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Thursday, November 21, 1968
Kartika 30, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 21, 1968 /*Kartika* 30, 1890 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUPER BAZAR, NEW DELHI

*242. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar in New Delhi is still running at a loss;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered during the period from 1st April, 1968 to 30th October, 1968; and

(c) the reasons for the loss and steps taken to run the Super Bazar at profit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The profit and loss position would be known after the store completes its full year of operation, i.e., from 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969.

(b) The accounts are prepared according to the cooperative year; the accounts for the year ending June, 1968 have not yet been finalised and audited.

(c) The loss incurred in the first year ending June, 1967 was mainly caused by high promotional, administrative and operational costs, including the high rent of the building in Connaught Circus. The measures adopted to improve the working include economies in establishment and operational expenses, rationalisation of the stock level, streamlining of administrative and accounting procedures and expansion of business turn over. The Managing Committee of the Super Bazar has also been reconstituted.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि नई दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडिचर बहुत ज्यादा है । क्या यह सच है कि इस सुपर बाजार में जितने भी उच्चाधिकारी और अन्य कर्मचारी हैं, उन में से 75, 80 प्रतिशत सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंडर सेक्रेटरीज और उन से ऊपर के आफ़िसर्ज के रिश्तेदार हैं, वे वहां चोरियां भी करवाते हैं और बाकी बदइन्तजामी भी करते हैं, लेकिन बड़े अफ़सरों के रिश्तेदार होने की वजह से उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The recruitment of the staff is made through a certain procedure. There was notification in the newspapers and we had also taken into consideration the competence of the individuals at that particular point of time. But I may inform the hon. Member that we have looked into the whole matter and we have found that certain staff were surplus. We have taken certain measures as a result of which we have already saved nearly Rs. 11 lakhs in this regard.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Per year ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Yes, per year. Hereafter we will be saving about Rs. 11 lakhs every year.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैंने यह स्पेसिफ़िक सवाल पूछा है कि क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में से 80 प्रतिशत गवर्नमेंट

आफ़ इंडिया के अंडरसेक्रेटरीज़ और उन से ऊपर के अफ़सरों के रिश्तेदार हैं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It is not a fact.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज तक सुपर बाज़ार में कितनी चोरियां हुई हैं, उन में से कितनी चोरियों के बारे में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की गई है और कितनी चोरियों के बारे में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है, जिन को ऊपर के अधिकारियों ने रफ़ा-दफ़ा कर दिया।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, whenever we find cases of pilferage...

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : I want the number.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: For that I require notice.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not number of cases...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Whenever we find cases of pilferage we do take action.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : व्यापार और उद्योग तो लाभ के लिए किए जाते हैं। जब सरकार को इस बाज़ार में घाटा हो रहा है, तो वह इस परीक्षण को लम्बा क्यों कर रही है; वह इस को समाप्त क्यों नहीं कर देती है?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, the main purpose of the super bazars has been to stabilise the prices in retail distributive trade. That we have achieved to a large extent. As I said, we have incurred some loss in the beginning because of certain expenditure that we incurred due to promotional and developmental activities which we undertook. We are now taking a lot of measures to economise.

श्री रबि राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उपभोक्ताओं को जिस दाम पर सुपर बाजार में सामान मिलता है, उस में और साधारण बाज़ार के दाम में कितना फ़र्क है और क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि इन दोनों में जो पार्थक्य है, उस को कम कर दिया जाये।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, we have got a marketing intelligence division. They had a survey. The survey has brought out certain facts. In a large majority of cases the prices quoted by the super bazar are cheaper than elsewhere. Only in respect of few cases the prices are a little more.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Why?

MR. SPEAKER : You may please hear him.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The super bazar has got to pay a lot of attention to quality. So what we have done is this. In the case of pulses, only in certain items there is higher price in the super bazar. In these cases we have got to take certain measures. We grade them, clean them, pack them etc. before they are sold in the retail trade market this is not done. Quality is very important. We are concerned with quality as well as with price.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : The super bazar appears to have been given a conception not to serve the consumer's interests but only to patronise people. In my own constituency, Howrah Parliamentary Constituency, it is located in a building taken at a monthly rental of Rs. 13,000 or so. The whole thing appears to be a fashionable conception—not to serve the interest of the consumer but to patronise certain things, may be some vested interests also. Therefore, the utility and usefulness of super bazar is not felt in the country. The whole thing has to be conceived in a different form to serve the consumer interests. Will the hon. Minister assure the House whether a thorough probe will be made throughout the country about the functioning of super bazars? How far has it been able to serve the consumer interest or to hold the price-line?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: What the hon. Member has said is not correct. It is not a fashionable concept. It is a popular concept. The whole idea of the super bazar is to sell the goods at a reasonable price and stabilise the prices in the market, and that is being achieved to a limited extent wherever we have started the super bazars. It is true that when we started

the super bazars in the country we did not have buildings of our own. So, we had to rent the buildings wherever they were available, and we have taken the help of the State Governments....

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : At such a fantastic rate.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : If the hon. Member would help me to get some cheaper building suitable for the superbazar, I am prepared to take it.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मुझे खेद है कि मेरा प्रश्न है और मैं समय पर नहीं आया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि घाटा इसमें नहीं है, घाटा जो है क्या वह इस कारण है कि जो चीज ला कर के यहां दी जाती है, वह जहां से स्टाक खरीदा जाता है, उस के लिए कोई टैंडर नहीं लिया जाता ? जिन कपड़ा मिलों या बर्तन फैक्ट्रियों से बर्तन प्लास्टिक की कम्पनियों से प्लास्टिक के सामान लेते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने उस के लिए किन-किन कम्पनियों से टैंडर लिए और लोएस्ट वाले को क्यों नहीं दिए गए ? यह जो घटिया माल ला कर बेचा जाता है, उस की वजह से घाटा है।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We do not invite tenders. The manufacturers are not anxious to sell their goods to the superbazars at all. We are making an effort to negotiate with the manufacturers to sell a part of their manufactured goods to the superbazars and we have succeeded in getting at least 10 per cent of their production to the superbazars.

As regards the prices of the items, the hon. Member is wrong. Textiles and utensils are cheaper in the superbazars than elsewhere in the market.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैंने पूछा था कि किन-किन मिलों से रेट मांगे और उस में लोएस्ट और बेस्ट का ख्याल रखत हुए और कमीशन का ख्याल रखत हुए कौन-कौन सी चीजें किन-किन जगहों से लीं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As I have already said, we do not invite tenders at all. We have to make an effort to get....

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं आप को प्रमाण बतला सकता हूं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : In regard to the main manufactured items, we negotiate with the manufacturers and we take a certain percentage of the goods produced by them.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाजार कंट्रोल करने के लिये सरकार बिजनेस नहीं कर सकती है, यह फर्म ओपीनियन मैं आप को बता रहा हुं। अलाउद्दीन के जमाने से लेकर आज तक यह नहीं हुआ। जब यह सरकार और इसके मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि वह मेम्बर हम को चीपर मकान ले कर दें तो गवर्नमेंट किस काम की है ? गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है ! मैं पूछना चाहता हुं कि यह सुपर बाजार सुपर हयूमन के लिए बने हैं या कामन लोगों के लिए ? कामन लोगों को सामान यहां से नहीं मिलता। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि कामन पीपुल के लिए भी आप इन्तजाम करेंगे। कामन बाजार बनाएंगे।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : May I clear the misconception of the hon. Member ? Superbazars are co-operative societies. They are not run by Government or owned by Government. They are meant for the people, for the co-operators in the first instance, and for the customers in the second instance. All over the world, whether in the East or in the West, there is consumer co-operative movement, and we are also following the same thing in our country and we are really going ahead with the consumer co-operative movement.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : We are not concerned about the world, but we are concerned about our country.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सुपर बाजार है इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित की है कि इतने वर्षों तक घाटा होगा तब तो सरकार देती रहेगी, उस के पश्चात् घाटा होता तो सरकार उस बोझे को अपने कन्धों पर नहीं लेगी ? यह जो प्रति वर्ष घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है विशेषकर कनाट

प्लेस के बगल में जो सुपर बाजार है, उस में, सरकार कब तक उस घाटे को बर्दाश्त करना चाहती है? क्या कोई इस सम्बन्ध में भी योजना बनायी है?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have started nearly 69 superbazars all over India. In the majority of the cases, we run at profit. Only in a few cases we are incurring loss. Even there, we are taking steps to see that we do not incur loss further. I have already narrated the steps that we have been taking in the Delhi superbazar, as a result of which we are saving nearly Rs. 11 lakhs. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have been running into a loss in every superbazar. I may also say that this is an experiment that we have introduced since the last three years. We have not been having these superbazars for many years. Only for the last 25 or 26 months we have been having them.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Buying and selling goods is a trade and it requires some training. May I know whether some training has been given to these employees who are entrusted with selling goods, and if not, whether Government are going to organise some training for these employees?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have got training programme at various levels. In Poona there is a training institute. In other places also, we are training the staff of the superbazars.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There may be superbazars elsewhere also, but the main question relates to the Delhi superbazar only.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The superbazar is basically a trading concern. As far as I understand, the costing is very simple. You purchase a commodity at a certain price, add certain expenses and add a certain profit and then sell it in the market. In this conception it is very difficult to understand why any superbazar should incur any loss at all. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any system of budgeting is being maintained in the superbazar in advance before the start of the year, and whether any dead stock has been located at the end of the year and if so, the extent of such dead stock, and the loss incurred on such dead stock, and also the extent of shortage that has been noticed at the end of the year?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As my hon. friend knows, business involves profit and loss both. It is a trading activity. We have taken steps to see that all the operations are properly accounted and audited. We have introduced certain measures now in the Delhi superbazar to streamline the stock level and also the accounting procedures, as a result of which, I am sure that in course of time we may show better results.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : None of my questions has been replied to. Firstly, I want to know whether they are selling any commodity at a loss. Secondly, what is the dead stock and what is the shortage? Does the superbazar sell any commodity at a loss from the point of view of accounting?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As I have said, there are cases where the stock is accumulating, we do sell them at a loss.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :. Therefore, it is dead stock.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Therefore, it will be a loss. But that is normal business practice, as my hon. friend is aware.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the amount of dead stock?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : There is no dead stock. We clear this stock as early as possible. We may incur a certain amount of loss thereby, but that is offset by profits made by selling other commodities or items. On the whole, we are maintaining a very strict budget check, and there is strict accounting.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Then, how does it incur a loss?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Because trading is a business activity.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In reply to the main question the hon. Minister instead of giving directly the profit and loss in rupees, annas and pies, has mixed up several things which go to the capital account. What has been the specific gain or loss in the year ending June 1968? May I know whether the provincial superbazars are controlled by him, and if so, whether the *golmal* at the Patna superbazar has been reviewed and any step has been taken in that case?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The Government of India controls the superbazar here. In respect of the superbazars at the provincial towns and cities, they are under co-operative wholesale stores, and to a certain extent the Governments there control their operations.

The loss incurred by the Delhi superbazar in 1966-67 has been indicated in the House several times in the past. We had incurred a loss of Rs. 7,08,778 in 1966-67, and we have not yet the audited account for 1967-68. That is being done now.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What is the probable loss?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: There is going to be a loss even in the second year. The position may improve in the next year.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार का है और मन्त्री महोदय दुनिया भर में रैम्बल कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार यह कह कर खोला गया था कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और हम सुपर बाजार से कीमत नीचे लाएंगे। अभी इन्होंने कहा कि सुपर बाजार में कीमत अधिक नहीं है। मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कि वह सुपर बाजार में जाकर कीमतों को देखें और फिर मार्किट में कीमतें देखें। बहुत सी चीजें जो सुपर बाजार में बिक रही हैं वह मार्किट के रेट से अधिक रेट पर बिक रही हैं और फिर यह सुपर बाजार जो हैं इन का जो आपरेशनल कास्ट है वह टोटल टर्न ओवर का 5 परसेंट है जबकि दुनिया भर में कहीं इतना यह कास्ट नहीं है। देश के अन्दर कहीं एक परसेंट कहीं दो परसेंट यह आपरेशनल कास्ट होता है। लेकिन यहां 5 परसेंट है। इस का मेन कारण यह है कि इन्होंने इस को एक पैट्रोनेज का अड्डा बना लिया है। जो मैनेजमेंट बनाया है उस के अन्दर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से पूछा नहीं और अपने पिट्ठू सब उस में भर दिए हैं जो वहां मनमानी कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की जो मैनेजमेंट कमेटी बनाई है उसके अन्दर जो लोग हैं उन के नाम आप बता दीजिए और उस में दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से आप ने पूछा या नहीं? यदि पूछा तो उन्होंने जो नाम बताए थे वह रखे हैं या नहीं?

दूसरा—जो यह सुपर बाजार है जब इस को प्राफिट में नहीं रन कर सकते तो क्या इस को दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हवाले करने को तैयार हैं?

तीसरे, इस सुपर बाजारों के अन्दर जो आपरेशनल कास्ट है उस को कम करने के लिए आप ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

और चौथा—क्या यह फैक्ट है कि इस सुपर बाजार के अन्दर बहुत से सरकारी मुलाजिमों के रिश्तेदार आपने भर्ती कर रखे हैं जिन का वहां कोई काम नहीं है? क्या ऐसे लोगों को निकाल कर इस को रिअली बिजनेस कंसर्न के रूप में चलाने को तैयार हैं?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: This question is loaded with very many supplementary questions. May I say that I have got the whole list here, and I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Let him read out the names.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not read out. There are about 30,000 items. Is he to read all those 30,000 items and their prices?

श्री बलराज मधोक : हमारा उद्देश्य नई दिल्ली से है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा यह चार्ज है कि दिल्ली में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से उन्होंने वहां कोई आदमी नहीं लिया है। पार्लियामेंट से उन लोगों को भरती कर दिया है, जिनका उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ये दिल्ली के साथ डिस्क्रीमिनेशन कर रहे हैं। बाबू जगजीवन राम यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप दिल्ली के साथ ऐसा सुलूक क्यों कर रहे हैं, क्यों ख्वामख्वाह दिल्ली और केन्द्र में झगड़ा पैदा करना चाहते हैं?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता : दिल्ली का एक भी पार्लियामेन्ट का मेम्बर इस में नहीं लिया गया है। दिल्ली प्रशासन से नहीं पूछा गया है।

कहां के लोग इस का मैनेजमेंट करने के लिए आ गए हैं, बाबू जगजीवन राम को जवाब देना चाहिए।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: He has put several supplementary questions in one question. One was in regard to the prices quoted in the Delhi superbazar.

I have got here with me the list of commodities which were surveyed; the prices of these commodities have been surveyed by the marketing intelligence division of the superbazar on the 26th October and they have produced a list of essential commodities, mostly pulses where there has been a certain differential between the prices quoted by the superbazar and the prices elsewhere. I find that the majority of the commodities which we sell are cheaper than elsewhere. It is only in respect of a few commodities where we find fluctuations and higher prices in the superbazar. There are three reasons for this....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I challenge his statement. I am not saying anything hearsay. I have myself gone to the superbazar and I have myself seen and purchased things.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am giving him the reasons why the prices of some of these commodities are higher. The first reason is that there is undercutting going on by the private traders. Secondly, we clean, pack and grade these commodities before selling, whereas the private trader does not do any such thing at all....

श्री रवी राय: उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The private traders do not observe these norms in regard to quality which we observe. The third important reason is that the private trader does not charge sales tax and does not give a bill at all, whereas we are bound to give a bill.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: There again, the hon. Minister is wrong. Let him not blame all the traders. There may be some black sheep who may not give a bill. But let him not tar the entire trading community with the same brush.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I have qualified my statement by saying that only in respect of a few commodities our prices are higher than elsewhere. But let me tell the hon. Member one thing. The superbazar has got to maintain a steady or constant price. We are not bound by fluctuations. There are occasions when the superbazar has sold items very cheap, in fact cheaper as compared to the prices quoted elsewhere. It has become a fashion in Delhi now that all the bazars elsewhere are quoting the superbazar prices and there are placards and leaflets and there is propaganda and they are saying that they are giving the commodities at the superbazar prices.

Then, the hon. Member has asked about the constitution of the committee. The Central Government is solely responsible for setting up the committee of management. Under the bye-laws, that is the position. Under the bye-laws of the co-operative society, it is for the Central Government and not the State Government or the Delhi Administration to nominate the Board. In the Board we have already taken three members from the Delhi Administration...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: May I know the names?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: We have requested the Delhi authorities..

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may read out the names.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Let him read out the names of members of the entire committee.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I read the names? Shri S. D. Mishra, Member of Parliament...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Not from Delhi.

ये कहां के हैं, आप जानते हैं। दिल्ली के मेम्बर छोड़ कर बाहर के मेम्बर लिए हुए हैं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sardar Buta Singh, Shri L. C. Jain, Shri S. C. Chhabra, Shri Shrimati Deulkar, Smt. Geeta Kumar, Shri Pran Sabharwal, Shri H. S. Lather, Shrimati Savitri Nigam, Shri Bansidhar Gupta, Shri K. D. Sharma,

Shri S. N. Goel, Shri D. K. Das and Shri S. C. Dua.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is entirely packed with their own men, that is my challenge.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ये सारे कांग्रेसी भरती हैं, जो इन के पिट्ठू हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Who are the three from Delhi Administration ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Shri S. N. Goel, Secretary, Planning, Delhi Administration, Delhi; Shri D. K. Das, Chief Controller of Rationing, Delhi Administration, Delhi, and Shri S. C. Dua, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They are there in their official capacity.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : May I add that we have requested the Delhi Administration to nominate one member to fill up one vacancy which we have got, and they suggested the name of a Member of Parliament, Dr. Mahavir of the Rajya Sabha ? We wrote to him, but he declined. It was a suggestion made by the Delhi authorities. Now they have suggested another name, Mr. Khanna. We want to nominate somebody suggested by them. It is under consideration.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about the operational cost ? What is its percentage to the total turnover ? And about the officials there ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The hon. member has got a misconception about the operational cost. He said it was about 5 per cent. It is not correct. It is only 2.10 per cent, and we want to reduce it further.

MR. SPEAKER : On one question we have taken half an hour. Now we will go to the next question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल मुझे करने दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav got up, the other gentleman got up, I did not give them a chance.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : आपने बलराज मधोक को चार क्वेश्चन करने दिए, मुझे भी एक सवाल करने दीजिए । अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल भी इस बात पर झगड़ा हुआ था, ये लोग शोर मचाते हैं, इस लिए उन को मौका देते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : You tell your Ministers. I will not give you. You will not get a chance this way. You will not catch my eye at all.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : आप इस तरह से डिस्क्रीमिनेशन करते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to go out if you misbehave like this.

CATTLE INSURANCE SCHEME

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

(a) whether the Cattle Insurance Scheme has been finalised and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented by all the States in the country;

(c) if not, the names of the States where this scheme has not yet been enforced; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get the scheme enforced in all the States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The details of the Cattle Insurance Scheme have not yet been finalized.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to introduce Cattle Insurance Scheme on a Pilot basis in selected areas of the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, after the results of the feasibility studies including mortality surveys currently in progress in these States become available.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मन्त्रालय पहले ही बहुत ओवर-लोडेड है, उस के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय को यह गौरव भी प्राप्त है कि उन्होंने खाद्य समस्या का हल ढूंढ़ कर निकाला है, कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान को उस से राहत मिली है । इस लिए यह महकमा क्यों न वित्त मन्त्रालय को

सौंप दिया जाय, जिससे कि काम भी जल्दी हो और कृषि मन्त्रालय पर बोझ भी कम हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that this cattle insurance scheme has been referred to a number of times on previous occasions. As is well-known to this House the development of cattle is a State subject and as far as the introduction of cattle insurance scheme is concerned, no Central legislation is necessary. We have been trying to persuade the State Governments to undertake the insurance of cattle in their own States.

As far as advice to the States from the Centre is concerned, we have circulated a pilot scheme for the States, and feasibility studies and studies relating to mortality rates, etc. are being carried on in the State mentioned by the hon. Member.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री जोर नहीं डालेगी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भेजेगी नहीं और जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी कन्सेन्ट नहीं भेजेगी, अपने आंकड़े नहीं भेजेगी तब तक सरकार कम से कम किसानों की ही एक कमेटी बनाकर उसे यह काम सौंपे क्योंकि देर करने से नुकसान हो रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It does not require the consent of the Centre at all to undertake this insurance activity if any State wants to undertake this activity.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Like crop insurance cattle insurance also is very important. I would like to know, keeping in view the experiences which the Centre had regarding the implementation of the crop insurance scheme, what exactly has been done either to persuade or to bring round the States to give importance to this subject and try to implement the schemes expeditiously.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already submitted, we have been trying to persuade the State Governments to undertake the schemes. During the last few years, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 surveys were in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Haryana and U.P. It is proposed to start similar surveys in selected areas in Rajasthan in 1969-70. As soon as the surveys are completed, it will be possible for the States to undertake the scheme in some of the areas.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: The hon. Minister said that the State Government are free to undertake such a scheme on the basis of the pilot survey. Has he got any scheme to give financial assistance to the States and what are the losses expected to be incurred on pilot surveys?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the central assistance is concerned, we have accepted in principle that the administrative cost of the scheme will be borne by the Centre. The rest, *viz.*, veterinary aid, extension services to be organized under the veterinary department will have to be undertaken by the State Governments.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: What about the loss on pilot surveys?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Pilot surveys are still on. We have not reached any conclusion so far. After the surveys are completed, we shall be in a position to indicate.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Cattle is the intimate wealth of the farmer. There are a large number of farmers in the country who have only one pair of bullocks. If that is stolen or lost on account of death, he has to face a lot of difficulties. Now I take it from the hon. Minister that he is sympathetically inclined to help the farmers and his difficulty is the Constitution according to which it is a State subject. So far as cattle is concerned, it may be a State subject but so far as the insurance is concerned, it is a Central subject, and when it is a beneficial piece of legislation coming from the Government of India, I do not think that the State Governments will oppose any such measure. In view of this, will the hon. Minister reconsider and take initiative in the matter and bring out a legislation in the immediate future?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the introduction of cattle insurance is concerned, the Centre does not at all come into the picture except by way of financial assistance. No central legislation is required to undertake this activity. The hon. Member is not right when he says that Central legislation is necessary to undertake cattle insurance by the States. As far as the scheme is concerned, we have already circulated the scheme and that covers the

important aspects which have been referred to by the hon Member, *viz.*, the mortality, death due to accident etc.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पशुओं का बीमा तो जब सरकार उस की योजना लायेगी, तभी होगा लेकिन इस वक्त अकाल के कारण कच्छ में, जोकि गुजरात का एक जिला है जिसका शायद इनको पता है या नहीं, और राजस्थान में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पशुओं की मृत्यु हो रही है और गुजरात सरकार के कई मन्त्रीगण बम्बई शहर में जाकर पशु बचाओ अभियान चला रहे हैं और वहां के उद्योगपतियों इत्यादि से मांग कर रहे हैं कि पशु बचाने के लिए हमें कुछ आर्थिक मदद करो। मैं अन्न मन्त्री से उत्तर चाहूंगा कि यह जो प्रश्न है कि एक तरफ कच्छ में पशुओं को मृत्यु हो रही है और दूसरी ओर छाड़बेट जहां की घास हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे अच्छी घास होती है, उसको इस बार कलेक्टर की ओर से काटने से मना कर दिया गया है तो क्या बम्बई शहर में चलाए गए अभियान को बन्द करके, छाड़बेट की घास तत्काल कच्छ के पशुओं को मिले, इसके बारे में आप कोई हुक्म निकालेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about the state of affairs among cattle in Kutch and Rajasthan, but how does it concern this question ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्व का प्रश्न है, सारे देश का प्रश्न है। कच्छ में हजारों की तादाद में पशुओं को मृत्यु हो रही है। छाड़बेट में घास पड़ी हुई है। ये छाड़बेट पाकिस्तान को देना भी चाहें लेकिन इस वक्त तो वह हमारे दाब में है और वहां पर घास खराब हो रही है, तो क्या सरकार का मन्त्रालय उस घास को लेने का प्रयत्न करेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is cattle insurance; yours is a different question; that does not arise out of cattle insurance. I agree that yours is a very important question. I am sure the Ministers will take action; all your suggestions will be considered, but they are not to be asked as a supplementary to this question. Anyway you have brought this to their notice, the serious condition in Kutch. I am sure they will take action.

श्री रवि राय : जब वहां पर व्यापक रूप से पशु मर रहे हैं तब फिर बीमा भी कैसे हो पाएगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, आप उनसे कहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling them only.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चूंकि मेरे दोस्तों ने खास तौर पर हरियाणा का जिक्र किया और गुजरात और हरियाणा में हिन्दुस्तान के मवेशियों की बेहतरीन नस्लें पाई जाती हैं, वहां पर इसी साल नहीं बल्कि कई सालों से फ्लड की बदौलत उनमें खास बीमारियां फैल जाती हैं जिसकी वजह से एक एक घर में दस-दस मवेशी मर जाते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से जो करोड़ों रुपए के मवेशी फना हो जाते हैं, गवर्नमेंट की लापरवाही की बदौलत क्योंकि बीमारी का पता नहीं लगता है, उसकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए क्या ऐसी कोई तजवीज है कि एक स्पेशल रिसर्च सेक्शन हिसार और दिल्ली में हो ताकि आइन्दा मवेशियों को मरने से बचाया जा सके ? साथ ही किसानों का करोड़ों रुपए की फसलों का नुक्सान हो जाता है और लाइव-स्टाक का हो जाता है, उसमें किसानों को रिहैबिलिटेट करने की कोई स्कीम आपके दिमाग में है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE; I have already referred to the fact that some surveys are being conducted in the area of the hon. Member, namely, Haryana; deaths due to diseases, etc., are likely to be covered by this scheme when it comes to be implemented, but may I submit for the information of the hon. Member that because of the well-organised veterinary services in our country, the rate of mortality in the case of animals, especially of buffaloes, has gone down, and according to the recent census, the number of buffaloes in our country is increasing. So, we need not take a very alarming view of things.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार की स्कीम को चालू किया है परन्तु इस के साथ ही अगर उन पशुओं की रक्षा के विषय में गवर्नमेंट ने विचार नहीं किया तो इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चलाये चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चलाए वह पूर्णत: घाटे में चलेगी। क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि भारतवर्ष में सब से अच्छी ब्रीड गाय और भैंसों की हरियाणा में है और यह कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गाय और भैंस कलकत्ता और बम्बई यहां से जाती हैं और वहां की जलवायु अनुकूल न होने से वह केवल एक या दो बार ही दूध दे पाती है फिर उन के थनों में एक रोग हो जाता है जिससे कि दूध की जगह खून आना शुरू हो जाता है, वह बेकार हो जाती हैं। वहां के कसाई उन को ले लेते हैं। वह मांस के दृष्टिकोण से बेची जाती हैं जबकि और जगह वह 5–10 साल चल सकती हैं। देश के पशुधन में सब से अच्छी ब्रीड है हरियाणा की है और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से गवर्नमेंट ने क्या विचार किया है ?

आज बहुत बड़ी तादाद में गायें पाकिस्तान को जा रही हैं, 200–200 और 400–400 की तादाद में वह पाकिस्तान को जा रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not at all relevant to this question. This is about cattle insurance and you are talking about Pakistan, etc. It is not a debate on cattle. Please repeat only the question.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई जानवर खो गया तो इंश्योरेंस पे नहीं करेगा.........

अध्यक्ष महोदय: खाली सवाल करिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : हरियाणा की जैसी गाय और भैंसों की बेस्ट ब्रीड है उस की सुरक्षा के लिए आप ने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, Sir. Necessary steps are being taken for the development of cattle wealth in our country.

श्री कांबले : पशु बीमा योजना में कौन कौन से जानवर आते हैं ? क्या उन में गाय, बैल, भैंस और बकरियां भी आती हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jha, you will have to get up like other members if you want to put a supplementary. You should not just put up your finger like that.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा: फ्लड एफेक्टड ऐरिया में बाढ़ के कारण इस बार जो मोर्टेलिटी हुई और हर साल ही बाढ़ आती है और पशुओं की मृत्यु होती रहती है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में सरकार के पास क्या कोई कैटिल इंश्योरेंस की स्कीम मौजूद है, यदि है, तो वह क्या है और अगर नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इस तरीक़े की कोई स्कीम बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के वास्ते बनाएगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At the moment, this scheme is not in operation in any part of the country. As I said, pilot schemes are proposed to be taken up in certain areas. After that, we may extend it to other areas.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : दुनिया के किन किन देशों में यह पशुओं का बीमा करने की योजना बनाई गई है और दूसरे देश के पशुधन में गाय कितनी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Mainly in Japan and in the Scandinavian countries, the scheme is operative on an extensive scale. In some other West European countries also, the cattle insurance schemes are in force.

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Only one question is allowed. You come to the House once in a blue moon and you want to put a second question. Only one question is allowed. A second question is not allowed in this House.

जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार द्वारा भेड़ों का आयात

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*244. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार ने अगले पांच वर्षों में भेड़ों के आयात के लिए आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ समझौता करने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति ली थी;

(ख) भेड़ों के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या भेड़ों के आयात को अत्यावश्यक समझा गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have not concluded any agreement with Australia for the import of sheep during the next five years.

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

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : यही सवाल पिछले सत्र में यहां पर 29 अगस्त को पूछा गया था और उस के जवाब में यह कहा गया था :

"The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House."

इस कारण यह सवाल मैं ने फिर किया था और अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बतलाया है कि ऐसा कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं हुआ है।

So, the question also does not arise.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE JHARIA CITIZENS COUNCIL TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MINES SAFETY

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*246. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI KEDAR PASWAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards memorandum dated the 18th July, 1968 submitted to the Director-General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad by the Jharia Citizens Council; and

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

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

(b) Appropriate measures are being taken to ensure the safety of the town.

I may add in this connection that the reply to Unstarred Question No. 6453 on the 29th August 1968 also may be seen.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाएंगे कि झरिया के चारों तरफ़ जो कोयले की खानों में आग लगी हुई है तथा उस के आसपास की खानें बैठ रही हैं, धंस रही हैं, सब्सिडेंस का केस है और उस की वजह से झरिया शहर के ऊपर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है तो उस के निवारण हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैं ने बतलाया श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था और उन के साथ में वहां खुद मौक़े पर गया था और टाउन की सेफ्टी के लिए जो भी चीजें करनी जरूरी थीं वह हमने कीं। हमने कई प्रीकाश्नरी मेजर्स लिए हैं। एक तो यह है कि एक समय में केवल एक शौट होगा और वह भी दिन के समय किया जायगा। इस के अलावा 15–20 परसेंट से ज्यादा कोल हम नहीं निकालेंगे। कोएलरीज़ के तमाम इलाके में इंस्पेक्शन करेंगे और इस

के लिए सख्ती से देखेंगे कि जो प्रीकाशंस के लिए हम ने डाइरेक्शन्स इश्यू किए हैं उनका पूरी तरह से पालन हो रहा है या नहीं।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि झरिया में जो कोयले की खदानें हैं वहां जितनी भी कम्पनियां हैं वह बहुत ही अवैज्ञानिक रूप से कोयला निकालती हैं और हर समय शहर के धंस जाने का खतरा बना रहता है तो क्या सरकार कोयले की खदानों के बारे में कोई आफिशियल और नॉन आफिशियल एक्सपर्टस की समिति का गठन करके जांच करवायेगी ?

श्री हाथी : आफिशिएल्स का तो फर्ज है ही कि टाउन की सेफ्टी के लिए जो भी जांच आवश्यक हो उसे करें और एप्रोप्रियेट मेजर्स लें।

झरिया टाउन में कोई सात, आठ कोल माइंस हैं। उनमें से तीन तो बन्द हो गयी हैं और अभी उनमें कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। जो दो और कोएलरीज हैं, एक प्योर झरिया कोएलरी है। वह झरिया से दूर है। बीच में एक कोएलरी आती है वहां पर आग लगी लेकिन वह काबू में आ गयी है और आगे के लिए वहां पर सेफ्टी मेजर्स लिए जा रहे हैं। एक भालगोरा कोएलरी है वहां 15 सीम में फायर है लेकिन उसको भी आइसोलेट करने की कार्यवाही हो रही है और जरूरी इंतजाम किया जा रहा है।

श्री देवेन सेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रानीगंज कोलफील्ड का सन् 1962 से लेकर 1963 तक का सबसिडेंस रिकार्ड एक मेजर रेकार्ड रहा है। क़रीब 5–6 जगह पर सबसिडेंस हुआ है। एक तो सबसिडेंस हियूम पाइप फैक्टरी, बाराकर में हुआ। दूसरा सबसिडेंस लाइकडिह डीप में हुआ। इसके अलावा कुलटी फाऊंडरी सबसाइड हो गयी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई एक इनक्वायरी कमिशन बिठायेगी जो कि गहराई में जाकर इन तमाम सबसिडेंसेज का कारण ढूंढें और किस ढंग से मजदूरों और आम जनता को बचाया जा सकता है उसके लिए वह कोई रास्ता निकाले ?

SHRI HATHI : This question relates to Jharia town and the coalfields under Jharia town. So far as the subsidence at Kulti and other areas are concerned, there is no need to appoint any commission, because mining operations in Kulti area were abandoned some 40 years ago. After that, the State Government was informed that this area has been worked upon and that they have to see that a large population does not go there.

In spite of this, if they disregard the instructions of the Director General of Mines Safety a commission is not needed. It is for the State Government to see that the areas, which are specified as not to be thickly populated, are not allowed to be so populated.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकारी कार्रवाई के बावजूद दुर्घटनायें होती रहती हैं और आग लगती रहती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि झरिया के आस-पास जिन कोयला खानों का जिक्र मन्त्री महोदय ने किया उनके अन्दर पिछली जनवरी महीने से लेकर अब तक कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई और उनके अन्दर कितने मजदूरों की जानें गई। उन मजदूरों को मदद करने की दिशा में आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं और क्या आपने उन्हें कोई मुआवजा दिया है ? यदि दिया है तो उसकी रकम क्या है ?

श्री हाथी : मैंने झरिया टाउन के नीचे की जिन कोयला खानों की बात कही उनमें मेरे ख्याल से किसी मजदूर की जान गई है इस का मुझे अब तक पता नहीं है।

CLOSURE OF VANASPATI MILLS

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*247. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI J. B. SINGH:

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

(a) the reasons for the closure of a number of Vanaspati Mills; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) None of the vanaspati factories are lying closed.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Is it not a fact that the reasons for the closure of certain vanaspati mills in Punjab and elsewhere were that the Government had imported soya bean oils and had also withdrawn the advances which had been given to the trading community for the purchase of oilseeds? Were not these two the chief reasons which led to the breakdown of this industry?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already submitted that no factory was closed during those two months referred to in the question. The only point was that because the prices of raw oil went up in the country, certain factories found it difficult to acquire raw oil because of which a certain amount of production was affected. But no factory was closed.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Is it not a fact that the price of Dalda has gone up and in many parts of the country people are experiencing the paucity of Dalda? What are the reasons for this when we have a bumper crop of groundnuts and other oil-seeds in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Now the position has improved and all over the country the availability is easy. But even then, during the period of August and September when the situation was getting a little difficult..... (*Interruption*).

एक माननीय सदस्य: प्राइसेज बढ़ी क्यों हैं, इसका जवाब दिया जाये।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Prices have been statutorily controlled. We have issued necessary orders to control prices by statute.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: May I know the reasons why in the last month the prices of Dalda or vanaspati ghee were increased and were immediately made to fall down?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The price of vanaspati, which is an end-product, necessarily depends upon the level of prices of raw materials. Unfortunately, there have been ups and downs in the level of prices of raw materials. That is why the price structure of vanaspati differs from month to month. Recently there has been a downward trend in the prices of raw oil. As I have explained, prices of vanaspati are being statutorily controlled now and based on the prices of raw oil during the previous fortnight the price is announced by Government.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is true that the price of vanaspati oil is statutorily controlled but, as the Minister is aware, the fluctuation in the raw material, mainly groundnut oil, is so steep that there is sometimes even a difference of Rs. 100 a quintal. It comes down to that extent. Normally we find an upward revision of vanaspati oil prices but when groundnut oil prices go down we do not find any corresponding decrease in the price of vanaspati oil or Dalda. May I know the real reason for this kind of an upward trend always being maintained in the price of Dalda whereas the price of groundnut oil goes down very steeply at many a time?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: During August and September there was dislocation of railway traffic due to floods. Also, at that time due to failure of rains, the speculative element entered into the picture about the size of the production next year. That affected prices to a certain extent. But our studies indicate that while the prices of raw oil increased by 18.5 per cent broadly all over the country, the prices of vanaspati rose only by 14.5 per cent.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Is it not a fact that even as per the Government policy, the price of vanaspati is going

up and down? Whenever there is a good price of groundnut seed, the Government, through the State Trading Corporation, release soya bean oil and bring down the price and the merchants purchase the groundnut seed at a lower price and, as soon as they do it, they increase the price and the Government is helping the vanaspati factory people in bringing down the price and doing injustice to the cultivators. Is that not so?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think the apprehensions of the hon. Member are correct. After all, the vanaspati or edible oil is an essential commodity from the point of view of the entire community and we have to see that an appropriate level of prices of edible oils is maintained in the country. Sometimes, we do necessarily take steps to supply raw material, soya bean oil, in order to maintain the price level.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या किसी स्कैन्डिनेवियन कंट्री ने भारत सरकार से कई लाख टन घी फ्री डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए देने का प्रस्ताव किया था, लेकिन वनस्पति घी के उत्पादकों के प्रभाव में आ कर भारत सरकार ने उनके सामने कुछ ऐसी शर्तें लगाई कि वह घी भारत को प्राप्त नहीं हो सका? यदि हो तो इसके बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I require notice for this.

श्री शशि भूषन : असली घी मिलता है क्योंकि आप ने डालडा में रंग नहीं मिलाया। जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां आज डालडा बना रही हैं उनकी मोनोपोलि इतनी बढ़ गई है कि वनस्पति घी की छोटी कम्पनियां बैठती जा रही हैं। क्या इस मोनोपोली को रोकने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ताकि कीमतें भी न बढ़ें और लोगों को वह आसानी से मिल जाये?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have already explained, we have statutorily controlled the prices of vanaspati....

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : As the House is aware, we have delicensed the vanaspati industry. But, at the same time, in order to check the concentration of the production in a limited number of hands, we have laid down that nobody will have a capacity of more than 100 tonnes without the permission of the Government. That will apply to new factories and also to the expansion of the existing factories.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि इसकी प्राइस के ऊपर स्टैटुटरी कंट्रोल है। यह ठीक है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से हर महीने पन्द्रह दिन पर इसकी प्राइस कम ज्यादा होती रहती है और यह अखबारों में भी आता है। इसी तरीके से जो सप्लाई है वह भी रेगुलर नहीं है। कई बार वह मार्केट से बिल्कुल गायब हो जाता है और कई बार बहुत ज्यादा आ जाता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने जा रही है जिस से लोगों को इसकी रेगुलर सप्लाई हो और साथ साथ इसकी कीमतें बार बार न बढ़ानी पड़ें, कम से कम चार छः महीने तक वह कायम रहें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कई बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स इसमें ब्लेक मार्केट करते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार के पास इसकी सूचना है लेकिन सरकार उस पर कारंवाई नहीं करती। उस के बदले में उनको पद्मश्री का खिताब देती है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As has already been referred to by the hon. Minister, we have taken a positive step in delicensing the industry so that if the production base is broadened, if the production is more, naturally, the availability will be more and with greater availability, the prices should be at a particular and reasonable level. As a result of the step taken by the Government to de-license the industry, we have received a number of proposals for registration, etc. I think the production will increase during the next year and a half.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about corruption ? What about black-marketing ? Have you received any complaint against any manufacturer ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is entirely for the Delhi Administration....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : These factories lie not in Delhi but in U.P.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Wherever it is. If in Delhi it sells at a price higher than the notified price, the Delhi Administration is free to prosecute them.

श्री प्रबल सिंह : वनस्पति घी एसेंशल कमोडिटी एक्ट में आता है। मार्किट में इसकी सप्लाई भी कम होती है और इसकी ब्लैक-मार्किट भी होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार क्या इंतिजाम कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The prices are controlled under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, and as I have already submitted, now the availability is easy all over and we have not heard any complaint from any party.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: The hon. Minister has stated that the price of vanaspati is being controlled statutorily. That does not help the people when the price of oil, especially groundnut oil, goes down; the consumer of vanaspati has to pay the same price in spite of the oil price having come down.. (*Interruptions*) The country knows what the Government's effort is with regard to colouring of vanaspati. For more than 20 years, the vanaspati people have cheated the Government. We do not have much confidence in the Government that they can control the vanaspati people.

