This kind of thing is liable to all kinds of misinterpretations in the context of this Bill.

With these words, Sir, I oppose this Bill with a very heavy heart.

18.02 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 15, 1968/Kartika 24, 1890 (Saka).