Coming back to my question, may I know why the Government, instead of fixing a statutory price for vanaspati for all time to come do not contemplate to fix the price of vanaspati linking it with the price of groundnut oil ? When the price of groundnut oil goes up, let the price of vanaspati go up and when the price of groundnut oil comes down, let the price of vanaspati come down. Why should the Government not think in terms of linking the price of vanaspati with the price of its raw material ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am sorry, the hon. Member does not know that this is the system which is operating. The present prices are very much related to the prices of raw oil. This is the system which is in vogue.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Declaration of Revised Telephone Tariffs as Arbitrary by Madras High Court

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S.N.Q. 3. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras High Court has declared the revised higher telephone tariffs as arbitrary and unjust; and

(b) if so, what are its implications ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The implications are being studied. Action has been initiated to file an appeal, and to seek a stay order. I may be permitted to add that the appeal has been filed yesterday in the Madras High Court.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मद्रास हाई कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि टैरिफ का जो इनक्रीज है वह आर्बिट्रेरी है, अनजस्ट है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि दिल्ली ही में पिछले दो बरस में चार बार इन्होंने टैलीफोन टैरिफ के रेट्स बढ़ाए हैं। जो एडवांस पहले दो हजार हुआ करता था वह तीन हजार कर दिया गया है। रेट्स भी बढ़ा दिए हैं। कनेक्शन लगाने का जो डिपाजिट था उसको भी बढ़ा दिया है। कंज्यूमर के साथ पहले प्रेजीडेंट का जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ करता था वह दो हजार का हुआ करता था। उसको भी एक तरफा उन्होंने बढ़ा दिया। ये बढ़ाते ही जा रहे हैं इस वास्ते क्योंकि इनके पास इसकी मोनोपोली है। लाखों रुपए का इस डिपार्टमेंट में प्राफिट होने के बावजूद ये रेट्स बढ़ाते

जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि दूसरा जो इनका डिपार्टमेंट है वह नुक्सान में जाता है और वह नुक्सान भी इनकी इनएफिशेंसी के कारण हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें इनका जो बजट है वह यहां डिसकस नहीं होता है क्योंकि ये रेट्स बजट में डिसकस नहीं होते हे। इस वास्ते मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना रेट बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, टैरिफ रेट कितना बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और कितना नहीं इसकी व्यवस्था आप कुछ करेंगे? पार्लिमेंट की कोई कमेटी वगैरह बना कर क्या आप उससे यह तय करवायेंगे कि सरकार की जो प्रोपोजल टैरिफ बढ़ाने की है, वह ठीक है या गलत है? इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था क्या आप करेंगे?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि पिछले दो सालों में टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट में कितना प्राफिट हुआ है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं कि आर्बिट्रेरी ढंग से यहां कोई काम होता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो भी काम हम लोग करते हैं वह यहां आता है किसी न किसी रूप में। अगर नहीं भी आता है तो सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को यह अधिकार हासिल है कि वे हर चीज की देखरेख करें।

यह मामला मद्रास का है, मद्रास टैलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट का है। माननीय सदस्य ने दिल्ली की चर्चा की है। जो आंकड़े उन्होंने मांगे हैं उन आंकड़ों को मैं उनके यहां भिजवा दूंगा कि यहां पिछले दो बरस में क्या क्या किया गया है।

मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं कि पोस्ट और टैलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट अलग अलग डिपार्टमेंट हैं। ये एक हैं अनेक नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कोई कमेटी बनाने की बात भी कही है जो इन बातों की जांच करे। अभी हमारा इरादा नहीं है कि कोई कमेटी बनाई जाए। जैसा मने पहले कहा है कि हम लोग सदन में हैं और सदन की सारी बातों को स्वीकार करेंगे . . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने प्राफिट के बारे में पूछा था।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि सब आंकड़े मैं आपको भिजवा दूंगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मन्त्री महोदय ने गलत कहा है कि ये दोनों अलग अलग डिपार्टमेंट नहीं हैं। यह तो कोर्ट ने, हाई कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि अलग अलग ये डिपार्टमेंट हैं। चूंकि एक जगह नुक्सान होता है इसलिए आप यहां बढ़ाते हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने इसको आर्बिट्रेरी कहा है, अनजस्ट कहा है। मन्त्री महोदय जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह कोर्ट के फैसले के खिलाफ कह रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट आपको स्टे न दे दे या आपके हक में फैसला न कर दे, तब तक जो टैरिफ रेट आपने लागू किया है बढ़ा कर, उस वृद्धि को आप रोक देंगे और पुराने ही रेट पर आप वसूल करेंगे? दूसरी जगहों पर भी जो रेट आपने बढ़ाया है उसको भी आप रोकेंगे और पुराने रेट्स पर चलेंगे? अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं और ऐसा करना क्या कंटैम्पट आफ कोर्ट नहीं होगा?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात को बिल्कुल गलत और अनुचित मानता हूं कि पोस्ट और टैलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट एक डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है। सदन में हर साल हम लोग इसका बजट लाते हैं. . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कोर्ट ने कहा है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो कुछ भी कहा है कोर्ट ने उसी के बारे में तो अपील की गई है। लेकिन आपकी बात को मैं बिल्कुल गलत मानता हूं। यह एक ही डिपार्टमेंट है। जो आंकड़े वगैरह की बात है, वह मैंने पहले ही बता दी है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद पुराने टैरिफ ही मद्रास में वसूल करेंगे?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कोर्ट का जो फैसला हुआ है उस फैसले के अनुकूल कार्रवाई करने के आदेश हमने जारी कर दिए हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पुराने रेट्स पर वसूल करेंगे या नए पर करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am more than satisfied. Shri S. S. Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is the public who are suffering as a result of regular escalation of taxes almost every two years, or, I should say, every alternate year. In view of the Madras High Court judgment, will the hon. Minister consider the possibility of revising the telephone tariff downwards in respect of Bombay, Calcutta and other cities, and also increasing the efficiency of the department so that the public have a better *quid pro quo*? I want to know what steps the hon. Minister is taking to increase the efficiency of the department to ensure that the common man gets telephone easily and cheaply. It is not easy for the common man to pay Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 for a telephone to the Telephone department. If I need a telephone I cannot get it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The proposal is to reduce the rate and also to increase the efficiency. We are trying our best to effect that.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What concrete steps is he taking to improve the efficiency.

MR. SPEAKER : How can he say in one sentence, how to improve the efficiency? It is a general question. Improving efficiency is a bigger thing. How can the Minister answer that in a supplementary?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We want to know the steps taken by the Government, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If he asks a question on a wide policy matter in a supplementary question I do not know if the hon. Minister can answer it. If he asks a big policy question regarding the improvement of efficiency, I do not know how it is possible to answer it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The second part of my question has not been answered. Will the hon. Minister make a scheme whereby people having an income of less than Rs. 1000 will not have to deposit an amount of Rs. 2,500 or 3,000 under the OYT scheme? Will he do something for the common man?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We are constantly reviewing our activities including the OYT scheme; we are conversant with the hardship of the people, and therefore, we are constantly reviewing it. But after having reviewed that, we have come to the conclusion that nothing need be done.

SHRI VISWAMBHARAN : The hon. Minister has said that the telephone wing of the P & T Department is treated as a separate unit. But in the Madras High Court the telephone establishment there argued otherwise. In this connection, I may quote from *The Hindu* dated the 15th November, 1968. It says:

> "The main ground with the authorities to increase the telephone and trunk telephone tariff was to ward off the losses incurred in the postal, telegraph and radio departments. The steep and sudden rise was sought to be justified on the ground that the Posts and Telegraphs Department was a single unit.".

So, what the hon. Minister has said here is contrary to the arguments put forward by his Department in the High Court. May I know which of these arguments is correct, so far as this House is concerned?

Secondly, it has been reported that the Madras Telephone Establishment has issued orders not to receive any deposits or issue any new bill. The High Court has not struck down the tariff *in toto*. What the High Court has done is that they have cancelled the enhancement effected in 1966. May I know whether pending a final decision by the appellate court or by Government, instructions would be issued to the telephone establishment in Madras to receive payments at the pre-1966 rates? Otherwise, the public will be put to suffering.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not only in Madras but all over India.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We have asked our Department and also the General Manager of the Madras Telephone District to implement the decision of the High Court and it is being done and the judgment is being acted upon.

As regards the interpretation, as the House knows, we are not having any radio department other than the P & T Department. It is one single unit. And it is the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

SHRI NATH PAI : The first part of the question has not been answered.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What about the discrepancy between the argument of the Department and that of the hon. Minister ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The reply is that we are not having many departments in the P & T Department; it is just one department, not the Radio, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone Departments.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : According to the circular read out by the hon. Member they are not implementing the decision of the High Court.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As I have said, whatever is contained in the decision of the High Court is being implemented...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTI : Why should the Government appeal against that judgment ? We do not want any appeal.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :... We have filed an appeal against that judgment.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The judgment of the Madras High Court has reversed one of the many arbitrary decisions of the P & T. Department. These telephone rates have gone up by more than 100 per cent during the last ten years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether till this judgment is set aside or upheld by the Supreme Court, he would make the present tariff which is now prevalent in Madras after this judgment as a uniform tariff throughout India ? That is going to be the law of the land till it is set aside by the Supreme Court. Secondly, I would like to know.

MR. SPEAKER : If he asks just one question, then the answer will be better. If there are parts (a), (b), (c) and so on, then the answer may not be coming for all the questions.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I want to know whether the same rate will be uniformaly applicable throughout India.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Actually, at that time, there was not a uniform rate throughout the country. The rates differed to some extent at different places, such as Calcutta, Delhi etc.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : If the department is one, why does he say that ?

श्री रवि राय : क्यों ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : क्यों के माने दूसरे हैं ।

I am telling you the actual facts. The rate at Madras was Rs. 50 quarterly rental, 150 free calls and call charges 10 paise; after that it became Rs. 75 quarterly rental, 150 free calls and 15 paise. In Bombay it was Rs. 54 quarterly rental, 150 free calls and 12 paise. Similarly, the rates differed at different places, and we are implementing the decision of the Court in Madras, because the decision pertains to Madras District as we have been advised by the Law Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Taking advantage of this, are you going to make it uniform ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No, Sir. I am sorry I will not accept that suggestion.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हाई कोर्ट के इस फैसले के बारे में स्टे आर्डर प्राप्त करने और अपील के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं ने शुरू में कहा है कि अपील कर दी गई है ।

श्री रवि राय : यह सरकार एक तरफ तो चुनाव में हारे हुए कांग्रेस के एक भूतपूर्व मन्त्री, श्री विभुदेन्द्र मिश्र, को बंगलौर की टेलीफ़ोन इंडस्ट्री का चेयरमैन बनाती है —जैसे कि उस ने एक अन्य हारे हुए कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व मन्त्री, श्री मालवीय, को एक अन्य सरकारी उद्योग का चेयरमैन बना दिया है —और दूसरी तरफ वह टेलीफोन के टेरिफ रेट बढ़ा रही है और उपभोक्ताओं को कष्ट दे रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि श्री मिश्र को इस इंडस्ट्री के बारे में क्या अनुभव है । उन को इस बारे में कोई अनुभव नहीं है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्री विभुदेन्द्र मिश्र को इतना अनुभव है कि उस की प्रतिक्रिया माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय पर यह हुई है कि वह उस से घबरा गए हैं।

श्री रवि राय : वह सात हजार वोट से हार चुके हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वह जीते भी थे। उन्होंने आप को पहले हराया भी था।

श्री रवि राय : मैंने भी उन्हें हराया था। उन्हें कोई अनुभव नहीं है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वह आप लोगों को हराने के बाद यहां पर आये थे।

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Do you agree with the relevancy of the question—from telephone tariff to Bibhudendra Mishra?

MR. SPEAKER: That is also about telephone!

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that this increased rate has been struck down by the Madras High Court for the entire country..

MR. SPEAKER: How can they do it for the entire country?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: I want to know whether the Government wants to take up the position that it is not a tax and it is a fee, because if it is a tax, it would come to Parliament whenever the Government wants to increase it. In fact, the effect of it is in the form of an additional taxation. Will the Government in future change the rules and, instead of treating it as a fee, treat it as a tax, so that, if the Government has to effect any increase, it can only be with the permission of Parliament?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I do not propose to anticipate any contingency because we have not yet received the copy of the judgment. It is on the way, it might reach today or tomorrow, and after studying and examining it properly, we will determine the line of action.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RETRENCHMENT OF WORKERS BY BURMAH-SHELL

*241. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether the Petroleum Workers Union of Delhi held demonstrations in front of the Burmah-Shell, the Esso and the Caltex offices on the 9th September, 1968 to protest against the decision of the Burmah-Shell management to retrench 350 workers from its Calcutta establishment;

(b) if so, whether Government have intervened to ensure that these employees are not retrenched and to avoid any further retrenchment by the said foreign oil companies in India; and

(c) the respective stand taken by the oil companies and their workers in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to tripartite meetings held at Delhi on the 16th and 17th November, 1968, the management of Burmah-Shell agreed to keep the retrenchment action in abeyance till December 5, 1968 and the workers agreed to call off their strike. Both sides also agreed to enter into negotiations immediately with a view to resolve the dispute.

(c) According to Burmah-Shell, retrenchment was necessitated by the accumulation of surplus staff generated by reduction in volume of business and changes in the pattern of product distribution. The workers contended that surplus staff was the result of schemes of computerization and the use of contract labour by the Company.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

*245. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain farm in Orissa which proposed to import 122 Yugoslav tractors in 1966, had actually imported these tractors or not;

(b) whether the permission for importing these tractors was obtained from the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details of this deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No firm from Orissa approached the Central Government for import of 122 Nos. of Yugoslav tractors and as such no permission was granted.

Presumably the reference appears to the proposed sale of 12 numbers of Yugoslav crawler tractors by a Vijayawada firm to the Government of Orissa. If so the deal is being enquired into by a Commission of Enquiry set up by the State Government and its findings are awaited.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF ECONOMIC HOLDINGS

*248. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made as regards the percentage of population that can be usefully engaged in agriculture on economic holdings;

(b) what is the present percentage of population that subsists on agriculture; and

(c) the steps that Government have so far taken or propose to take disengage persons from agriculture and absorb them in industry and the progress made in this respect so far ?

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

(b) According to the Census of India 1961, out of total number of 188 million workers 69.5% were cultivators or agricultural labourers.

(c) The various measures envisaged in the successive Five Year Plans are meant to increase employment opportunities in industries and other non-farm sectors.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITE

*249. SHRI VISHVA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atlantic Satellite is helping India to set up her first Communication Satellite for global communications;

(b) if so, the nature of help being rendered; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved on the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). India is a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium for the establishment of the Global Satellite Communications System along with 62 other countries of the world. The Consortium has already launched satellites over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and a satellite over the Indian Ocean, which will extend commercial capability to India, is planned to be launched by the middle of 1969.

(c) The total cost of the Global Satellite Communications System is estimated at $ 200 million.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

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

(a) whether Planning Commission have in a report recommended that a single agency in the State should be entrusted with the task of co-ordinating work relating to settlement of landless agricultural labourers; and

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations in the report and the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The main recommendations made are :

(i) A minimum limit in respect of number of settlers as well as area for settlement to be covered as a colonisation scheme should be prescribed;

(ii) The pattern of assistance should be flexible to meet the cost of reclamation at various places, due note should be taken of cost variations on account of local conditions;

(iii) Appropriate measures should be devised to ensure selection of only those families who would really settle on land;

(iv) It is necessary to provide minimum basic amenities in the settled colonies;

(v) At the State level a single agency should be made responsible for effective coordination.

(vi) In the case of colonisation scheme it is essential to have a field agency at the colony level for effective implementation of the programme;

(vii) Proper planning of programme at the initial stage is necessary to avoid wasteful expenditure of money and efforts.

The above recommendations are being forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

KILLING OF RHIONS IN ASSAM

*251. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been wanton killing of Rhions in Assam;

(b) if so, how many have been killed; and

(c) steps being taken to preserve this species and to deal with the poachers ?

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 Assam Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

RESIGNATION BY A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

*252. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the members of the National Commission on Labour has tendered his resignation;

(b) if so, the reason for his resignation; and

(c) whether a copy of the resignation letter will be laid on the Table ?

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

(b) and (c). A copy of Shri Dange's letter to the Chairman of the Commission and a copy of the Resolution passed by the Commission at its meeting held on October 4, 1968 are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2253/68].

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PL 480

*253. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

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

(a) whether Government intend to enter into a new agreement with USA for the import of foodgrains under PL 480; and

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains to be imported and the value thereof ?

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

(b) We have requested the supply of 2.3 million tons of foodgrains. The approximate value would be about 152 million dollars.

RISE IN PRICES IN SUPER BAZAR

*254. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons that prices of various items excepting the scarce ones

have gone up in the Super Bazars in Delhi as compared to other private markets; and

(b) what is the percentage of profit charged by the Cooperative Authority running the Super Bazar and the percentage earned by the owner or tenant dealers of shops and the ultimate percentage of profit charged from the consumer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) It is not correct to say that the prices of these items in the Super Bazar are higher than in the market.

(b) The margin of profit, which varies from one item to another, depending on costs and turn over, ranges from 2 percent and above, with an average of about 10 percent; the prices charged from the consumers, including the margin of the dealer, where applicable, compare favourably with the prevailing market prices.

DELAY IN PAYMENT OF WAGES IN BANKOLA COLLIERY

*255. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government about the regular delay in the payment of weekly wages to workers by the Bankola Colliery (Bird and Co.); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against the management in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Only one complaint dated 5-9-1968 was received from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), Asansol with regard to alleged late payment in Bankola Colliery. The allegations were that : (1) there were no fixed dates for the payment of the weekly wages (2) payments were made in a haphazard way (3) workers were being made to stand in the queue for days together (4) members of the AITUC Union were being singled out for late payment.

(b) The allegations of the Sabha have not been substantiated on enquiry. It is, however, reported that during August 29, 1968 to September 5, 1968, payments to workers numbering more than 2,000 continued for several days because during that period the first instalment of arrears arising out of Wage Board's recommendations, bonus for the quarter ending June, 1968 and weekly wages for the week ending August 24, 1968 were to be paid. However, weekly wages were paid on fixed days.

भारत सेवक समाज

*256. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत सेवक समाज के लेखे की जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी): (क) और (ख), एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

लोक लेखा समिति (तीसरी लोक सभा) ने अपनी 34वीं रिपोर्ट में भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा आरम्भ से लेकर अपना समेकित लेखा तैयार करने के लिए कहा था। अनेक प्रयत्नों के बावजूद, इस सिफारिश का पूर्ण रूप से पालन सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। संसद में जांच के लिए मांग की गई है; भारत सेवक समाज ने स्वयं उच्च न्यायिक अधिकारी द्वारा जांच कराने का सुझाव दिया है।

2. तद्नुसार भारत सरकार ने जांच-आयोग अधिनियम के अधीन एक आयोग स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है। यह आयोग भारत सेवक समाज के उन मामलों तथा लेखों की जांच करेगा जो केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता से हाथ में ली गई गतिविधियों से

सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

(1) भारत सेवक समाज ने अनुदानों, ऋणों और अन्य पेशगियों के रूप में मिली केन्द्रीय सरकारी सहायता का उपयोग किस सीमा तक निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए किया है;

(2) भारत सेवक समाज को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए ऋण तथा पेशगियां किस सीमा तक यथोचित रूप से सुरक्षित होती हैं और समय से वसूली करने के लिए कहां तक उपाय अपेक्षित है;

(3) भारत सेवक समाज को दिए गए केन्द्रीय अनुदानों, ऋणों तथा पेशगियों के बारे में उसका लेखा-विवरण, किस सीमा तक ये तैयार तथा प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं अथवा किए जा सकते हैं और कहां तक ये स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को सहायता देने के लिए निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुरूप हैं, और

(4) विचारार्थ विषयों की मद (3) के अन्तर्गत आयोग की स्वतन्त्रता होगी कि वह इस प्रश्न की भी जांच करे कि क्या सरकारी सहायक-अनुदान के लिए पूर्व शर्त के रूप में समेकित लेखों के लिए आग्रह किया जाना चाहिए अथवा नहीं।

आशा है कि आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट छ: महीनों के भीतर प्रस्तुत करेगा।

FUNCTIONING OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

*257. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the criticism made by the Food Minister of Tamilnadu some time back that the Food Corporation of India has enjoyed the advantage neither of a Government organisation nor the initiative and freedom of a commercial body; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take to improve its functioning and the details thereof?

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

(b) The Food Corporation of India, which is a public sector institution, has to act in such a manner as to further the objectives of Government policy. Only such guidance or directives as are necessary to achieve this purpose are being given by Government to the Food Corporation. Subject to this, the general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs of the Food Corporation vests in the Board of Directors and the Board ensures that the Corporation functions as a commercial body subject to the need of serving the objectives of Government policy. It may be mentioned here that since its inception, the Food Corporation of India has already considerably expanded its area of operation and the volume of foodgrains handled by it.

बिहार में परती भूमि का वितरण

*258. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की भूतपूर्व विधायक दल की सरकार ने 2 अक्तूबर, 1968 को अर्थात् गांधी जयन्ती दिवस पर भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों में एक लाख सरकारी एकड़ परती भूमि बांटने का निर्णय किया था;

(ख) क्या यह निर्णय समाप्त कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

TRANSFER OF "LABOUR" TO THE UNION LIST FROM THE CONCURRENT LIST

*259. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made to the National Commission on Labour by some Employees' Associations that the subject of "Labour" should be transferred to the Union list from the Concurrent List; and

(b) if so, the State Governments and Union Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The reactions of the State Governments are not known. The Government of India will consider the matter only after receiving the report of the National Commission on Labour.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

*260. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much foodgrains Government propose to import from foreign countries in the next three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any agreement is being negotiated with any Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The estimates of imports for 1969-70 onwards have not yet been finalised.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise. The negotiations for import under PL 480 going on at present are for the current year and not in connection with the next three years.

1968-69 में चीनी का उत्पादन

*261. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री रा० की० अमीन :

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

(क) गत वर्ष की तुलना में आगामी पिराई मौसम में चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या चीनी के उत्पादन में संभावित वृद्धि के कारण चीनी की कमी कम की जायेगी; और

(ग) देश में चीनी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए चीनी की कितनी कमी रहने की संभावना है और इस कमी को किस प्रकार पूरा करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1967–68 में चीनी का उत्पादन 22.5 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था। 1968–69 में चीनी का उत्पादन चीनी कारखानों को पेरने के लिए मिलने वाले गन्ने पर निर्भरता करेगा। इस अवस्था में वर्ष के दौरान चीनी से उत्पादन का कोई पक्का अनुमान देना कठिन है, लेकिन यह उत्पादन 1967--68 के उत्पादन से अधिक होने की आशा है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति 1968–69 में उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति ज्ञात हो जाने के बाद मालूम होगी लेकिन चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन से आशा तो यह है कि 1968-69 में खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य 1967–68 की अपेक्षा कम होंगे। 1968–69 के लिए लेवी चीनी का मूल्य अभी निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) आन्तरिक मांग कारखाने से चीनी की निर्मुक्ति विनियमित कर देश के ही उत्पादन से पूरी की जाएगी।

DROUGHT IN BIHAR

*262. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that over one million acres of standing paddy crop has been affected by drought in Bihar this year;

(b) if so, the precise extent of damage caused by drought in Bihar this year; and

(c) what preventive measures were taken to relieve the drought hit districts in Bihar and what Central Aid Assistance was rendered for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Bihar was temporarily in the grip of a dry spell during late August and September, 1968, affecting late maize crop and upland paddy. Subsequently there were wide-spread rains which improved the kharif prospects but some areas could not recover fully from the impact of the dry spell. Details of actual damage are not yet available.

(c) The local officers were instructed by the State Government to take up emergency irrigation schemes under hard manual labour works and to distribute pumping sets on loans to save the crops in areas affected by dry spell. The State Government have not made any request for central financial assistance so far.

देश में सीधे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

263. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण:
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश के किन नगरों में सीधे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968–69 में अन्य किन नगरों में सीधे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की सुविधा उपलब्ध करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) इस समय निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों पर एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं—

(i) दिल्ली-आगरा
(ii) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद
(iii) दिल्ली-जयपुर
(iv) दिल्ली-जम्मू
(v) दिल्ली-जालंधर
(vi) दिल्ली-कानपुर
(vii) दिल्ली-लखनऊ
(viii) दिल्ली-मेरठ
(ix) दिल्ली-पटना
(x) दिल्ली-शिमला
(xi) दिल्ली-श्रीनगर
(xii) आगरा-कानपुर
(xiii) जम्मू-श्रीनगर
(xiv) कानपुर-लखनऊ
(xv) कानपुर वाराणसी
(xvi) मद्रास-बंगलौर (मद्रास टेलीफोन स्वचल केन्द्र के मार्ग से)

(ख) (i) दिल्ली-हापुड़
(ii) मद्रास-तिरुचिरापल्ली
(iii) दिल्ली-चण्डीगढ़-आगरा (दिल्ली टेलीफोन स्वचल केन्द्र के मार्ग से)
(iv) बम्बई-पूना (बम्बई टेलीफोन स्वचल केन्द्र के मार्ग से)

(ग) 1968–69 के दौरान 54 लाख रुपए खर्च होने की संभावना है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

264. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री काशी नाथ पांडेय :

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

(क) कारखानों के मालिकों की ओर 31 मार्च, 1968 को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कुल कितनी धनराशि बकाया थी और इन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उन कारखानों के मालिकों के नाम और पते क्या हैं, जिनकी ओर इन शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत 31 मार्च, 1968 को एक लाख से अधिक रुपया बकाया था;

(ग) उनसे उक्त धनराशि वसूल करने में सरकार द्वारा ढील दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस मामले से संबद्ध कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० चु० जमीर) : (क) और (ख). छूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों/कारखानों के मालिकों की ओर 31 मार्च, 1968 को लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपए की संचित राशि बकाया थी। ऐसे दोषी प्रतिष्ठानों, के जिनकी ओर भविष्य निधि का 31 मार्च, 1968 को एक लाख रुपए से अधिक रकम बकाया थी, नामों का विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या—2236/68]। सारे दोषी प्रतिष्ठानों का ब्यौरा इस समय प्राप्त नहीं।

(ग) बकाया रकम को भू-राजस्व के बकाया की तरह वसूल करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत मालिकों पर मुकदमें चलाने के लिए भी पहले राज्य सरकारों की मंजूरी लेनी पड़ती है। अनेक दोषी प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से मुकदमें अथवा वसूली कार्यवाही के रूप में कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। कुछ दोषी मालिकों पर न्यायालय में विश्वास-घात के मामले में फौजदारी मुकदमें भी चलाए गए हैं। उन प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनका समापन हो गया है दावे परिसमापक के पास अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, कुछ प्रतिष्ठानों ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के साथ तय अदायगी योजनाओं के अनुसार वर्तमान राशि के साथ बकाया राशि की अदायगी करने का समझौता कर लिया है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

REFERENCE OF QUESTION OF MINIMUM WAGES

*265. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether the National Labour Commission will include in its study the need for fixation of minimum wages including a national minimum wage;

(b) whether the Commission's competency in this regard has been disputed by some persons and one of its members has resigned on this issue; and

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

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

(b) One of the members of the Commission Shri S. A. Dange resigned on this issue.

(c) The Government has accepted his resignation.

REHABILITATION OF EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES IN ANDAMAN GROUP OF ISLANDS

*226. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of East Pakistan refugees rehabilitated in Andaman group of Islands so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of East Pakistan refugees are willing to go to Andaman group of islands; and

(c) if so, the reason for not settling them in these islands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 2861 families consisting of about 12,000 persons have been settled during 1949 to 1963 and 425 families of new migrants consisting of about 1800 persons have taken up cultivation this year in the Andaman Group of Islands.

(b) and (c). Very few out of the 6253 agriculturist families of new migrants from East Pakistan, who are at present staying in the relief camps, have shown their willingness to go to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These families will shortly be sent to the rehabilitation sites in those islands.

MALPRACTICES IN PATMAHONA COLLIERY

*267. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaints of serious malpractices adopted by the management of the Patmahona colliery;

(b) if so, by whom and the nature and details of the complaints; and

(c) steps Government intend to take against the management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Complaints were received from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and also a few others regarding :

(i) management asking some of the workers to proceed on three months' leave;

(ii) non-payment of legal dues including weekly wages;

(iii) intimidation and harassment of the workmen; and

(iv) management employing new workmen.

(c) (i) The dispute over this issue raised by the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha was referred to adjudication on November 4, 1968.

(ii) As regards non-payment of the dues the prosecution under the Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules has already been sanctioned.

(iii) Regarding intimidation and harassment of workers, no concrete example has been cited. However, the Central Industrial Relation Machinery is keeping a close watch over the situation.

(iv) As regards the allegation that the management is employing new workers, the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha supplied a list of 11 workers. On enquiry it was found that 9 of them were newly recruited.

RENTAL OF LONG CORDS ATTACHED TO TELEPHONES OF M.Ps.

*268. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament are exempted from paying rental of long cords attached to their telephones;

(b) if not, the number of Members of Parliament who have long cords and who pay the rent for the same; and

(c) total annual revenue losses for non-payment of rental and steps taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) 73.

(c) Does not arise.

सोयाबीन का उत्पादन

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सोयाबीन के विकास, उत्पादन, क्रय-विक्रय तथा उसकी खपत के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) एन्टी-बायोटिक एककों और अधिक प्रोटीन युक्त खाद्य एककों के लिए सोयाबीन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम तथा उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पंत-नगर द्वारा अमरीका से चुनी हुई किस्मों के 42 मैट्रिक टन बीज आयात करके खरीफ 1968 मौसम में प्रमाणित बीजों की वृद्धि करने के प्रबन्ध कर दिए गए हैं। ग्रीष्म तथा खरीफ 1969 मौसमों में एक बड़े क्षेत्र में इसकी खेती किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। पशुओं तथा मुर्गियों के चारे के रूप में और उसके तेल उद्योग में उपयोग के लिए भी सोयाबीन की सम्भावनाओं का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

FODDER BANKS IN RAJASTHAN

*270. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have proposed to set up fodder banks in different parts of the State to avert fodder famine in future;

(b) whether the State Government has sought any assistance from the Centre for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India have received no such proposal.

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

MEMORANDUM FROM THE EMPLOYEES OF THE NEELRATAN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA

1485. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Neelratan Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta have submitted a memorandum to Government regarding their demands and grievances;

(b) if so, the salient features of the memorandum;

(c) action taken thereon; and

(d) if no action has yet been taken, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, to the State Government.

(b) The main issues raised in the memorandum were :

(i) Provision of alternative rent-free quarters to all employees affected by the demolition of the unauthorised structures within the hospital compus.

(ii) Withdrawal of all pending cases against workers and their leaders.

(iii) Withdrawal of all show-cause notices and assurance of no victimisation.

(iv) Adjustment of the period of absence from 10-4-68 to 24-4-68 with leave.

(c) All the issues were settled by a tripartite agreement dated 30-5-68.

(d) Does not arise.

PUNISHMENT FOR OFFENCES UNDER ARTICLES 23 AND 24 OF THE CONSTITUTION

1486. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any laws have been passed for prescribing punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences under Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A statement showing some of the laws passed is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2237/68.]

(c) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

1487. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors imported by Government during the last two years and their distribution, State-wise;

(b) the cost of the tractors and the countries from where they were imported; and

(c) the reasons why India has to import so many tractors when tractor manufacturing capacity in India can be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The number of tractors imported during the last two years as indicated below:—

Year	Model	Distribution Region-wise: Northern	Eastern	Western	Southern
U.S.S.R.:					
1966	DT-14B	183	495	551	129
	DT-28	47	33	83	27
		230	528	634	156
TOTAL .	. DT-14B	1,358			
	DT-28	190			
1967	. DT-14B	1,347	626	859	324
	Byelarus	175	137	103	30
		1,522	763	962	354
TOTAL	. DT-14B	3,156			
	Byelarus	445			

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Year	Model	Distribution	Number
1966	. Zetor 3011	1. Min. of Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	65 Nos.
		2. Jt. Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Mysore, Habbal, Bangalore.	40 Nos.
		3. Jt. Director of Agriculture (Engg.), Director of Agriculture, Shillong (Assam).	15 Nos.
		4. Land Development Seed Corpn. Ltd., 167 Sector-19A, Chandigarh (sold through Bharat Tractors, Rohtak.)	18 Nos.
		5. Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay (sold through Dadajee Dackjee & Co., Bombay.)	12 Nos.
		TOTAL . .	150 Nos.

1967: *Agro-Industries Corporations:*

Model	State	Number
Zetor 2011	Punjab . .	. 300 Nos.
	U.P. . . .	. 200 Nos.
	Bihar . .	. 300 Nos.
	Haryana .	. 200 Nos.*
	TOTAL .	. 1000 Nos.

(*Including Delhi Union Territory).

In the case of Russian tractors, the tractors were distributed through the various agents in the private sector on regional basis and not State-wise. The various agents catered to the requirements of different States earmarked to them. Zetor-2011 tractors have been distributed through the various State Agro-Industries Corporations as indicated above.

(b) The c.i.f. value of the tractors imported year-wise and country-wise is as under :—

U.S.S.R.		Nos.	
1966	DT. 14B DT. 28	1358 190	Rs. 58,40,500/- (CIF) (Pre-devaluation value)
1967	DT-14B Byelarus	3516 445	Rs. 2,50,73,003/- (CIF)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA :		Nos.	
1966	Zetor-3011	150	Rs. 18,36,000 (pre-devaluation)
1967	Zetor-2011	1000	Rs. 105,29,354/- (CIF)

(c) Until such time as existing capacity of indigenous manufacturing units is fully utilised and the new units in the process of being organised are established and go into production, import of tractors will have to be resorted to.

Kerala Land Reforms Bill

1488. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has examined the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Bill; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Planning Commission towards the proposed legislation ?

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

(b) The Planning Commission have no objection to the State Government undertaking the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1968. Certain suggestions with regard to rights of Kudikidappukars in plantations and right to lease to members of the Armed Forces have been communicated for consideration of the State Government at Select Committee stage.

Election Petitions

1490. SHRI BABURAO PATEL
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of election petitions State-wise arising out of the 1967 Elections which have not been decided and which are still pending;

(b) the reasons why these petitions have not been decided even though they are approaching the second year after the elections;

(c) the number of hearings in the High Court of Bombay in the petition filed against Shri George Fernandes, M.P.;

(d) the reasons why the hearings could not be expedited and case concluded earlier;

(e) reasons why the Election Commission should not evolve a summary procedure of hearing petitions thus saving much time and expense to the parties concerned; and

(f) whether it is proposed to set a time limit on these election petitions and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) 51 election petitions are

pending before various High Courts as mentioned below :

Name of State/ Union Territory	*No. of petitions pending*
Bihar	2
Jammu & Kashmir	22
Madhya Pradesh	6
Mysore	1
Rajasthan	2
Uttar Pradesh	17
Manipur	1

(b) The High Courts are working independent of the Election Commission and cannot be directed to send progress reports of disposal of these petitions.

(c) Information relating to the petition filed against Shri George Fernandes, M.P., is not available either with the Election Commission or with this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In disputes relating to the elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, adoption of summary procedure of hearing petitions is neither feasible nor desirable. Matters relating Elections merit serious consideration and cannot be dealt with lightly and in a summary manner. The present arrangement of entrusting the trial of elections petitions directly to the High Courts was devised after experiencing the shortcomings in the different procedures adopted in the previous elections.

(f) For the reasons explained above, it is not possible to set a time limit for disposal of election petitions. Section 86(7) of the Representation of the People Act provides that every election petition shall be tried as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date on which the election petition is presented to the High Court for trial.

P.M.G's Office at Nagpur

1492. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of reorganisation of States, Government assured that the Post Master General's office at Nagpur will not be shifted; and

(b) if so, why it has been disbanded, one half going to Bombay and the other half going to Bhopal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Scheme in Chanda Coalfields

1493. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4837 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state whether in view of the difficulty explained therein, Government will utilise the land in Babupeth Chanda which was once occupied for housing nearly 2000 refugee families from East Pakistan and which has now been vacated by the Rehabilitation Department for implementing the Housing Scheme in the Chanda Coalfield ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : Necessary arrangements are being made to inspect the land in question for assessing its suitability for implementing the Housing Scheme in the Chanda Coalfield.

रासायनिक उर्वरकों का वितरण

1494. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में रासायनिक उर्वरकों की सप्लाई का काम गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों को सौंपा गया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों को सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से रासायनिक उर्वरकों का वितरण न करने की अनुमति दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) उर्वरकों के वितरण करने के तरीके की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है । अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्यों से मांगी गई है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

(ख) और (ग). रासायनिक उर्वरकों का वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है, अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता । फिर भी उर्वरक समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये, राज्यों को परामर्श दिया गया था कि वे पुर्नविलोकन करें और वितरण एजेन्सी के रूप में सहकारी संस्थाओं को प्राथमिकता देते हुये ऐसे उर्वरकों को उठाने के लिये जिन्हें सहकारी संस्थायें उठाने में असमर्थ हैं, या ऐसा करने को तैयार नहीं हैं, अन्य एजेंसियां तलाश करें ताकि खाद देने के मौसम से पहले कृषकों को प्रचुर मात्रा में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को सहायता

1495. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को दी गई सहायता अथवा दी जाने वाली प्रस्तावित सहायता इन राज्यों के लोगों तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की मांगों के अनुरूप है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी मांग को पूर्णतः पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख): सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्य सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं । राज्य सरकारों ने किसी भी क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाले संकट से निजात दिलाने के लिये निश्चित काय-विधि तैयार कर रखी है । राज्य सरकारें चौथे वित्त आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित कुछेक सीमा तक राहत कार्यों पर स्वयं खर्च करती हैं । जब इस खर्च की आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा से बढ़ने की सम्भावना होती है तब राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेजती हैं और सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल भेजने के लिए अनुरोध करती हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय दल के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है । चौथे वित्त आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक सारा खर्च केन्द्र और राज्यों में 75 और 25 प्रतिशत के अनुपात से बांटा जाता है । केन्द्र का भाग 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 25 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में होना है ।

सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं और खाद्यान्नों की कुल उपलब्धि को देखते हुए खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन भी किया जाता है ।

गेहूं की वसूली

1496. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों से भिन्न-भिन्न मूल्यों पर गेहूं खरीदे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन राज्यों में गेहूं सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से खरीदा गया, किसानों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर गेहूं के दाम दिये गये जबकि निजी व्यापारियों द्वारा दिये गये मूल्यों तथा सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों में प्रति क्विंटल 10 से 15 रु० तक का अन्तर था; और

(ग) व्यापारियों को इस प्रकार के कदाचार से रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस वर्ष गेहूं केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य पर खरीदा था लेकिन उसमें किस्म सम्बन्धी कटौती काट ली जाती थी ।

(ख) खाद्य निगम एजेंटों के माध्यम से खरीदारी करता है जोकि वह स्वयं नियुक्त करता है । ये सहकारी समितियां और निजी व्यापारी हो सकते हैं । विभिन्न प्रकार के एजेन्टों के संदर्भ में अपनायी गई मूल्य नीति में कोई अन्तर नहीं होता है । यद्यपि किसानों को व्यापारियों से कम मूल्य मिलने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं लेकिन सामान्यत: वे ठीक नहीं थीं । विशिष्ट शिकायतें जांच के लिए राज्य सरकारों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के ध्यान में लायी गई थीं ।

(ग) अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर बड़े पैमाने पर अधिप्राप्ति की गयी थी । औसत उचित किस्म के अनाज को अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर खरीदने के सरकारी इरादे का सभी राज्यों में खूब प्रचार किया गया था । भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य एजेंसियों ने भी अपने अधिप्राप्ति एजेन्टों पर अच्छी निगरानी रखी थी ।

चीनी बनाने के कारखाने

1497. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष गन्ने की कमी के कारण प्रत्येक राज्य में चीनी बनाने के कितने कारखाने बन्द हुए थे;

(ख) जो कारखाने चलते रहे, उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी-कितनी चीनी तैयार की;

(ग) सरकार को ऐसे कितने मामलों की सूचना मिली, जिनमें चीनी बनाने वाले कारखानों के मालिकों ने गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने का उचित मूल्य देने से इन्कार किया और इस कारण गन्ना उत्पादकों ने उन मिलों को गन्ना नहीं दिया और गन्ने से गुड़ बनाया; और

(घ) क्या गन्ना उत्पादकों और चीनी मिलों के मालिकों के बीच समझौता कराने वाली नीति अपनाने का सरकार का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) देश में 205 चीनी मिलों में से 1967-68 के मौसम में बिहार में दो मिलों, 2 मध्य प्रदेश और 1 महाराष्ट्र में मुख्यत: गन्ने की कमी के कारण काम नहीं किया ।

(ख) 1967-68 में कारखानावार चीनी का उत्पादन बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या L.T.-2238/68]

(ग) लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में चीनी कारखानों ने सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्य से बहुत अधिक मूल्य दिया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

1498. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a Statement on the Table showing a State-wise list, from March, 1967 to date of :

(a) Manhours lost because of labour disputes;

(b) the number of lockouts;

(c) the number of strikes;

(d) the number of incidents involving loss of human life because of police action; and

(e) the number of persons killed because of such police action?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). The required information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) and (e). This information is not available with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

1499. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the progress in regard to the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). 2861 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan have been rehabilitated in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the years 1949-1963. The Committee of Review appointed by the Department of Rehabilitation visited the Islands in February, 1968. Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Chairman of the Committee, expressed his satisfaction with the work done by the settlers.

Under a new scheme of development of these Islands, steps are being taken to settle more migrant families from East Pakistan in these Islands. It is also proposed to settle a number of ex-servicemen's families in one of these islands and of repatriates from Ceylon in another. A beginning in this direction has just been made. 425 families of migrants from East Pakistan have been taken to these Islands. They have taken up cultivation and have been provided with facilities in the form of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. There are encouraging reports regarding the first crop that is now being harvested by them. Government have been providing supervision and guidance at all stages. The position is being kept constantly under review. The movement of ex-servicemen's families is likely to begin next March and that of Ceylon Repatriates will take place when they start arriving from Ceylon.

DISCONNECTION OF TELEPHONE No. 561095 (NEW DELHI)

1500. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether disconnection of Delhi telephone No. 561095, effected on the 24th August, 1968, has been challenged in a court of law;

(b) if so, by whom and on what ground; and

(c) the date on which the disconnection was challenged in the court?

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

(b) The disconnection has been challenged by the subscriber. Shri N. S. Rakhi, and his daughter, Mrs. Mohini Kanwar on the ground that the action of the Department in disconnecting the telephone in question was illegal, without jurisdiction, based on malice and *ultra vires*.

(c) 21-9-1968.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION TO SHRI V. P. KANWAR, ASSTT. I.C.A.R., NEW DELHI

1501. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new telephone connection was given on the 14th September, 1968 to Shri V. P. Kanwar, Assistant in the I.C.A.R., Krishi Bhavan, at his residence at 8/19, W.E.A., Karolbagh, New Delhi-5;

(b) if so, on what ground;

(c) on what date did he apply for the phone; and

(d) whether an enquiry was held into the genuiness, or otherwise, of the ground on which he asked for the phone and if so, by whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, a temporary telephone for six months has been given with effect from 15-9-68.

(b) The telephone was asked for by Shri Kanwar on grounds of his being an active social worker.

(c) The application was undated but was received in the Department on 21-8-1968.

(d) No enquiry was considered necessary while sanctioning a temporary telephone connection.

Aerial visit by P.M. to drought-affected areas

1502. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had made an aerial survey of some of the drought-affected areas in the country recently;

(b) if so, the names of different parts of the country visited by her and what are her findings;

(c) whether concerted efforts are being made to avert the recurrence of droughts in these areas in future; and

(d) whether any scheme based on the findings of the Prime Minister has been drawn up for Central assistance to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister did not make an aerial survey of drought affected areas of the country. She visited some parts of Allahabad district in U.P. on the 14th and 15th September, 1968, and Jaisalmer and Barmer districts in Rajasthan on the 2nd November, 1968, in order to see for herself the drought conditions prevailing there. She also took the opportunity of discussing the relief measures with the representatives of the U.P. and the Rajasthan Governments.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply to Starred Question No. 590 given in the Lok Sabha on 21-8-1968.

(d) Certain suggestions which have emerged as a result of her discussions in the course of her tour are being pursued.

Eradication of drought

1503. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent statement, the Prime Minister is reported to have stated that Government are taking steps to eradicate drought for ever in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken to attain this objective?

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-2239/68.]

Increase in price of Soyabeen Oil by S.T.C.

1504. SHRI MEETHALAL MEENA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation have made any upward revision in the prices of imported Soyabeen Oil during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of times the revisions have been made and the amount thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are complaints from various business houses that the State Trading Corporation have made huge profits on buffer stock of Soyabeen Oil imported from America and other countries; and

(e) if so, 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). A statement showing the prices of soyabeen oil fixed from time to time since April, 1968 for supply to vanaspati factories in the different zones is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2240/68.]

(c) Except on May 27th, when a uniform average price was fixed in all the zones, the prices were fixed in relation to the prevailing price of groundnut oil in the different zones. However, the prices fixed on 9th August have not been increased despite the further increases in the price of groundnut oil which have occurred after the date.

(d) No such complaint has come to Government's notice.

(e) Does not arise.

STRIKE BY NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES

1505. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

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

(a) whether the disputes between the employees and the employers of the newspapers have since been resolved with the intervention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting; and

(b) if so, the terms on which the settlement was reached between them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). As explained in reply to Starred Question No. 95 on the 14th November, 1968, the disputes have been referred to a National Tribunal for adjudication. Copies of Government Orders on the subject were laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 14th November, 1968.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES DURING FOURTH PLAN

1506. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Colleges to be started in the country during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the number of colleges to be started in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No new colleges are intended to be established with the Central support during the Fourth Plan period. However the State Governments of Gujarat and Madras have informed that there are proposals for opening one new agricultural college each in these States during the ensuing Fourth Plan.

(b) There is no proposal to start any more Agricultural Colleges in Kerala.

बिहार में भूमिगत जल संसाधन

1507. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) बिहार के भूमिगत जल संसाधनों से उस राज्य में कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने का अनुमान है; और

(ङ) अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार में भूमिगत जल का अनुपात क्या है ?

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

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कृषि विभाग के अधीनस्थ समन्वेषी नलकूप संगठन ने भूमिगत जल गवेषण की परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में 24 गवेषणात्मक बोरों का छिद्रण किया है । जिनका परिणाम निम्न प्रकार से है :—

जिला		छिद्रण किये गये बोरों की संख्या	सफल बोरों की संख्या
1. शाहबाद	.	7	3
2. भागलपुर	.	4	2
3. गया	.	6	2
4. चम्पारन	.	1	—
5. मुजफ्फरपुर	.	6	5
		24	12

इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप 1100 वर्गमील का क्षेत्र गहरे कुवों के निर्माण के लिये उपयुक्त पाया गया है । चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में समन्वेपी नल कूप संगठन द्वारा और अधिक समन्वेषण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(घ) भूमिगत जल संसाधनों की कुल उपलब्धि का व्यापक एवं व्यवस्थित अध्ययन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी विभिन्न धारणाओं के आधार पर बिहार के भूमिगत जल के विकास की दीर्घ-कालीन क्षमता मोटे तौर पर 45.00 लाख एकड़ आंकी गयी है ।

(ङ) सिंचाई के लिये उपलब्ध भूमिगत जल के एक अति-अस्थायी निर्धारण के अनुसार देश में नवीनतम आंकड़े 550 लाख एकड़ बताये गये हैं । जैसा कि ऊपर कहा जा चुका है, आशा है इसमें से 45 लाख एकड़ भूमि बिहार में भूमिगत जल परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत समाविष्ट कर ली जायेगी । इस आधार पर, बिहार के भूमिगत जल संसाधन सारे देश के संसाधनों के लगभग 8.2 प्रतिशत हैं ।

LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES FOR GUJARAT

1508. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have submitted lift irrigation schemes in respect of Tapti, Narmada, Sabarmati and Mahi rivers for approval of the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the schemes have been approved; 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) No such schemes as referred to in the question have so far been received from the Government of Gujarat in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

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

HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME

1509. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICURTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 834 on the 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether all State Governments have now become self-sufficient in respect of production of seeds under the High-yielding Varieties Programme; and

(b) whether the area under High-yielding Programme has increased this year and if so, the States where the increase is made and by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some of the States are not yet self-sufficient, but the country, as a whole, has become self-sufficient in the production of seeds of all the high-yielding varieties. The seed supply position is reviewed in consultation with the State Governments well before the commencement of each crop season. Wherever any shortage is noticed, the deficiency is made good with the supply of seed by the National Seeds Corporation or by diversion from surplus areas.

(b) Yes. All the State Governments and the Union Territories have planned to cover more area under the High-yielding Varieties Programme during the current year. The reports of the Central Teams which recently visited some of the States and those received from the State Governments indicate that a coverage of about 9.00 million acres would be achieved during kharif, 1968. The planting season for Rabi is not yet over and therefore actual coverage is not available.

The following State-wise increase in areas is however, expected during 1968-69 :—

(Lakh acres)

S. No.	States	Increase in areas under H.V.P. during 1968-69 over the coverage during 1967-68
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1·81
2.	Assam	0·72
3.	Bihar	2·38
4.	Gujarat	3·48
5.	Haryana	4·48
6.	Jammu & Kashmir . .	4·67
7.	Kerala	5·99
8.	Madras	8·01
9.	Maharashtra . . .	9·96
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	5·20
11.	Mysore	4·18
12.	Orissa	1·87
13.	Punjab	10·26
14.	Rajasthan	3·82
15.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	15·57
16.	West Bengal . . .	5·66
17.	Himachal Pradesh . .	0·42
18.	Pondicherry . .	0·18
19.	Goa	0·07
20.	Delhi	0·19

Special Stamp on the Village Bankli District Rajasthan

1510. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been made to his Department for issuing special stamps on the village Bankli (Pati District Rajasthan) which has been awarded prizes for being the best village in India on the Independence Day, 1968 Celebrations; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) The proposal will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration at its next meeting.

Nangal Fertilizer Workers' Union

1511. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6473 on the 29th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the demand of Nangal Fertilizer Workers' Union has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken ?

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

(b) The Nangal Fertiliser Workers' Union submitted a demand notice containing 14 demands on 19th August, 1966. The Government of Punjab started conciliation proceedings in respect of these demands but while conciliation proceedings were in progress the workers went on a general strike which lasted from 17th October, 1966 to 6th November, 1966. The Punjab Government referred four of the demands to adjudication and on 8-12-1967 the Tribunal gave its award according to which three items were decided in favour of workmen and one item regarding the production bonus

scheme was decided in favour of the management. The management went in appeal against this Award to the Supreme Court. The management is in the process of obtaining certified copy of the judgement of the Court.

Subsequently the Punjab Government referred eight additional demands to adjudication on 6th March, 1967. These are still pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Punjab.

The Union again submitted another demand notice on 1-12-67. The conciliation proceedings in respect of this demand notice have already been started by the Punjab Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

WAGE BOARD AWARD FOR ADJUDICATION

1512. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newspaper employees are not satisfied with the decision of Government to refer the Wage Board Award question to adjudication; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not compelling the employers to accept the award by bringing an ordinance?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Though the Government have not ascertained whether the Newspaper employees are satisfied with the Government decision to refer the Wage Board dispute to adjudication, the step was, however, taken after consulting both the employers and employees organisations on ways and means of resolving the dispute. The important term of reference, *viz*., that 75% of the difference between the present emoluments of the newspaper employees and those to which they were entitled under the Wage Board Recommendations were to be protected even after the Tribunal's award and that the employers would continue to pay this amount was agreed to by both the employers and the employees.

NEED-BASED MINIMUM WAGES

1513. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDANAND:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government had accepted long age the principle of minimum need-based wages;

(b) whether the question need-based minimum wage has been referred by Government to the National Commission on Labour.

(c) if so, whether this has been included in its terms of reference; and

(d) if not, how Government proposed to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) There has been no decision of Government accepting the recommendation of the 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1957, setting up certain guidelines for the fixation of the minimum wages for industrial workers throughout the country, subject to difficulties that might be experienced in adhering to the norms and implementing the recommendation.

(b) and (c). The "need for fixation of minimum wages including a national minimum wage" is included in the terms of reference of the Commission.

(d) Does not arise.

RECOGNITION OF UNIONS OF P. & T. EMPLOYEES

1514. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the realignment scheme on Union other than those affiliated to National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees could be recognised by Government;

(b) If so, the reasons for recognising some unions; and

(c) whether this does not amount to breach of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The orders of 2nd July 1954, recognising the National Federation of Posts & Telegraphs Employees, laid down that no new unions will be recognised by Government thereafter. Some old recognised unions continued to be recognised even after 1954. This arrangement is popularly known as the realignment Scheme.

(b) As a consequence of the strike on 19th September 1968, the NFPTE and its constituent all-India Unions were de-recognised. The order dated 2nd July 1954 was cancelled. Some new unions had been agitating for fresh recognition for a long time. These could not be recognised in view of the above-metioned orders of 1954. After the cancellation of the orders of 1954, these cases were re-examined. Those which deserved recognition on merit have since been recognised. Some other unions also applied for recognition soon after the strike. Their cases were also considered on merit and a few of them were recognised.

(c) No. There was no agreement and hence any question of breach of agreement does not arise.

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF KHARIF CROPS

1515. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procurement prices for 1968-69 kharif crops for different States have been finalised;

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

(c) whether all the State Governments have agreed to accept procurement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2241/68.]

(c) The Food Corporation of India is functioning in all the States except Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland. However, it is the sole agency for undertaking procurement operations only in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. In other States, the role is limited to the grains or areas allocated to the F.C.I. by the State Government.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT TO ORISSA

1516. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat allotted to Orissa during the months of January to October, 1968;

(b) whether the monthly quota of wheat was increased in 1968 as compared to 1967; and

(c) if so, by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 170.8 thousand tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A little over seven thousand tonnes per month on an average.

SUPPLY OF SUB-STANDARD RICE BY ORISSA TO WEST BENGAL

1517. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have informed the Central Government the results of the enquiry which the State Government conducted in respect of supply of sub-standard rice by Orissa Government to West Bengal in 1967; and

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE (a) The Orissa Government propose to hold the enquiry shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

DEATHS IN VARIOUS STATES DUE TO DROUGHT

1518. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons died during the last 3 months due to drought in the various States;

(b) if so, the number of persons died as a result thereof State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Enquiries made from the State Governments concerned indicate that no starvation deaths have taken place during the last three months in the drought affected areas.

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

कृषि-मूल्य आयोग

1519. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा:
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि-मूल्य आयोग के अनेक सदस्यों ने अनेक कारणों से या तो अपने त्यागपत्र दे दिये हैं या आगे कार्य करने से मना कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

समुद्रपार संचार सेवा के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

1520. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा:
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:
श्री यशपाल सिंह:
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:

क्या संचार मंत्री, 29 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6376 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार समुद्रपार संचार सेवा के कर्मचारियों की समयोपरि भत्ते की मांग पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) तथा (ख). यह मामला अभी तक विचाराधीन है।

स्वचालित मशीनों के प्रयोग के कारण बेरोजगारी

1521. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री:
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा:
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:
श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा:
श्री नि० ब० सिंह:
श्री ए० श्रीधरन:

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

(क) अब तक किन क्षेत्रों और सरकारी विभागों/उपक्रमों में स्वचालित मशीनें लगाई गई हैं;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या स्वचालित मशीनों को लगाये जाने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से सलाह ली गई थी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) माननीय सदस्य का आशय एलैक्ट्रानिक कम्प्यूटर्स लगाने से है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे कम्प्यूटर्स निम्नलिखित सरकारी विभागीय उपक्रमों; सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा निजी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों में लगाए गए हैं :—

सरकारी विभागीय उपक्रम

(1) डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी।
(2) इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लि०, बंगलौर ।
(3) डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल, आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज ।
(4) रेल मंत्रालय, नार्दन, सेंट्रल, वेस्टर्न, साऊदर्न एण्ड साऊथ-ईस्ट रेलवेज़ ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम

(1) इयर इंडिया।
(2) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०, बंगलौर।
(3) इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ट्रोपिकल मेट्रोलौजी (इंडियन मट्रोलौजिकल डिपार्टमैंट ।
(4) लाईफ इंसोरेंस कोरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ।
(5) इंटैग्रल कोच फैक्टरी, पैराम्बूर ।
(6) चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, चितरंजन ।
(7) प्रोग्राम इवैल्युवेशन आर्गानाइजेशन, प्लानिंग कमिशन ।
(8) इंडियन इयर लाइन्स कोरपोरेशन ।
(9) स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, बम्बई ।
(10) इंस्टीट्यूट आफ अग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च स्टेटिस्टीक्स (आइ० सी० ए० आर०), नई दिल्ली ।
(11) हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि० (बंगलौर डिविजन) ।
(12) यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया ।
(13) कम्प्यूटर सेंटर, डिपार्टमेंट आफ स्टेटिस्टीक्स, नई दिल्ली ।
(14) राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट आफ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० ।
(15) भिलाई स्टील प्लांट आफ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० ।

निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम

(1) दि देहली क्लोथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स, कं० लि०, दिल्ली ।
(2) दि बंकिंघम एण्ड कारनाटिक कं० लि०, मद्रास ।
(3) प्लांट कमेटी आफ दि स्टील प्लांट्स ।
(4) टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कं० लि०, जमशेदपुर ।
(5) बर्मा-शैल (मार्केटिंग) ।
(6) बाटा शू कं० प्राइवेट लि०, कलकत्ता।
(7) दि बंगलौर वूलन, काटन एण्ड सिल्क मिल्स कं० लि०, बंगलौर ।
(8) बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि० ।
(9) ऐस्सो, स्टेंडर्ड इस्टर्न इंक ।
(10) यूनियन कारबिड इंडिया लि०, कलकत्ता ।
(11) दि कलकत्ता इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कोरपोरेशन लि०, कलकत्ता ।
(12) इलैक लिमिटेड क्लसीको मिल्स प्रीमिसेज, अहमदाबाद ।
(13) कालटैक्स इंडिया लि०, बम्बई ।
(14) हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड, विशाखापटनम्।

(ख) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, इस कारण से कोई छंटनी नहीं हुई है।

(ग) 1966 में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा किये गये निर्णय के अनुसार, स्वचालित

मशीनों का लगाया जाना 1967 के अभिनवीकरण सम्बन्धी आदर्श समझौते के अनुसार, जिसमें दूसरी बातों के अलावा, कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से सलाह लेने की व्यवस्था है, नियंत्रित होना चाहिए ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता

1522. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता देने की कमेटी के बारे में हाल ही में कोई संशोधन किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में विभिन्न दलों की सलाह ली गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद यूनुस सलीम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने 'निर्वाचन प्रतीक (आरक्षण और आवंटन) आदेश, 1968 31 अगस्त, 1968 को निकाला और वह भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, तारीख 31 अगस्त, 1968, में प्रकाशित किया गया था । यह आदेश भारतीय नागरिकों के निकायों और संगमों के, राजनीतिक दलों के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए, संसदीय और सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचनों में प्रतीकों के विनिर्देश, आरक्षण चुनाव और आवंटन के लिए, उनके सम्बन्ध में राजनीतिक दलों की मान्यता के लिए और उनसे संसक्त मामलों के लिए उपबन्ध करता है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां । मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने प्रतीकों की मान्यता और आवन्टन के बारे में विभिन्न दलों के विचार अभिनिश्चित करने के लिए 4 मई, 1968 को राजनीतिक दलों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था । वर्तमान आदेश, उस सम्मेलन में इस विषय पर, विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों को ध्यान में रख कर निकाला गया था ।

सूखे की समस्या को स्थायी तौर पर हल करने की योजना

1523. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या देश में प्रति वर्ष फसलों को होने वाली हानि तथा क्षति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने सूखे की समस्या को स्थायी तौर पर हल करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-2242/68]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

गोरक्षा सम्बन्धी समिति

1524. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री 22 अगस्त, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 622 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति के तीन सदस्यों द्वारा गोरक्षा सम्बन्धी समिति की सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र दिये जाने के पत्र पर इस बीच विचार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) इन रिक्त स्थानों को कैसे भरा गया है ?

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

(ख) 5-10-68 को सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति के जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य को एक उत्तर भेज दिया गया था, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ यह बतलाया गया था कि सरकार मतानुसार समिति द्वारा विचारार्थ विषय स्वीकृत करने के समय से लेकर अगस्त 1967 में सरकार द्वारा दिये गये स्पष्टीकरण के पश्चात भी ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है जिससे कि समिति के प्रतिनिधि कमेटी से पृथक् हो; और सरकार कमेटी के कार्य में समिति के प्रतिनिधियों के सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेने का स्वागत करेगी । समिति के प्रतिनिधियों से इस पत्र के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त 'ख' के कारण प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

विदेशों के साथ रेडियो टेलीफ़ोन सम्पर्क

1525. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका इस समय भारत के साथ रेडियो टेलीफोन सम्पर्क है; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ इस प्रकार का सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये करार किये जा रहे हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) भारत से 135 देशों के लिए रेडियो टेलीफोन सेवा उपलब्ध है । इनकी सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-2243/68] ।

(ख) पेरू, वेनेज्वेला और कोलम्बिया ।

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली

1526. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली में कनाट प्लेस में स्थित सुपर बाजार के कर्मचारियों तथा प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारियों पर इस वर्ष के पूर्वाध में कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : सुपर बाजार के कर्मचारियों को पहली जनवरी, 1968 से 30 जून, 1968 तक की अवधि में कुल 12, 89,398 रुपये वेतन के रूप में दिए गए । उसी अवधि में सुपर बाजार के अधिकारियों को 1,41,001 रुपए वेतन के रूप में दिए गए ।

समाचारपत्रों में हड़ताल

1527. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अदीचन :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :
श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

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

(क) उन समाचारपत्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन में पिछले महीनों में देश में गैर-पत्रकार कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) प्रत्येक समाचारपत्र कितने-कितने दिन तक बन्द रहा;

(ग) कितने समाचारपत्रों के कर्मचारियों की मांगें मान ली गई हैं;

(घ) ऐसे समाचारपत्र कितने हैं जिनके मालिकों ने अभी तक कर्मचारियों की मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया है;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की नीति अनिश्चित होने के कारण गैर-पत्रकार कर्मचारियों को बड़ी कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ी हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और भविष्य में ऐसी हड़तालें न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण जिसमें सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या** LT-2244/68] ।

(ग) से (च) : सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित और गैर-पत्रकार मंजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को पूर्णतया क्रियान्वित करने की कर्मचारियों की मांग को न मानने के कारण विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ । मंजूरी बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति अनिश्चित नहीं है--यह कि सिफारिशें (पत्रकार मंजूरी बोर्ड को छोड़कर) कानूनी तौर पर लागू करने योग्य नहीं हैं, इनको ऐसे संशोधनों सहित, जो दोनों पक्षों को मंजूर हों, लागू किया जा सकता है तथा इसके लागू करने से उत्पन्न हुए विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद हैं । हिन्द के अतिरिक्त वर्तमान मामलों के विवाद, अन्य औद्योगिक विवादों की तरह औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण को न्याय निर्णय के लिए सौंप दिये गये हैं । हिन्दू मद्रास के मामले में प्रबन्धकों व कर्मचारियों में एक समझौता हो गया है । सरकार का औद्योगिक विवादों के बारे में सारी हड़तालों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

PROCESS FOR SUGAR MANUFACTURE

1528. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of "DEFECO MELT CRYSTALLISATION PROCESS" recommended by National Sugar Institute, Kanpur to replace Sulphitation process;

(b) comparative cost of Defco Sulphitation and Carboration process per 100 tonnes of sugar manufactured; and

(c) advantages and disadvantages of each of the above three processes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The DEFECO-MELT CRYSTALLISATION Processes provides for an alternative method for manufacturing direct consumption white sugar in the vacuum-pan factories in the event of acute sulphur shortage. It can be adopted both in sulphitation and carbonation

factories. The details of the process are given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2245/68.]

(b) It is not possible to work out comparative costs as the cost of sugar manufacture depends upon a number of factors which vary from factory to factory and within the same factory from time to time.

(c) A statement is given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2245/68.]

DIFFERENT ESTIMATES OF FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION MADE BY CENTRE AND STATES

1529. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) the reasons for different estimates of foodgrains production made by Centre and States; and

(b) The steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the discremancy between the two estimates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The estimates of area and production of various crops issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are generally based on information furnished by the State Governments. However, during recent years adjustments had to be made in some of the States' estimates, in some cases, to allow for :

(i) Under-estimation in the Final (harvesting stage) Estimate for incomplete reporting under the existing system of crop estimation;

(ii) Incomplete reporting in the area under summer crops which were hitherto not important in certain States and which have assumed importance during recent years under the new strategy for agricultural development.

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

BRANCH POST OFFICES

1530. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals to have one whole time local Post Master and one peon in a Branch Post Office were under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, result thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider these proposals with a view to reduce the running costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. This will lead to additional costs.

METAL GODOWN

1531. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of metal godowns set up so far in the rural areas; and

(b) the terms on which they have been supplied to the farmers and traders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Bins have been set up at 20 centres in U.P. and action is in progress for setting up bins at a number of centres in several other States.

(b) The supply is made to the farmers and the Cooperatives by the industry and under Freedom From Hunger Campaign either free of cost or on a subsidised basis. The Government renders only technical assistance.

SALE OF VANASPATI IN BLACKMARKET

1532. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vanaspati Ghee is not available to the people in the open market, while it can be had in the blackmarket; and

(b) its demand and production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Vanaspati is freely available at controlled rates at present.

(b) The current production of vanaspati is about 41,000 tonnes per month, which also corresponds to the current demand for the product.

ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE

1533. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the increase of acreage that has taken place this year for the production of sugarcane and what is the likely increase of sugar that will result therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Firm all-India estimates of area and production of sugarcane for 1968-69 based on complete area enumeration and crop cutting surveys are scheduled to become available from the States sometime in the month of May 1969. However, according to the All-India First estimate of sugarcane, the area under the crop during 1968-69 is expected to show an increase of about 30 per cent over the last year. As regards sugar production, it is too early to give any firm estimate at this stage.

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चुकन्दर से चीनी का उत्पादन

1534. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

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

(क) चुकन्दर से चीनी बनाने के लिए गंगानगर में शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं में अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चुकन्दर के उत्पादन तथा खपत के बारे में किसी व्यापक प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में चुकन्दर के बीजों के विकास में अब भी कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं और यदि हां, तो व्यापक परियोजना शुरू करने में क्या बाधायें हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1967-68 में राष्ट्रीय शर्करा संस्था, कानपुर की समन्वित अनुसन्धान योजना के अन्तर्गत गंगानगर शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, श्रीगंगानगर में पाइलट संयंत्र का प्रयोग कर प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर चुकन्दर से चीनी बनायी गई थी । इसके परिणाम उत्साहवर्धक बताए जाते हैं ।

(ख) देश के विभिन्न भागों में परीक्षण के आधार पर चुकन्दर की पैदावार और इससे खपत के लिए चीनी बनाने सम्बन्धी परियोजनाएं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलत किए जाने का विचार है ।

(ग) देश में चुकन्दर के बीज पैदा करने के लिए विकास कार्य प्रगति पर हैं और कुछ क्षेत्रों में इसकी पैदावार उत्साहजनक हुई है ।

लोबिया के बीजों का उत्पादन

1535. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूसा अनुसंधान संस्था द्वारा विकसित लोबिया की दोहरी फसल के बीजों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ताकि इनको किसानों को उपलब्ध किया जा सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : निर्मुक्ति से पहले वर्धन हेतु भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान ने 1966 में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को "दो फसली" किस्म के लोबिया के 2 किलोग्राम बीज सप्लाई किये थे । चालू खरीफ मौसम की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने लगभग 80 एकड़ भूमि में बीज उगाये हैं, जिससे लगभग 175 क्विन्टल बीज उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में शकरकन्द का विकास

1536. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आरम्भ किये जाने वाले शकरकंद विकास के व्यापक कार्यक्रम को देखते हुए सरकार ने शकरकंद की किसी किस्म का विकास किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में शकरकन्द पर अभी कोई पद्धतियुक्त अनुसंधान परियोजना शुरू नहीं की गई है । फिर भी, मूल अनुसंधान केन्द्र, वस्ती में पटना, ग्वालियर आदि विभिन्न स्थानों से किस्में एकत्रित की गई हैं और केवल निम्नलिखित किस्में जो स्थानीय परिस्थितियों में अच्छी समझी गई हैं, विकसित की जा रही हैं और विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वितरित की जा रही हैं :—

टाईगस बटला	(रैड)
ग्वालियर रैड	(रैड)
व्हाइट स्टार	(व्हाइट)
ग्वालियर व्हाइट	(व्हाइट)
झुन गुनिया	(यैलो)

इसके अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित किस्मों का सब्जी अनुसंधान केन्द्र, कानपुर में परीक्षण किया गया और उन्हें विकासशील पाया ।

1. पूसा व्हाइट ।
2. हटोगेर्नी ।
3. ई० सी० 12106 ।

शकरकन्द के विकास सम्बन्धी योजना को चौथी योजना के दौरान शुरू किया जाएगा ।

INSTALLATION OF TUBEWELLS IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA

1537. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for installation of tubewells in Punjab and Haryana during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Not yet. However, the Central Working Group in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has approved the Punjab Government's proposal to sink 2,00,000 private tubewells and 900 deep tubewells during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

As regards Haryana, considering the potential in the State, the Central Working Group has recommended a programme of construction of 16,000 private tubewells and 1,000 deep tubewells in Haryana during the 4th Plan.

The programme for construction of tubewells in these two States during the

Fourth Five Year Plan will depend on the outlays finally approved for the Plan.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO STATES

1538. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government have assessed the quantity of foodgrains to be supplied to the various States during the months from September, 1968 to January, 1969; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool to the various States are made from month to month and the quantum of supplies is determined on the basis of the overall availability with the Centre and the requirements of each State. No advance assessment of the supplies to be made in December, 1968 and January, 1969 has been made. A Statement showing the actual supplies of foodgrains to each State in September and October plus the allotments made for November is, however, attached.

STATEMENT

State	*Quantity* (in '000 tonnes)
1. Andhra Pradesh	79
2. Assam	56
3. Bihar	103
4. Gujarat	113
5. Haryana	14
6. Jammu & Kashmir	22
7. Kerala	237
8. Madhya Pradesh	10
9. Maharashtra	390
10. Madras	105
11. Mysore	105
12. Nagaland	5
13. Orissa	34
14. Punjab	38
15. Rajasthan	63
16. Uttar Pradesh	83
17. West Bengal	369

मध्य प्रदेश में काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर

1539. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितने काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर हैं और उनमें कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवाया ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सं० चु० जमीर) :

(क) रोजगार दफ्तरों की संख्या 52
राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या 64

(ख) जनवरी, 1968 से सितम्बर, 1968 के बीच रोजगार दफ्तरों में नाम दर्ज करवाने वालों की संख्या 2,17,982 थी।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कृषि भूमि

1541. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1965 से 30 मई, 1967 तक की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसे कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने, जो वैतनिक पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, कृषि भूमि के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार कृषि भूमि देने से पहले उनके सैनिक सेवा के रिकार्डों की जांच करती है अथवा ऐसे लोगों को भी उपरोक्त श्रेणी में सम्मिलित किया जाता है जिन्हें उनका कार्यकाल पूरा होने से पहले किसी न किसी कारण नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को, पद-वार, भूमि देने के लिए कितनी भूमि नियत की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है और इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

तिब्बत और पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थी

1542. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः वर्षों में तिब्बत और पाकिस्तान से कितने शरणार्थी भारत आये ;

(ख) इस समय देश में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये कितने शिविर विद्यमान हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में इन शिवरों की स्थापना तथा उन्हें चलाने पर प्रति वर्ष सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(घ) क्या इन शिवरों का व्यय राज्य सरकार देती है या केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा दोनों सरकारें मिल कर इसे वहन करती हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री डु० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1967 में समाप्त होने वाले 6 वर्षों के अन्तर्गत तिब्बत से 5335 व्यक्ति तथा पाकिस्तान से 8,73,398 व्यक्ति शरणार्थियों के रूप में भारत आये थे । इस के अतिरिक्त वर्ष 1968 में 31 अक्तूबर तक 190 व्यक्ति तिब्बत से तथा 9352 व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थियों के रूप में भारत आये ।

(ख) इस समय तिब्बत से आने वाले शरणार्थियों के लिये 14 सहायता शिविर सहित पुनर्वास केन्द्र हैं और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये नये प्रव्रजकों के लिये 34 सहायता शिविर हैं । 1964 में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हुये प्रवाह के फलस्वरूप, लगभग 105 सहायता शिविर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये प्रव्रजकों के लिये स्थापित किये गये थे । उन में से अधिकांश बन्द कर दिये गये हैं । विभिन्न राज्यों में चालू की गई पुनर्वास योजनाओं परियोजनाओं में अब तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये प्रव्रजकों के लगभग 37,000 परिवार बसा दिये गये हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण जिसमें जानकारी दी गई है सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या LT 2246/68] ।

(घ) इन शिविरों पर होने वाला सारा व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ।

CAMPS FOR REFUGEES

1543. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REBAHILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of camps established for the refugees who came from Pakistan into India during the last ten years and the number of displaced persons kept there; and

(b) the number of persons out of them provided with employment and the number of displaced persons still living therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No new camps were established for the refugees from Pakistan during the period from 1958-63. During this period the camps which existed in the Eastern Zone were gradually reduced in number and by the end of 1961-62 all the camps were closed.

With the new influx from East Pakistan from January, 1964, fresh camps had to be opened. The number of fresh camps which were opened varied from time to time according to the number of migrants who sought admission into such camps. The maximum number of camps which functioned was 105 during January/February, 1965. The number of displaced persons residing in camps like-wise varied

and was dependent on fresh admissions thereto and dispersals therefrom to rehabilitation sites. According to the statistics of camp population maintained, the largest number of migrants kept in camps at any time was 2,83,937 in January, 1965.

(b) 62,998 persons comprising of 15,035 families (including 4405 families of old, infirm and unattached women etc.) are at present in camps. The number of families of new migrants who have been rehabilitated upto 31-3-1968 in agriculture, small trade, employment etc. is about 37,000.

REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

1544. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Ltd. was floated, the members on its Board of Directors and how long the same Board has continued; and

(b) the names of present members of the Board of Directors and the Chairman or the Managing Director of the Corporation, with the dates of their appointment, tenure and the terms of their employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. was established on 13th April, 1959.

A statement showing the composition of the Board of Directors year to year from 1959-60 to 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2247/68.]

In accordance with Article 65(2) of the Articles of Association, at every Annual General Meeting of the Company, the Chairman and other Directors appointed by the President shall retire from office. The retiring Chairman and Directors shall be eligible for re-appointment. Accordingly, the Board is re-constituted every year, after the Annual General Meeting.

(b) A copy of the Department of Rehabilitation Memorandum No. 16(29)/68-RH-V, dated the 28th September, 1968 giving the present composition of the Board and the date of appointment is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2247/68.]

The Directors are appointed for each year, *i.e.*, from one Annual General Meeting till the next year's Annual General Meeting—*vide* Article 65(2) of the Articles of Association which has been mentioned above.

No fees are paid to the Directors.

Official members other than the Managing Director do not receive any remuneration or allowances except travelling and daily allowances for attending meetings.

Non-official members including Chairman are entitled to Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance as admissible to Class I officers of the Central Government.

The present Managing Director is an officer of the Indian Administrative Service, on deputation to the Corporation. His pay in inter-alia regulated by his seniority in the parent Cadre. He is also entitled to Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance as for Class I officers of the Central Government.

REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LTD.

1545. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Ltd. on account of (i) irregularities (ii) thefts (iii) stock shortages (iv) fires or any other such causes since its inception;

(b) whether these matters were looked into;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

1546. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Ltd. has proper rules of

staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p.m. and for purchases, contracts and sales and if so, the details of those rules, and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to draft these Rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Recruitment to posts carrying pay of Rs. 500 per month and above is made by a Committee, constituted by the Board of Directors. Vacancies are notified to the relevant employment exchanges, and also advertised in the leading newspapers.

As regards purchase, contracts and sales, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

1547. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a general assessment has ever been made of the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. and if so, the results thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). One of the terms of reference of the Board of Rehabilitation, which was constituted in January, 1968 under the Chairmanship of Shri Manubhai Shah, is to evaluate the functioning, schemes and progress of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and to assist Government in the Planning, formulation and execution of measures essential for placing the Corporation on a sound economic footing. The report of the Board is awaited.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

1548. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the Indian Telephone Industries Limited was floated, the names of members on its Board of Directors at that time and how long the same Board continued; and

(b) who are the members of the Board of Directors at present and the names of the Chairman or Managing Director when they were appointed and what is their tenure and terms of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2248/68].

ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF I.L.O.

1549. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the Sixth Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation held in Tokyo on the 2nd September, 1968;

(b) who represented India on the conference; and

(c) the subjects discussed in the conference and decision taken therein ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes. The Conference opened on the 2nd September and concluded on the 13th September, 1968.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the required details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2249/68.] The report of the Indian Government Delegation to the Conference is being placed before the House.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT PROGRAMME

1550. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of agricultural export is proposed to be stepped up to about Rs. 750 crores a year by the end of the Fourth Plan period from the present level of about Rs. 501 crores.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have made special programmes which are being undertaken to achieve high production targets for commercial crops; and

(c) if so, the broad details of the proposed programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The targets for exports in the Fourth Five ear Plan of Agricultural products are still to be finalised. There will be considerable steps up of the value of exports of commercial crops. It is proposed to step up the exports of commercial crops by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes.

(c) In addition to the State Development programmes, specific Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of commercial crops for export promotion/import substitution are being implemented and proposed to be implemented in the Fourth Plan with a view to raising the yield per unit area of the crops through the adoption of package of practices etc. in the maximum potential areas. The entire expenditure on these schemes is being met by the Central Government.

Supply of Foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh

1551. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has been reduced from a surplus into a deficit State due to the drought;

(b) if so, whether Andhra Government have requested the Centre to supply foodgrains particularly wheat and milo;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that Andhra Government have informed the Centre of the State's inability to supply rice to the neighbouring States;

(d) whether the report of the Central team appointed to study the drought situation in Andhra has submitted its report and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Andhra Pradesh has been supplying rice only to the Central Pool. The State has been getting wheat and coarse grains from the Central Pool. As a result of the drought, Andhra Pradesh has for the present suspended supplying of rice to the Central Pool. It is, however, expected that the State will be able to supply some rice to the Central Pool later. Since August last, the State Government have asked for larger allocation of wheat and coarse grains from the Central Pool. The allotment has also been increased.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement showing the main points brought out in the report is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2250/68.]

Conference on Telephone Revenue

1552. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference on telephone revenue was held in New Delhi on the 16th September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Conference has recommended that telephone meters of live digits and a device to photograph meter reading should be introduced in Bombay to ensure correct and prompt billing of telephone charges;

(c) what other recommendations were made by the Conference; and

(d) what steps are being taken to realise telephone arrears which have already crossed Rs. 5 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The Conference was called to discuss

matters relating to telephone revenue and was in its very nature administrative. Several matters were discussed including the meters, the photography of meter readings and the steps to be taken to realise telephone arrears. All these and others are now being processed and it is hoped that the collection of arrears will be expedited thereby.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES COMMISSION

1553. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that future growths of foodgrains production in the country will be bedevilled by incertainties according to an assessment made by the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that impact of the high yielding varieties programme is moderate to be swamped off by the vagaries of nature;

(c) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission have also pointed out that the considerable gap between agricultural programmes and their translation into action in the fields do not always work out in realities; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The Agricultural Prices Commission in para 15 of its Report on Price Policy for Kharif Cereals for the 1968-69 Season, has advised that the uncertainties of weather and the possibility of the gap between the agricultural programmes and their implementation should be taken into account in the planning of programmes of agricultural production in the coming years. Both, the Government of India and the State Governments are fully alive to the importance of doing so.

SUPPLY OF INFERIOR FOODGRAINS TO GUJARAT

1554. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat have asked for the supply of inferior foodgrains from the Central Government to meet the needs of flood affected areas; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat Government had made request for allotment of coarse grains.

(b) Suitable quantities of coarse grains have been allocated to Gujarat.

LOSS OF MAIL AT SALATPUR VILLAGE (GUJARAT)

1555. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Department has received several complaints of loss of mail from the residents of Salatpur village in the Talud Taluka of Subarkantha District of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No complaints had been received in this regard from the residents of Salatpur village. Some residents on being contacted now, allege non-receipt of some letters.

(b) The question did not arise in view of the non-receipt of any complaints. A watch on the receipt of mail is now being arranged.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग

1556. **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को कृषि-मूल्य आयोग में लेने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो कब से; और

(ग) उसमें किसानों के कितने प्रतिनिधि होंगे?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) : आयोग को सलाह देने के लिये पहले ही देश के फसलों वाले विभिन्न प्रदेशों के किसानों के एक पैनल द्वारा किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जा रहा है। किसानों का पहला पैनल सितम्बर 1965 में बनाया गया था। जुलाई 1966 में इसे पुनर्गठित किया गया। इसे पुन: 25 अक्तूबर 1968 को पुनर्गठित किया गया जिसके 17 किसान सदस्य हैं जिनमें 2 संसद् सदस्य हैं।

PURCHASE OF GRAM BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

1557. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6329 on the 29th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the loss occurred as a result of the purchase of gram in Rajasthan by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) action taken by Government to recover that amount of loss from the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNIY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No loss was incurred in the purchase of gram in Rajasthan by the Food Corportion of India.

(b) Does not arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME

1558. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4997 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding Unemployment Insurance Scheme has since been taken by Government;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) if not the reasons for delay; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain proposals which are under examination, have been sent to all State Governments for their views and the replies from some State Governments are still awaited.

(d) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when a final decision would be taken.

VIEWS OF CHIEF JUSTICE ON INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1559. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed on the Indian Constitution by the Chief Justice of India while delivering the eighth Feroze Gandhi Memorial Lecture in September, 1968;

(b) whether Government propose to give any serious consideration to the various points made by the learned Chief Justice in his lecture; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The views expressed by the Chief Justice will receive due consideration by Government.

RETENTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY JOTEDARS IN WEST BENGAL

1560. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have launched any intensive drive to detect retention of agricultural lands by big jotedars in benami or by other clandestine means;

(b) if so, the nature of this drive; and

(c) whether the lands which are so detected will be distributed to landless peasants immediately?

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

(b) A drive was recently organised by the Directorate of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal in accordance with the procedure laid down under Section 5A of the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act 1953 as a result of which an additional area of 128, 830 acres which were uptil now held in benami or otherwise frudulently by the ex-intermediaries, have also vested in the State.

(c) Yes, Sir. Attempts are being made continuously to take possession of these lands for distribution to landless peasants.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE AT SHAHARGHAT (MADHAWAPUR)

1561. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2081 on the 1st August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Shaharghat (Madhawapur) Public Call Office has, by now, been opened and whether instead of connecting it with Sitamarhi it is being connected with Madhubani being in Madhubani Sub-Division?

(b) whether two additional circuits have, by now, been provided through super imposition of a carrier system on the existing physical pair;

(c) if so, whether it has ended the difficulties; and

(d) whether the Public Call Office has been opened at Loukaha, and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A Public Call Office has been opened at Madhawapur in the District of Darbhanga on 4-10-68 and has been connected to Sitamarhi Exchange as a special case condoning an anticipated loss of about Rs. 1200. There being no direct alignment between Madhawapur and Madhubani, it would be more uneconomical to parent this PCO at Madhubani.

(b) By installing a carrier system between Darbhanga and Jayanagar on 3-11-68, two direct Darbhanga-Jayanagar trunk circuits have been made available.

(c) The provision of these two circuits between Darbhanga-Jayanagar is expected to improve the flow of trunk traffic between these two stations.

(d) PCO at Loukaha has not yet been opened. The proposal to open a PCO at this place is unremunerative. The case, however is being further examined.

ASSISTANCE FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES TO LANDLESS AGRICULTURE LABOURERS

1562. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4925 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that landless peasants and agricultural labourers constitute about one third of the rural population throughout the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the existing correlation of forces between the landholding and the landless sections and untouchables, agricultural labourers do not get advantage from the cooperative societies; and

(c) if so, reasons for the Union Government's failure to evolve an Uniform Policy for all sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) According to 1961

census the total number of rural population is 360.30 million of which 31.5 million are agricultural labourers. There were 99.6 million cultivators of which 8 million were tenants.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the facilities given by the State Governments and the Central Government to the co-operatives of Agricultural Labourers and landless peasants is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2251/68.] It may however be staled that the progress of the cooperative movement differs from State to State according to the local conditions prevalent there.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN GUJARAT

1563. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have submitted any scheme for development of fisheries in that State during 1968-69;

(b) if so, the details and lay out of the scheme and Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether the Gujarat Government have also submitted another scheme for development of fisheries in the State under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the broad outline of the scheme and its lay out indicating the main spots which are to be developed for fisheries; and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have proposed an outlay of Rs. 87 lakhs for the development of fisheries during 1968-69. In all, 30 schemes were proposed, the important ones being (i) mechanisation of fishing craft with an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs; (ii) financial assistance for improvement of wooden boats with an outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs (iii) deep sea fishing and processing with an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs, & (iv) exploratory survey with an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

The Government of India have agreed to an outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The Government of Gujarat have proposed an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for the development of fisheries during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-70). The emphasis continues to be on the development of Marine fisheries for which an provision of Rs. 285 lakhs has been proposed. Other important schemes are (1) marketing, transport, roads and storage, (2) loans to cooperative societies and setting up of model fishing village, (3) inland fisheries development programme. The major activities for development of harbours, processing industries, and establishment of service stations are located mainly at Mandvi, Kandla, Jamnagar (Bedi), Porbander, Veraval Mangrol, Jaffarabad, Nawabunder, Madhwad, Umbergaon, Kolak and Umersadi.

The schemes have been examined in consultation with the State Government and generally approved. The amount to be provided in the State Plan is under consideration.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN GUJARAT

1564. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to Gujarat for the development of sugarcane cultivation in the State during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals of Government to give financial assistance during 1968-69 to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Central assistance for State Plan Schemes is released under various Heads of Development, such as, 'Agricultural Production', 'Land Development', 'Minor Irrigation' and not for individual schemes. The amounts released to the Government of Gujarat under 'Agricultural Production' which includes sugarcane cultivation, during 1967-68, was as under :—

Grant—Rs. 90.27 lakhs.
Loan—Rs. 39.76 lakhs.

(c) The ceiling of Central assistance for Agricultural production for 1968-69 is as under :—

Grant—Rs. 96.10 lakhs.

Loan—Rs. 45.20 lakhs.

PROGRAMME OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES IN GUJARAT

1565. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given by the Central Government to Gujarat for carrying out programme of (i) animal husbandry, (ii) dairying, and (iii) fisheries in the State during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount actually spent by the State during the same period on these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a)and (b). On the basis of prescribed pattern of assistance Central financial assistance is sanctioned to the State Governments towards the end of each financial year on the basis of the Departmental figures of actual expenditure in the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure in the fourth quarter. The final amount actually spent by the Government of Gujarat during 1967-68 will, however, be available only at the time of final adjustment of Central assistance on receipt of audited figures which are still awaited. Information available at present *viz.* Central assistance sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat during the year 1967-68 and anticipated expenditure reported by them is given below :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Centrally Sponsored Schemes				State Plan Schemes			
	Amounts Approved		Antici-pated exp. during 67-68 as reported by the State.	Central assist-ance sanc-tioned during 67-68	Amounts Approved		Antici-pated exp. during 67-68 as reported by the State Govt.	Central assist-ance sanc-tioned druing 67-68.
	Outlay	Ceilings of Central assist-ance			Outlay	Ceilings of Centtal assist-ance		
Animal Husbandry .	0·10	0·10	..	..	77·00	41·90	74·89	40·74
Dairying	..	..	..	..	142·00	52·40	140·20	51·74
Fisheries . .	10·00	10·00	4·66	4·46	82·00	32·40	67·31	26·59

RE-EMPLOYMENT TO LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN GUJARAT

1566. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the centrally sponsored scheme of providing re-employment to landless agricultural labour has been introduced in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to Gujarat for 1967-68 and 1968-69 for this purpose and the extent of success achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A Centrally sponsored scheme for reclamation of waste land and re-settlement of landless agricultural labour has been in operation in Gujarat. This scheme is being transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1-4-1969.

(b) During the year 1967-68, Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 14,66,000 has been given to the State Government of Gujarat for the Scheme. For the year 1968-69, a tentative allocation of Rs. 12,00,000 has been made. According to

the information available as on 31-3-1968, about 7,700 families have been settled on 49,117 acres of reclaimed land.

FAMINE CONTROL BOARD

1567. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a famine control board to tackle problems of chronic famine and drought affected areas on a permanent basis has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. No proposal to set up a Famine Control Board is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

MACHINE-LENDING STATIONS

1568. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish machine-lending stations in different parts of the country to assist agricultural production during the Fourth Plan;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

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

(b) and (c). The Scheme provides for establishment of agricultural machinery hire centres in different States during the Fourth Five Year Plan, each centre having a number of Crawler and Wheeled Tractors and other agricultural machinery depending upon the requirements of the area where these centres would be set up. Each Centre would have a workshop attached to it. The workshop, besides handling repairs to the machines used in the scheme for hireing would also undertake repairs to cultivators' equipment on a charge basis. It is proposed to set up 30 such tractor hiring centres during the 4th Plan period, the number to be increased later based on experience. The estimated cost of the agricultural machinery and workshop equipment for one full-fledged hire unit as per the model scheme prepared by the Centre and circulated to the States would be about Rs. 17.87 lakhs.

50% of expenditure on investment on machinery and buildings will be equally met by the Centre and State Government concerned by suitably raising share capital of the State Agro-Industries Corporations on 50 : 50 basis. The balance 50% of Capital investment and other capital expenditure may be met by the Corporations out of a loan from the Centre to the State Government.

The Scheme will be implemented through the Agro-Industries Corporations. The model Scheme formulated by the Centre has been circulated to the State Governments and Agro-Industries Corporations for general guidance; and State Agro-Industries Corporations have been asked to draw up viable schemes keeping in view the main objectives and financial implications involved.

Besides the hire centres that will be operated by the Corporations, private agencies will also be incouraged to establish such centres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

1569. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan for stepping up sugar production has not made any satisfactory progress and some of the sugar mills have failed to utilise their full licenced capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure full implementation of the production plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) & (b). The production of sugar mainly depends upon the availability of sugarcane to the sugar factories for sugar production. During the years 1966-67 and

1967-68, some of the sugar mills could not utilise their full licensed capacity for sugar production in view of shortage of sugarcane.

(c) The Government adopted a policy of partial decontrol of sugar during 1967-68 with a view to arresting the decline in area under sugarcane and to maximise sugar production. As a result of this policy, the production of sugar during 1967-68 was 22.5 lakh tonnes, as against 16 to 17 lakh tonnes which could be expected under conditions of complete control. There is also a substantial increase in area under sugarcane during 1968-69 which is likely to result in higher production of sugar during that year.

Fire in Office of Overseas Communication Service

1570. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out in the Office of Overseas Communication Service on the 23rd September, 1968;

(b) whether any sabotage is suspected in this fire.

(c) whether Government have ordered an inquiry into this incident; and

(d) if so, the details of the inquiry and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Fire broke out in the Office of Overseas Communications Service in New Delhi on the *25th September*, 1968.

(b) and (d). An inquiry into this incident is being made and report of the Delhi Administration in this respect is awaited.

Multiple Cropping

1571. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area brought under multiple cropping so far;

(b) the general pattern of crops followed in these areas;

(c) whether irrigation facilities exist in these areas; and

(d) whether any special help has been given to prevent deterioration of the soil due to production of multiple crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An area of about 56 million acres has so far been brought under multiple cropping in the country.

(b) The cropping pattern varies from area to area depending on the agro-climatic conditions in the country like soil types, irrigation intensity farmers' preferences, etc. Certain cropping patterns have been developed to raise more than one or two crops a year-for *e.g.*

Paddy, paddy-wheat
Maize, paddy-wheat
Maize, Oilseeds-wheat
Maize, Potatoes-wheat
Paddy, paddy, pulses.

(c) Multiple cropping depends on soil moisture among other factors. So irrigated and assured rainfall areas are particularly suitable for this programme. Farmers have adopted this programme when enough water for the crop is available.

(d) No. Generally, there should be no deterioration of soil due to multiple cropping. The use of fertilisers and manures is recommended to recuperate the soil fertility. Efforts have been directed to introduce pulses in the Multiple Cropping Programme as a legume crop grown along with other crops for the maintenance of soil fertility.

Chemical Manures

1572. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of different chemical manures supplied to the various States during the second quarter of 1967-68 against their quotas for the year; and

(b) the reasons for the failure, if any in meeting the demand according to the previous promises made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving the information about the quantities of fertilisers allotted in favour of the State Govern-

ments for the year 1967-68 and the quarter July-September 1967 and the quantities of fertilisers supplied durin gthis quarter is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2252/68.]

(b) Deficiency in supply was partly due to shortfall in the indigeneous production of fertilisers and partly due to closure of the Suez Canal which necessiated diversion of fertiliser vessels *via* Cape of Good Hope, thereby causing dislocation and delay in supplies through imports. The States could, however, meet their requirements for Kharif 1967 with the help of the sizable carry-over stock with them.

LAND CONSERVATION IN U.P.

1573. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh for land conservation during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount spent on the said work during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 313.70 lakhs was allocated to U.P. State for soil conservation programme, comprising of Rs. 297.70 lakhs for State Plan schemes and Rs. 16.00 lakhs for Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) Rs. 258.26 lakhs is the anticipated utilisation comprising Rs. 243.26 lakhs under State Plan Schemes and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS IN U.P.

1574. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the programme of the land mortgage banks in regard to giving loans and issuing bonds in Uttar Pradesh during 1968-69; and

(b) the amount of aid given to these Banks in 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) The State Government have indicated that, for the year 1968-69, a loaning target of Rs. 21 crores through ordinary debentures and Rs. 6 crores under special debentures, has been fixed for land development banks in Uttar Pradesh. The supported programme for floating of ordinary debentures by the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Land Development Bank during 1968-69 as approved in a meeting convened by Reserve Bank in February 1968, is Rs. 10 crores.

(b) The State Government gave the following assistance during 1967-68 :

(i) Subsidy . .	Rs. 2,31,265·55 P.
(ii) State Government's investment in debentures of the Uttar Pradesn State Cooperat ve Land Development Bank	Rs. 503·95 lakhs

The Central Government provided a loan assistance of Rs. 208.30 lakhs to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 1967-68 to enable them to contribute to the debentures of the land development bank.

WHEAT SUPPLY TO HARYANA FROM THE CENTRAL POOL

1575. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the Government of Haryana in view of the drought conditions in the State have demanded of Central Government to increase its monthly wheat deliveries from the Central Pool to 20,000 tonnes;

(b) whether the State Government have also requested the Government to increase its quota of sugar to enable the former to increase the quota in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the above ?

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

(b) Haryana Government has been pressing for allotment of sugar quotas on the basis of population.

(c) As regards wheat, Haryana being a surplus producing State and keeping in view the limited availability of wheat in Central Pool, the State Government were advised to meet their requirements from their own stocks. Roller Flour Mills in Haryana are, however, being allotted wheat from Central Pool as in other States.

Regarding sugar, consequent on partial decontrol of sugar in November, 1967 and on account of the decision to procure only 60% of the production at fixed prices, monthly quotas of all States were reduced in uniform proportion to their quotas prior to introduction of partial decontrol. It was not therefore possible to accept the Haryana Government's request for increase quota. Additional quotas for festivals etc. have, however, been allotted on the basis of population.

RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN PUNJAB

1576. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a spurt in the prices of foodgrains during the recent weeks in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There was some seasonal increase in the prices of major foodgrains in Punjab. The prices have, however, either stabilised or shown a downward trend since November, 1968 with the arrival of new kharif crop.

(b) In order to make foodgrains available to the consumers at reasonable rates the Punjab Government, started distribution of indigenous wheat, wheat atta and rice through public distribution system.

FREE CONVEYANCE FOR VOTERS

1577. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has recommended that free conveyance of voters in vehicles by candidates may be made a cognizable offence; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf?

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

(b) On the basis of the recommendation of the Election Commission, provision was made in the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, for this purpose, but it was dropped by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE IN WEST BENGAL

1578. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1,20,000 families of new migrants, who arrived in West Bengal from East Pakistan after January, 1963, are still awaiting rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the number of such families;

(c) the number of families which have been rehabilitated;

(d) whether Government have approached the State Governments for rehabilitation of the families awaiting rehabilitation;

(e) if so, whether the State Governments have showed their willingness to rehabilitate these families; and

(f) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a), (b) and (f). When the new influx started in January, 1964, a policy decision was taken in consultation with the Government of West Bengal that, in view of saturation point having already been reached in the State, only such new migrants to the State will be given rehabilitation assistance as moved outside it for the purpose. Some of these new migrants moved outside the State and were given rehabilitation assistance. A large number, however, chose to stay on in West Bengal. Precise information about the number of such new migrants in the State is not available. The State Government have estimated that their number is about 6 lakhs persons. In accordance with the policy decision on the subject referred

to above, such new migrant families, who chose to stay on in West Bengal, have not been considered eligible for rehabilitation assistance.

The State Government have recently reviewed the position and have expressed the opinion that, in view of the fact that a large number of these new migrants had continued to stay on in West Bengal and are not likely to move out, the existing policy may be reconsidered and rehabilitation assistance, as may be found necessary, extended to them. They have further expressed the view that this rehabilitation assistance in the State should be restricted only to the non-agriculturist families and that the agriculturists new migrants families who were about 25% of the total number, may be offered rehabilitation assistance in agricultural projects outside the State. The Government of India agreed with the State Government that there was need for review of the existing policy in regard to these new migrants in the State and details for rehabilitation to the needy families are being worked out in consultation with the State Government.

(c) to (e). The State Governments were approached and they have extended their fullest cooperation in the rehabilitation of new migrants. About 37 thousand families of new migrants from East Pakistan which also include those who arrived in West Bengal and sought admission in camps outside the State, have been rehabilitated in the States of Assam, NEFA, Tripura, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra including Dandakaranya Project and in the projects in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

RETRENCHMENT IN L.I.C. CONSEQUENT AUTOMATION

1579. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the impending retrenchment consequent on automation being introduced in the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the number of employees likely to be rendered surplus thereby; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to provide them with alternative employment?

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THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Government are not aware of any impending retrenchment consequent on automation in the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Corporation has on several occasions given an assurance that there will be no retrenchment or loss of remuneration to employees on this account.

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

RESETTLEMENT OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

1580. SHRI VALMIKI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while resettlement loans upto Rs. 5,000 have been granted by the different State Governments to the repatriates from Burma proposed to be settled in respective States, loans of Rs. 2,000 only have been granted to such refugees by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the criteria to determine the extent of resettlement loans to be granted to refugees by the Delhi Administration and the reasons for this disparity;

(c) the number of refugees coming from Burma have been settled in Delhi and how many of them still remain unsettled; and

(d) the amount of aid given by Government and the Delhi Administration for their resettlement in different forms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There is no disparity in the rehabilitation assistance admissible to Burma repatriates in Delhi and other States. After the limit was raised from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- in August, 1966, the Delhi Administration has also been granting business loan upto Rs. 5,000/- per family—the quantum of loan depending upon the merits of each case.

(c) 474 families of Burma repatriates have been registered in Delhi. Of these, 282 persons applied for business loan, out of which 143 were found eligible. Loans have been sanctioned to 124 persons. 100 persons have already received payment and

the rest are likely to be paid shortly. Remaining applications are under consideration of Delhi Administration.

(d) Business loans : Rs. 1,81,700/-
Cash doles : Rs. 2,099/-

संसद् सदस्यों को ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई

1581. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने, जिनका कृषि से सीधा सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को सुझाव दिया था कि उनके प्रयोग के लिये ट्रैक्टर उन्हें सप्लाई किये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . जी हां, सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर विचार करके यह निश्चय किया है कि संसद सदस्यों सहित किसी भी व्यक्ति विशेष को ट्रैक्टर देने में कैसी भी प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जायेगी । प्रचलित नियमों के अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति विशेष को ट्रैक्टर "पहले आये—पहले पाये"—के आधार पर सप्लाई किये जाते हैं ।

बुलन्दशहर की फर्म मैसर्स गोपीमल एण्ड कम्पनी के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

1582. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने बुलन्दशहर की फर्म मैसर्स गोपीमल एण्ड कम्पनी को ओर से अनाज खरीदने के लिये नियुक्त किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस नगर के सम्मानीय लोगों ने उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकार को शिकायतें भेजी हैं और उन पर राशन के आटे के थोक व्यापार में कम तोलने तथा चोरबाजारी करने के आरोप लगाये गये हैं, जिनकी जांच की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कम्पनी को सरकारी अभिकर्ता नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). इस फर्म के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाए गए थे और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जांच की थी । जांच से प्रतीत हुआ कि इस फर्म के विरुद्ध लगाए आरोपों को साबित करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं थे ।

बुलन्दशहर में एक फर्म द्वारा राशन के आटे में चोर बाजारी

1583. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बुलन्दशहर के मैसर्स गोपीमल एण्ड कम्पनी के विरुद्ध, थोक बाजार में राशन के आटे की चोरबाजारी संबंधी शिकायतों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) ओ०सी० फूड तथा सिविल सप्लाइज़ बुलन्दशहर ने सूचित किया है कि व्यापारी के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोपों को साबित करने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रमाण नहीं थे और जिला सप्लाई अधिकारी की प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट में

उल्लिखित अनियमितताएं इतनी गम्भीर नहीं थीं जिससे लाइसेंस रद्द किया जा सके।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् द्वारा संचालित गोसदन

1584. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् द्वारा देश में कितने गोसदनों का संचालन किया जा रहा है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन गोसदनों पर होने वाले प्रति वर्ष के व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इन गोसदनों से कितनी गौएं नीलामी द्वारा बेची गईं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ये गौएं कसाइयों को, जिनके पास किसान होने के जाली प्रमाण-पत्र होते हैं, बेची जाती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख)

वर्ष	खर्च रु०
1965-66	1,39,730
1966-67	1,56,495
1967-68	1,45,186
कुल	4,41,411

(ग) 1,853 पशु।

(घ) क्षेत्रों के सरपंच/पशुधन अधिकारी के प्रमाण पत्रों के दिखाने पर ही पालने के लिए किसानों को नीलामी द्वारा पशु बेचे जाते हैं। इन प्रमाणपत्रों से यह मालूम होता है कि उन किसानों के पास लाभदायक पशुओं के रखने के साधन मौजूद हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

EFFECT OF BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN MOVEMENT ON LAND REFORMS

1585. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bhoodan or gramdan movement, started by the Sarvodaya, has any effect on the Land Reform Scheme in India; and

(b) if so, in what manner and how many villages have been covered by the movement?

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

(b) Bhoodan and gramdan are purely voluntary non-official movements for donation and management of land based on Sarvodaya ideals. The bhoodan and gramdan movements have greatly helped to create a favourable atmosphere for implementing progressive measures of land reforms. The movement has a special value for it gives to the landless worker an opportunity, not otherwise easily available to him, for cultivating land as a farmer. The gramdan also affords an opportunity for experimentation in different patterns of group management and cultivation. About 4.26 million acres and 37,775 villages are reported to have been donated in bhoodan and gramdan respectively.

आवश्यक सेवाओं में हड़तालों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना

158. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार सभी अत्यावश्यक सेवाओं में हड़तालों पर स्थायी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है कि सभी अत्यावश्यक सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों की मांगें निर्णय किये जाने के लिए न्यायाधिकरण को भेजी जायें तथा इस सिद्धान्त को भी स्वीकार करने का है कि न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय दोनों पक्ष के लिए बाध्य होगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). औद्योगिक विवादों को न्याय-निर्णय के लिए भेजने और औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों के पंचाटों को लागू करने के बारे में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में पहले से ही उपलब्ध विद्यमान हैं।

अन्दमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

1587. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कुल कितने द्वीप हैं और उनमें कुल कितने शरणार्थियों को बसाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) कितने द्वीपों में शरणार्थियों को बसाया जा चुका है और प्रत्येक द्वीप में कितने शरणार्थी बसाये गये हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री द० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख). हाल ही में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के सात द्वीपों की संख्या 348 है। चालू कार्य-काल के अन्तर्गत द्वीप समूह में 364 परिवारों को जिनमें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के प्रव्रजक, बर्मा से लौटे भारतीय तथा भूत-पूर्व सैनिक सम्मिलित हैं, भेजने का कार्यक्रम है। लगभग 2,000 परिवारों को चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में भजने का प्रस्ताव है। तथापि द्वीप समूह में परिवारों का भेजा जाना, अवतरण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने, भूमि सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्य व्यवस्थाओं के करने पर निर्भर होगा।

परिवारों को निम्न द्वीपों में बसाया गया है :—

उत्तर अन्दमान	1,348
स्मिथ द्वीप	25
मध्य अन्दमान	1179 (339 परिवारों ने खती का कार्य केवल 1968 में प्रारंभ किया।)
बरतांग	143
हैवलाक	181
दक्षिण अन्दमान	324
नील	86 (उन्होंने खती का कार्य केवल 1968 में प्रारंभ किया।)
	3286

STATE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' CONFERENCE, KERALA

1588. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 14th point list of demands approved at the State Agricultural Labourers' Conference held in Changacherry, Kerala on the 23rd September, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of demands made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). This matter pertains to the State sphere.

AVAILABILITY OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER IN BIHAR

1589. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per acre availability of chemical fertilizers in Bihar at present; and

(b) how it compares with that of all India figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD. AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS TO FAIZABAD DIVISION (UP)

1590. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Fertilizers supplied to the districts of Faizabad Division during the period 1967-68; and

(b) whether any subsidy is given to the peasants of the area to encourage them to use more fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The following quantities of pooled fertilisers were allotted by U.P. Government for Faizabad Division:

Name of District	*Quantity Allotted* (Figures in Tonnes)
Faizabad	646
Gonda	2206
Bahraich	1506
Sultanpur	3312
Pratapgarh	2136
Barabanki	3875

(b) No subsidy is given.

IRRIGATION FACILITY IN M.P.

1591. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how much of it is without irrigation facilites and depends only on rains:

(c) the details of minor irrigation schemes, if any, submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan and in 1968-69 indicating the acreage of land to be brought under irrigation thereby; and

(d) how much future land is likely to be brought under irrigation through major irrigation schemes under implementation or to be implemented, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) According to the latest figures available in this Ministry, the gross area cultivated in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1966-67 was of the order of 183.36 lakh hectares.

(b) The area irrigated at the end of 1966-67 was 10.90 lakh hectares which works out to only 6.3% of the net sown area and as such about 93.7% of the net sown area was without assured irrigation facilities during 1966-67.

(c) The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores in the Plan Sector for Minor irrigation programme in the State in its Fourth Five Year Plan proposals (1969—74) which have been discussed recently in the Central Working Group of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation. Besides this amount the State Government has visualised that an amount of Rs. 80.00 crores would be made available from the institutional sector agencies like the Land Mortgage Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agro-Industries Corporations and the Central Cooperative Banks to finance its private minor irrigation works.

With the availability of the above financial resources, the State Government has proposed the following targets:—

(i)	Dug-wells	1,00,000 Nos.
(ii)	Tubewells	11,500 Nos.
(iii)	Electric Pumpsets	80,000 Nos.
(iv)	Diesel Pumpsets	14,000 Nos.
(v)	Persian Wheels	76,000 Nos.
(vi)	Boring in wells	9,735 Nos.
(vii)	Deepening of wells	85,120 Nos.

Apart from the above, 62 deep tubewells are also envisaged to be sunk in Narmada Valley.

The execution of the above schemes is likely to benefit a total additional area of 12.82 lakh acres.

The State Government during 1968-69 have submitted proposals in respect of minor irrigation schemes amounting to Rs. 850.00 lakhs which envisages the following targets :—

(i) Diesel pumpsets	285 Nos.
(ii) Electric pumpsets	3,000 Nos.
(iii) Persian Wheels	800 Nos.
(iv) Boring in wells	76 Nos.
(v) Deepening of wells	8,000 Nos.

In addition, loans and subsidy for construction of 10,000 wells by the cultivators will be made available by the State Government from the Plan funds. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has also been provided by the State Government for the purchase of debentures of Apex Market Banks for the construction of 7,200 wells by the cultivators, thus bringing the total number of open wells to be constructed to 17,200. Further, 53 continuing minor irrigation, schemes are expected to be completed and work on 84 minor irrigation schemes taken up during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 will be continued. Thirty five tubewells are also expected to be energized.

The above schemes are expected to benefit an additional area of 1.77 lakh acres during the year 1968-69.

(d) The ultimate irrigation potential of major/medium irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh is estimated at 13.00 million acres. The potential likely to be created by these schemes by the end of 1968-69 is estimated at 1.1 million acres. On completion of schemes taken up in the first three Plans the potential created will be of the order of 3.89 million acres. The Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the State Government in respect of major/medium irrigation schemes have not yet been finalised.

Kharif Crops in Madhya Pradesh

1592. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the Kharif crops in the country have fallen short of expectations this year owing to drought and what are the corresponding figures in this regard in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the procurement targets for this year in Madhya Pradesh and in the country as a whole are likely to be cut as a result of the drought conditions in various States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is yet too early to give any precise idea of the shortfall in production during 1968-69 caused by conditions of drought or floods.

(b) The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended a procurement target of 5.7 million tonnes of kharif cereals, for the country and 0.525 million tonnes for M. P. After discussion with the Chief Ministers of States in September, 1968 the targets for procurement of kharif cereals has been fixed at 4.3 million tonnes for the country and 0.350 million tonnes for M.P.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2253/68].

Saw Mills in Andamans

1593. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Andaman Private Saw Mills Association on the 19th August, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum from Andaman Private Saw Mills Association was received in the Ministry on 22nd August, 1968.

(b) Their main demand is that they may be allotted forest coupes from time to time to extract timber at concessional rates of royalty.

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Andaman Administration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भूमि का वितरण

1594. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6471 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली जाने वाली फालतू भूमि तथा बीघों में, एकड़ों अथवा हैक्टरों में बांटे गये क्षेत्र का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) 48 जिलों के अतिरिक्त शेष जिलों का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों को भूमि दी गई है, उनके, जिला-वार नाम, पद तथा पते न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) जिन लोगों को भूमि दी गई है, उनके नाम तथा पते, जिलावार सरकारी कागज पत्रों में दर्ज न करने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य विभाग सम्बन्धी आपराधिक मामले

1595. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य विभाग सम्बन्धी आपराधिक मामलों के बारे में 29 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6472 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) सम्बन्ध में सूचना इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 29 अगस्त, 1968 को पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6472 के भाग (क) के उत्तर में आश्वासन दिया गया था और वह आश्वासन बाद में 7-11-68 को पूरा कर दिया गया था। उक्त आश्वासन को पूरा करने वाले विवरण की प्रतिलिपि सभा-पटल पर रखी गयी है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** L. T.–2254/68]।

कृषकों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन

1596. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री 1 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2079 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदि उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज द्वारा कृषकों की समस्याओं का कोई नियमित अध्ययन न किया गया हो तो उसके द्वारा किये गये तदर्थ अध्ययन का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज द्वारा पुरुष तथा महिला कृषकों के लिये कोई विशेष कार्य न करने की स्थिति में उनके द्वारा किये गये सामान्य कार्य का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त संख्या द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य कृषि औद्योगिक निगम (सरकारी उपक्रम), पंचायती राज्य संस्थाओं तथा कृषि स्कूलों और कालेजों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई हैं;

(घ) उक्त निगम द्वारा सरकार तथा भारत कृषक समाज को विचारार्थ भेज गये सामान्य सुझावों की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस संगठन द्वारा जिला-वार, इकट्ठी की गई तथा खर्च की गई राशि के बारे में ब्यौरा तथा उसकी बैठकों, गोष्ठियों तथा प्रदर्शनियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त न कर सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास अपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। राज्य सरकार यह जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज से इकट्ठी कर रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज द्वारा विदेशों में भेजे गए शिष्ट मण्डल

1597. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** 1 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2079 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज द्वारा अमरीका तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी को अब तक भेजे गये शिष्ट मण्डलों तथा परस्पर आदान प्रदान के आधार पर उन देशों से आये शिष्ट मंडलों के सदस्यों के नाम, पद तथा पते क्या हैं;

(ख) उनके द्वारा क्या अध्ययन किये गये हैं और ये अध्ययन किस उद्देश्य से किये गये हैं तथा क्या अध्ययन के परिणामों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई जानकारी अभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह राज्य सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश कृषक समाज से प्राप्त की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पंजाब, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में कार्मिक संघ

1598. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पंजाब, बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में कार्य कर रहे कार्मिक संघों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) मार्च, 1968 में प्रत्येक कार्मिक संघ के सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ग) क्या वे खाते रखते हैं और उनकी लेखापरीक्षा होती है; और

(घ) क्या ये कार्मिक संघ कार्मिक संघ अधिनियम, 1926 की धारा 28 के उपबन्ध के अनुसार अपने वार्षिक विवरण समय पर प्रस्तुत करते हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

EXPORT OF FOODGRAINS

1599. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY:**
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether India is likely to emerge as a net exporter of foodgrains by 1971-72 according to certain tentative projections drawn up by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, on what basis these tentative projections have been drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Production Plan is being drawn up on the understanding that after 1970-71 we shall not ask for any concessional import of foodgrains. After that year we plan to be able to manage our food problems by an export import balance either within the year or over a period of years.

As the Fourth Five Year Plan investments in agriculture have not yet been finalised, it will be too early to say whether there will be continuous surpluses in food production for regular export.

UTILISATION OF FERTILISERS IN MANIPUR

1600. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilisers used in Manipur during the year 1968 and the fertilizers quota allotted for the same year; and

(b) the total quantity of high yielding seeds, used during 1968 in Manipur giving details of each variety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Union Territory and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when recieved.

SUGAR MILLS IN MAHARASHTRA

1601. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the applications for the setting up of sugar mills in Yeotmal and Buldhana District of Maharashtra State;

(b) whether Government have issued licences for the above mills; and

(c) the estimated cost of the mills and the quantity of sugar likely to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three applications were received for the grant of licences for the establishment of new cooperative sugar factories—one in Pusad Taluk of Yeotmal district and two at Sindkhed Raja and Kardi Dhad in Buldana District. The two applications for Pusad and Sindkhed Raja areas are under consideration while that for Kardi Dhan area has not been found suitable for the establishment of a sugar factory.

(c) The estimated cost of the establishment of a new sugar factory of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity is about Rs. 2.2 crores and it has an annual sugar production capacity of about 20,000 tonnes.

MANAGEMENT OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

1602. SHRI M. S. MURTY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments were instructed to amend their Co-operative Societies Act so as to give representation to the weaker sections of the society on the Board of Management and to debar private money lenders from becoming members of the Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments to the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The reaction of State Governments to the suggestions made is awaited.

ANNAPOORNA CAFETARIA, NEW DELHI

1603. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Annapoorna Cafetaria, New Delhi, run by the All-India Women's Food Council has closed down; and

(b) if so, whether Government would assist the Council in reopening the cafetaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to assist the Council for running cafetaria.

HINDUSTAN STEEL WORKERS' UNION

1604. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Workers' Union, Durgapur, West Bengal, is led by the INTUC;

(b) whether the Resident Director of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Durgapur stated that the grave incident that took place in the Durgapur Steel Plant on the night of the 3rd September, 1968 was an act of sabotage;

(c) whether the said Director has also attributed this act of sabotage to a few workers of the INTUC-led Union;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Steel Workers' Union, Durgapur does not represent majority of the employees of Hindustan Steel, Durgapur; and

(e) if the replies to the parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) above be in the affirmative, the reasons as to why recognition of the said Hindustan Steel Workers' Union is not still being withdrawn by the Hindustan Steel authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Union is affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Nothing can be said until verification of the membership of each union is completed by the State Government.

(e) The incident referred to in (b) is at present before the State Evaluation and Implementation Authority.

SEIZURE OF HOARDED STOCKS

1605. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) steps taken by Government to prevent the Press from playing up reports of scarcity in some areas, as they tend to increase hoarding; and

(b) to what extent, if any, the Essential Commodities Act has been used to bring out hoarded stocks by the traders and the big land-owners in view of the steep differences between harvest and current prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Press in this country is free to report facts and express views. However, in two Press Conferences addressed by me—one at Jaipur on 11th October, 1968 and another at Delhi on 15th October, I appealed to them to be objective and dispassionate in their assessment of the scarcity conditions in some parts of the country as otherwise a psychology of scarcity would be created which would itself be an impediment to the solution of various problems connected with scarcity relief.

(b) A system of licensing control on foodgrain dealers has already been enforced under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. The orders issued for the purpose provide for furnishing of periodical returns of stocks, sales purchases and maintenance of accounts by traders. Some States like West Bengal have issued orders under the Act to prevent profiteering and hoarding of foodgrains.

SCHEME FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

1606. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for sprinkler irrigation to utilise water resources to the optimum level; and

(b) if so, whether any reports have been submitted to Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A preliminary study on the efficiency of sprinkler system for economing water in case of potato has been carried out under one research scheme financed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Further researches are being planned under the various schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The results of the study conducted under the scheme under reference have been received by the Indian Council of

Agricultural Research. These results show that efficiency of water was highest with the sprinkler irrigation method. It resulted in about 11 per cent of saving of water as compared with furrow irrigation.

It was, however, observed that the cost on the installation and maintenance of sprinkler system is somewhat higher than in the furrow irrigation. But the economics needs to be studied over long periods, taking into consideration the cost of water saved also.

MANUFACTURING OF TELE-COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

1607. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more factories for the manufacture of tele-communication equipment other than telephone sets;

(b) if so, the number of factories proposed to be set up and their location;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the period likely to be taken for the implementation of the proposal; and

(e) the benefits likely to be derived as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. It is proposed to set up a new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment.

(b) One. The decision about the location of the factory has not yet been taken.

(c) The estimated capital outlay on the new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment would be about Rs. 245 lakhs.

(d) The factory is expected to be set up soon.

(e) The new factory is expected to manufacture long distance transmission equipment of a value of Rs. 15.5 crores during the first five years of its setting up and will augment the production of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore for this type of equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED TRACTORS FROM EAST-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

1608. SHRI M. N. REDDY:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA.

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

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to distribute imported tractors from Czechoslovakia and other East European countries in various States through the Agro-Industries Corporations;

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting such a policy;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships being caused to the private traders who have been doing this work efficiently all these years through their expertise and a net work of sales and service facilities; and

(d) whether Government consider the desirability of allowing the private traders also to function side by side with the Agro-Industries Corporation, so that the two sectors could effectively function in a competitive manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There have been several complaints from farmers about black-marketing and several other malpractices indulged in by the private traders in the sale and distribution of tractors and spare parts. Besides, there have been cases of inordinate delays in effecting deliveries against orders booked by them.

It was only with a view to ensuring the equitable distribution of tractors at a reasonable price and in time to farmers that Government decided to undertake distribution of all imported tractors through the various Agro-Industries Corporations.

(d) As imported tractors are distributed at prices fixed by Government, no competition in their sale is involved. With regard to after-sale service, Agro-Industries Corporations would no doubt make suitable arrangements including utilisation of the service facilities available with the private dealers.

Development of Malpe Port for Fishing

1609. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any headway has been made in the direction of materialising the scheme for the development of Malpe Port for fishing purposes in collaboration with a Yugoslav firm;

(b) the stage at which the matter at present rests between the Centre and the Mysore Government;

(c) whether the development of this port has been included in the Fourth Plan; and

(d) the extent of assistance proposed to be given by the Yugoslav firm for the development of the port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The State Government have been requested to furnish the detailed plans and estimates.

(b) The Plans and Estimates are awaited.

(c) It is proposed to allocate about Rs. 17 crores for the development of fishing harbours in the country. A fishing harbour for Malpe is one of the projects which will be considered against a provisional outlay of Rs. 6 crores in the Fourth Plan for landing and berthing facilities at minor ports.

(d) The Yugoslav firm submitted the preliminary Project Report for which they have been paid. Detailed proposals in regard to the execution of the project have still to be received.

Report of the Committee on Workers' Education

1610. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Workers' Education set up by the National Commission on Labour has been received;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by it; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Committee has submitted its report to the Commission.

(b) The Commission's recommendations on the subject are yet to be received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1611. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has built a huge buffer stock of foodgrains this year;

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains in the buffer stock and the location of stock centre;

(c) the varieties of foodgrains together with their quantities separately;

(d) the names of the contributing States to the buffer stock;

(e) the target of the buffer stock in terms of quantity;

(f) the period from now within which it is expected to reach the target;

(g) the annual expenditure which is likely to be incurred on its maintenance; and

(h) the estimated annual wastage by reasons beyond human control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Buffer stocks of foodgrains are being built by the Central and State Governments. The Food Corporation of India functions mainly as the

agency for procurement and storage for some of he State Governments and for the Central Government except in the Western region.

(b) and (c). The physical stocks of foodgrains both with the Centre and State Governments at the end of October, 1968 amounted to about 3.27 million tonnes consisting of 6.5 lakh tonnes of rice, 21.6 lakh tonnes of wheat and 4.6 lakh tonnes of coarse grains. These stocks are scattered at a large number of centres all over the country. Of the total physical stock about 2.27 million tonnes can be deemed as buffer stock.

(d) Practically all the States are building some reserve stocks. The States which have contributed foodgrains to the Central pool are Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P.

(e) and (f). The target is a buffer stock of 7 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

(g) The average annual cost of holding buffer stocks is estimated at Rs. 8/50 per
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quintal. This includes storage charges, storage loss and interest on capital.

(h) The average annual loss is not expected to exceed 1 per cent.

All India Soil and Land Use Organisation

1612. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what progress in terms of the total area has been made by the All India Soil and Land Use Organisation;

(b) whether the progress made is consistent with the decisions of the Planning Commission and our commitment to the UNO when she approached it for financial assistance;

(c) whether Government proposed to reorientate the staff engaged in soil classification of river valleys to the soil classification of the entire sown area of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The up-to-date progress made by All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation since Second Plan is 27.57 million acres.

(b) The progress of All India Soil & Land Use Survey work in river valley projects and other priority areas is consistent with the targets laid down for the programme. There are no commitments to the UNO in respect of the All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation.

(c) There is no such proposal. However, it has been decided to reorientate the staff of All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation for soil survey research and field survey programmes.

(d) Under the standard soil surveys, sown areas are surveyed in greater detail. Increasing efforts by Central and State Soil Survey Organisation are being made for soil survey of sown areas under different development programmes.

Scheme for Enriching Pastures by Contour Bunding

1613. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has organised any scheme for enriching pastures by contour-bunding which will contain water carrying away the top soil and mannurial deposits; and

(b) whether the experiment to assess the benefit to cattle which are now after the rain condemned to graze on grassless pastures combined with the experiment to divide the pastures for rotational grazing will also be conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Improvement of pasture lands by various soil and water conservation measures including contour bunding and contour trenching have been in progress in the States. A scheme has been proposed for improvement of grasslands under Soil Conservation during the Fourth Plan in the States Sector.

Research on the effect of contour bunding and contour furrowing so as to prevent the loss of soil fertility and conserve moisture and thereby increase the animal carrying capacity of the pastures is in progress in different areas of Western Rajasthan. Studies are also in progress at the various centres of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute to assess the benefit to cattle under various methods of pasture improvement. These include experiments on rotational grazing and the determination of the carrying capacity of the pastures. These indicate improvement in soil and moisture conservation status of the pasture lands and the carrying capacity of the various types of natural grasslands in the Arid Zone. The results of the experiments from deferment-*cum*-rotational grazing have indicated that continuous grazing at the control rate according to the carrying capacity of the pasture was found to be better than other system of management.

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

1614. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against the estimated consumption for 1968-69 of 1.9 million tonnes, there is a plan for import of 1.095 million tonnes of Fertilisers, notwithstanding the estimated indigenous production of 1.1 million tonnes and carry over on the 1st April. 1968 of 1.1 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The position in regard to estimated consumption, imports and carry-over stock during 1968-69 is as under:—

('000 tonnes)

1968-69	N	P	K
Targets of consumption	1,700	650	450
Carry-over stocks as on 1-4-68	297	180	159
Indigenous production (estimates)	650	320	..
Imports arranged/likely	1,045	136	213
Total availability	1,992	636	372

Because of the seasonality of fertiliser application substantial stocks have to be carried over for the crop seasons so as to ensure their timely availability near the consuming centres. Again, there is likelihood of shortfalls in the estimates of indigenous production, indicated above. Imports to the extent made were essential for meeting the requirements of the farmers.

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION

1615. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilisers which are more than eight months old in stock which have lost their full potentials; and

(b) whether this has developed sales resistance or whether there are any other factors for accumulation of stocks in some areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from State Governments and other sources. It will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as received.

TRAINING OF FARMERS IN INTENSIVE CULTIVATION PROGRAMME

1616. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to seek the help of business houses for training of about 20 million farmers who will be involved in intensive cultivation programme of all crops during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Intensive cultivation programme demands training of the participating farmers. As the coverage under the high yielding varieties, multiple cropping programme expands, very large number of farmers and members of their families will have to be trained. The Central and the State Governments, the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutions have been conducting farmers training. These activities will greatly expand during the Fourth Plan. The Department of Agriculture held a meeting with the representatives of the Pesticides and Fertilisers Associations, and manufacturers of fertilisers and pesticides to discuss how best the industries could supplement the very considerable efforts made by the Centre and the States in training farmers in modern methods of agriculture, which includes proper use of these inputs. The number may be as high as 20 million during the Fourth Plan. The Business Houses agreed to Cooperate in implementing the training programme. The details are being worked out.

ELECTION EXPENSES

1617. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the Member of Parliament who spent over Rs. 25,000, the limit of election expense permitted under the law, and submitted a return of Rs. 30,000 and over to the Election Commission and the name of the Constituency from where he was elected;

(b) the action taken against the Member by the Election Commission under the existing law; and

(c) If no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) None, Sir.

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

सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता

1618. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष देश के कौन-कौन से भाग सूखे से प्रभावित हुए थे और उससे कितने प्रतिशत खरीफ की फसल को हानि हुई थी;

(ख) ऐसी क्षति के आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सूखे से बचने के लिये सरकार ने कृषकों को सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध की है; यदि हां, तो उनका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित कर के उन्हें भू-राजस्व जनशुल्क तथा अन्य करों से छूट दे दी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य की खाद्यान्न की दूकानें खालने के प्रबन्ध किये हैं तथा सहायता कार्य के रूप में अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध की हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और ये सुविधायें किस प्रकार की हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रही सूखे की स्थिति के बारे में एक विवरण 18 नवम्बर, 1968 को सभा के पटल पर रखा गया है। जैसा कि विवरण में बताया गया है, यद्यपि प्रतिकूल स्थितियों से खरीफ की फसल को हुई क्षति का इस अवस्था में मात्रात्मक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है, लेकिन यह आशा की जाती है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में होने वाली कमी अन्य क्षेत्रों में अधिक उत्पादन से बहुत हद तक पूरी हो जाएगी।

(ग) से (ङ) : जैसा कि उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित विवरण में बताया गया है, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने सूखे से प्रभावित लोगों की सहायता के लिए कार्यवाही की है। इनमें ये शामिल हैं—राहत कार्यों पर रोजगार सुलभ करना, निःशुल्क सहायता, खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई,

पीने के पानी की सप्लाई, मवेशियों को चारे की सप्लाई, ऋण वितरण तथा पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाना, आदि । सूखे से प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से अकाल घोषित किया जाना आवश्यक नहीं है। जब कभी संकट पैदा होता है तब राहत कार्य गठित किए जाते हैं। भले ही अकाल या कमी की औपचारिक रूप से स्थिति घोषित न की जाए लेकिन प्रत्येक मामले में उसके गुण-दोष के अनुसार लगान या अन्य लेवी मुआफ की जाती है ।

कारखानों के श्रमिकों के लिए सेवा निवृत्ति वेतन

1619. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारखानों के श्रमिकों को उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात सेवानिवृत्ति वेतन देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई विधेयक लाने का सरकार का विचार था जो कुछ कारणों से नहीं लाया जा सका;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार संसद में एक विधेयक पुनः स्थापित करेगी तथा कारखानों के श्रमिकों को सेवा निवृत्ति वेतन देने के बारे में निर्णय लेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ) . ऐसे औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिये, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कोयला खान भविष्य निधि के सदस्य हैं, सेवानिवृत्ति-व-परिवार पेंशन की संभाव्यता पर विचार करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने एक कार्यकारी दल स्थापित किया था। इस दल ने 31-10-1968 को सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और श्रमिकों तथा नियोजकों के समुचित अंशदानों वाली स्वतः वित्तदाता योजना का सम्बन्धित पक्षों के परामर्श से अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

स्लेटी बनाने वाले कारखानों के श्रमिक

1620. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
डा० सुशीला नैयर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर नगर में स्लेटी बनाने के कई कारखाने चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह स्लेट पेंसिल नाम पत्थर से बनती है जिसका चूर्ण बनाते समय वह श्रमिकों के सांस के साथ चला जाता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप श्रमिक क्षय रोग से पीड़ित हो जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे कारखानों में कार्य करने वाले कई श्रमिक इस रोग से मर गये हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानीय कार्मिक संघ ने श्रमिकों की दशा की जांच करने के लिये जांच समिति नियुक्त करने तथा श्रमिकों को आवश्यक चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार से प्रार्थना की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ङ). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ।

भारतीय चमड़ा उद्योग श्रमिक संघ, दिल्ली द्वारा सत्याग्रह

1621. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय चमड़ा उद्योग श्रमिक संघ के सदस्यों ने 9, 10 तथा 11 जुलाई 1968 को दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल के निवास स्थान के बाहर सत्याग्रह किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या सरकार को भारतीय चमड़ा उद्योग श्रमिक संघ से कोई मांगें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो मांगें क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि संघ चाहता है कि उनकी सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार हो और उन्हें अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायें; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उद्योगपतियों पर कानून के अनुसार उनकी मांगें मानने के लिये दबाव डालने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

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

(ख) उन 13 व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी के विरोध में, जिन्हें पहले हुल्लड़बाजी के लिए हिरासत में ले लिया गया था तथा बोनस और काम के घन्टे निश्चित करने की मांगों को मनवाने के लिये।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय चमड़ा उद्योग मजदूर संघ से सितम्बर, 1968 में दिल्ली प्रशासन को दावों का एक विवरण जिसमें लगभग 20 चमड़ा संस्थानों के दावे थे, प्राप्त हुआ। मांगें बोनस तथा सामान्य वेतन तथा वृद्धि से सम्बन्धित थीं। समझौता असफल होने पर, मांगों को न्याय निर्णय के लिए सौंप दिया गया है।

(ङ) और (च). जी हां। नियोजकों ने कहा कि चमड़ा उद्योग में काम करने वाले व्यक्ति, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 की धारा 2(एम) के अन्तर्गत 'कर्मचारी' नहीं हैं, ठेकेदार हैं। यह मामला न्याय निर्णय के लिए सौंप दिया गया है।

बिहार में ऋण और भू राजस्व वसूली

1622. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के संयुक्त विधायक दल की भूतपूर्व सरकार ने आगामी फसल तक ऋणों की वसूली को स्थगित करने के आदेश दिये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के संयुक्त विधायक दल की भूतपूर्व सरकार ने अलाभकारी जोतों के बारे में भू-राजस्व की छूट देने के भी आदेश दिये थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान राज्य प्रशासन के सलाहकारों ने पहले के आदेशों को रद्द कर के ऋणों और भू-राजस्व की वसूली करना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। परन्तु बाद में संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार ने बिहार के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर, दिसम्बर 1967 से ऋण वसूल करने के लिये एक अभियान चलाने का निर्णय किया। यह अभियान जुलाई, 1968 तक चला। राष्ट्रपति राज की अवधि में वर्षा के दौरान विशेष ऋण वसूल करने का अभियान बन्द कर दिया गया था, परन्तु इसे, बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर, 1 नवम्बर, 1968 से पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है।

(ख) लगान माफ करने के लिये संयुक्त विधायक दल सरकार ने जुलाई, 1967 में बिहार विधान सभा में एक विधेयक पेश किया था। परन्तु सदन उस विधेयक पर विचार न कर सका। बाद में, शोषित दल सरकार ने लगान वसूली की नीति को जारी करने का निश्चय किया। दूसरी संयुक्त विधायक दल

सरकार ने अलाभप्रद जोतों पर लगान हटाने के कार्य को अपने कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया, परन्तु इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया जा सका।

(ग) और (घ). राष्ट्रपति राज की अवधि में बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर, जैसा कि भाग (क) में बतलाया गया है, पहले की भांति लगान वसूल किया जा रहा है।

आदिवासी कृषकों को भूमि से वंचित किया जाना

1623. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में छोटा नागपुर के आदिवासी कृषकों को अवैध रूप से उनके बड़े भू-खण्डों से वंचित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी भूमि से वंचित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार की भूतपूर्व संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार ने उक्त भूमि को सम्बन्धित कृषकों को लौटाने की योजना बनाई थी;

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

(ङ) उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). छोटा नागपुर पट्टा अधिनियम 1908 के अधीन कबीलों की भूमि को बाहर वालों के नाम नहीं बदला जा सकता है। विशेष परिस्थितियों में, ऐसी तबदीलियां उप-आयुक्त/कलक्टर की अनुमति प्राप्त कर के की जा सकती हैं। कपटपूर्ण घोषणात्मक मुकदमों, विक्रय पत्रों की अपंजीयन तथा अन्य मामलों के रूप में इन उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध कई धोखे के मामले सामने आये हैं। सन् 1964 के बाद से धोखे वाले उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें डिग्री प्राप्त कर ली गयी थीं निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें डिग्रियां प्राप्त की गयीं
1964	499
1965	930
1966	645
1967	1291
1968 (जुलाई तक)	961

क्षेत्र की सीमा के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) तथा (घ). राज्य सरकार अप्रैल, 1966 में छोटा नागपुर अधिनियम की धारा 46 तथा 49 में कई संशोधन करने पर सोचती रही है।

(ङ) भूमि के स्वामित्व परिवर्तन की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये उपयुक्त कानून बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता डा० खुराना

1624. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री जुगल मंडल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता डा० खुराना ने अनुसन्धान कार्य के लिये भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् को आवेदन-पत्र दिया था और उनका आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है और ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 31 मार्च, 1966 तक भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान की समस्त प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों के लिये नियुक्तियां संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा की जाती थीं। अत: डा० खुराना द्वारा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान को उस तिथि तक किसी ऐसे पद के लिये जिसमें अनुसंधान कार्य हो, आवेदन पत्र देने और इन संस्थाओं द्वारा उसे रद्द करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। 1-4-66 के उपरान्त, भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने ऐसे पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये स्वयं अपनी व्यवस्था कर ली है। इस तिथि के उपरान्त डा० खुराना ने किसी भी अनुसन्धान पद के लिये कोई भी आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिया है।

टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के दिनांक 18 अक्तूबर, 1968 के अंक के एक समाचार से प्रतीत होता है कि डा० खुराना ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में सहायक आर्गेनिक रसायनज्ञ के द्वितीय श्रेणी के पद के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया था किन्तु उसे प्राप्त करने में वे असफल रहे। कृषि विभाग में उपलब्ध रिकार्ड के आधार पर ज्ञात होता है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में 1951 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा दो सहायक आर्गेनिक रसायनज्ञों के पदों के लिये नियुक्ति की गयी थीं। डा० खुराना ने इन पदों के लिये अपना आवेदन पत्र दिया था या नहीं इसका पता लगाना अब संभव न हो सका, क्योंकि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सम्बन्धित फाइल अब नष्ट की जा चुकी है।

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

1625. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes/lock-outs recorded during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 in various offices of the Government of India undertakings;

(b) the reasons in each case and the assurances given by Government in regard to demands of the workers;

(c) action taken by Government on the assurances;

(d) the number of persons working in these undertakings against whom cases are pending in various courts; and

(e) the loss of working days and the estimated loss of Government revenue therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

POST OFFICES ON RENTAL PREMISES

1626. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Post Offices in the country are housed in rented premises which lack facilities for writing or even sticking stamp;

(b) if so, the number of such Post Offices, State-wise and their annual rents; and

(c) The measures proposed to be taken to provide the basic facilities in these Post Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A large number of Post Offices are housed in rented buildings. In most of them, there

is facility for sticking stamps, though furniture for writing may be lacking.

(b) and (c). Detailed information is being obtained.

SALE OF TINNED FOODSTUFF AND GHEE

1627. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain complaints have recently been received from Delhi regarding the selling of old tinned foodstuffs and ghee resulting in bad effects on the users' health;

(b) if so, the names of such tinned ghee and foodstuffs and the action taken by Government on each complaint;

(c) whether Government propose to standardise all essential tinned foodstuffs so as to ensure freshness of the contents; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

TEAM OF AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS TO U.S.A., CANADA AND PHILLIPINES

1628. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of agricultural officials went to U.S.A., Canada and the Phillipines on study tour recently;

(b) if so, the details of their findings on the export of vegetable seeds to foreign countries;

(c) the expected earning of foreign exchange as a consequence of expansion of export; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A delegation consisting of six seed producers accompanied by a concerned officer of this Ministry visited the United States, Canada, Japan and Phillipines during May-July, 1968.

The main purpose of the visit of the delegation was to attend the Congress of International Seedsmen in New York and to study the development of seed industry, seed production and marketing techniques. certification system and the enforcement of the seed law. The delegation also took this opportunity to explore the possibility of export of seeds, evolution of new varieties and other matters of interest to the Indian agriculture generally. The officer concerned of this Ministry accompanied the delegation to ensure adequate official liaison. No report has been submitted by the delegation. However, the officer who accompanied the delegation, has submitted his report and made certain suggestions for increasing exports, particularly of vegetable seeds, which are being examined.

(c) and (d). The suggestions made are being examined and it is not possible to assess the likely foreign exchange earning at this stage.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT TO FARMERS DURING FOURTH PLAN

1629. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total agricultural credit expected to be provided to farmers during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the extent of short-term and medium-term loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

As per the estimates of the Working Group on Cooperation the total agricultural credit expected to be provided to the farmers by the Cooperative Societies during the Fourth Five Year Plan period may be of the following order :—

(Rs. in crores)

Loans		Higher Estimate	Lower Estimate
Short-term credit		752·7	654·1 }*
Medium-term credit		68·7	61·3 }*
	TOTAL	821·4	715·4
Long-term credit		790·0	700·0†
	GRAND TOTAL	1,611·4	1,415·4

*This would be the level of achievement by the end of the year 1973-74.

†This would be total long-term advances during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

In addition for Area Development Schemes, an addition of long term loans of the order of Rs. 150 crores has been indicated.

As regards the total agricultural credit expected to be provided by the commercial banks during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, no precise estimates have been attempted so far the National Credit Council at its second meeting held on 24th July, 1968 had recommended that the finance from commercial banks for agriculture would amount to Rs. 300—400 crores by the end of 1968-69. Of this, a very large proportion would be deployed in financing food procurement and allied operations.

It is also proposed to set up Agricultural Credit Corporations in the cooperatively weak States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan and in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura, for which purpose the State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill 1968 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 6th May, 1968. It is expected that the outstanding short and medium term credit provided by these Corporations may amount to Rs. 42 crores in these States and Union Territories by the end of 1973-74.

'OWN YOUR TELEPHONE' SCHEME

1630. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to scrap the "Own Your Telephone," scheme with immediate effect and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्णिया में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

1631. **श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन शरणार्थियों को पूर्णिया में बसाया जा रहा है वे किन स्थानों से आये हैं और उन्हें पूरी तरह से बसाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या भारत में कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर भी शरणार्थियों को बसाया जा रहा है और

यदि हां, तो इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री द० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, कुछ पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के गैर-कृषक नये प्रव्रजक परिवारों और बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों को पूर्निया जिले में, व्यवस्थापन प्रयोजन के लिये निर्धारित पैमानों के अनुसार, ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में पुनर्वास सहायता प्रदान कर दी गई है। पूर्निया से कुछ परिवार मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र में कृषि पर बसाने के लिये भी भेज दिये गये हैं।

पूर्निया के मोरंगा शिविर में इस समय 460 पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के नये प्रव्रजक परिवार तथा बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों के 341 परिवार पुनर्वास की प्रतीक्षा में हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पुनर्वास की संभावना के अनुसार, इनमें से कुछ गैर-कृषक परिवारों को पूर्निया जिला तथा राज्य के अन्य स्थानों में बसाया जायेगा। कृषक परिवारों को बिहार के अन्य क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य राज्यों जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, इत्यादि में बसाने के लिये पूर्निया से बाहर भेजने का प्रस्ताव है।

LABOUR POLICY

1632. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seven member Study Group headed by Shri Kashyap of the National Labour Commission has suggested the re-examination of the labour policy;

(b) if so, details of the suggestions made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). The Government understand that the Study Group has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour. The Government is not seized of this matter now and will consider it only on receipt of the recommendations of the National Commission.

IMPORT OF RICE FROM SOUTH EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

1633. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into negotiations with the South-East Asian Countries for the import of rice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND CEYLON

1634. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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

(a) the total number of repatriates who have arrived in India from Burma and Ceylon till the 30th September, 1968; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 1,63,276 repatriates have come from Burma and 5,818 from Ceylon up to the 30th September, 1968.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2255/68]. The Ceylon repatriates, as a matter of fact, have come back to India of their own accord over the past four years under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964. On arrival in India, they dispersed to places of their own choice. Schemes for their resettlement have been sanctioned and those who are in need of assistance, can avail themselves of these schemes through the Governments of the States in which they are settled.

PANCHAYATI RAJ IN N.E.F.A.

1635. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Panchayati Raj in North East Frontier Agency; and

(b) if so, what is the time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Tentative time schedule is as follows :—

(i) N.E.F.A. Panchayati Raj (Constitution) Draft Rules 1968 published on the October 9, 1968 inviting objections/suggestions;

(ii) Finalisation of the aforementioned Rules by November 30, 1968;

(iii) De-limitation, declaration of Constituencies, publication, and finalisation of electoral rolls by January 31, 1969;

(iv) Completion of election of Anchal Samities by stages from February 1 to April 30, 1969;

(v) Holding of first meeting of Anchal Samities after issuing notice, by May 31, 1969;

(vi) Election of Members of Zila Parishads and nominating their members by June 30, 1969;

(vii) Holding of first meeting of Zila Parishads by July 31, 1969;

(viii) Holding election of Agency Council by August 31, 1969; and

(ix) Inauguration of Agency Council on October 2, 1969.

AMENDMENT OF FAMINE CODE

1636. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while visiting the drought-affected areas of Rajasthan, the Minister is reported as per Hindustan Times dated the 16th October, 1968, to have stated that he would look into the matter of amending the Famine Code as it existed in different States;

(b) whether any step has since been taken in this direction; and

(c) whether non declaration of famine in a particular State area creates any difference in Central Government's assistance to that State or area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The press report referred to in this question does not mention that Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had stated that he would look into the matter of amending the Famine Codes as it existed in different States. The Minister had stated that Government would look into the matter if in any particular case it was brought to their notice that a change was required in the Famine Codes. Government have already placed on the Table of the Sabha on 9-8-1966 and 7-4-1967 two notes bringing out the salient differences between the old codes and the codes as revised by the State Governments after independence.

(c) No, Sir.

INSTALLATION OF TUBEWELLS IN JALORE (RAJASTHAN)

1637. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for installing 200 tubewells in Jalore in Rajasthan with Central assistance was formulated some years ago;

(b) if so, when the scheme was sanctioned by the Centre;

(c) what progress has been made so far to implement the scheme; and

(d) whether the State Government have specified reasons for not implementing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes,

(b) On technical examination, it was considered necessary to conduct a detailed

groundwater assessment study of the region before according approved to the Scheme;

(c) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has undertaken a Project of Groundwater Survey in Rajasthan with technical and financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund). The Jalore area has been included in the Project for groundwater assessment studies. The results of the investigation in the Jalore area are expected to be available by the end of 1969; and

(d) Does not arise.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

1638. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the incidentals and margin added by the various State Governments over the issue prices of Central Government while fixing the retail prices of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, whether the difference observed between the retail prices of State Governments and the issue prices of Central Government is justified having regard to the actual cost of incidental operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The responsibility of determining the incidentals and margins between the Central Government issue prices and the retail prices of foodgrains for the consumers is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. However, with a view to ensuring fair prices for the consumers, the Central Government in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission have suggested certain norms to be adopted by the State Governments while fixing their own issue prices.

(b) Whenever the incidentals and margins in case of any particular state seem excessive, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Government for corrective action in the light of the norms laid down by the Central Government applied in the context of local conditions.

SPECIAL POSTAGE RATES FOR TIME MAGAZINE

1639. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in contravention of present postal regulations, the Asia edition of the US Magazine "Time", printed in Tokyo, has been permitted advantage of special postage rates and registration numbers in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) if so, the reason therefor and whether similar foreign journals with a vogue in India would also not be following suit; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the conseqnential loss to our postal revenue and also to the foreign exchange earned by the country through the accredited Indian agents of "Time" and the other foreign journals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

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

PADDY CULTIVATION IN MANIPUR

1640. SHRI M. MEGHA CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land in Manipur under direct paddy cultivation during 1968 and the detailed areas of the said land;

(b) the total amount invested in the said work of cultivation; and

(c) the proposed amount of yield from the land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (c). Final estimates of area and production of rice in Manipur during 1968-69 are due to become available only by the end of February 1969.

(b) Information regarding amount invested in paddy cultivation is not available.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION

1641. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether in recent months some eminent men in the country have suggested for the review of the Constituion; and

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

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

(b) The suggestions will receive due consideration by Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में सूखा

1642. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में वर्षा बिल्कुल नहीं हुई है और वहां सूखे की गम्भीर स्थिति है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मऊ तहसील में कारवी, बाबेरन तहसील का उत्तर पूर्वी भाग तथा उक्त जिले के पून, संतयन, गुजेनी भारती, मुनहनो, सुनुहला, अडौली, खराली, तलौसा, मांदा, बीरा, मुसिवां, दंदा, सिकरी, नारायणपुर, खमरखा, इतरा राधोपुर आदि ग्राम बुरी तरह से प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों को कोई सहायता देने का विचार है और क्या सहायता दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 में बांदा जिले में कम वर्षा हुई थी जिससे कुछ क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से बांदा जिले में सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। आशा है कि राज्य सरकार प्रभावित जनसंख्या को आवश्यक सहायता सुलभ करेगी। राज्य सरकार से दी गयी या योजनाबद्ध सहायता का ब्यौरा प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

जब ये ब्यौरे एकत्रित हो जाएंगे तब सभा के पटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

REVISION OF PAY-SCALE OF STENOGRAPHY INSTRUCTORS

1643. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a move in 1964 regarding the revision of pay-scale of Stenography Instructors working in the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a proposal to revise their pay-scales from Rs. 210 to Rs. 425 to Rs. 270 to Rs. 575; and

(c) if so, how the matter now stands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

SURPLUS STAFF IN THE FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DEHRA DUN

1644. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Estimates Committee in their 78th Report (Third Lok Sabha) had pointed out that there was some surplus staff in the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun since 1963 and that no action was taken on their report till August 1968, the date of the publication of their 61st Report (Fourth Lok Sabha); and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The recommendation made by the Work Study Unit of the Department of Agriculture in 1963 regarding the surplus staff in the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, based on which the Estimates Committee made its recommendation in its 78th Report (Third Lok Sabha), was duly examined and 51 Class IV posts were abolished. Detailed information regarding the Class III posts is being obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Cultivation of Cotton Instead of Maize in Banka Sub-division of Bhagalpur

1646. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the southern part of Banka Sub-Division in the District of Bhagalpur which is a sort of plateau, nothing is grown except maize and there is perpetual famine;

(b) whether Government are also aware that cotton could also be grown in that area; and

(c) if so, whether any experiment has been made to start cotton growing in that area as a substitute or supplementary to maize ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Amendment of Apprentice Act

1647. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3079 on the 5th December, 1967 regarding the Apprentices Act, 1961 and state :

(a) whether Government now propose to take immediate steps to amend the Act for making suitable provisions for reservation of training places for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the specific recommendation by the Yardi Committee in this regard which has already been accepted by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) and (b). The legal aspects of the case are being examined.

Joint Management Council

1648. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of undertakings, companies, or firms both in the public sector as well as private sector wherein the existing 131 Joint Management Councils are functioning;

(b) the details of the functions, management and composition of these Councils; and

(c) whether there is any difference in their functioning under the public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) As on 12-11-1968, 112 Joint Management Councils were functioning—38 in the public sector and 74 in the private sector. A statement showing names of the undertakings is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2256/68].

(b) A statement, giving details of the size and functions of the Councils is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2256/68].

(c) No, Sir. The Scheme of Joint Management Councils, however, is flexible and units implementing the scheme are free to modify it, to suit any special requirements of their own.

1649. **श्री रामचरण** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी तथा अधिकृत गैर-सरकारी बूचड़खानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इनको किस-किस वर्ष में बनाया गया था;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में वहां प्रति वर्ष कितने बछड़ों, गायों और बैलों का वध किया गया;

(घ) इसके फलस्वरूप कितने मूल्य का मांस, खालें, हड्डियां और तातें प्राप्त हुए;

(ङ) इनमें कौन-कौन सी और कितनी कितनी वस्तुओं का विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया; और

(च) प्रश्न के भाग (घ) में उल्लिखित किन-किन वस्तुओं को औषधियों और टीकों के बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (च). राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार के संबंधित मन्त्रालयों तथा विभागों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

IMPORT OF TRACTOR SPARE PARTS

1650. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6343 on the 29th August, 1968, and state:

(a) whether the information regarding import of Tractors spare parts has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Information is still awaited from some States/Union Territories. A statement would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as all replies are received.

(b) Does not arise.

INSTALLATION OF COMPUTERS

1651. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6516 on the 29th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the installation of Computers has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The information is contained in the attached statement. Replies from some of the Ministries/Departments are still awaited and information concerning them will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Names of Offices in which the computers have been installed during the past five years	No. of computers
1.	Computer Centre, Department of Statistics.	2
2.	Planning Commission, (Programme Evaluation Organisation).	1
3.	Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona.	1
4.	India Meteorological Department.	1
5.	Northern Railway, New Delhi.	1
6.	Central Railway, Bombay, V.T.	1
7.	Western Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.	1
8.	Southern Railway, Madras.	1
9.	South Eastern Railway, Calcutta.	1
10.	Eastern Railway, Calcutta.	1
11.	Chittaranjan. Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan.	1
12.	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras.	1
13.	Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.	1

NOTE:—None of these offices opposed the introduction of these machines and their installation has not led to any retrenchment.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

1652. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4787 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding slaughtering of Animals has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information in respect of Lok Sabha Question No. 4787 answered on 22-8-1968 has been called for from the States. Replies from some of the States have not so far been received and they have been reminded. Complete information, when received, will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Rice Supply to States

1653. SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reduction in rice ration in Kerala is going to augment the rice supply in other States; and

(b) if so, whether the rice so saved has been sent to the rice eating States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that any reduction in rice ration was made in Kerala to augment rice supply to other States or that rice so saved has been sent to any specific rice-eating State. The total rice available to Centre is distributed equitably to all the States and the shortage in the total availability affects all the States.

Cultivation under High-yielding Varieties Programme

1654. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the acreage under cultivation under the high-yielding varieties programme during the rabi and summer season;

(b) if so, the figures as compared to the last season; and

(c) the increase in production expected as a result thereof ?

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

(b) Against the estimated coverage of 10.06 million acres under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme during Rabi/Summer, 1967-68, an operational target of 14.43 million acres has been planned for Rabi/Summer, 1968-69.

(c) This additional area of 4.37 million acres is likely to yield an estimated additional production of about 3.00 million tonnes of foodgrains.

Fixation of Wages for Newspaper Workers

1655. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the eight-member Study Group headed by Mr. Chalapthi Rao has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this study group has made valuable suggestions about the fixation of wages for newspaper workers; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Study Group for Newspaper Industry has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour.

(b) and (c). Government understand that the Study Group has made a number of suggestions in its report. However, Government is not seized of the matter now and will consider it only on receipt of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

Sale of Maize in Manipur

1656. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of maize sold from Manipur to other States in India during the year 1967-68;

(b) whether the sale was effected with licences being issued to the industrial firms by the Government of Manipur;

(c) if so, the number of firms to whom licences were issued; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above is in the negative, whether the said firms made the sale outside Manipur when the Government of Manipur withdrew the control on this essential foodstuff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 18,600 tonnes.

(b) No licence has been issued to industrial firms for export of maize from Manipur to other States.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no ban on the export of maize from Manipur and the private firms and individuals dealing in maize are licensed under Manipur Foodstuffs Dealers Licensing Order, 1964.

SINKING OF TUBEWELLS IN RAJASTHAN

1657. SHRI Y. A. PARSAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have asked the Centre to sanction a grant of Rs. 2 crores for sinking tubewells in the State;

(b) whether the request has been considerable; and

(c) whether the said amount has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No formal request from the Government of Rajasthan for sinking tubewells has so far been received in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

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

ISSUE OF MILK CARDS BY DELHI MILK SCHEME

1658. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the citizens in Delhi are not getting milk cards though their names are on the waiting list of Delhi Milk Scheme for the last 5 years;

(b) the types of waiting lists maintained by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(c) the date of the oldest application on the waiting list in each case; and

(d) the steps taken to issue new milk cards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No applications for issue of milk tokens are pending with D.M.S. for 5 years. Fresh milk tokens for 10,000 litres of milk are under issue.

(b) Applications for issue of new milk tokens received from the public are registered by the D.M.S. under the following categories :—

(i) General.
(ii) Defence Personnel.
(iii) Government Officers.
(iv) Government Employees.
(v) Medical cases.
(vi) V.I.P.
(vii) Ad hoc.

(c) The dates since when the applications for issue of milk tokens have been pending under the various categories (before action initiated recently for release of 10,000 litres of milk) are indicated below :

Category	Date since when the applications are lying pending for issue of milk token
Defence . . .	1-7-1966
Govt. Officers . .	1-7-1966
Govt. Employees . .	1-8-1966
Medical . . .	1-7-1966
V.I.P.	16-7-1966
Ad hoc . . .	1-2-1966
General . . .	16-12-1965

(d) Fresh milk tokens for 10,000 litres of milk are under issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT

1659. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the total number of unemployed people during the "Plan holiday" period *i.e.*, since the end of the Third Plan period in the industrial sector and agricultural sector, and among university graduates, scientists, engineers and women workers, separately;

(b) what has been the total number of under employed during the same period; and

(c) what has been the total additional employments during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) and (b). Precise estimates are not available.

(c) The additional employment in the organised sector (all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers) was reported to be of the order of 1.35 lakhs between March 1966 and March, 1968.

Telephone and Telegraph Communications on the Indo-Nepal Border

1660. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any plan for the development of the telephone and telegraph communications on the Indo-Nepal border in Bihar;

(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) Yes, opening of Public Call Offices with provision of telegraph facility at 15 places within 30 Kms. from the Indo-Nepal Border has been sanctioned on loss basis by the Department so far.

(b) Details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2257/68].

(c) Does not arise.

Jute Wage Board Award

1661. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a judgment of the Supreme Court on the award of the Jute Wage Board which recommended a uniform minimum wage of Rs. 81 for workers employed in the jute mills in all regions of India stating that it suffered from a vital infirmity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Wage fixing authorities will keep as view the principles laid down by the Supreme Court from time to time. No specific action on the part of the Government is called for in the present case since the period of operation of the recommendations of this particular wage board expired on 31st December 1967.

Seed Stores in West Bengal

1662. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have received complaints that most of the 1,023 seed stores, built during the Third Plan period, are unusable;

(b) whether a preliminary report has suggested that both design and construction of these stores have been defective; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have so far constructed 561 seed stores against the target of 1,023 seed stores in that State. On report that some seed stores have developed defects, the State Agriculture Department have set up a Committee for going into the causes and for suggesting remedies. The report of the Committee is awaited.

New Food Policy of West Bengal

1663. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned the new food policy of the West Bengal Government which was to be effective from the 1st November, 1968; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The details of the food policy to be followed in West Bengal this year, have been decided by West Bengal Government. Such concurrence as may be necessary under the E.C. Act for orders to be issued under that Act in pursuance of the policy has been given by Government of India.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(i) The target of internal procurement has been fixed 4.5 lakh tonnes of rice.

(ii) Procurement prices for 1967-68 season will continue during 1968-69 season.

(iii) Producers' bonus will be paid during 1968-69 season at the same rate as for 1967-68 season. A review will be made later whether the payment of bonus should continue beyond March, 1968.

(iv) (a) Levy on producers holding 8 acres and above in irrigated and 10 acres or more in non irrigated areas.

(b) 50% levy on the production of rice mills.

(c) 10% levy on purchases by licensed wholesale dealers.

(d) Purchase through a network of agents of voluntary sales by producers.

(v) The existing cordons around the statutorily rationed areas will continue.

(vi) The existing licensing control on wholesale dealers, retailers and bulk consumers will continue.

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY IN MANIPUR

1664. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement target and price for paddy fixed by the Government of Manipur for the year 1968-69;

(b) the work of procurement in detail; and

(c) the quantity of paddy procured during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Procurement target and price for paddy for 1968-69 fixed at 6,000 metric tonnes paddy and Rupees 52.50 per quintal of paddy.

(b) No private procuring agent shall be appointed this year. Procurement will be by the Revenue Agencies of the Government through Pradhans.

(c) About 4,600 tonnes.

BAN ON EXPORTS OF FOODGRAINS FROM PUNJAB

1665. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have requested the Central Government to allow them to ban the export of foodgrains from the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government of Punjab had approached the Central Government for allowing them to regulate the movement of paddy from Punjab in the interest of maximising procurement. They had not asked for imposition of ban on the movement of any other foodgrains.

(b) The proposal was agreed to.

REPORT OF TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE OF STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

1666. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1766 on the 9th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received report of the Tripartite Committee set up by Standing Labour Committee; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) The Committee could not hold meetings continuously due to certain difficulties. Its deliberations are understood to have been concluded now and the report is expected to be finalized before the end of the year.

12.19 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR VERIFICATION OF CHARACTER FOR APPOINTMENT TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT POSTS

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): I call the attention of the Minis-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

ter of Home Affairs in the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The new and special procedure laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to verification of character and antecedents of candidates from Kerala selected for appointment to Civil Posts under the Government of India as contained in their O.M. No. 3/8(S)/67-Ests(B), dated the 6th September, 1968."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in September, 1967, instructions laying down the criteria for verification of character and antecedents of candidates for Central Government employment were issued to all the Ministries/Departments. The State Governments were also simultaneously requested to issue instructions to the District authorities (through whom the verification of character and antecedents of candidates for Central Government employment is made) to verify the character and antecedents of candidates for Central Government employment in the light of these criteria as and when requests are received from the Central Government Departments to that effect. They were also requested to consider the feasibility of adopting similar principles for the verification of character and antecedents in respect of candidates for employment under the State Government. A statement explaining these criteria was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 16th February, 1968 in fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to a Supplementary on the Starred Question by Shri A. Sreedharan answered on the 22nd November, 1967.

In so far as Kerala State is concrened, no communication has so far been received from that Government to the effect that they have issued suitable instructions to the District authorities to verify the character & antecedents of candidates for Central Government employment on the basis of the criteria mentioned above. On the other hand, the Chief Minister of Kerala had written to the Home Minister expressing dissatisfaction with these criteria. In these circumstances, it became necessary to make other arrangements for the verification of the character and antecedents of the candidates for Central Government employment who have resided or are residing in Kerala since the District authorities there would not be making a complete verification as required by the Government of India. Accordingly, instructions were issued to the various Ministries/Departments in this behalf. The intention is to have the character and antecedents verified by the agency of the Central Government in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Central Government in this behalf and which were set forth in the statement placed on the table of the House. No new criteria have been adopted in the case of candidates from Kerala and verification in regard to them is being done on the same principles as are applicable to candidates from other States. There has thus been no discrimination against them in any way.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am glad that the Minister is not denying the fact that they have issued an office memorandum to which I have made a reference in my statement. In that memorandum—for the benefit of the members I will just read out the line where it is said that it has been decided that in addition to the usual verification from the District authorities which of course should be taking place in Kerala, in the case of candidates who belong to the Kerala State or who have resided in that State for more than one year (*Interruptions*) during the last 5 years from the date of enquiry a separate verification will be made. It will even effect somebody who decided to stay there. The authority should also send a separate set of forms for verification to the Ministry of Home Affairs who will make such inquiries as may be considered necessary. The hon. Minister claims now that they have got particular criteria laid down for such inquiries. The whole point is : what do they mean by this verification ? I should like to draw your attention as well as the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that an unequivocal and categorical statement was made by the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in the House on 18th May 1962 when a discussion on the same subject was raised by Shri A. K. Gopalan on police verification. For your benefit as also for the benefit of the House I will just read out one sentence.

"Mr. Shastri : Sir, I have made it clear the other day that so far as ap-

pointment, or recruitment is concerned, there is no restriction imposed on anyone who belongs to any political party or holds a particular political opinion. I would still emphasize the same."

That was the statement made by Mr. Shastri, as Home Minister of India on the floor of the Parliament. The Kerala Government is carrying out a verification of character and antecedents but they have made it very clear that as far as political verification is concerned, they are not prepared to do it. Now, in the name of police verification, what was going on till the Government took over power, was political witch-hunting, and we had occasion to take up hundreds of cases where people were victimised and refused employment because they belonged to other political parties and to the Congress. Almost all non-Congress parties were victimised; that was going on in the case of hundreds of people, not only in the case of my party, and this came up before Parliament, and the Kerala Government refused to do that kind of political verification. They have made it very clear. So, the Central Government is now in a fix; what are they to do? How can they victimise the people on political grounds? Is that not a specific reason for issuing this kind of a specific order as far as Kerala is concerned, a discriminatory order, as far as the candidates from Kerala are concerned, and those who resided in Kerala, because they want to have a political screening of the candidates coming from Kerala. If that is not the intention and if the intention was only to get a report about the moral character, about some cases in respect of the candidate in the past, or something like that, then the Kerala Government is supplying that report. Over and above that report, they are to provide an intelligence report of verification. If that is not intended for political witch-hunting, I should like to know what is the need for this specific order, and what is the need for this discrimination?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have explained this in my main statement, but I will further elucidate this point. It is our stand and this stand has not changed: that the political opinion of a candidate prior to his appointment to the Government of India has no relevance to appointment; whatever political opinion he might have had before he was appointed to the Government of India is not considered by us for the suitability or unsuitability.

With your permission, I will read out the criteria that we have suggested and we have said that on the basis of these criteria the report should be furnished to us by the district authorities. Since the Kerala Government has not indicated to us that they have issued instructions to their district magistrates or the district authorities to verify the antecedents of the candidates on these criteria, we have to, without our liking it, make arrangements to verify the antecedents in the public interest. I would read out these criteria.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the difference in the criteria?

MR. SPEAKER: He is reading them out.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Specifically, the following shall be considered undesirable for employment in the civil posts under the Central Government:

(a) those who are or who have been members or associated with any party or association declared unlawful after it was so declared, or

(b) those who have participated in or associated with any activity or programme,

(i) aimed at the subversion of the Constitution;

(ii) aimed at the organised breach or violation of the law involving violence;

(iii) prejudicial to the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India or the security of the State or which promotes on grounds of religion, race, language, caste or community, feelings of enmity or hatred between different sections of the people."

These are the only criteria that we have prescribed and we wanted to find out that a candidate who has been selected for the Central Government job fully satisfies these criteria. It is nowhere stated that a candidate should not belong to the Communist Party of India or the Socialist Party of

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

India or the SSP or this party or that party. That political opinion and political affiliation have no relevance whatsoever in the selection or in the verification of antecedents. I can make it clear that only these criteria have to be satisfied and if a State Government says that even on the basis of these criteria they shall not make an investigation, we have no other option except to make our own arrangements to see that these are properly followed.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : In view of the fact that the Government of India had a policy as has been admitted and enunciated by the Government in earlier years, which was referred to on 18th May 1962 by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in view of the fact that the Kerala Government had not denied that they would continue to verify the candidates as required by this Government and in view of the fact that the hon. Minister has admitted in his statement that they are getting verification reports from the district authorities, may I know what led the Government to discriminate against the people who not only reside in Kerala and who are citizens of Kerala, but also who happened to reside for a year during the past 5 years in Kerala, which is against article 14 of the Constitution which gives every citizen equality before the law, article 15 which prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them and article 16 which gives equality of opportunity in matters of public employment? Against these 3 fundamental rights of every citizen of India as guaranteed by the Constitution, what led the Government to bring in additional aspects which they consider to be so important as to brush aside the Kerala Government and get things done by their own intelligence services, whose judgment, ndh on what is but on what may be ,is called for, in the circular? By doing this, may I know whether the Government is ensuring national integration of this country, the people of which come from three different ethnological groups—Aryans, Dravidians and Mangols?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already explained that there is no discrimination as far as the Kerala people are concerned. Regarding the question of residing for one year, normally the antecedents are verified not for the entire life of the candidate, but for the last five years. The antecedents will be verified if any person has stayed in any part of India for the last five years—for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years. So, that has been made clear.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): It is a fact that the people of Kerala are being treated as second grade citizens and suspects. They are being suspected in a way which is worse than the Naga hostiles. The Minister has said that a new set of criteria were laid down sometime in 1967 and the new circular was issued in September, 1968. The district authorities in Kerala, as in other States, were carrying on verification for the last so many years. May I know whether, after September, 1967, when the new criteria were laid down, the district authorities in Kerala were not furnishing the details called for by the Central Government in respect of persons selected for employment in the Central Government? If they were furnishing the details, what necessitated the issue of such a new circular in September, 1968?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We issued these criteria in September, 1967 and we waited for a whole year. When we found that it was not being satisfactorily done, we had to make our own arrangements. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether you were getting reports from the district authorities in Kerala or not.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We were not getting the reports as laid down in our criteria. We were not satisfied with those reports. Even if the reports came, they were not strictly according to the criteria laid down.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You wanted some kind of reports and you did not get such reports.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : Because the Congress Party is not in majority and has no hope of getting to power in Kerala, it is creating all kinds of mischief including this. The Law Minister, who is expected to preach the observance of law, came to Kerala and preached the breaking of laws. Now the Home Minister is saying that no person from Kerala will be given a job; it comes to that, though he has not said it in so many words. If you are going to treat the peo-

ple of Kerala like this, is it not political vendetta against the people of Kerala for not voting the Congress to power? The criteria mentioned in this hon. House clearly establish that people belonging to those parties which are not in power at the Centre will be discriminated against. So, first of all, the Law Minister goes to Kerala and preaches the breaking of laws.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not very relevant to this question.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: These things are happening in Kerala. Suppose a person belonging to the Congress Party takes part in a struggle and then applies for a job in the Centre. I am sure you will give him first preference for the job. Is it not a political vendetta against the people of Kerala who have fought against the misrule of the Congress? It is not for your bloody police verification and all this nonsense that we have fought for freedom.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am very thankful to the hon. Member for paying a compliment to my political party. But I am sorry that he has cast a slur on other political parties by saying that people belonging to those parties will be disqualified.... (*Interruptions*). The entire case of the hon. Member is built on the premise that if a person belongs to the Congress Party he would be qualified on this basis and if anybody belongs to any other political party, he will be disqualified and this offends the Constitution. This is what the hon. Member has been saying. What I am saying is that there is no kind of discrimination against the people of Kerala. The people of Kerala are being appointed to government service. I want emphatically to deny any suggestions that there is a move to deprive them of employment opportunities. They have been appointed on the basis of this criteria and their political opinions or affiliations have never been taken into account.

MR. SPEAKER: When this matter was brought before me, there was a lot of misunderstanding. Views may differ on this matter and one side may not agree to what the other side has said. But that is a different matter. I am glad it has been discussed.

12.38 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COAL MINES (AMENDMENT) REGULATION ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1554, in Gazette of India dated the 31st August 1968, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-2221/68].

(2) A copy of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3087 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1968, under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-2222/68].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1560 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-2223/68].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1592 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1809 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1968.

(iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1899 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1968.

(iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1900 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1968. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-2224/68].

[Shri Hathi]

(5) A copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3700 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act. 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2225/68].

(6) A copy of the West Bengal Mining Settlements (Health and Welfare) (Conservancy) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. PH/2937/2R-42/67 in Calcutta Gazette dated the 5th September, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 34 of the West Bengal Mining Settlements (Health and Welfare) Act, 1964, 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. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2226/68].

(7) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 581 (Hindi and English versions) published in Bihar Gazette dated the 11th September, 1968, adding Manufacture, marketing and distribution of Petroleum products to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 29th June, issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2227/68].

UTTAR PRADESH SUGARCANE (PURCHASE TAX) (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

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 Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hinidi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1355-S/XVIII-C-1643-68 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th August, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the U.P. Sugarcane (Purchsae Tax) Act, 1961, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2228/68].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1594 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1968 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2229/68].

ANNUAL REPORT ON COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for the year 1966-67. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2230/68].

(2) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1553 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2230/68].

(3) A copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the Sixth Session of the I.L.O. Asian Regional Conference held at Tokyo in September, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2232/68].

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3390 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2233/68].

12.40 HRS.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further clause by clause consideration of the Deposit Insurance Corporation

(Amendment) Bill. The time allotted is two hours. We have already spent 2 hours and 40 minutes. So. hon. Members have to be brief. I find that there are no amendments to it. So, I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7.—(*Insertion of new sections 13A, 13B, 13C and 13D*).

MR. SPEAKER: There are some amendments to this clause. Are they being moved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 19,—
for "1967" *substitute* "1968" (43)

Page 6, line 24,—
for "1967" *substitute* "1968" (44)

Page 7, line 3,—
for "1967" *substitute* "1968" (45)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 18,—
for "thirty days" *substitute* "ninety days" (19)

Page 8, lines 27 and 28,—
for "such period or periods as may be specified in that behalf by the Reserve Bank from time to time".
substitute—
"three times" (20)

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 18,—
for "next following" *substitute* "after" (46)

SHRI S. KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a provision in the Bill.... (*Interruption*).

12.41 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Now you will follow it. This came up during your reign yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the Minister is concerned he is well prepared.

SHRI NATH PAI: Let us hope so.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, after this Bill is passed, co-operative banks will also come within its ambit. When the hon. Minister placed this Bill before the House he said that they will see that the Reserve Bank does not act arbitrarily or in a coercive manner to liquidate or suspend the various co-operative banks in the country. He also said that there should not be such fear in the minds of the State Governments and that the State Governments should co-operate seeing that the co-operative banks would come within the ambit of this scheme.

This clause gives power to the Reserve Bank to take action against a co-operative bank in case of a lapse on its part. But I feel that unless we specify in the Bill itself the number of lapses—one, two, three or four—after which the Reserve Bank will be called upon to take action, the Reserve Bank will sit upon it and decide on its own whenever it chooses and may take action against certain banks and may not take action against certain other banks. Therefore in place of the words:—

"such period or periods as may be specified in that behalf by the Reserve Bank from time to time."

I have specifically said "three times". That means that maximum of three lapses are allowed and beyond that the Reserve Bank will not sit idle but will take action. This is a very sensible amendment and I would plead with the Government to accept it. If you do not specifically mention this in the Bill and leave it only to the rules, nobody knows what will happen when the rules are drawn up because the rules will be drawn up by the Department and not by the Parliament. Therefore I would strongly plead with the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

As to amendment No. 19, I do not press it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are withdrawing amendment No. 19.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Yes. But I would plead with the Government to accept amendment No. 20.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave to withdraw amendment No. 19?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 19 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: My amendment is very formalistic. I just want to insert the word "after" for the words "next following". In the Principal Act in the corresponding provision, section 20, in the same context the words used are "from the date of commencement of the Act". Here the words are "next following". The difference is that whereas thirty days after the date of commencement of the Act is the period contemplated in this particular amendment, the original Act contemplated thirty days inclusive of the date of commencement. Whether this distinction has been deliberately designed or whether it is a drafting error, I do not know. I do not think there is much importance in this. Only from the drafting point of view I am submitting this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the amendment moved by my hon. friend, Shri Kundu, relates to a clause which specifies the circumstances in which the Reserve Bank may require the winding up of the cooperative bank. His amendment suggests that instead of leaving the discretion to the Reserve Bank to specify the period or periods during which any irregularity has to be rectified and if any irregularity is committed thrice, automatically the cooperative banks should be wound up.

I have two things to say to my hon. friend, Shri Kundu. The first is that there are all kinds of irregularities. Some of them are serious irregularities; some of them are very mild irregularities and some of them are technical irregularities. I am sure, he will appreciate that if a cooperative bank commits three technical irregularities, on that ground alone, it would not be quite fair to wind up the cooperative bank. On the other hand, there may be serious irregularities one of which is sufficient to ask the cooperative bank to be wound up. I am sure, he will appreciate this and, I am sure, he will agree that it is better to leave the discretion to the Reserve Bank considering this particular aspect of the matter.

The second point that I would like to bring to his notice is that in respect of the commercial banks, the discretion has been given to the Reserve Bank and it would not be quite fair to discriminate between the treatment accorded to commercial banks and cooperative banks in this matter.

So far as the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri K. Narayana Rao is concerned, I confess, to begin with I was attracted by it and it seemed to me an improvement in drafting. But when I consulted the legal drafting experts, I was told that this has been deliberately done and that "after" is supposed to be much vaguer in legal terminology than "next following". Even in the earlier enactment of which he spoke, the language is very precise. It says, "after date of commencement". But this is only "after". It does not specify. I hope, he will withdraw it in the light of the clarification of the legal experts who have told me "next following" is necessary from the legal point of view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put Government amendments No. 43, 44 and 45 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 6, line 19,—
for "1967" *substitute*—
"1968" (43)

Page 6, line 24,—
for "1967" *substitute*—
"1968" (44)

Page 7, line 3,—
for "1967" *substitute*—
"1968" (45)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Sir, in the light of the explanation given by the hon. Minister, I withdraw my amendment No. 46.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does he have the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South): No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, I put both the amendments No. 20 of Shri S. Kundu and No. 46 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 20 and 46 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(*Amendment of section* 15)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 21,—

after "sub-section (1)," *insert*—

'(i) after the first proviso the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that the rate of premium payable by an insured co-operative bank shall be equal to fifty per cent of the rate of premium payable by a banking company as defined in the Act;"; and

(ii)' (35)

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 23,—

for "figures" *substitute*—

'figure' (47)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब इस विधेयक पर बहस चल रही थी तब कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स के बारे में काफी आरोप प्रत्यारोप इत्यादि हुए। मैं मानता हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति है जिसमें कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं के बारे में आरोप किया जा सकता है जहां-जहां इन संस्थाओं का इस्तेमाल राजनीतिक कार्यों अथवा किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के स्वार्थ के लिए किया जाता है। जिस सूबे से मैं आता हूं, महाराष्ट्र से, आप जानते हैं, वहां कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं का काफी फैलाव है। अगर मेरा खयाल गलत न हो तो चीनी उद्योग में वहां पर बहुत ही बड़े पैमाने पर कोआपरेटिव संस्थाएं काम करती हैं।

और शायद महाराष्ट्र में जितनी चीनी तैयार होती है उसमें से 50–60 फ़ीसदी से भी अधिक चीनी यह कोआपरेटिव कारखानों के जरिए तैयार होती है। दूसरे सूबों में भी चीनी कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं के जरिए तैयार की जाती है और मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि ऐसा कोई भी आरोप इन संस्थाओं पर लगायेगा कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में अथवा दूसरे कोई काम में उनका जो हिस्सा है वह दूसरों से कुछ कम है। कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं में बदमाशी और चोरी होती है और उस पर रोक लगाने के कुछ और तरीकों को सरकार को ढूंढना चाहिए।

अब जहां बैंकों को, कोआपरेटिव बैंकों को इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत लाकर उनसे प्रीमियम लेने की बात होगी, उनकी जो डिपाजिट्स हैं उन पर बीमा उतारने के लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं को देश के दूसरे क्षेत्र के, निजी क्षेत्र के जो बैंक हैं, उनके साथ न रक्खा जाय। आप जानते हैं कि कैसे लोग कोआपरेटिव बैंकों को बम्बई में बनाते हैं? खुद अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई शहर में 12000 टैक्सीज़ हैं। इन टैक्सीज़ पर और टैक्सीज़ से सम्बन्धित दूसरे जो उद्योग धंधे हैं उनमें कोई इस वक्त 15 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है। लेकिन आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि टैक्सीज़ के क्षेत्र में अगर कोई टैक्सी वाला पैसा चाहेगा तो कोई भी बैंक, निजी क्षेत्र का अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र का, चाहे स्टेट बैंक हो, वह भी टैक्सी वालों को पैसा देने से इन्कार कर देता है। यह एक बहुत ही अहम प्रश्न है कि जितने छोटे आदमी हैं उनको बड़े बैंक पैसा नहीं देते हैं। छोटा दुकानदार हो, कोई छोटा आर्टिजन हो, जो कोई अपना कारखाना बनाना चाहेगा तो ऐसे लोगों को बड़े बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिलता है चाहे बीमा उतरे या न उतरे। कल उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि गोइनका को पंजाब नेशनल बैंक करीब 2 करोड़ रुपया देता है गरज़ यह कि पैसे वालों को निजी क्षेत्र के बड़े बैंक पैसा देते हैं लेकिन छोटे आदमियों को, गरीब आदमियों को इन बैंकों से कुछ नहीं मिलता है। यह छोटे आदमी

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

अपना सहकारी बैंक बनाते हैं। बम्बई के टैक्सी वालों ने एक अपना बैंक बनाया। शायद हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी किस्म का यह पहला बैंक है, बम्बई लेबर कोआपरेटिव बैंक, इसे ट्रेड यूनियंस ने मिलकर बनाया। उन्होंने अपने पैसे को जो अब तक वह पूंजीपतियों के बंकों में रक्खा हुआ था, वहां से अपने पैसे को हटा कर यह अपना उन्होंने बंक खड़ा किया। 10 महीनों में उस बैंक के पास 25 लाख रुपया पड़ा है। बम्बई शहर की इस वक्त 250 मोटर टैक्सीज को इस बैंक ने पैसा दिया। इस तरह वह सरमायेदार जो कि उन गरीब टैक्सी वालों को 40—50 फ़ीसदी के हिसाब से पैसा कर्ज देते थे उनमें यह धंधा हटा देने का काम इस कोआपरेटिव बैंक ने वहाँ पर किया है। दरअसल हकीकत यह है कि छोटे आदमियों ने मिल कर अपने हितो के संरक्षण के लिए ऐसा छोटा कोआपरेटिव बैंक बनाया है। आज आप छोटे बैंकों पर जो नियंत्रण डालना चाहते हैं तो मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि इस तरह के छोटे कोआपरेटिव बैंकों पर आप इतनी सख्ती व दिक्कत न डालें जितनी कि निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों पर आप डालते हैं।

कल यहां इस डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन (अमैंडमेंट) बिल पर विचार करते समय उनकी कुल आमदनी पर उनके कुल फंड्स पर काफ़ी लम्बी बहस चली। मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि अभी मौका नहीं आया है कि प्रीमियम के रेट के बारे में कुछ विचार करें। मैंने यह बतलाया कि उनकी पूंजी के अलावा जो पूंजी उन्होंने लगाई है एक करोड़ को उसके अलावा डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस फंड में कोई 9 करोड़ रुपया पिछले पांच, छै सालों में प्रीमियम के रूप में जमा किया पड़ा है। जो रिस्क रेशियो है उस पर कल यहां बहस हुई तो मेरा कहना है कि ऐसा कोई रिस्क नहीं है क्योंकि जो पैसा जाता है वह लौट आता है। मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने खुद यह बतलाया है कि स्टेट बैंक की भी हम रक़म इसलिए डिपाज़िट करते हैं क्योंकि वह सेफ रिस्क है और वह कभी डूबने वाला बैंक नहीं है। जो दूसरे बैंक हैं वह पांच पैसे फी सौ रुपये के पीछे लेने का काम आप करते हैं। जैसे स्टेट बैंक को कोई भी रिस्क न रहते हुए आप उनसे पैसा लेते हैं और चूंकि सेफ़ रिस्क है इसलिए निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से आप पांच पैसे लेते हो लेकिन यह जो कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर के छोटे बैंक हैं उन पर आप उतना ही प्रीमियम मत लगाया करें। उनसे आप उतना प्रीमियम न लिया करें जितना प्रीमियर कि आप निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरी यह तरमीम है कि कोआपरेटिव बैंकों पर उसका आधा प्रीमियम लगाया जाय।

एक आखिरी वाक्य कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर के जो बैंक्स हैं उन पर रिजर्व बैंक का नियन्त्रण है, राज्य सरकार का नियन्त्रण है, रजिस्ट्रार आफ़ कोआपरेटिवस का नियन्त्रण है और सूबे का जो एपैक्स कोआपरेटिव बैंक रहता है उसका भी उन पर नियन्त्रण रहता है इन तमाम संस्थाओं और जो एक सरकारी संस्था है जिसमें कि वह आपका रिजर्व बैंक है, उनके जरिए जब नियन्त्रण रहता है तो कोई ऐसा बड़ा रिस्क उनमें रहे गा ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरी तरमीम को स्वीकार करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Narayana Rao, have you anything to say on your amendment?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Sir, it is a common thing. I will briefly state what I mean. The other day when a capital 'A' was printed instead of a small 'a' in the Bill, I pointed it out and the House was given permission to correct it grammatically. Now, we have to say in the context of this particular section whether 'figures' will be appropriate or 'figure' will be appropriate. The reference is to 13, Sir. If the reference is to 13, I want to know whether the necessary word is 'figure' or 'figures'. That is my only point. I suggest that 'figure' is the appropriate word. It is now up to the House to correct it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It can be corrected even now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): The hon. Member Shri George Fernandes said about reducing premium of these co-operative banks. (*Interruption*). So many other hon. Members raised it. Even Shri Patodia raised this. This is a suggestion which has come from all sections of the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): No, no...I oppose it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: His spokesman raised it. I certainly remember that Mr. Patodia raised it. Perhaps Mr. Lobo Prabhu was in a dreamland, I don't know. He raised it and also Shri George Fernandes said about it. It is really a fact that the money belonging to the cooperative society would be different in its character than money belonging to a private bank or individual bank or a bank of a group of people and therefore this matter must be given due consideration by the Government that the premium rates of the cooperative banks should be lower than premium rates charged by this corporation.

SHRI S. KUNDU: When this matter was raised, I specifically requested the Minister to reply to it. I gave a suggestion yesterday that you reduce the premium of the cooperative banks and balance the loss with slight rise on the premium of all commercial banks so that there will be no loss of total revenue of your corporation. Then I suggested that if you are actually going to see that the deposits are stabilised in the cooperative banks you also see that rate of interest does not go up there. The interest of the cooperative banks is much higher than other banks. If the cooperative Banks send premium to this corporation then they will charge it on their lending interest. You are not going to give any benefit to the peasants, unless you give relief by reducing these charges of insurance on the cooperative banks. He may consider this suggestion and give a reply.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I wish to say that my interest is not any the less than that of the hon. Member who has preceded me. I would like to put in one sentence the important principle of insurance, namely, where the risk is greater the premium also should be higher. When the risk is high in the cooperative sector there is no use asking that there should be a lower premium.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कोआपरेटिव का पैसा कभी स्पैकुलेशन में नहीं जाता है जैसे कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने गोइनका को पैसा दिया या युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक का पैसा बिड़लाज को दिया जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There might be other types of risks—I don't know.

13 HRS.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not concerned with the sociological implications of this. I am simply concerned with the principle of relating the premium to the risk. If my hon. friends say that the risk in the co-operative societies is less, I would concede, but if it is not, they are making a very big mistake in lowering the premium and not relating the premium to the risk.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yesterday, I went into this question at great length. I am sorry that at that time Shrimamti Tarkeshwari Sinha was not present. Otherwise she would have found that I had taken the indulgence of the House to explain this particular point at some length as to why we could not reduce the premium rates at this stage. Today, I would not repeat all those arguments. I would only say this that in venturing into the co-operative sector, the corporation is venturing into a sector of which it has had no experience. The liability is a little indeterminate at this stage until it has made a thorough study and so on, this will be so.

Judging from the speeches of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and other friends in the House yesterday, I think it was quite clear that they thought that the co-operative sector was not functioning as well as it might and they did create certain doubts as to the uncertainty of the liability or the risk that the corporation might be attracting by entering into this field. I accepted that criticism and I accepted that there were areas in the co-operative sector which were weak. As such, there can be no doubt that the liability which the corporation takes on itself by entering into the co-operative field is at least equal to the liability which it has taken on itself by entering into the commercial banking field. Therefore, it stands to reason that the premium cannot possibly be lower than for commer-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

cial banks. Therefore, on this ground alone, and purely on the rational basis and the principle of insurance to which Shri Lobo Prabhu has referred, I hope the amendment will not be pressed.

As regards Shri K. Narayana Rao's amendment, I would only quote from the Concise Oxford Dictionary, which defines figure as a numerical symbol, especially one of the ten in Arabic notation. It refers to figures and defines them as number between 9 and 100. Therefore, it should be figures and not figure in the Bill, because the number in the Bill comes between 9 and 100.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments No. 35 and 47 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 47 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

13.03 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(*Amendment of Section* 17.)

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 37,—

add at the end—

"to his nominee as the case may be or" (21)

This is a very important amendment in the sense that if this is not accepted, the difficulty which is faced by many depositors to withdraw their monies will remain as it is faced now. Therefore according to the present Bill, certain amendment is suggested to the old section 17. The old section 17 has laid out certain procedure in the case of liquidation or winding up of a bank as to how the depositor will get his money. That procedure, as the hon. Minister must have found out, has led to a lot of litigation and unnecessary trouble. I know of certain banks which though have been liquidated during the last 10 or 12 years and still the depositors have not got their money. For instance, you will remember that at the time of the Second World War, before and after, there was a mushroom growth of banks throughout India and in the small town from which I come, with a population of 30,000 or 40,000, there were as many as 12 banks. I remember that in the course of 5 to 6 years all these banks vanished and they ran away with the deposits of the people. They almost loot the poor people. I know of one Bank—the Puri Bank—which was liquidated and was in great trouble. The depositors are still facing a lot of difficulties for getting back their deposits, because lots of legal paraphernalia have to be passed through by them. Once I deposit my money and suppose I am not there or I am dead or I have gone to some other place, it is impossible to get back the money; even my nominee would not get it, because there is no such clear provision in the Act. I have to go to a district judge and get a legal heir certificate and then come and canvass it before the liquidator and after the liquidator accepts my nominee's credentials, he will give the money. A lot of litigation thus follows. Therefore, what I have suggested here is this : the clause says : "amount payable under section 16 in respect of the deposit of each depositor (a) directly to the depositor or to the depositor through such agency as the Corporation may determine." "Such agency as the Corporation may determine" finishes everything. The Corporation sometimes thinks the proper agency is that which is decided through a prolonged legal proceeding in the district court or the high court. They do not decide anything sometimes. It goes on hanging fire. So, I have substituted : "directly to the depositor or to his nominee as the case may be." In almost all the rules of the bank, there is a clause that if such and such a nominee presents, he or she will get the money, once that nomination is there. These directors or the managers of the Corporation have to go and find out the agency who is the nominee in this case;

there is a very small omission here. I do not think this is a deliberate omission. I think it is just an oversight. Unless we here say "directly to the depositor or his nominee", there will be difficulty. Even in the case of a nominee, they will have to go to the district court and other places to get a legal heir certificate. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, Clause 11 seeks to amend section 17 of the Act, which lays down the manner of payment by the Corporation in case of winding up an insured bank. The payment is to the depositor and not to any other agency, but through such an agency. The hon. Member misinterpreted that particular part. It is not payment to another agency. You say that nominee means that the payment is made to some other agency; it is through some agency.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It will be decided by this Corporation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Through the agency. The notes on clause 11 says as follows:

> "A new sub-section (3) has been added to section 17 to make it clear that if the Deposit Insurance Corporation finds it necessary to use the agency of a liquidator for making any payment, the liquidator shall be bound to make the necessary payments,... etc.

So, the need for that is obvious.

The other point is whether a new condition cannot be introduced so that the nominee may receive the payment and the hon. Member has cited instances of difficulties faced by the persons in getting payment of their deposits, etc. He will readily appreciate that when a man goes to make a deposit and enters into an agreement with the bank, at that point of time, if there is provision in that agreement that the payment can be made to a nominee. Corporation can accept that. But surely the Corporation cannot import into this agreement something new now so that even if the bank is not obliged, as is now suggested, through the Corporation, it should be done; I hope he will readily agree that that is not workable. Therefore, the provision is there to go to the bank and deposit it in the first place; it is not the function of this Corporation to introduce this idea.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 21 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title, Commencement, etc.*)

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4,—
for "1967" *substitute*—
"1968" (41)

Page 2, line 1,—
for "1967" *substitute*—
"1968" (42)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to move:

Page 1,—
after line 8, *insert*—
"Provided that the Act shall be enforced uniformly all over the country within one year of its enactment." (29)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इस विधेयक पर आज और कल जो बहस हुई है, उसमें हमने इसका पूरा पूरा विरोध किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में अपने तर्क पेश किये हैं। सरकार ने हमारी किसी भी तरमीम को, स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया है।

जहां तक इस कानून को अमल में लाने का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरे तौर पर राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कई सूबों ने इस बारे में सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि कई सूबों ने इस कानून का बहुत सख्त विरोध भी किया है। और वे कोई गैर-कांग्रेसी दलों की ओर से चलने वाली सरकारों वाले सूबे नहीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र की सरकार बहुत ही तगड़े कांग्रेसी नेताओं की ओर से चलाई जाती है। उसने इस विधेयक का विरोध किया

[श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज]

है। उसका कहना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी भी तरह कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर की संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग करने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए।

इस तरमीम को पेश करने में मेरा खास मकसद यह है कि अगर सरकार ने इस विधेयक को अमल में लाना ही है, तो फिर यह विधेयक सारे देश में एक-साथ अमल में आये और यह तमाम कोआपरेटिव बैंकों या कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं पर एक-साथ लागू हो। वर्ना क्या होगा? जिस सूबे की सरकार यह मान लेती है कि इस विधेयक को वहां पर अमल में लाया जाये, वहां के कोआपरेटिव बैंकों को प्रीमियम देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जिस सूबे की सरकार यह कहती है कि हम अपने कानून में कोई तरमीम नहीं करेंगे और न ही इस कानून को चलने देंगे, तो वहां के कोआपरेटिव बैंकों द्वारा प्रीमियम देने का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होगा।

इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि यह नया बोझ —वह बोझ कितना है, यह मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन आखिर कुछ नया बोझ तो होगा ही— उस सूबे के बैंकों पर नहीं पड़ेगा, जिसकी सरकार इस विधेयक को मानने से इन्कार करती है।

मेरी इस तरमीम को स्वीकार करने का यह भी लाभ होगा कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार यह चाहती है कि इस कानून को किसी भी हालत में अमल में लाना चाहिए और कोआपरेटिव बैंकों में डिपाजिट रखने वाले लोगों को तत्काल कानून का संरक्षण देना चाहिए, तो उस पर भी यह बंधन रहेगा कि चूंकि उसने इस विधेयक को एक साल में अमल में लाना है, इसलिए यह जल्दबाजी करके और राज्य सरकारों को समझा कर इस विधेयक को पूरे देश पर एक-साथ अमल में ला पायेगी।

इसके अलावा राज्य सरकारों पर भी कुछ थोड़ी-सी नैतिक सख्ती आ जायेगी कि जब संसद् कहती है कि एक साल में सारे देश भर में इस कानून को अमल में लाना है, तो कुछ असर तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलग अलग सूबों की राज्य सरकारों का भी पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए सरकार के हित में यह है, डिपाजिटर के बारे में मैं यहां पर नहीं कह रहा हूं। लेकिन सरकार के हित में मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरमीम को स्वीकार किया जाय।

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend said that the Congress Government at some States have opposed. That will conclusively prove that no politics are involved in this.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: मैंने कभी ऐसा आरोप किया ही नहीं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत: आपने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार जहां कि कांग्रेस की मजबूत सरकार है, उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया। तो पालिटिक्स की बात इसमें कोई नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि पालिटिक्स इसमें नहीं है।

SHRI K. C. PANT: At least on one point, we agreed. And I am very happy about it.

Now, the point is that there are certain powers with the States and there are certain other powers with the Centre. And it is a question of the Centre not to intrude upon the States' powers about which they are sensitive. And the Centre does not want to do it either. In respect of certain areas of functioning of the cooperative banks etc., the jurisdiction of the State Governments applies, and in those areas, unless the concerned State Government passes the necessary legislation, this Act cannot become operative and therefore unless different State Governments pass their enactments at different periods of time, obviously, this cannot be applicable at the same time.

Therefore, we have to respect the powers of the States also in this matter and it is only through persuasion and through pointing out the advantages of this particular enactment for the cooperative banking sector that we hope to get their concurrence and we hope that they will fall in line. I would be happy if they accept this line of approach and if all of them agree. We can in fact apply the provisions of this Bill throughout the country at the same time. But, it is upto the State Governments and not upto us to get this done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 29 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 29 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment Nos. 41 and 42 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 1, line 4,—
for "1967" *substitute*—
"1968" (41)

Page 2, line 1,—
for "1967" *substitute*—
"1968" (42)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—
for "Eighteenth" *substitute*—
"Nineteenth". (40)

(*Shri K. C. Pant*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I could not add very much to this Bill of which so much has been said. Many of them are quite irrelevant. There are two instances over since I mentioned the case of Palai Bank being an instance of the irresponsibility or lack of responsibility of the Reserve Bank in so far as it failed to apply the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, in so far as it did not scrutinise the reports, in so far as it did not make the proper inspection and in so far as their officer posted there did not do his duty. I have, on that account, received since last evening many enquiries as to what Government is going to do because this is a case first where Government has failed to gain the confidence of the people in the Reserve Bank's ability to enforce discipline and to watch over the banks. Some time ago I raised a question whether this Act should not be applied retrospectively. The answer was in the negative. But I would like to point out to the Finance Ministry on this occasion that if they expect to revive the confidence of the people in banking; and particularly in the Reserve Bank, they would not be losing very much if the Act was retrospectively applied to a few banks which came under liquidation and banks which were under the custody and under the watch of the Reserve Bank. I would say that this would be fair and expedient. Though it is not part of the Bill, I hope this suggestion will be considered by government as part of the extension they are now giving to the Act.

The second reason for my speaking now is that the Minister, while paying a compliment for my administrative experience, was rather doubtful if I knew anything about the part played by the Reserve Bank. He implied that the Reserve Bank was above reproach, that it was bad long ago but since 1960 when it began to reduce the number of banks from 450 to 97, the Reserve Bank is doing very well. I do not know; this House is always standing out against monopoly; this House is always for small units; so I do not know whether it is an achievement of the Reserve Bank that it has destroyed small banks and created these giants. Ultimately, from 30 I suppose it will come down to big 10 or big 4 and so on which is not a healthy tendency.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : That is what Piloo Mody wants.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This achievement is not something about which the Reserve Bank need be proud of, whatever may be the views of Piloo Mody.

I would like to point out that the Reserve Bank has not come out in such flying colours all along. We had the Mundhra case where the Reserve Bank obviously overlooked its duties and watch over other banks. I think the Minister does not require

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

to be reminded that only yesterday we discussed the case of Shri Goenka, in whose case also the Reserve Bank has similarly defaulted. Now, to entrust the Reserve Bank with the control of over one thousand co-operative institutions and banks and to entrust it with, what is more, lakhs of co-operative societies—I have already made the point that the banks are not going to be stronger than the co-operative societies —is I think a very hazardous thing; it is hazardous for the Reserve Bank, hazardous for the Corporation and also hazardous for the co-operative societies. It has not been realised that if you give this kind of insurance to co-operatives, they will not improve; on the other hand, they will become more irresponsible. So, my prayer is that, although the intentions of the government may be good, these intentions have not been carefully examined and that this Bill may not be brought into force at once.

Shri George Fernandes wanted a period of one year for the complete application of this Bill. I would also say that they may keep it in abeyance for one year. Then they can see the reactions to this Bill. So, even if it is enacted, it may not be brought into force at once, although I would rather prefer that it is not enacted now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT *rose*—

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं। मैं 340 के अन्तर्गत इसके ऊपर रोक लगाना चाहता हूं। कल यहां पर एस० एम० बैनर्जी ने बैंक कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का प्रश्न उठाया था ··· (**व्यवधान**) ··· जब बैंकों के बिल पर यहां बहस चल रही है, हम लोगों ने कल मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि आप ऐसा कुछ एलान कीजिए कि बैंक कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल टाली जाय ··

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The strike has taken place this morning.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : वहां बैंक कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल चल रही है और यहां यह विधेयक आप पास कर रहे हैं। मैं इसलिए यह चाहता हूं कि आप मेरे प्रस्ताव को 340 में स्वीकार कीजिए। उसको मतदान में डालिए। सदन को आज स्थगित किया जाय और सरकार को कहा जाय बैंक कर्मचारियों के मसले पर सरकार तत्काल अपनी घोषणा करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Strictly speaking, we are not discussing any banking legislation as such. This relates to deposit insurance for the benefit of the creditors, those who have put in their money in banks.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंक कर्मचारी अगर बाहर हैं तो क्रेडिटर्स का क्या होगा। हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे बयान दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bank *hartal* or whatever it is was brought to the notice of the House and the Minister yesterday. Beyond that I cannot permit anything. I cannot adjourn the proceedings of the House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): When Shri S. M. Banerjee raised it yesterday, you said that the Minister has taken note of it. Is the House not entitled to know from the Minister what is their reaction? The strike is actually going on. Are we to be kept in the dark?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not come in the way if the Minister wants to express his reaction, but I would not say anything about it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: When you made that remark yesterday, we thought that he would be making a statement today.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप उनको स्टेटमेन्ट देने के लिये मजबूर कीजिये, उनको हुक्म दीजिये कि वे कुछ बयान दें—इस हड़ताल के सिलसिले में, बैंक कर्मचारियों के मामले में उनकी क्या राय है, सरकार की क्या राय है। आप इस विधेयक को पास कर देंगे, लेकिन उसको अमल में लाने के लिये कर्मचारी नहीं होंगे तो क्या होगा? ··· (**व्यवधान**) ···

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Banks have been closed.

SHRI S. KUNDU: You can direct the Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This subject that has been raised is not on the Order

paper at all. He wanted to raise it just to bring it to the notice of the House that the bank employees were on strike. That purpose has been served...... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I have also to add to the point raised by Shri Fernandes and Shri Indrajit Gupta. The matter may not be wholly relevant but when the matter was brought to the notice of the House and, through the House, to the notice of the Minister and the Minister has failed to make any statement about what steps have been taken to prevent the strike, we are justified in bringing the matter to the notice of the House. I think, you will also appeal to the Minister to make a statement as to what they are going to do with regard to the bank employees' strike.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are taking advantage of a provision in the procedure. You wanted to bring it to the notice of the House as well as of the Minister. You have done that. I am not in a position to ask the Minister to make a statement.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That was done yesterday and you clearly said that the Minister had noted it. Today we want to know what is their reaction.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: सरकार की इसके बारे में क्या नीति है, हम मंत्री महोदय से इसके बारे में बयान चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper now to continue this. The hon. Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a matter of personal explanation.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने मेरे ऊपर आक्षेप डाला है।

He has said that I am in favour of the big four banks. He has misquoted me and misrepresented me. I am only in favour of the big four parties.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Political parties.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu has raised the question ...... (*Interruption*)

श्री स० कुण्डु: थर्ड रीडिंग पर हम भी बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had enough opportunity. Now he has started replying. In between I cannot permit you.

SHRI S. KUNDU: After the amendments have been disposed of I am entitled to speak. Why should he get up and why should he be allowed to get up and speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper...... (*Interruption*). You were not vigilant enough. You were engaged in something else. I called him once. He got up and sat down. Now when he has started replying, I cannot permit you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे इस अधिकार का हनन कर रहे हैं। आप रूलिंग दीजिये कि थर्ड रीडिंग पर हमारा बोलने का अधिकार है या नहीं?

SHRI S. KUNDU: How can you usurp our rights..... (*Interruption*)?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I also gave an opportunity for a personal explanation.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Where have you given the opportunity?

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, has raised the question of confidence in the commercial banks. I would only like to say that if you see the figures of deposits after the Palai Central Bank failed, you will find that the total deposits have gone up from year to year. This denotes the growth of confidence in the banking structure than otherwise. I would also say that the Reserve Bank has also been playing its part in strengthening the confidence in the commercial banks... (*Interruption*).

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): On a point of order, Sir. Will you not allow others to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already ruled about that. To those who were vigilant, for instance, Shri Lobo Prabhu, I gave an opportunity. At that time others were very much agitated about the bank employees' strike and they missed the opportunity. I called the Minister not only once but twice.

I will not permit; I am within my rights. (*Interruptions*)

The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You cannot shut us out like this. You cannot do like this. (*Interruptions*)

14.35 Hrs.

DELHI AND AJMER RENT CONTROL (NASIRABAD CANTONMENT REPEAL) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Swaran Singh I beg to move :

"That the Bill to repeal the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952, as in force in the Cantonment of Nasirabad, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Prior to the integration of Ajmer which was a Part 'C' State with Rajasthan this Act was in operation in that area. After the integration, the Rajasthan State passed the Act known as Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Amending and Extending) Act of 1957 and they said that this Act will also be enforced in the area of Nasirabad Cantonment from 27th November, 1957. When this State Act was extended to Nasirabad Cantonment, a case was filed in the High Court of Rajasthan and the High Court of Rajasthan ruled that the Rajasthan Act cannot be applied to the Nasirabad Cantonment since the Cantonments are governed by a specific Act passed by Parliament. Therefore, the Rajasthan Government wanted the Central Government to repeal the present Act so that the State Act could be extended to Nasirabad Cantonment also.

Sir, this Bill is a repealing Bill, it is very simple and its scope is very much limited. This was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 13th February. I hope this House will pass the Bill without any opposition to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to repeal the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952, as in force in the Cantonment of Nasirabad, as pased by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must begin by disappointing the Minister because I am not able to help him in passing the Bill just like that. This Bill is a very important Bill because it involves many questions. I do not know how the Ministry of Defence has become involved in rent control. This is a Bill which should have been taken up by the Ministry concerned with rent control because this is repealing not an Act of Cantonment but an Act passed by the Ministry of Law or the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Bill which they are trying to repeal today applies not only to the Cantonment of Nasirabad but also to the Municipality of Ajmer and all land within one mile of that Municipality and the Municipality of Beawar which, presumably, is also in the State of Rajasthan and, therefore, subject to the Rajasthan Act.

My first point is that this Bill has been put up by the Ministry which is only transiently concerned with it. This Bill does not apply to all the other areas which have become subject to the Cantonment Act of Rajasthan State.

My second point, which I have moved as an amendment and which is rather important, is that, instead of the word 'is', the word 'was' should be used in this legislation because this Bill must be given a retrospective effect. The position is that, after the amending Act was passed in 1957, the Ajmer Act came into effect. Then many transactions took place and much litigation took place under the Ajmer Amending Act, and in 1962 when the High Court held that the Ajmer Extending Act was illegal, the position reverted to what it was before 1957 and the Delhi and Ajmer Act came into effect. What we are concerned with is to legalise the gap between 1957 and 1962 when the Rajasthan Extension Act applied. For that reason this Bill must have a retrospective effect and must go back to 1957. The State Government itself is not competent to legalise this position because this is a Central Act and we have to extend it back to 1957 if the State Government is to apply their Act for that gap of time. There were two Acts which came into effect during this period, 1957 to 1962. I hope, I am sufficiently clear. (*Interruptions*). This is my first point.

Now I come to the general question of rent control. I have to examine the Delhi

and Ajmer Rent Control Act in some detail. The Rajasthan Amending Act was not available to me till just now to enable me to comment on it.

The Delhi Act raises a very important question whether this rent control is serving the people. Any legislation passed in this House must keep in view the interests of the people. It happens that under the Delhi Act there are no less than five or six different classes of rents fixed. Rents fixed before 1939 cannot be raised except by 12½ to 25 percent; rents fixed upto 1945 are allowed as they are; after 1945, you have got various other classes of rents; there is the standard rent which can be fixed under this Act—I shall comment on the standard rent later exhausting the classes of rents—; then you have the rents of houses recently built which are exempt from rent control for a period of five years; and then you have got the class of rents which government servants and we, Members of Parliament, pay, which are not at all related to the other rents. There is a complete confusion; not only confusion, there is a certain amount of inequity in having these rents. Why should a man who has had the misfortune of letting his house before 1939 get only a fraction of the rent ? He gets something like Rs. 100 for Rs. 1,000...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order. This Bill seeks to repeal the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Under which rule is he raising the point of order ? He just goes on making a speech without referring to the proper rules. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : If the hon. Member would like to object to the repealing of the Act, then he has a right to speak about these things. When we are seeking to take the Act out of the Statute Book, how can he deal with matters which are sought to be repealed *in toto*. It is a very ticklish, peculiar and unheard of thing that we are doing by allowing the hon. Member to say something on the Act which is sought to be repealed or taken out of the Statute Book. If he has any objection to the repealing of it, then I would certainly appreciate his point of view.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is not a point of order. This is an argument. I think I should be allowed to develop my argument on this point. We are repealing this particular Act, but I am making a case for repeal of this Act even in Delhi, if you like. The position is this, that the Rent Control Act is extremely unfair to the different parties involved. We have also got this position that on account of rent control, fantastic rents are collected on one side, something upto Rs. 2,000 for the same kind of accommodation which is available to other parties at Rs. 25 or Rs. 50. Now, is that a fair proposition ? This point arises from the Act which we are presently considering. Not only that. There is another factor. Because of such Rent control rules, the housing activity is very much repressed. There is not as much of it as is necessary; and it is left for people who have motives to profit or to get high rent. So, I would say that the Delhi Act is thoroughly bad and it does deserve to be repealed. I would go a little further and say that this question has raised the difficulties of the people of this city of Delhi also. The Government had, under their Master Plan, immobilised about 48,000 acres of land. Of this some 40,000 acres have been recently returned. I am told that about the remaining 8,000 acres, efforts are being made to let the land to those who are willing to have it. This has relevance to rent control because if houses are easily available rent control becomes not so important, it becomes redundant. So, I would like the Government—it is not Ministry of Defence, because they are not concerned with Housing in Delhi, but I would like the Government as a whole—to consider the Housing policy and Rent Acts, because they are not in the interest of the people.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो सदन में पेश किया गया है, वह एक बहुत जरूरी बिल है। अभी माननीय लोबो प्रभू बोल रहे थे, वे स्वयं मानते हैं सात वर्ष पुरानी गलती की दुरुस्ती के लिए यह बिल आया है। देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद। सात वर्ष के बाद आखीर में सरकार को इस बात का खयाल आया कि वहां के लोगों को जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको दूर किया जाए। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पिछले साल नहीं बल्कि सन् 1966 में ही कैबिनेट ने तय कर दिया था कि इस ऐक्ट को रिपील कर दिया जाय।··· (**व्यवधान**) ···

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There is no specific rule as such. But you can determine the point once for all, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is, there is a certain legislation and certain enactment which is sought to be repealed. Unless he has an objection for repealing that Act there is not much point. But what I felt was, that, taking advantage of this measure which has just come before the House, he wanted to ventilate certain grievances regarding the present rent control administration. That is all.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, I have a question. You may take it as a Point of Order. In the Bill as it is given to us—I have no objection to the Bill—there is no Statement of Objects and Reasons, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the original Bill as introduced, the Statement of Objects and Reasons was there.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Even if it is a repealing Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons must be there.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : The normal practice is that there is no Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to a Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen the Bill as it was introduced and the Statement of Objects and Reasons was appended to that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : But we did not have the opportunity of knowing what it was.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Bill as introduced and as passed by Rajya Sabha have both been circulated to hon. Members already.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : There should be no discrimination, and all Bills coming up here should have the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to them.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1961 में ही राजस्थान ऐक्ट के बारे में हम लोगों ने अपनी राय जाहिर कर दी थी और होना यह चाहिये था कि 1961 में ही यह रिपीलिंग ऐक्ट आ जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन जैसा पता लगा क्योंकि इसमें दिल्ली का नाम था और यहां के लोग बहुत नजदीक रहते हैं इसलिये उन्होंने होम मिनिस्टर से बातचीत करके एक कानून बनवा लिया। लेकिन राजस्थान वाले बाहर रहते हैं, वह सरकार के पास नहीं आ सके, और बताया गया कि यह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है और कैन्टूनमेंट एरिया के बारे में डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्ट्री का सर्कुलर निकलता है, या घोषणा गजट में साया होती है और उसके बाद ही लागू होता है और इस कठिनाई की वजह से यह बिल रक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से लाया गया है। और यह बहुत आवश्यक बिल है क्योंकि जो सात वर्ष से दुख पा रहे हैं, और जैसा कि माननीय लोबो प्रभू भी कह रहे थे, तो उनको ठीक कीजिये लेकिन इस बिल को जल्दी से जल्दी पास कीजिये ताकि जो सात वर्ष से गलती चली आ रही है वह ठीक हो जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I have not quite been able to understand the purpose of the repealing Bill. I believe from 1963 onwards the Nazirabad Cantonment is being developed and a bigger area is now being covered. If the Act is repealed, then the people living in the Nasirabad cantonment area who are paying fair rent now under this Act will be deprived of that benefit. I would like to know what protective measures Government have taken in order to protect those people. I feel that by the repeal of this Act, the people there will be put to a lot of suffering. The Nasirabad area is growing generally, and defence personnel will be there and their families will be there and centering round them, several other people will be there. All those people will not get this benefit if this Act is repealed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he looks into the Statement of Objects and Reasons he will understand the necessity for this Bill. It has been necessitated because of a High Court judgment.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I know that. But I would like to know what measures Government are taking in order to give protection to those people. This Bill is only a repealing Bill because it is negative in character. What measures are Government going to take in order to protect those people ?

Then, I would make a brief reference to Assam and I hope Shri R. D. Bhandare will not raise any point of order.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : When I have not heard any point at all, why should I raise any point of order ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Assam is now a land of cantonments. From 1962 onwards, in every city and town and almost in every village, so many divisions of military personnel have been stationed. Under the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder the Government of India are acquiring houses; in fact, in the Gauhati town, they have acquired not merely ordinary houses but even the bungalow of the principal of a college, as a result of which several clashes between the students and the military personnel have been there. Therefore, I feel that the Ministry of Defence should think in terms of bettering the relations with the people and the military personnel in Assam. In Assam the main cantonment is at Shillong, but in every town, every village etc. the Government of India are requisitioning houses, agricultural lands etc. Since this Bill is a negative Bill, the people do not get any protection. It may be that this Bill has been brought forward because of a High Court ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point that we are not considering now the administration of cantonments or the relations between the people in those areas. This is only a repealing Bill necessitated because of the High Court ruling. The other Rent Control Act will still be there in force, once this is repealed.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I do not think that you are correct. This Act was extended to give relief to the people residing in the Nasirabad Cantonment area. When this is repealed, under what law will they get protection. The hon. Minister has not answered this point. So, I feel that some measures should be taken by the Ministry of Defence to give protection to the people residing in that area.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Before I say a few words in respect of what Shri Lobo Prabhu has said, I would first like to answer the point raised by my hon. friend who spoke just now. He had instilled in us a doubt and created the impression that there was going to be a vacuum after the repeal of this Act.

My hon. friend perhaps is thinking that the repeal of this Act is going to be automatic after the passing of this Bill. But I would submit that it is conditioned on the notification that is to be issued by Government under section 3 of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Act, 1957. Clause 2 reads thus :

> "The Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952, as in force in the Cantonment of Nasirabad, shall stand repealed on the date on which the Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1950 is extended to that Cantonment by notification under section 3 of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Act, 1957."

So, this Bill envisages first that the Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1950 would be extended to this area by virtue of the power given to issue a notification under section 3 of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Act, 1957. It is from the date of such notification that this Act would be repealed.

My hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu has pleaded for the insertion of the word 'was' in place of 'is'. I would submit that 'is' is the correct word which should be there. The notification would come into operation only after the present Bill has come into force. Therefore, the word 'is' is the relevant word. If you put the word 'was' there, it would make a nonsense of the entire clause.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : May I ask one question of my hon. friend ?....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member had had his say already. No new point is being brought up but he is only explaining the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Shri Lobo Prabhu had felt a little intrigued at the fact that this Bill had been sponsored by the Defence Ministry. I would submit that cantonments belong to the Defence Ministry and as such the Defence Ministry has to sponsor this measure. Of course, rent control may be dealt with by the Home Ministry. But this relates to cantonments and hence the Defence Ministry has taken charge of this Bill. So, there is nothing much to be made out of that point.

With these words, I welcome this Bill and I hope that this House will pass it without delay.

15 HRS.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad): Permit me to say that like most of the actions of the Government, the action of bringing this Bill is also a negative action. I will give a brief history of the Nasirabad Cantonment because it may not be known to you and even to hon. Minister concerned.

Nasirabad Cantonment has, since the times of the British Resident, been treated as a central place of authority in Rajasthan, because from here the Resident could direct forces anywhere in Rajasthan and it is one of the most beautiful Cantonments in the country. It is climatically a very perfect place.

In 1963, this Government brought a Plan for expansion of Nasirabad Cantonment. Originally the plan was for Rs. 2½ crores. It was not a small plan and water was to be brought from a distance of 70 miles through pipes and the water to be brought was mainly to supply the expanded Cantonment of Nasirabad, and was also to feed the entire city of Ajmer and suburbs. This original plan under execution since 1963 was to be completed in 1965, but as you know the Government is very slow in implementing and in sticking to dates. So, this expanded programme is still going on.

The very purpose of a Cantonment is not to have a large civilian population there, but to have a large military population. The entire idea of expanding this Cantonment was to expand the Grenadiers' Regimental Centre there, to have a big supply base there and also to accommodate certain Brigade Headquarters in that area. With this expansion programme there is bound to be a little expansion of the civil area also, but generally it so happens that even if a Cantonment is expanded so far as the military is concerned, there is very little development in the civil area, the reason being that the military now-a-days is catering by itself for every single need of the soldier, from food to clothing. Even things that previously the soldier bought outside in the civilian area he is now provided with in his own Unit Canteen. Then there is the CSD Canteen which is selling everything from pins to scooters. So what happens at times is that there is a large influx of troops but very little housing accommodation in the civilian area. There is lesser of it in the military area and a lot of people want houses in the civil area.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Canteens and hotels have nothing to do with this, though it may be interesting history.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already pointed out that we are discussing rent control.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I was telling you briefly that the civilian development in the Cantonment area is little even if there is largescale development in the military area because the army is catering to every need of the soldier. When Nasirabad Cantonment was expanded it was expected that a lot of family accommodation would also be available to the troops stationed in the place, but it has not been done. Therefore, all these troops have to rent houses in the civil area. That is where all this background comes in.

The purpose of rent control is two-fold, firstly that rents should not rise abnormally, and secondly there should be some sort of impetus for people to build houses so that there may not be housing shortage as we have in Delhi now. I call this a negative action of the Government because the Act which is being repealed is not being replaced by anything worthwhile. Now you say that from the day it is repealed, the Rajasthan Act will be made applicable. Is it any better than the original one? You say that it is being brought in in order to meet certain observations and objections by the High Court. Again, is that the only occasion when the Government should wake up when the High Court or the Supreme Court passes a

stricture? What I am driving at is that at the moment a Committee is sitting to revise the entire Cantonment Board Act to bring in something quite new, because at the moment our cantonment boards are totally under military authority and there is very little of public authority and very little of public participation and the result is something that we cannot be very proud of. Sir, if you go to a cantonment you find the military area very nice and clean and when you go to the civil area, it is undeveloped and not clean. When that Committee is going on, it would have been something positive if you had brought out such an Act which would have been an improvement on the old Acts in the light of all these years of experience. Some of these Acts date back to 1939, some to 1947 and some to 1950. Why do you not start with a clean slate, something which will help the people who seek the houses and will also give an impetus to those people who want to build houses? Therefore, although there is no point in totally opposing the repeal, I do appeal that while considering the repeal this Government should bring in something positive in its place. I am sure the hon. Deputy Minister, as I know him very well, will bring in something positive after this negative move.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कैंटूनमैंट्स हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, उनको उस वक्त की अंग्रेज सरकार ने सन् 1924 में जो कैंटूनमैंट ऐक्ट पास किया था वह कैंटूनमैंट ऐक्ट अब तक लागू है। पिछले 20-21 सालों से हम से कई लोगों ने यह अपेक्षा ज़रूर रक्खी थी कि आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उन अंग्रेज़ों के यह कैंटूनमैंट के लिए बनाये हुए क़ानून को हटाने की या उसमें कुछ तबदीलियां लाने का ज़रूर प्रयास करेगी लेकिन हमारी वह अपेक्षा पूरी नहीं हो पाई है। जो विधेयक आज यहां नसीराबाद कैंटूनमैंट रिपील को लेकर आया है वह इतना ही है कि सरकार के जो अधिकार हैं किसी भी सूबे के, मुख्य करके, जो आय सम्बन्धी क़ानून है, उसे कैंटूनमैंट पर लागू किया जाये। यह विधेयक बस यहीं तक सीमित है।

जहां तक यह नसीराबाद कैंटूनमैंट के लिए राजस्थान प्रीमिसैज़ (कंट्रोल आफ रैंट एंड एविक्शन) ऐक्ट के लागू किये जाने का सवाल है उसका तो हम समर्थन करेंगे क्योंकि उस शहर में कुछ थोड़े से रहने वालों के लिए पलटनी क़ानून न चलते हुए उस सूबे का क़ानून लागू हो जायगा लेकिन मुझे मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रार्थना करनी है कि इस किस्म के विधेयक पर जब भी यहां बहस करने का मौक़ा मिलता है, इस विधेयक पर आप लोग बहस करते हैं तो जो बुनियादी प्रश्न है, ज़रा उसके बारे में भी सोचें। आज हिन्दुस्तान में कितने कैंटूनमैंट्स हैं? हक़ीकत यह है कि वह रोज़ बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं, कम नहीं हो रहे हैं। अंग्रेज़ों के लिए यह ठीक था कि वह पलटन को बाक़ी लोगों से अलग रखने के लिए अपनी एक अलग रियासत बनाते और उस रियासत को अंग्रेज़ अपने पूरे अधिकार को वहां हमेशा के लिए चलाते लेकिन वही रवैय्या आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ उचित नहीं जंचता है। एक तो पलटन के हित की दृष्टि से भी और पलटन और आम जनता के बीच जिस किस्म का एक रिश्ता बनना चाहिए उस रिश्ते की दृष्टि से भी यह कोई अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है कि आप दिन पर दिन कैंटूनमैंट को बढ़ाते जायें और कैंटूनमैंट की एक अलग रियासत बनाते चले जायं। लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि कैंटूनमैंट के लोगों को अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुनने का, मतदान का अधिकार रहना चाहिए और उनके जरिए अपने कार्य को चलाने का अधिकार रहना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have pointed out just now that it is not relevant. The object of the Bill is a consequential measure. One Act is to be repealed in order to make room for application of another Act due to certain observations of a High Court. That is the only limited purpose. What you are saying is all relevant so far as the cantonments are concerned. But we are not discussing the broad issues at the present juncture. The purpose of the Bill is very limited. Please confine yourself to that.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं इसी सिलसिले में कह रहा था कि इस कानून को ले कर ऐसा प्रश्न खड़ा होगा। अगर कैंटोनमेंट न होते तो इस विधेयक को लाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ती ? कैंटोनमेंट हैं इसलिये विधेयक को लाना पड़ता है और इसका जिक्र करना पड़ता है। यह कहना कि इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है यह गलत होगा।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेता हुआ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहिये कि आने वाले चन्द दिनों में कैंटोनमेंट कानून को अमेंड करने वाला विधेयक यहां लाया जायेगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि अलग अलग कैंटोनमेंट्स में 60 प्रतिशत चुने हुए लोग होते हैं और बाकी पलटनी अफसर रक्खे जाते हैं। पता नहीं आपको इसकी जानकारी है या नहीं, हालांकि आपको जानकारी होनी चाहिये क्योंकि आपके इलाके में काफी कैंटोनमेंट्स हैं, कि सब से बड़ा जो अफसर होता है वह कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड का प्रेजिडेंट होता है और जो चुने हुए लोग होते हैं उनके पास किये हुए प्रस्ताव को खत्म करने का अधिकार रखता है। इसी तरीके से जो मजिस्ट्रेट रहता है, जो कि कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड का सदस्य रहता है, उसे भी यह अधिकार रहता है कि वह कहे कि जो प्रस्ताव किया गया है वह उसको मंजूर नहीं है और उसको हटाया जाये। मतलब यह है कि लाखों लोग जो कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड्स में रहते हैं उनको अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुनने का अधिकार रहना चाहिये ताकि वह उनके जरिये अपना व्यवहार चला सकें। यदि यह आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय दे दें तभी मेरे जैसे लोग इस विधेयक का समर्थन कर सकते हैं।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The Bill, as I said earlier, is a very simple one; it is only to repeal an Act and to enable the Rajasthan Act to be enforced in Nasirabad cantonment area. As you yourself have said it very clearly, and apart from that, many friends from both sides have supported the Bill and have also said, the purpose of the Bill is limited.

My learned friend Shri Lobo Prabhu was envisaging all kinds of difficulties; perhaps he may be right when he looks into the State Act and if he finds any deficiencies there, he is quite right in expressing certain difficulties or apprehensions, but our purpose is only to enable the State Act to be enforced in this area and that purpose is very limited, and whatever other difficulties he was having, we will always have them in view.

Shri George Fernandes has said about the Cantonments Act; true, it is a very old Act and it came into existence at the time of the Britishers; it requires a lot of changes but we cannot make all those changes at one and the same time. (*Interruption*) We have made a lot of modifications in it all the same. For instance, the Station Commander is the presiding officer of the cantonment. But we have brought in a change by executive instructions to the effect that a Vice-President who is an elected person could preside over all meetings which concern the civil areas. The administration of the civil area is almost dealt with by the civil team which is an elected team. This is a new change which has been introduced.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : 21 वर्ष हो गये।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The hon. Member has stated, cantonments should not be isolated; but they should be isolated. I am of the view that the cantonments as far as possible should be completely separated from the civil population for various reasons. We do not say that they should not come into contact with the civilian population. We do want them to come, because they are also from the same stock, but still, we would like to give certain extra facilities and take greater care for the welfare of troops, and the troops' welfare will have to be looked after, and the cantonment has got special responsibility for both the troops as well as to the people who are engaged in the work connected with the troops and so on.

I think there is very little that I can add to what I have already stated about this Bill. This is only a Bill which is to repeal and I think what the hon. Members have said, namely, that the municipalities and the cantonments should not have a lot of big differences, is correct. we have said that the salaries and allowances which the cantonment employees are getting

should be at par with the salaries and allowances given to the State Government staff. In every respect, we would like the cantonments to be better than the municipalities. If municipalities are well administered, we would like the cantonments also to be improved to serve the defence forces and also the civilian population in the best manner possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to repeal the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952, as in force in the Cantonment of Nasirabad, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will proceed with the clauses now.

CLAUSE 2—(*Repeal of Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952, in force in its application to the Cantonment of Nasirabad.*)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 3,—*for* "is" *substitute* "was" (1)

Sir, the minister has been most conciliatory. In fact, he has accepted that some legal confusion is going to arise.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : There is no legal confusion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If he is not conciliatory, I would like him to explain this. Rajasthan Act runs through the whole State of Rajasthan and it can be applied to this cantonment. Why is the Delhi Act applied to this cantonment? You have not yet explained what you are going to do with that gap between 1957 when the Ajmer Act came into effect and 1962 when the High Court struck down the Ajmer Act and the position reverted to the Delhi and Ajmer Act. Of course, so many laws which are not lawful are passed here and one more or less does not make any difference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This observation is too wide. Unless any Act passed by this House is struck down by the highest judicial authority, it is the law of the land.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I shall qualify my statement, because you have held that we can pass any law till the Supreme Court strikes it down. But I do not accept it. I say that this House must pass laws which are absolutely good laws. If you are content to pass any law because you have a majority, the position is different. I have already drawn your attention to this lacuna regarding the uncovered period.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Rajasthan Act is a prospective Act and therefore to change the word 'is' to 'was' is not called for. We have referred all the amendments of the hon. member to the law Ministry. After careful consideration, the Law Ministry have said that they will not fit in with the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 1 to vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : No, Sir; they are consequential.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

15.18 HRS.

MADRAS STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill. The minister is not here.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Let Mr. Arumugam from the Congress benches move it !

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : The ministers must be here at least to move the Bill.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Law Minister can move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless he writes to me that he would like to act in the place of someone else, I cannot permit it. If he writes, I will permit him.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : There is no provision in the rules to keep the House in suspense. Let us pass on to the next item.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I shall move the Bill if the Minister is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is an important Bill. We all welcome it. Let us have a little patience.

The only way left to me is to go to the next item.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, have some patience.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : If you do not, we shall move the Bill. We are ruling Madras; and we will rule India for some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at quarter to four.

15.20 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till a Quarter to Sixteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled at a Quarter to Sixteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MADRAS STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House to raise a point of order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि··

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : It is a disgrace to the House that the Ministers do not come prepared, they do not take the House seriously and they are not present in the House They should be dismissed....(*interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not so many at a time. I will give them all an opportunity. Now, Shri Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद यह पहला मौका है कि हाउस को इस प्रकार से आध घंटे के लिए एजार्न करना पड़ा, क्योंकि बिल को पेश करने वाले मंत्री महोदय हाउस में मौजूद नहीं थे। यह इस हाउस की डिसग्रेस है, इनसल्ट है कि मिनिस्टर लोग इस हाउस को इतनी लाइट्ली और शैब्बिली लेते हैं। आज उनकी वजह से देश के टैक्सपेयर्ज़ का रुपया बर्बाद गया। यह एक बार नहीं, कई बार देखा गया है कि मंत्री लोग इस सदन को बहुत ही लाइट्ली और शैब्बिली लेते ह, जो कि देश की सब से बड़ी प्रतिनिधि संस्था है। आपको मिनिस्टर्ज़ को पुल अप करना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि स्पीकर महोदय मंत्री महोदय को नोटिस इस्यू करें कि क्यों न उन पर पिनेल्टी लगाई जाये। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि आईन्दा इस तरह की घटना न हो।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : (Calcutta North East): Sir, I wish to make a submission because something has happened which is without precedent, as far as I know, and I have been a member of this House since 1952. I ran to consult a certain person who has been consulted, who has been associated with the Central Legislature much earlier and I am told that this kind of thing has never happened. You, Sir, were very right in adjourning the House you discovered that you could pass it over and go on on the next item but you found that there were certain members of this House who were very keen on having this particular piece of legislation passed without delay, and that is why in order to keep this priority, you adjourned the House.

But my submission is that when you adjourned the House it is an expression of censure on the working of the government, not on the politics of the government. If it is on the politics of the government, it has to be made by the House. But when

the Chair is constrained to adjourn the proceedings of the House on account of a default on the part of the Ministry, then it is a censure on the manner of functioning of the government.

Then I have to say this too. The Home Ministry has its leading paladin, Shri Chavan; then, there is the Minister of State, who was here a little while ago; then there is the Deputy Minister who was added to the bargain. I noticed all the time that though the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was not here—I do not blame him, because he cannot be here all the time—his deputy, the Deputy Chief Whip was here, watching the proceedings and whiling away the time. The Deputy Law Minister was here with a sheaf of papers, heaven knows what they were about, and we were all anticipating that the Deputy Law Minister would perhaps be authorised to move. Nothing happened, even though all the Ministers were present here and the Deputy Chief Whip was here. They know all the time that the earlier Bill, the Cantonments Bill was collapsing, nothing was happening, it was going to be over in a few minutes time; yet, they took no notice whatsoever of it because they do not care for the dignity of the House and the working of the House. This sort of thing has never happened before. Sir, you did the right thing and upheld the prestige of the Chair and the House by adjourning the House. I am very happy that you adjourned the House and you did not pass it over, because we wanted this Madras Bill to be passed as quickly as possible. Since a mere word of apology from the government is not sufficient, you thought it fit to order adjournment of the House, which is an express censure over the functioning and manner of functioning of the Government.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you on behalf of my group for what you have done. For many months we have been very anxious to pass this Bill. But what I am very much concerned about now is this. What was happened is really tantamount to the contempt of the House. Professor Mukerjee has amply explained that. What I felt very much was that when you found that there was not a single spokesman from the Home Ministry present here you did make a prompting that other ministers could take it up but they did not do so. There were a few other ministers here : the Deputy Defence Minister was there, the Deputy Law Minister was there and other ministers were there. I remember, on another occasion, it did happen like that; some other ministers were able to take that up. But I am constrained to say that I had a feeling whether they were not at all interested in passing this Bill. If that is not so, what prevented them to take it up ?

I do welcome this Bill. I do feel that the Government has taken the pains to draft it after we insisted upon it so many times and presented it to the House, but at the moment of moving it for consideration it was very strange to see that in spite of many ministers being present here and in spite of they being prompted by you and by Members of this side and that side as well, they did not take it up. I am sorry to say this. It is really a very serious matter. I am sure, one or two Members here are on the verge of moving a privilege motion against him. I think, it might be in order if the Minister is not going to give a proper explanation.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ राजनैतिक दृष्टि से हमारे कितने ही मतभेद रहे हों, लेकिन आज मैं इस बात के लिए उनकी प्रशंसा किये बिना नहीं रह सकता कि यह बराबर इस देश की संसद् को अपेक्षित महत्त्व देते थे। उनके समय में इस प्रकार की घटना कभी नहीं हुई कि संसद् की आवश्यकता कार्यवाही के समय मंत्री लोग उसकी उपेक्षा करें और इस प्रकार से सदन से अनुपस्थित रहें। लेकिन इसके लिए मैं मंत्रियों से भी ज्यादा इस सदन की नेता, प्रधान मंत्री, को दोषी मानता हूं। अगर वह इस विषय में सतर्क होतीं, तो इस बात की नौबत कभी न आती कि उनकी मंत्रि-परिषद् के सदस्य संसद् की आवश्यक कार्यवाही के समय सदन से अनुपस्थित रहें और उपाध्यक्ष को सदन को स्थगित करना पड़े। यह कोई साधारण घटना नहीं है। पिछले

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बीस वर्षों में यह सब से महत्वपूर्ण घटना है कि किसी मंत्री की अनुपस्थिति के कारण इस सदन की कार्यवाही को स्थगित करना पड़ा ।

इसलिए मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप प्रधान मंत्री को, जो कि सदन की नेता हैं, सदन में बुलायें । जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके लिए उन्हें क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए और कोई ऐसी परम्परा निर्धारित करनी चाहिए कि भविष्य में संसद् को इस प्रकार से लाइट्ली, हल्केपन से, न लिया जाये ।

SHRI S. KUNDU: You will realise, Sir, that I have a special grievance about this matter because I had a right to speak during the third reading of the earlier Bill but you denied that to me. Still, we accommodated thinking that you were trying to finish quickly because that Bill had been discussed for two hours. When we were trying to adjust with you and see that Parliament functions in a nice way, it is strange that the 56 ministers there—the galaxy of ministers with their private secretaries and all that—care a hoot for this Parliament. These ministers, this Congress Government, have completely usurped the privilege of this House. The way they have treated it in a casual and cavalier manner is very shocking. I entirely agree with Professor Mukerjee that any sort of apology is not going to square up such lapses. I think, the Prime Minister must come and explain these things before the House. The adjournment of the House for half an hour should be treated as a censure motion against this Government. After the Prime Minister comes and makes a statement the House will decide what steps to take. I appeal to you to summon the Prime Minister to explain the conduct of the Congress Government so far as this matter is concerned.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I would only like to submit that this is the culmination of the manner in which this House has been treated from time to time by the Treasury Benches. There have been occasions when important legislation was on and important points were being discussed, the matter was left either to the Ministers of State or to Deputy Ministers who sometimes found themselves landed in difficulty. Today what do we find? Today we found that no minister concerned was present in this House.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Concerned or any?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: No, there were some Deputy Ministers.

The House had to be adjourned because no business could be transacted. It means the Indian tax-payer is penalised. For every minute that we sit in this House, the tax-payer is paying for it. All these custodians of the tax-payers' money have got to answer to the tax-payers very squarely. I do not think they can have any answer. The mere apology by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs will not suffice because this is a slur on the Ministry. Therefore, the Leader of the House ought to come and explain.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What we have just seen today is really a sign of the times. Over a period of years, we have found an authoritarian tendency developing in this country which, more and more, has begun to treat Parliament merely as a function of Government instead of the essence of it. We have found, over the years, that whatever is discussed in Parliament is not adequately considered by the Government and the Government has begun to consider itself as an entity apart from Parliament, not deriving its just powers from Parliament.

I do not blame the Minister of State who happened to be late in arriving in this House. It could happen to anyone of us. He could have had a flat tyre; he may have had an additional cup of coffee or he could have been any other thing. The fact of the matter is that this country is paying for 57 Ministers barring the ones who have been removed or dismissed. The Ministers themselves are more in number than are required to form the quorum in this House. Very often, we have not even had a quorum in the House. The Treasury Benches alone could constitute a quorum. Therefore, I think, it is the general attitude of Government towards Parliament that has to be severely criticised and reprimanded on this occasion and, for that reason,

as has been suggested, some very specific, hard and punitive steps have to be taken by the Chair *vis-a-vis* Government in order that this authoritarian tendency which has now come to stay in our country is, in some measure, checked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri George Fernandes has given notice of a privilege motion. I have gone through the procedural part of it. I do not think, right away, I can give consent to it. On the issue of privilege, I will not permit him. But if he wants to say something about the other thing, he can say.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (दक्षिण बम्बई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक मिनट मुझे सुन लीजिए। मेरे प्रिविलेज मोशन का क्या किया जाय वह मैं आप पर छोड़ देता हूं। बाद में आप उस पर फैसला करिएगा। लेकिन जो प्रस्ताव मैं ने दिया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं इस सदन के दो सेक्रेटरी एक अभी के और एक भूतपूर्व, इन दोनों ने मिल कर जो किताब बनाई है प्रैक्टिस एंड प्रोसीजर आफ पार्लियामेंट, वह ले आया हूं और उसके दो ही वाक्य पढ़ कर आपके सामने पेश करूंगा।

"The term "breach of privilege" means a disregard of any of the rights, privileges and immunities either of members of Parliament individually, or of the House in its collective capacity. After due inquiry, a breach of privilege is punished in the same way as courts of law punish for contempt of their dignity or authority."

जब यहां पर यह विधेयक अभी आधा घंटा पहले आना चाहिए था तब मंत्री महोदय इस सदन के सामने हाजिर नहीं रहे तो इससे यह बात तो साफ हो जाती है कि इस सदन की जो इज्जत इनको करनी चाहिए वह इन्होंने नहीं की। इसके समर्थन में मैं फिर आपके सामने शकधर साहब को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"It is now an established convention that on important occasions like Question Hour, discussion on the Budget or the President's Address or the motion regarding international situation, concerned Ministers are required to be present in the House, as far as possible. On other occasions, the Minister or Ministers in charge of the business before the House are required to be present. In the case of "unavoidable absence of the Minister in charge from the House, it is expected that an arrangement is made for some other Minister to take notes of the debate in the House. Where the Minister goes out of the House for a short time, he is required to send an intimation to the Speaker and also to inform him of the name of the Minister deputizing in his absence. It has been ruled by the Speaker that in the absence of Ministers, the Government cannot be represented by private members."

"The Speaker has observed that when the House is sitting the Law Minister or one of his deputies should be available to give opinion on legal matters which might arise during any discussion."

Then, it is said :

"The Speaker has, however, made observations from time to time that Cabinet Ministers should be present at all times when business relating to their Ministries and Departments, directly or indirectly, is before the House."

16 HRS.

चन्द दिनों के पहले इस सदन ने एक विद्यार्थी को तीन या चार दिन की सजा देने का काम किया। क्या आरोप था उसके ऊपर कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन का काम एक क्षण के लिए भी नहीं रोका गया था। कोई गरीब विद्यार्थी आया उसको कुछ अपने मन की बात पेश करनी थी। वह कुछ बोला। उसको हटाया। ठीक किया। मुझे उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन जहां सदन के काम को एक क्षण के लिए नहीं रोका गया अगर वहां यह समझते हों कि प्रिविलेज के आधार पर उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय उसको चार दिन के लिए तिहाड़ जेल में भेजा जाय तो जब आपके मंत्री की गैरहाजिरी के कारण आधा घंटा के लिए सदन का काम रोका जाता है, यह अगर प्रिविलेज का मामला नहीं हुआ तो और कौन प्रिविलेज का मामला हो

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

सकता है? इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप चाहें जो फैसला दीजिए, इस प्रस्ताव को अभी, नहीं तो कल और नहीं तो सोमवार को लीजिए लेकिन सरकार की जो गैरजिम्मेदारी है उसको सजा देने का काम जरूर करिए।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: (New Delhi): This is a very important matter. I will just make a very small submission. I would like to represent to you that today when this matter was coming up about changing the name of Madras into Tamilnad, we came and many of us wanted to come. This is an hour which has sacred sentiment about it, certain respect about it, certain dignity and decorum about it. I should like to say that here and now this problem arises. What is our Governments? What is the supreme forum of the people? We function here when Parliament is in session. What is required? As my hon. friend said, we expect of the Government and of the people who come here to appreciate the need for planning the time and the programme of the House. We on this side may occasionally falter, but the Government which is carrying with it responsibilities should not; particularly where the Ministry involved is the Home Ministry, the Interior Ministry, it is a very sad reflection of them. This is not a matter which can be easily disposed of. The question that arises is this. The Press and the others criticise us: what about decorum in the House? There is the negative aspect and there is also the positive aspect. This decorum cannot be maintained on a one-sided basis. Decorum involves the spirit of responsibility on their side also.

Finally, may I convey to him that we have respect for them because they are older than, and elder to, us and the younger generation. If they want to win respect, they must respect the sentiment of the House. They must know that this sort of interruption is completely uncivilised. This is completely uncivilised because this is an occasion where one should feel that vigilance is the true price of liberty. We on this side have to be vigilant. Why do we get annoyed? Why do we get irritated? They should turn inward and see why being the followers of Gandhiji they are fast becoming a Satanic Government. There is disorder in their minds, there is disorder in their lives. I would say that that is the reason for so much of conflict in India. It is their minds which produce the conflict.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): Only one word. Let the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, come and explain...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. I have given enough opportunity to every group.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I have heard the members beginning from Prof. Mukerjee and ending with my hon. friend, Shri Sondhi, and I share their sentiments. I do accept that this is a lapse and collectively we all share them. I am sorry that it had happened, and I do assure the House that we will do our best to see that it never recurs.

As regards the Prime Minister—Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and some other members made a mention about this—, as you saw, she was herself here...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: वह तो बच्चों को शक्ल दिखाने आई थीं।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: No, no. I am sorry, if you say this. She was here. The debate was going on and Mr. Kundu was insisting that he should be given time. The debate crashed and so I do not think that anybody should be held accountable for that. My hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes has given notice of breach of privilege which you mentioned. I don't think there is any privilege involved in it and it should not be allowed. We should close the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move that the Bill to alter the name of the State of Madras be taken into consideration.

Sir, before I make my submission, I also wish to personally apologise to you and to the House for this lapse.

Sir, this Bill seeks to change the name of the State of Madras into Tamilnadu and I am very happy, Sir, to have the privilege of

moving this Bill for consideration in this House.

Sir, this mater was first considered in 1953 when the Telugu-speaking areas of the erstwhile State of Madras were being separated from the old State of Madras. This matter again came up for consideration in 1956 when the States were reorganised on linguistic basis. Sir, hon. Members know the constitutional provision and this matter was considered in the State Legislature of Madras (*Interruption*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I am sorry, Sir. I was in the other House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is most timely.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This matter was considered in the State legislature of Madras and at that time the State legislature decided not to recommend any change in the name of the State of Madras.

Later on, on the 4th April, 1961 the Government of Madras issued an order directing their officers that Tamilnadu should be used as the name of Madras State in all future official correspondence, in Tamil, including translation of Government orders, notices, press-notes, communications etc. And, after that, this matter was again taken up by the State Legislature on 18th and 19th July, 1967 and they recommended that the name should be changed from Madras to Tamilnadu. This resolution was forwarded by the Government of Madras to us in September last year and then we drafted a Bill. That Bill was sent to the Madras Government on the 20th February this year and then this Bill has been received back by us, and we have brought it before this House.

Sir, this Bill consists of only 8 clauses and it is a non-controversial Bill. We have brought it before this House with no reservations whatsoever. As I said earlier, we did not want to stick to the name of Madras, but we had to be guided by the wishes of the legislature. When the legislature decided that the name should not be changed, we decided that the name should not be changed. As soon as a decision and recommendation was communicated to us saying that the name should be changed, we have decided to change the name. It was unfortunate that Mr. Kandappan should make an allegation which was very unfair at this auspicious occasion and should have cast any doubts on our intentions and say that we did not want to move it, and that is why we were not present here. This is something which does not fit in with this good occasion when we are all one and we have the same desire to pass this Bill and change name in accordance with the wishes of the State legislature. Therefore, I move this Bill with the greatest pleasure, and I hope it will have the support from all sections of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Madras be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order. I hope my raising this point of order will not be construed that I do not welcome the object or the purpose of the Bill. While welcoming it, I should observe that it should have been done properly. The manner in which it has been presented leaves many things in doubt.

The Bill firstly involves amendment of article 31A. Has this House the right to amend this article which is in the Fundamental Rights Chapter after the judgment in Golaknath's case? What is the law of the land?

Then it also seeks to amend article 290A. When both these articles are amended, it will be a Constitution Amendment Bill, this will not be an ordinary Bill under article 3 or 4. I will read those articles and show you how this Bill will not come under them.

Article 3 reads :

"Parliament may by law—

** ** **

(e) alter the name of any State;"

Then there is a proviso which has been complied with since the Legislature of Madras has accepted the object.

Then, article 4 reads :

"(1) Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary.

"(2) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purpose of article 368."

So, if simply the name is changed and the First and Fourth Schedules are amended, it will not be something coming under the amendment of the Constitution under article 368. But what is being done here is amendment of articles 31A and 290A, and so it will be a constitutional amendment under article 368.

When Nagaland was created, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru side by side moved a Constitution Amendment Bill, and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons also he said that he was moving it as it involved amendment of other parts of the Constitution. So, the Nagaland Act and the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act were passed.

Here, even through a Constitution Amendment Bill I think article 31A cannot be amended. We very much welcome this Bill, but the only remedy seems to amend the General Clauses Act to say that wherever there was Madras before, it will now mean Tamil Nadu, and that will not involve any amendment of the Constitution.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobili) : Mr. Misra has raised two points. First of all he says that article 31A cannot be amended, and in that context he has referred to Golaknath case. I wish he had read the case in a careful manner. What the Supreme Court said in that case was that rights could not be taken away or retrenched. The Supreme Court also said the rights could be improved upon. That is exactly what we are doing here.

The name of Madras is being changed. In that context in what way the rights conferred by Art. 31A are affected ? So far as Golaknath case and amendment to fundamental rights are concerned, I think I have satisfactorily answered hon. Shri Misra.

Coming to the question of amendment as such, even under the Constitution he himself correctly referred to the consequential and necessary changes. What exactly are we doing ? Instead of 'Madras' we are only putting there what is called 'Tamilnadu'. Where is the question of amendment ? Once the Bill has been brought in consequence of Art. 3 with the necessary recommendation from the President, the consequential power to do all these things rests with the Parliament. Therefore I feel that Mr. Misra's point of order is not correct.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I agree completely with what my friend was just now saying. What has been decided in Golaknath's case is that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution shall not be abridged or taken away. Because in Art. 31A the word 'Madras' is there and by this Bill it is sought to be changed to 'Tamilnadu', there is no abridgement of fundamental rights as guaranteed by Art. 31A. That is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I would suggest is that so far as the constitutional amendment bar is concerned after the Supreme Court's decision, the Law Minister has effectively rebutted your argument. But as I said I want to apply my mind also seriously. I will consider the points raised by you and give my decision tomorrow, not now. Now let us proceed with the Bill.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party and on behalf of the people of Tamilnadu I thank the Government and welcome this Bill as it transcends all the narrow issues of party politics and permeates the thinking of every person in my part of our country. For the past 15 years the people of Tamilnadu have been wanting a name hallowed by their long history and the rich legacy of their language to be given to their State. One may ask the question 'Why should you change the name of a State or a street ?' On 3rd May 1963 when a Bill of similar nature, a Bill moved by our great friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta—was discussed in Rajya Sabha, Mr. N. M. Lingam a Congress Member from Tamilnadu interrupted the speech of our leader, Anna and asked him 'What do you gain by renaming it as Tamilnadu ?'. I wish to repeat what our leader, Anna, has said as a repartee :

"What have you gained by renaming Parliament as Lok Sabha? What have you gained by renaming Council of States as Rajya Sabha? What have you gained by renaming President as Rashtrapati?"

I think it holds good even today and it answers sufficiently the doubters if there are any. By changing the name we derive a sentimental satisfaction. Behind the idea of changing the name there are emotions, sentiments and psychological factors with regard to our culture, language and social attitudes. When we change, something is changed in our thinking, in our soul and in our fibre. When one looks back and reviews as to how many years we had to struggle, how many people underwent imprisonment and what a human sacrifice had been made, one gets highly elated at the feeling that the people of Tamilnad have at last won. Won against whom? Who stood in the way of renaming 'Madras' as 'Tamilnad'?

Sir, it would be interesting to know about the background of this metamorphosis. When the States Reorganisation Bill was considered in this Parliament, the then Home Minister said in his speech:

"A suggestion has also been made that for 'Madras' 'Tamilnad should be substituted. The question was considered by the Madras Legislature itself and it did not prefer the name of Tamilnad for Madras. So we have retained 'Madras', the existing name of the State."

All along, it is the policy of the Central Government that any change in the name of a State should emanate from the concerned legislatures themselves. As you know very well, for the past 20 years, the Congress was entrenched in our legislature and it was obstructing all the measures to rename our State as Tamil Nadu. The Tamilnad Congress is entirely different from other Congress parties in other States. It is made up of different elements other than the All-India Congress Committee and other Congress committees in other States. We have had among Tamilnadu Congressmen who would not give the State over which they had an unchallenged hold, the name which they gave unhesitatingly to their party. It was in the name of the Tamilnadu Congress Committee they were representing their State in the All-India Congress Committee, not in the name of the Madras Congress Committee. It was in the name of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, not in the name of the Madras Congress Committee that they were exploiting the election and the electorate. Even during the days of the British, even during the days of the composite State of Madras, there was the Malabar Congress Committee, the Andhra Congress Committee and the Tamilnad Congress Committee, and not the Madras Provincial Congress Committee. We all know that this organisational change had become the precursor to the linguistic division of the States, but when it came to the question of giving the same name to our State, they were shy perhaps they were so blind as not to concede the logicality of the demand of the people. This behaviour was bad enough, and as if they were determined, they blundered again and again in thought and in action.

What a series of false steps have they taken! They asked: "what do you gain by merely changing the name from Madras to Tamilnad?" But then I would point out that the other day they had changed the name of the street in the city of Madras called China Bazar Street and named it Netaji Subhas Bose Road, and we all welcomed it, and they were very quick in changing the name of a hall in the city of Madras, the Banqueting Hall, built by Robert Clive, to commemorate the defeat of the great revolutionary Tippu Sultan in the battle of Seringapatam, and in renaming it as Rajaji Hall. We all welcomed it and we all acclaimed it as an act of patriotism. But regarding Tamilnad, they refused to accept it. Just because the opposition parties espoused the cause reason betrayed them. Tamilnad, they said to the shame of the Tamilians, is a word which is not found in Tamil literature. I wish to quote what a spokesman of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, Mr. T. S. Pattabhiraman, had said in the Rajya Sabha. He said that "there has been Bengal and there must be Kerala historically, but there has been no Tamilnad historically." This was his remark. He further said that "we do not want this name to be changed from Madras to

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

Tamilnad because we are better known as Madras than as Tamilnad." To the shame of every Tamilian, they were bold enough to say things like this. They had the temerity to say like this, because the Tamilnad Congressmen were of a peculiar brand.

When Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed, these Congress people belonging to those States did not object to the name. We also remember when that great patriot, Potti Sriramulu, in a gesture of self-sacrifice, fasted unto death, the entire people of Andhra including the Congressmen rose like one man and the great democrat, Pandit Nehru, considered the demand and conceded it. We all know after that, there sparked a series of movements all over India regarding the linguistic division of our country. We still remember that in 1953, in West Bengal, two Congress workers by name Baidyanath Bhowmick and Shikendu Bikas Das started fasting. At that time, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal intervened and the fast was broken after 25 days. What was the reaction of the Tamilnad Congress when a similar agitation was taking place in the very heart of Tamilnad?" When that great patriot and freedomfighter, Sankaralinga Nadar, started a fast with the sole purpose of focussing the attention of the Tamil Nad Congress on renaming our State as Tamil Nadu, unlike the West Bengal Chief Minister, the then Chief Minister Mr. Kamaraj, did not intervene. He did not even repeat his usual mantram "*Ahatium, parkalam*", but just kept quiet. After 78 days of bitter fasting, that great patriot breathed his last. The heartless men of Tamil Nad Congress did not even have a word of sympathy for him. I wish to quote how Tamil Nad Congressmen viewed the martyrdom of that great patriot. Mr. G. Rajagopalan, the spokesman of the TNCC, said in the Rajya Sabha:

> "There have been fasts by certain members and one person even lost his life after fasting. Even after that, we won the election. That shows that people still want it—the name of Madras —as it is."

The martyr was a mere 'somebody' to them!

Another gentleman from the TNCC, Mr. T. S. Pattabhiraman said in the Rajya Sabha interrupting the speech our leader Anna:

> "Congress getting a majority at every election will be a permanent feature and we are prepared to accommodate you."

> Sir, they were prepared to accommodate our leader Anna!

This shows their arrogant attitude. In the hour of their brute strength, they added insult to injury on every patriot. They were prisoners of power.

The second stage came and they were ready to give the name Tamil Nadu for internal purposes and in the usage of Tamil language alone. At that time, they refused to accept a constitutional amendment. At that time the then, Industries Minister, M. R. Venkataraman, who is now a member of the Planning Commission said that if we change Madras into Tamil Nad, great difficulties would come up with regard to international agreements entered to in the name of Madras. What a childish argument it was! Some years back Gold Coast changed its name to Ghana. What difficulty did it encounter? Every day we are seeing in the newspapers newly emerging independent countries entering into the arena of the UN, erasing their old names given by the colonial masters. What difficulties have they encountered? It only shows how eminent people also can argue like children. I think the Tamil Nad Congress was suffering from schizophrenia or an attitude of split personality. That is why they are saying one thing and acting according to another thing.

Their brave claims that the electorate approved of their claims was well exposed only during the last elections. It took 15 years to get this resolution unanimously passed in the legislature of our State. When Anna, our Chief Minister, moved a resolution in Tamil Nadu legislature on 18th July, 1967, the entire House rose and cheered not once or twice, but thrice. It is said that the British obtained the Indian empire by a fit of absent-mindedness Perhaps I think by a fit of absent-mindedness, the TNCC also supported that resolution. They could do nothing else but to support it. They supported it when it was

impossible for them to oppose it. Their goodwill came to us when we did not require it. It has been delayed and denied so often that people lost faith in them and could not believe that the Tamil Nad Congress really supported it, even though they did it.

The people of Tamil Nadu thank this Government for giving the facility to pass this constitutional amendment. We are very thankful to you, however much we may recent the attitude of the Tamil Nad Congress.

This Bill has such a history and it is the culmination of the wishes and aspirations of the people of Tamil Nad for the past 15 years. As I said, it transcends the narrow issues of party politics. As our minister said, today we feel it is an auspicious occasion. In the name of that great martyr, Sankaralinga Nadar, I request the hon. members of this House to pass this Bill unanimously. As I request the hon. members to pass this Bill unanimously, need I tell them how happy the people of Tamil Nad will be for this gesture of goodwill and brotherhood the other representatives of India have shown to their fellow countrymen, which will strengthen the bonds of unity and integration?

Vazhga Tamil Nadu!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Debate on this bill will be resumed later on.

16-30 HRS.

MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the Flood Debate for which the time is already up.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): We do not want to waste the time of the House. There is a lông history as to what happened after 1947 Calcutta Congress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you speak tomorrow? I shall call you first tomorrow and not now. We shall take up the flood debate. We have an hour and a half. I would like to know how much time the hon. Minister will take. I understand that the Minister will take fortyfive minutes.

We have 45 minutes at our disposal and those who have not yet participated that day, will be allowed to do so now. I shall call Shri Rabi Ray first and one or two Independents later.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, in place of Shri Dwivedy, I shall speak. He is not speaking on this.

16.32 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: That day, on flood debate, one or two independents have also spoken. Shri Raib Ray wants to speak on this. The time allowed is 20 minutes. I would advise you to confine yourself to this time so that you both can be accommodated.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, in place of Shri Dwivedy, I shall speak. He is not speaking. I shall take seven minutes only.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: Let me speak on the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first have the Congress Members' list. Now we are in the flood debate. Tomorrow you will please speak.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के सामने जो बाढ़ और चक्रवात के बारे में हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं वह निश्चित रूप से देश के सामने एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

उड़ीसा, बंगाल, आंध्रप्रदेश, बिहार, आदि सभी जगह बाढ़ आई है लेकिन यह उड़ीसा की बाढ़ की विशेषता है कि वहां पर बाढ़ के साथ चक्रवात भी हुआ, साइक्लोन भी हुआ। आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उड़ीसा का एक दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि पिछले 4 साल से उड़ीसा के बोलांगीर, सम्बलपुर जिले में दुर्भिक्ष व अकाल पड़ा। उसके बाद सन् 1967 में कटक जिले में चक्रवात आया था और इस साल उड़ीसा में गंजाम और पुरी दोनों जिलों में चक्रवात और बाढ़ दोनों आई और परिणामस्वरूप यह दोनों जिले मुख्य रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं। कटक जिले के भी कुछ हिस्से में क्षति हुई है। मेरा यह सरकार के खिलाफ़ आरोप है कि मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में पुरी

[श्री रवि राय]

जिले में 26 तारीख को जब चक्रवात हुआ तो आप को यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उसके बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी और मैंने उनसे आग्रह किया कि वह खुद वहां पर जायें या कुछ मंत्रियों को भेजें लेकिन वह तत्काल वहां पर नहीं गये। आठ दिन पहले जो सेंट्रल टीम उड़ीसा में जाना चाहिए था सो वह नहीं जा पाये। हवाई जहाज से नहीं जा पाये लेकिन वह रेल में नहीं गये और लौट आये। एक महीना इस तरह से हो गया। अब जाकर केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कुछ विशेषज्ञ वहां पर गये थे। स्थिति की भयंकरता का अनुमान आप इसीसे लगा सकते हैं कि कोई 13 लाख लोग बेघरबार हुए हैं और करीब-करीब 4 लाख 88 हजार एकड़ जमीन, पूरे धान की फसल जो कि एकमात्र वहां की फसल है वह सब खत्म हो गयी है। 13 लाख आदमी तो बेघरबार हो ही गये हैं साथ ही गाय आदि मवेशी भी सब खत्म हो गये हैं और दोनों जिलों में प्रलय जैसा कांड रचा गया है। सवाल अब यह है कि इन 13 लाख लोगों का पुनर्वास कैसे किया जाये। इन 13 लाख लोगों के पुनर्वास के सिलसिले में मैं आपको एक बात बतलाऊं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो खुद आन्ध्र के रहने वाले हैं, आप जानते होंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो सब से बड़ी झील चिल्का है वह कृष्ठ प्रसाद थाने में है जो कि मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। लगातार पन्द्रह दिन तक वहां कोई भी नहीं जा पाया है, कोई रिलीफ वहाँ नहीं पहुंच पाया है। वहां अभी भी लोग कराह रहे हैं। मेरा पहला आरोप यह है कि केन्द्र के मिलिटरी वालों को राज्य सरकार की ओर से बुलाया गया होता, वह जोखिम उठा कर चले जाते तो काफी मदद हो जाती। जो एम० डी० ओ० वहां गये जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि चिल्का फूल रही है तब वह लौट आये। आठ दस दिन तक वहां कोई भी नहीं जा पाया। यह मानवता का सवाल है कि 13 लाख लोगों का कैसे पुनर्वास किया जाये। मैं पिछली 2 तारीख से 7 तारीख तक उस इलाके में घूमा। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां की क्या स्थिति है। साधारण किसान के घर में एक फल होता है जिसको उड़िया में करवा कहते हैं। आज लोग उसको खा रहे हैं। वहां अनाहार से कम से कम 100 लोग मर गये होंगे। लेकिन अभी तक किसी भी रिलीफ का इन्तजाम वहां के लिये नहीं किया गया है।

वहां पर एक गांव गडरोडंग है। वहां की एक 75 साल की औरत और उसके बच्चे को खाना नहीं मिला। उसने पड़ोसी के घर से थोड़े से चावल चोरी कर लिये। वह बहुत अच्छी औरत थी। जब उसकी शिकायत आई तब उसने स्वयम् आत्महत्या कर ली क्योंकि वह इसको सहन नहीं कर सकी कि उसने चोरी करके अपने बच्चों को खिलाया। उसका नाम ब्राह्मण देवी था और वह स्वाभिमानी औरत की प्रतीक थी। आज गंजाम और पुरी जिलों में इस तरह से लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। मगर लगातार सात-आठ दिन से उनके लिये कोई सहायता नहीं पहुंच पाई। आप इससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां के पशुओं और मनुष्यों की कितने व्यापक रूप से क्षति हुई है। वहां प्रधान मंत्री नहीं गई लेकिन यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि वहां केन्द्रीय स्तर का कोई मंत्री भी नहीं गया।

अब मैं पुनर्वास की तरफ आ रहा हूं। आज सवाल यह है कि इसको कैसे किया जाये। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि वहां पर चूंकि कोई टेस्ट रिलीफ वर्क नहीं शरू हुआ है इस लिये वहां के लोगों को ग्रैटइटस रिलीफ दिया जाये और यह राशन कार्डों के जरिये तब तक दिया जाये जब तक वहां और कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो जाता।

आप को यह भी पता है कि वहां के बच्चों की पढ़ाई काफी पीछे हट गई है। 4 हजार स्कूल गिर चुके हैं, एम० ई० स्कूल, हाई स्कूल और प्राथमिक स्कूल गिर चुके हैं। इसलिये वहां के बच्चों की फीस माफ की जाये साथ ही लोगों जो ऋण कोआपरेटिव से दिये गये हैं या सरकार

की तरफ से दिये गये हैं उनकी वसूली इस साल नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

इन सब कामों को करने के लिये उड़ीसा की सरकार ने सिर्फ 8 करोड़ रुपयों की मांग की है, ऐसा मैं ने सुना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम 100 करोड़ रुपयों की क्षति वहां हुई है। पुरी और गंजाम जिलों में रेलवे लाइनें बह गई हैं। दो महीने तक कलकत्ते से कोई रेल वहां नहीं आ पायेगी। मैं उस इलाके में सात दिन तक घूमा हूं। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार ने मिल कर कोई भी योजना वहां काम शुरू करने की नहीं बनाई है। आपको मालम है कि पिछले चार सालों से लगातार दुर्भिक्ष, अकाल और चक्रवात उड़ीसा में आ रहा है। बंगाल में भी कम से कम 20 हजार लोग मरे हैं। वहां का भी बड़ा अहम मसला है। लेकिन उड़ीसा के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि लगातार यह हालत चली आ रही है और उड़ीसा सरकार के अन्दर इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वह साढ़े 13 लाख लोगों का पुनर्वास कर सके।

मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूं कि किस भाषा में वहां के लोगों की दशा का करुण चित्र आपके सामने रक्खूं। अगर रोने से कोई चीज हो सके तो मैं रोऊं और आंसू निकालूं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से भी हो सके साढ़े 13 लाख लोगों को इस मानवता की समस्या को हल करना चाहिये। मैंने सुना है कि डा० के०एल० राव वहां जा रहे हैं। मैं उनको एक सीधा सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जिस थाने में चिल्का है वहां का नमक का बांध टूट गया है। उस नमक के बांध को मजबूत करना चाहिये। वहां पर पिछले एक महीने में दो बार चक्रवात हुआ। उड़ीसा में एक कहावत है। जहां पानी बहुत हो जाता है वहां कहते हैं कि चिल्का हो गई। उड़ीसा की सारी की सारी धान की फसल और चिल्का में कोई फर्क नहीं रह गया है। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। मझको तो बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ यह जानकर, पहले डा० के० एल० राव जायेंगे, वह रिपोर्ट देंगे आकर फिर कोई सेंट्रल सहायता मिलेगी, फिर सुना कि उड़ीसा सरकार जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं देगी तब तक कहीं कुछ काम नहीं होगा। डा० के० एल० राव विशेषज्ञ हैं। वह सोचें कि सारे पुरी और गंजाम जिलों में जो माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट थे वह बह गये। अब सवाल यह है कि सारा रिलीफ का काम कैसे किया जाये। पहली बात यह है कि जो चिल्का का मुहाना है वह बन्द हो चुका था। इसलिये नदी में पानी जा नहीं पाया। उससे सारे शहर और गांव बह गये। इस लिये मंत्री महोदय को चाहिये कि चूंकि वह विशेषज्ञ के नाते वहां जा रहे हैं इस लिये चैरिटी वे बेसिस पर युद्ध स्तर पर सारा काम वहां करायें। फिर वहां जो नमक का बांध था वह बह गया। 40 हजार लोग चिल्का से वहां घिरे हुए हैं। उनका अभी भी कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है। उनकी बड़ी करुण स्थिति है। आप उन की रक्षा कीजिये।

मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप मिलिटरी वालों को बुला कर कुष्ठ प्रसाद और चिल्का क्षेत्र के बाशिंदों के उद्धार का काम करवाया जाये। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि उड़ीसा में आज बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है बाढ़ के कारण। अगर आप वहां के साढ़े 13 लाख लोगों को बसाना चाहते हैं तो उनको ठीक ढंग से बसाइये और उनका उपयुक्त इन्तजाम कीजिये। हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग क्षेत्र में घूमते हैं लेकिन कोई ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं करते। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनको मुफ्त रिलीफ दिया जाये। लेकिन जब तक आप उनके लिये कोई बिकल्प काम का नहीं दे पाते तब तक आप लोगों को ग्रैटइटस रिलीफ दीजिये और वह रिलीफ राशन कार्ड के जरिये से होना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि उड़ीसा, सरकार ने जो 8 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है उससे काम चल जायेगा। अगर आप सोचते हैं कि हो जायेगा तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप अभी लोगों को ग्रैटइटस रिलीफ दीजिये अगले दो तीन महीनों में।

[श्री रवि राय]

उसके बाद टेस्ट रिलोफ काम और दूसरे काम शुरू कीजिये। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि आप इस बारे में सोचिये कि बंगाल, उड़ीसा, बिहार और आंध्र प्रदेश में बाढ़ और चक्रवात मे जो भी क्षति हुई है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की पहली जिम्मेदारी है। राज्य सरकार इसकी पूरी देख रेख नहीं कर सकती है। युद्ध स्तर पर तयारी कर के इस सारे सवाल को हल करना चाहिये। उड़ीसा सरकार की शक्ति के बाहर है कि वह इस सारे काम को कर सके। केन्द्र को उदार बन कर मानवता के नाते उड़ीसा सरकार को सहायता देनी चाहिये ताकि जो 13 लाख लोग आज बेघर हो गये हैं उनका पुनर्वास हो सके।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Daschowdhury.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): This side also may be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is fifth on the list. There is a first list and a second list. There are three names on the first list. Your name is in the second list. So I do not think you will get a chance. Next time when floods are discussed you may have a chance.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Mr. Speaker, at the outset I crave your leave to give me a little more time though I do and I should honour the Chair's order, to be as brief as possible.

If you go through the report that has already been laid here by the Hon. Minister, you will find that the most affected area in north Bengal, though the death roll there is much lesser than in other districts, is the Cooch-Behar District; but it is surprising that no mention is there of the huge deluge and devastation wrought upon this entire district. Even in the Government report, it is mentioned that about 640 sq. miles out of 1323 sq. miles of the entire district have been affected, though I know the affected area is more than 700 sq. miles and the population affected is about 6 lakhs, with 42 deaths and 117 persons still untraced. It is no doubt a fact that the death toll is very heavy in the nearby district of Jalpaiguri. But what about Cooch-Bihar? What happened in the first week of October has not been mentioned at all. I am sorry to say I never expected that treatment. Never the 12 lakh people of Cooch-Bihar expected that the happening in Cooch-Bihar would be so much neglected either by the State Government officials or the Union Government officials and also by the hon. Minister here. I had an occasion to speak to the hon. Minister as to what happened there and what has been described here. I got a prompt reply from him that the report laid here is only the report submitted by the State Government. I do not know what wrong has been committed by the 12 lakh people of Cooch-Bihar district that their affairs have not been properly described and their conditions and sufferings have not been properly brought to the notice of the House and to the country at large.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to read this long telegram which I got only yesterday night and from that you can easily imagine the conditions, the sufferings and the agony of the people of Cooch-Bihar. The telegram has been sent by the President of the Bar Association, Makliganj sub-division which is one of the affected areas of Cooch-Bihar. It says:

"MEKLIGANJ PEOPLE EMPHATICALLY DEMAND JUDICIAL ENQUIRY AS TO WHY FLOOD WARNING WAS NOT GIVEN BY RESPONSIBLE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS IN SPITE OF INCESSANT HEAVY RAINFALL FOR THREE DAYS AND TEESTA CROSSING DANGER LEVEL AT TEESTA BAZAR (.) OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNPRECEDENTED LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN NORTH BENGAL MUST FACE TRIAL (.) MEKLIGANJ PEOPLE FURTHER DEMAND JUDICIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE AIRDROPPING INCIDENT ON SIXTEENTH OCTOBER WHICH RESULTED IN TWO DEATHS ONE IMMEDIATELY AND ANOTHER AFTER HOSPITALISATION AND INJURY TO SEVERAL OTHERS (.) INQUIRY AS TO WHETHER SIGNAL ARRANGED ON GROUND WAS FOR LANDING OF GOVERNOR HELICOPTER OR FOR AIRDROPPING AND WHETHER OFFICERS CONCERNED HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THESE MATTERS (.) WHETHER AIRDROPPING

WAS BEING DONE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (.) NECESSARY ACTION REQUESTED (.) ADDRESSED PRIME MINISTER REPEATED DY. PRIME MINISTER HOME MINISTER DEFENCE MINISTER IRRIGATION MINISTER".

I believe the hon. Minister of Irrigation has also got a copy of this telegram. What we get from the telegram is that there was the flood with devastations and there were sorrows, sufferings and agonies of the people. Vast areas were inundated. Not only that, Sir, the telegram mentions about the failures of administration also. It was not only after but even before this flood that there was no administration in the area. To give one example, there was supposed to be the airdropping of food, but the people did not know of it, not even the officers. Suddenly, on the 16th October, an airdropping of food was made as a result of which several persons were injured, one died instantaneously and another died after hospitalisation. So, this is the way how the administration is functioning.

We have also seen the S. N. Ray Report. In the report, it has been clearly stated that not only some of the officers failed in their duties they did not even give the proper and timely warning for flood as the officers were callous and lazy as well. The officers took the whole matter in a casual manner. It has been suggested in the report that the officers, both civilian and military, took inordinate delay in giving aid. We do not know how to explain this matter. We know one thing. There are penal laws in our country. If a person commits a murder, he is tried and in some cases he is hanged too. When the officers, as given in the government inquiry report, did not take proper care to warn the people so that many people could have been saved or at least much of the properties could have been saved, I wonder what action is proposed to be taken against those officers? Would this be a simple case of dereliction of duty or would certain special trials be held? If an ordinary citizen is to be tried and hanged too for committing a murder. why should these officers who were responsible for the loss of levies of thousands of people, not be tried? I want a straight answer for this from the hon. Minister.

What happened in the later part of the first week of October? Mekhliganj, Tufanganj and Mathabhanga sub-divisions were completely isolated for all practical purposes. Even on the fifth day Mathabhanga could not be contacted by the local district officers. There is one river there, Manshari, and it was so much swollen with flood fury that nobody could dare cross the river by ordinary country boats, and only on the fifth day the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Bihar, could make contacts with the town. That was the situation. There is another road to come to this Mathabhanga Sub-division from Mekliganj. That was also isolated due to the destruction of a bridge, There is another road from the other side, from Shittalkuchi, but that was also dislocated. This was the position that continued for some days. In the Tufanganj area, specially the worst-affected areas in the district are Shalbari and Phalimari, I would like to submit to the hon. House, that the people there could not be contacted even after the 9th October though it happened on the 5th October. That was the position. The Haldibari police station area remained isolated suspended. There was no communication, no tele-communication, no road, nothing of that sort. In spite of this, it is a pity that neither the State Government officials nor the Central Government officials did care to give a clear picture as to what happened in Cooch-Bihar. This is the most graphic picture that I have tried to give to this House and to the whole country. But that is not all. It is not possible on my part to describe what happened; not only is it not possible for myself, but I would submit that even the mightiest pen of a journalist would be baffled to describe what had happened.

When I got the news that the Prime Minister would be visiting North Bengal, I personally sent a wireless message from Cooch-Behar requesting the Prime Minister to see some portions of Cooch-Behar district. The Prime Minister did visit on the 24th October, and I told the Prime Minister on that occasion that it would have

[Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury]

been better if the Prime Minister and also the Deputy Minister who was with her on that occasion came there crossing these 25 or 26 miles by road, from Jalpaiguri to Mekhliganj, so that the entire party could feel and guess what had happened. Even on that day, the 24th October, at the end of the third week, there was stench coming from carcasses. That was the situation.

Is it that the people of North Bengal are getting this flood havoc only this year? As a matter of fact, each and every year we have been facing these great flood havocs. This is a national calamity. This is stated even in government reports that each and every year North Bengal is losing property worth about Rs. 2 crores.

A Master Plan was prepared to avert this calamity. It was suggested in this Plan that Tiesta basin should be controlled, the entire flood water in the area should be controlled at a cost of about Rs. 140 or Rs. 150 crores. That plan was there. Not only the fury of the flood water would be controlled thereby, but it would open up the possibility of supplying eight lakhs kilowatts of electric power and of irrigating about 4 lakh acres of land. But I cannot understand why this Government, when they are facing such destructions and devastations each and every year, are not taking proper care of all these things and why they are not taking up this Master Plan which was drawn up under their care at one time.

Sir, what do we find in the North Bengal rivers? It is not a question only that the embankment should be built. The embankment should be widened, the embankment should be strengthened. That is a big problem. These river beds are going up and up and there is formation of silt each and every year. If this process continues, in the course of another 50 to 60 years the entire north Bengal area will be turned into a desert by the formation of silts of the rivers of North Bengal, namely, Tiesta, Jaldakha, Torsha, Manshai, Raidak, Gadadhar and Shankosh. That will cause great devastation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Neither the Minister nor anybody else cares to speak about Cooch-Behar and so. Sir, I am taking some time on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 15 minutes. There are other Members also.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: All these river beds are going up and up from year to year. It is not only that some scheme should be taken up to protect the towns as suggested by the hon. Minister in his statement. The embankment to protect the Jalpaiguri town should be widened and strengthened. That is what the Minister has said. A similar scheme to widen and strengthen the embankment along the river Torsa for protecting Cooch-Behar town should be taken up immediately. Otherwise the entire town will be washed away in the case of a next flood. Dredging of the river is a most essential thing, but we do not find that that has been taken up in the case of these rivers. The hon. Minister has suggested the process of dredging of rivers in the case of Bihar. I request the hon. Minister to take up this system of dredging in the North Bengal rivers also.

The hon. Minister, towards the end of his report, has mentioned about the flood control works carried out in Mississippi. In Mississippi, not only the question of dredging, but also the question of afforestation was taken care of. So, I would request that all these necessary measures should be taken to protect the Cooch Behar town. I personally request the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that protection should be given to the people of Cooch Behar. The embankment along the river Torsa should be widened and strengthened. Construction of a bridge over river Manshai is also very necessary and should be taken up. Otherwise, Sir, in the course of the next flood the Cooch Behar town will be completely washed away. In order to control the flood, the construction of a bridge has to be planned, and I would request the hon. Minister to think of construction of a river bridge over the river Manshai to protect the Matabhanga town. Otherwise it will be very difficult to protect this town and its huge population.

There is one last thing which I would like to mention. We hear, we talk so much about the people of Viet-Nam. But, Sir, we have got our own people who are living in Indian enclaves. These are Indian enclaves and nearly 15,000 to 20,000 peo-

ple are living in these enclaves. By all means they are Indian citizens. There are 123 such enclaves surrounding Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri districts. The people living in those enclaves have all the rights under the Constitution of India as we have the rights as citizens under the Constitution and as the hon. Minister has the right under the constitution. So, they should be protected. But in this particular case I do not find any scheme from the hon. Minister. So, I request that the hon. Minister must pay due consideration for those people, the Indian citizens, who are living in the Indian enclaves. It is astonishing, Sir, that we do not consider our people as our people....

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree with you. I must safeguard the interest of the other Members also.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is a very important thing, Sir. We have our own people living in these Indian enclaves but nowhere it is mentioned in the statement as to what action is being taken to protect these people. May I have a clear answer from the hon. Minister? Will he declare here and now that steps will be taken to give immediate relief to these Indian enclaves people, 15 to 20 thousand in number, who are Indian citizens and have the same rights under the Constitution as the hon. Minister has. Sir, the people of North Bengal are giving by way of revenue annually Rs. 200 crores from tea, tobacco, timber etc.

17 HRS.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You will have to resume your seat. There must be some limit. Other members also have to speak.

SHRI B. N. KATHAM (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I am very keen to speak a few words on the great calamity which overtook North Bengal. Due to heavy rainfall and landslide in Sikkim and Bhutan hills and the plains of North Bengal, there were extensive breaches in all the embankments along the Tista below the Coronation Bridge particularly in Jalpaiguri district, where in the river Tista it started on the 5th October at about 12-30 A.M. This embankment in Kathambari first burst out and the water rushed vigorously destroying the villages of Chengmari, Kranti and Chapadanga Anchal in Mal Block Development. The Domohani embankment was breached and the flood water rushed through Domohani, Moynaguri, in the south side of Barnes, Jorpakri, Mekhliganj etc. destroying 300 villages. At about 2 A.M. on the 5th the Jalpaiguri embankment which used to protect the town yielded to the pressure of the furious volume of rising waters when all were asleep. The people of these localities could not realise what was happening before they found themselves almost under chest deep water. Somehow they left the house and ran to places of safety; others climbed on house tops and those who could not open their doors or come out of their houses or could not go to places of safety lost their lives. They could not save their belongings i.e., ornaments, cash, money etc. Almost all the cattle and livestocks were destroyed. The water remained stagnent on the second day also and the people had to go without drinking water and food for all the period. Only on the third day non-official relief came from neighbouring kind-hearted people particularly of Siliguri, Oodlabari, Mal and the tea gardens of that area. Government relief worth the name started coming somewhere on the 9th or 10th November. I had the privilege to survey the flood-affected areas of Jalpaiguri. The devastations caused by the flood are beyond measure. The district was the worst affected and the town was flooded to a height of two to four metres. Consequently, road, rail and telecommunications were severely disrupted in this district. One may estimate the loss of food crops, paddy, other cultivated crops and material properties, but how the exact loss of human lives and cattle could be ascertained and estimated is a matter of question.

The impact of floods in the rural areas was horrible. For example, in Mal Moynaguri Development Block 300 villages have been washed away. About 30,000 people of these Blocks have been rendered homeless. Out of these people who were sheltered in the relief camps, about 15,000 people have been sheltered and at least 2,000 persons have perished in the flood. About 13,000 people have taken shelter with their relatives. The area covered by these Blocks and affected by the flood is 80 sq. miles. The total area under Aman

[Shri B. N. Katham]
paddy which has been totally destroyed is 37,000 acres.

I would like to draw the immediate attention of the Government to the following requirements :—

(1) The quantum of relief which is now being given is too meagre to cope with the said plight of the flood-affected people, and hence it requires immediate increase in supply.

(2) The water supply arrangement should be adequately made in the urban as well as rural areas.

(3) Very large supply of warm clothings and blankets to the affected people should be made because of this cold season. Baby food and milk powder should continue to be supplied to the children, sick and diseased people. Loans, to all those affected and suffered heavy loss to be granted immediately and without interest. Assistance to needy students for books and paper should be made available without any difficulty. Free tuition fees for at least one year to the students is also necessary.

The valuable Bar Library is completely lost and it requires replacement.

The Central Co-operative Bank, Jalpaiguri have lent Rs. 30 lakhs in short term loan out of a total of Rs. 42 lakhs given in the affected areas. There is no chance of recovery of Rs. 6 lakhs of long term loans from the affected areas. Central Co-operative should be reimbursed of their unintentional loss, writing off the loans taken by those flood affected people as they are not at all in a position to repay the loans.

Gratuitous relief to the cultivators in affected rural areas should be given till the next kharif crops is available. Rupees one hundred in cash per bigha of land under actual cultivation should be given to prepare their land. The cultivators should be supplied all kinds of seeds and manures free of cost. Plough cattle should be supplied as grant. Grant also should be given to reconstruct their houses. Supply of C.I. sheets for construction of houses is necessary. Lumpsum grant and loan is necessary to each family. I urge that further steps should be taken to prevent future occurrence of floods. For this, the embankment bund in Kathambari should be strengthened, widened, raised and fully repaired so that floods of the magnitude occurring this year could be prevented in future. The breach of this bund inundated vast area of the district. Without the immediate repair of the bund the rehabilitation of those affected by flood will not be complete and practical. This is the foremost job at present.

I suggest that some schemes should be prepared to divert the present Tista channel into the old channel so that the current of the river may not erode the village and town and rehabilitation work made easier thereby.

I also suggest separate centres in the rural areas for administration of relief and rehabilitation so that the day to day needs of the people could be assessed and requirements met with. Permanent medical relief units should be provided in the rural areas. Besides, an Executive Officer for relief and rehabilitation should be appointed and stationed at the Mal Thana Headquarters.

From the point of view of the loss suffered by the people of North Bengal a huge sum would be necessary for their relief and rehabilitation. I urge upon the Government that at least a sum of Rs. 50 crores should be allotted for their complete rehabilitation.

In these days of modern scientific development and with the help of modern instruments it should be possible to know in advance the movement of floods. So the effective system of giving warning to the public should be provided. Our Government is spending a very huge amount of money every year for our Irrigation Department and we have got our officers properly trained from abroad also. Our Irrigation Department are well equipped with all the latest and modern scientific instruments also, but it is a pity that in spite of all these, this Department failed to give timely and proper warning to the flood affected people in advance.

I very strongly feel that there was gross negligence on the part of the Irrigation Department looking after the job in Jalpaiguri District. Because I personally know that the said Kathambari bund was leaking

quite some time in the past and it very badly required immediate attention for repairing. But the department did not properly repair the bund. They were patching the leakage here and there with sand bags only, as a result of which the bund in question remained exposed and it gave way as soon as water approached and overtopped it. If the bund has been repaired properly, the flood would have been prevented. In my opinion the bund of the size and magnitude which has to prevent the furious floods of the Tista require strength and for that large scale handling is necessary. Patching work here and there is of no consequence. One overseer was stationed permanently at the particular point to look after the bund on which our Government spent sufficient money; but the officer seemed to have neglected his duty.

It is quite evident that the administrative officers are responsible for their failure and consequent huge loss of property and human lives. It is, therefore, strongly urged that a judicial enquiry should be set up to punish those who are responsible for the consequences of the calamity. The officers found responsible should not be allowed to go scot-free after their transfers. We know many of the officers found primarily responsible for the consequences have already been transferred. But the punishment with transfer will be of no value at all. It is, therefore, most essential that a judicial enquiry should be instituted as early as possible. Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER *rose*—

SHRI P. G. SEN : I am coming from Purnea. Please see, this entire chunk of territory is Purnea which has been washed away. It has been as severe as in Saharsa and Darbhanga. I protest strongly that I am not allowed to speak now. Why should I be allowed to speak only in the second round ? Purnea has been so badly affected. After Jalpaiguri, it is Purnea.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let us see.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I strongly object.

MR. SPEAKER : Luckily for you, your name is in the second list. It was not in the first list.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Why should it be so ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is your party's concern.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Why do you want me to speak only on the second round ? I have seen the floods myself.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you hear me for one minute at least ? I am following the list given to me by your party.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Those who have not seen those floods are getting enough time to speak. The House is sitting again today on the same matter. But we who belong to the flood-affected areas like Purnea, who have been suffering, have not been allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not want me to follow the list, well, what can I do ?

SHRI P. G. SEN : Should we all go out then ?

MR. SPEAKER : After the first list, I will call you.

SHRI P. G. SEN : You are calling all those who are absent, and you are not calling me.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a little excited. Will you kindly see the list ? (*Interruption*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you allow me to deal with the matter ? Why should you want to help me ? I can take care of myself. Now, should I not call those Members whose names are in the first list ? Should I not just call them even if they happen to be absent ? Mr. Sen will consider this coolly.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I had given my name much earlier. Why am I not called? All those Members who are absent in the House are called.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is not in the first list supplied by your party.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I regret that I have not been called though I am one of those who have suffered from the floods in Purnea. Please see this diagram of Purnea.

MR. SPEAKER : You should have shown that to your Whip. Not to me.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Why do you say that must speak only in the second round? I am becoming the laughing-stock of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I will extend the time by another 15 to 20 minutes. But I am not going to allow anybody to speak for more than two or three minutes. I shall read the names: Shri Basumatari is in the first list. Shri Laskar's name is also there. He may come later on, but now he is not there. This is the first list. Then comes the second list. Mr. P. G. Sen and Shri Sheo Narain are there.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I had sent you the chit.

MR. SPEAKER : It did not come.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : My name was in the first list. We sat till 7 O'clock the other day. I had sent my name on the first day itself.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, from the Opposition, I know only one or two names come from each party among them. It is the ruling party that gives me trouble. Whatever list I get, I accept. What does it matter, whether it is Mr. Basumatari or Mr. Sen who want to speak? It makes no difference to me. I follow the list of the Congress party as regards their spokesmen.

It will read it :

> "Apart from the list of the Congress speakers already given, the names of Shri P. G. Sen and Shri Sheo Narain may kindly be included in the list."

So, what is the use of your shouting? You must take it up with your whips. I am following the list given by the various parties. Otherwise, I will get into trouble. Now, Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, as you know, for the last four years, Orissa is passing through a bad state of affairs. Starvation, drought, floods and cyclone have visited my State and the deluge has been repeated again. Devastation has been followed by destruction. About Rs. 100 crores worth of property has been destroyed and damaged in Orissa. Our sympathy also goes to North Bengal where the same type of tragedy has taken place. This has become a regular phenomenon every year. Whenever we come to this House, the minister comes forward with a report. Let me read two lines from the conclusion of the report :

> "This year's flood have once again brought out the necessity of accelerating flood-control programme and the necessity for the State Governments to provide adequate resources during the fourth plan for this important subject."

Sir, the States have been reduced to district boards. When we ask for relief from the minister, the ball is kicked back to the State. Dr. Rao has just returned from a triumphant tour of the U.S.A. and he says that in the fourth plan, the States should give adequate money for flood control. He is under a misconception. In the Constitution, flood control is not mentioned in the State List. It should be a concurrent matter. In the U.S.A., the Federal Government spends most of the money for flood control. So, it should be the bounden duty of the Central Government to spend all the money required for flood control.

The Subarnarekha river in Orissa is a river of sorrow. The hon. Deputy Minister, Shrimati Satpathy visited that area and the people had given her a memorandum. I hope she will act on it. The river is causing lot of havoc and destruction. Last year Dr. Rao visited Balasore, but so far nothing has been done. It is a tragedy that people are dying within 2 KMs. from the place where rice is being sold for Rs. 2 or Rs. 1.50 per kilo. There is abundance of rice, but people do not have the buying capacity. In Orissa, the total irrigation potentiality is 59 per cent, but it is a tragedy that hardly 7 or 8 per cent of the cultivable land is irrigated.

But in certain States where there is no potential of irrigation a large portion of the land is irrigated. I can say that about one-tenth of the total waters of India passes through the rivers of Orissa. Yet, except the Mahanadi river valley project which was taken up 20 years ago, nothing more has been done. I would implore on Dr. K. L. Rao and his colleague that they must do something by taking up

the problem on a war footing. If you cannot take up flood control work on a war footing, you cannot fight China. There is no doubt about it. Mere speeches are not sufficient. You have to deliver the goods. People are dying every day without food and human beings are being washed away by the flood waters. So, I want a specific reply as to what measures you are going to take preventive measures, so far as Subarnarekha river is concerned. I know there was some proposal. First of all, there should be an investigation. This is an inter-State river, passing through three States, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. If this river is tapped on the lines of DVC, it will produce electricity, it will irrigate more than 15 lakh acres of land and it will permanently control floods. So, let the investigation start immediately and let there be some measures for flood control. I am sure Dr. K. L. Rao will announce it now on the floor of the House.

Last time when I took part in this debate I suggested that a commission for irrigation and flood should be appointed. For a long time we have been hearing that Dr. K. L. Rao is going to appoint a commission for irrigation. But nothing has been done so far. It is an important matter. I hope he will appoint a commission to investigate the problems of flood and irrigation.

Then I come to the relief squad. It is shocking and astonishing thing that for about six days the railway employees in Kalupadaghat railway station were on the over-bridge and nothing could reach them. Our army is there and we have got helicopters. Still, because of the absence of a relief squad we could not rush food to them. Therefore, let them organise a relief squad.

Then, I have always suggested that in the budget there must be a specific provision for relief. When I wrote a letter to the Minister he told me that he has referred it to the Finance Ministry. Considering the importance of the problem, they must prevail on the Finance Ministry to provide at least Rs. 50 crores every year for flood and relief work.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the name of Shri Somasundaram in my list. Does he want to speak on floods ? Madras is a famine-stricken area. If he insists, I will give him an opportunity now. Otherwise, he can speak on famine.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur) : I will take only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : The next name in my list is that of Shri Basumatari. Before that, could I give an opportunity to Shri P. G. Sen ?

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Yes. Sir. You may call him first.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Shri P. G. Sen. The hon. Member has been kind enough to give you the opportunity first.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I refuse to speak now.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Shri Basumatari. But I want to point out one thing. Even now lists are coming to me. I do not know how I can function, at this rate. It is impossible.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप भाषण न देने दीजिये, लेकिन प्रश्न तो पूछने दीजिये ।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में फ्लड आया हुआ है, यहां तो सिर्फ आंसू बहाने वाले बैठे हुए हैं, सिर्फ भाषण करने वाले हैं, लेकिन जो मर गये हैं, बरबाद हो गये हैं, उनको बोलने नहीं देते हैं । ये लोग भाषण करके रेडियो और अखबार में अपने भाषण को छपा लेना चाहते हैं, उनको ही आप आंसू बहाने का मौका देते हैं, क्या यही पार्लियामेन्ट है, जिसकी सैंक्टिटी को आप रखना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think in future I will have to leave it to the House to decide for itself without my interfering with it.

SHRI BASUMATARI : Mr. Speaker, it is a surprising thing that while people are suffering on account of floods, instead of actually helping those people or giving concrete suggestions about helping them, the hon. Members opposite are only criticising the government for this omission or that. My hon. friend, Shri B. N. Katham from Jalpaiguri gave a very good suggestion and the Government should take note of it.

[Shri Basumatari]

You know, Sir, Assam is a State of chronic diseases, suffering from natural calamities sometimes from flood and sometimes from drought and earthquake and so many other things. I do not like to go into details of that. This time the floods in Jalpaiguri and other parts of Bengal created a problem for a part of Assam, the area which I come from, namely, Kokrajhar, Gossaigaon, Agomoni, and Golakganj area of Dhubri. When I went to that area I had a chance to go to Jalpaiguri side also and there I found people suffering like anything and cattle dying like anything. The people had no food. The Government of West Bengal took some serious steps to meet all the grievances. But it is very tragic that our hon. Members of the Opposition do not appreciate what the Government did. That is the most tragic thing. We cannot remove difficulties only by hurling words in this house. We should find out with cool brains what measures should be taken.

Our Minister of Irrigation is an expert and a technical man himself. He knows Assam very well; I think, better than me. He promised me to go to Assam and redress the grievances of Assam by putting some dam and controlling the floods with all possible permanent measures and all that. There are some turbulent rivers which overflow and always create flood, such as, Pagladia, Subansiri, Gubru, Nana, Dibang, Disang, Brahmaputra and others. Brahmaputra is a very big and powerful river and I request him to take steps to control it. Unless the Brahmaputra River is trained, the other rivers cannot be controlled.

The other day we had a meeting with him and I told him that whenever we go to the State Government, the State Government says that the Government of India does not take any care and are very callous. When we speak to the Government here, they also say that our Assam Government is not doing anything. We are in a dilemma, what to do. I asked him in the meeting held between Minister of Assam and Dr. Rao as to who was right and who was wrong. There it was found that some of the schemes or projects have not been carried out even after these 20 years. If this is the state of affairs created by the Government of India or the State Government, I do not know how this calamity can be removed. Therefore without hurling words I want to appeal to Opposition leaders and hon. Members that without criticizing anybody, everybody should put our heads together to find out the ways and means to protect against floods and calamities.

Our hon. Minister of Irrigation was in the Board before he became a Minister. I am told by the hon. Minister of Assam State that he is taking very keen interest about Assam. My only appeal to him is that he should send some technical persons for Assam to abroad. Why I say this is that in the meeting it was found out that our officers, who are at the helm in Assam, are not so expert as to devise schemes. So it is not wise to find fault with them. The hon. Minister himself is an expert and he should consider and take steps so that the situation can be met.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thakur.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I will call you. I know, you are affected.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछले दिन की बहस को भी बहुत गौर से सुना था, मेरी बड़ी जिज्ञासा थी क्योंकि लोकसभा के लिए मेरा चुनाव बाढ़ क्षेत्र से हुआ। शुरू से हम लोग कोसी में रह और डा० राव की कृपा से हम लोग सदा के लिए कोसी पीड़ित बना दिए गए। जो कोसी योजना बनी, उसके लिए तो हम सरकार को बधाई देते हैं और उस क्षेत्र की जनता को बधाई देते हैं। लेकिन जो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं, सरकार ने जो कोसी तटबन्ध के भीतर तीन सौ गांव के साढ़े तीन लाख लोगों को सदा के लिए उनकी किस्मत पर छोड़ दिया है, उसकी हमें बड़ी चिन्ता है। किसी भी जनतांत्रिक सरकार को इसके लिए शर्म और लज्जा आनी चाहिए। खासकर डा० राव जैसे बुजुर्ग, एक्सपर्ट इंजीनियर, जिनके सम्बन्ध में बड़ी चर्चा है और मुझे भी बड़ी आशा थी लेकिन जब कोसी की भयंकर बाढ़

आई तो वे उस पीरियड में अमरीका चले गए, कुछ सीखने के लिए । इससे हमारी निराशा बढ़ गई । चार तारीख को बाढ़ आई, उसका क्या भयंकर रूप था, उसको मैं शब्दों में बयान नहीं कर सकता । चार दिन के बाद मुझे खबर मिली कि आपके पिताजी बह गए और लाश सिर्फ आपके आग देने के लिए रखी हुई है, आप अविलम्ब पहुंचें । यद्यपि वह बात गलत थी, र्यूमर थी, लेकिन आप इस से यह अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उस इलाके की क्या स्थिति थी ।

अब सरकार के कोसी विभाग की क्या स्थिति थी, जरा वह भी आप सुन लीजिए । मैं कुछ कहूं तो आप कहेंगे कि ये विरोधी दल के हैं, इनका तो काम ही सरकार की आलोचना करना है और ये पीड़ित लोग हैं । बिहार का सबसे प्रमुख अखबार, **इंडियन नेशन** ने अपने एडिटोरियल में लिखा है :

"It is a pity that even 36 hours after the unprecedented floods in the Kosi river, one does not know to what extent the damage has been caused to the standing crops and men living within the embankments or that flood water has spread over other areas also as before the construction of the costly barrage. Not long ago, newspapers in this State got full reports about floods in "England within a few hours of their occurrence. This shows that so far as the newspapers of the State are concerned, Britain is nearer to Patna than Birpur."

आप अन्दाज कीजिए कि बिहार का सबसे प्रमुख और लोकप्रिय अखबार का एडिटोरियल यह लिखता है । डा० राव ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि आप तटबन्ध के भीतर रह नहीं सकते हैं । मैं पूछता हूं कि हम जायें भी तो कहां जायें । आप कुछ जमीन या दो तीन सौ रुपया पुनर्वास का देंगे तो उसमें किसान क्या खायेगा, कहीं पान की दुकान खोलेगा । लोक-सभा की जांच कमेटी बैठे, मैं कहता हूं कि सरकारी आंकड़े कितने गलत हैं । मेरा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र कोसी तटबन्ध के बीच में पड़ता है, जहां कोसी योजना शुरू हुई है और जहां उसका अन्त होता है । जमीन के बहुत से आंकड़े गलत दिए गए हैं । जब संविद सरकार बनी तो पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में एक उप-समिति गठित की गई और मुझे उसका अध्यक्ष बनाया गया । मैं ने जांच आरम्भ की तो किस तरह कनाईव किया गया ? मैं ने पार्लियामेंट लाइब्रेरी में सरकारी रिपोर्ट देखी है तो मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है । मैं चुनौती देकर कहता हूं कि मैं अगर यह बात साबित नहीं करूंगा तो लोकसभा की सदस्यता से इस्तीफा दे दूंगा । मैं खुलेआम इस सदन में डा० राव से कहना चाहता हूं । इसमें कहा गया है :

"So far, 112 villages have been shifted 61 of them only partially involving a total number of 8724 families. House-building grants given so far amount to Rs. 42.55 lakhs. Approach roads, wells, tubewells and tanks have been provided in the new villages. The residents of the area have been given 170 boats so far to enable them to move, to and fro, from the embankments and their agricultural lands."

वहां पर एक भी नाव नहीं थी । मैं जिस गांव का रहने वाला हूं, उस गांव की आबादी दो हजार की है लेकिन वहां पर एक भी नाव नहीं थी । अगर एक भी नाव वहां पर होती तो लोग उस भीषण स्थिति से कहीं बाहर निकल सकते । वहां पर बाढ़ का जो दृश्य था और जो भीषण बर्बादी हुई, उसके लिए अब मैं क्या कहूं । श्री शिवचन्द्र झा, एम० पी०, केदार पासवान, एम० पी० और दूसरे बहुत से संसद् सदस्य उस इलाके में घूमे हैं और देखा है कि कैसी बर्बादी हुई लेकिन कामरा साहब, जब तटबन्ध टूट गया उसके पांच दिन बाद वह रिपोर्ट करते हैं । कहते हैं कि सियार के छेद से सरकार की यह योजना फेल कर गई, पांच जगह । जरा बहाना-बाजी देखिए । दरभंगा जिले की लाखों की पापुलेशन खत्म हो गई, हजारों एकड़ फसल बर्बाद हो गई । पांच जगह सियार के छेद से तटबन्ध का यह हाल हो गया ? मैं राव साहब से आग्रह करूंगा जरा व्यवहारिकता को सामने रखिए ।

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

आप अमरीका चले गए तो इससे लोग आपको छोड़ेंगे नहीं ।

अगर दूसरे कोई मंत्री जी रहे होते तो उन्हें लोग धोका दे सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे इस देश के अफसर लोग बड़े धूर्त और चालाक हैं लेकिन हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव स्वयं एक अनुभवी इंजीनियर भी हैं और उन से मैं यह अपेक्षा करूंगा कि वह इन अफसरों की वहानेबाजी और धोकाधड़ी में न आकर स्थिति का खुद बारीकी व गहराई से अध्ययन करके आवश्यक व सक्रिय क़दम तत्काल उठायें । मैं चाहूंगा कि जो दो, तीन बातें मैं यहां उन्हें बताने वाला हूं उन के बारे में वह खोज पड़ताल आदि करें और उसका समाधान करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1954 में 8 लाख 15 हजार क्युसैक तक बाढ़ का पानी आ गया था और अब की बार 1968 में जो बाढ़ आई उसमें 9 लाख 13 हजार क्युसैक पानी आ गया । अब आप स्वयं अंदाजा कीजिए कि उस 8 लाख 15 हजार क्युसैक पानी में जबकि तटबन्ध नहीं बना था पूरा दरभंगा और सहरसा जिला बर्बाद हुआ था तो अब जबकि 9 लाख 13 हजार क्युसैक पानी दस मील के अन्दर आ गया है तो उस के परिणामस्वरूप वहां के बसने वाले लोगों को कैसी दुर्ददशा हुई होगी ? हालत यह थी कि छप्परों से ऊपर होकर पानी जा रहा था और इससे आप उन की दर्दनाक हालत का भलीभांति अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं । मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सहरसा जिले के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को साथ लेकर जब मैं तटबन्ध की ओर चला तो मुझे 50 मील का चक्कर लगाना पड़ा और मुझे सहरसा से सुपोल होकर जाना पड़ा और तब कहीं हम लोग जाकर मौके पर पहुंचे सके । यहां पर मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि विनोबापथ जोकि सहरसा से चंद्रैन जाता है अगर उस सड़क को बना दिया जाये तो उससे वहां की दूरी केवल सात मील की रह जायेगी । इस तरह का प्रस्ताव बीसियों बार वहां की डेवलपमेंट कमेटी ने भी पास किया है लेकिन अभी तक उसे किया नहीं गया है और मालूम यह देता है कि लोकल अफसरान अपना टी० ए० आदि बनाने के वास्ते उन सड़कों की माकूल व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं और यही कारण है कि कहीं तटबन्ध के लिए एप्रोच सड़कें नहीं हैं, एप्रोच रोड्स नहीं हैं ।

हमारे राव साहब उन काश्तकारों के पुनर्वास के झमेले में जाते हैं तो मैं उन्हें बतला देना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों को किसानों और काश्तकारों को, तटबन्ध के भीतर वालों को यदि उस के लिए एक, एक कट्ठा ज़मीन और कुछ रुपया देते हैं तो उस से उन गरीब काश्तकारों का सही रूप से पुनर्वास नहीं होने वाला है । आखिर वह खायेगा क्या ? हज़ारों लोग ऐसे हैं, गरीब हरिजन परिवार हैं जिनके नाम से एक भी कट्ठा ज़मीन नहीं है और अगर उन को पुनर्वास में आप यथेष्ठ ज़मीन नहीं देते हैं तो उन का पुनर्वास आप कैसे कर पायेंगे क्योंकि वह तो एकदम कंगाल और भिखमगे हो गये हैं ? इसलिए मैं डा० राव साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस पुनर्वास की समस्या पर व्यवहारिक रूप से गौर करें और तदनुसार अमल करें । उन्होंने कहा था कि इम्ब्रैंकमैंट विद्इन इम्बैंकमैंट, तटबन्ध के भीतर तटबन्ध बनाया जाय और नदियों को और गहरा किया जाय । हालत यह है कि कोसी नदी पर जो इन का बराज बना हुआ है उस का भी लोगों को भरोसा नहीं रहा क्योंकि वह 10 लाख क्युसैक के हेतु ही बनाया हुआ है और सन 68 में बाढ़ के कारण 9 लाख 13 हज़ार क्युसैक पानी आ गया था । हवाई सर्वे किया गया था और लोग हवाईजहाज़ से उड़कर जाते थे । खाली पटना रैस्ट हाउस में दो घंटे बैठ कर प्रैस कान्फ्रैंस बुला ली गई वह दूसरी बात है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो ने उस प्रैस कान्फ्रैंस के सम्बन्ध में न्यूज़ प्रसारित नहीं की और जो वह उस का प्रचार

चाहते थे वह नहीं हो पाया; खैर इस बात को छोड़िये लेकिन मैं उन से कहना यह चाहता हूं कि जब आप के बराज की कैपेसिटी 10 लाख क्युसैक की है और पानी वहां पर 9 लाख 13 हजार क्युसैक आ गया तो क्या गारन्टी है कि वहां पर 10 लाख क्युसैक पानी नहीं आ सकता है ? क्या राव साहब ऐसी गारन्टी दे सकते हैं कि वहां 10 लाख क्युसैक पानी नहीं आ सकता है ? कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि वह सारा उन का प्लान फेल कर गया और अरबों रुपया खत्म हो गया ।

मैं इस अवसर पर दो, तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहूंगा कि वह व्यवहारिक पहलू को लें । तटबन्ध के अन्दर तटबन्ध वह बना देंगे तो कम से कम अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो 100 गांव तो बच ही जायेंगे । इसलिए व्यवहारिक काम वह यह करें कि हर गांव में वह गोवर्धन बनायें, टैंक बनायें । तटबन्ध के अन्दर कहीं गोवर्धन नहीं है और अगर वह बना दिये जाते हैं तो लोग बाढ़ आने पर उस गोवर्धन के ऊपर चले जायेंगे । मेरे इस सुझाव को डी० एम० ने माना और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उसे व्यवहारिक बतलाया । इस सिलसिले में मैं 27 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला था और यह सुझाया था कि तटबन्ध के भीतर के हर एक गांव में आबादी के लिहाज से टैंकों और गोवर्धन का निर्माण करा दें तो एक तो सूखे के समय वह पानी बड़े काम का साबित होगा और वह मवेशियों और सिचाई के काम आयेगा दूसरे बाढ़ के संकट के समय लोग उस गोवर्धन के ऊपर चले जायेंगे · · · ·

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है ।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत पीड़ित हूं केवल एक मिनिट का समय दिया जाय ।

मैं बतला रहा था कि गांव गांव में यदि आप तालाब बनवा दें तो बहुत बड़ा काम होगा । उस के किनारे को आप तटबन्ध के मुकाबले कीजिये ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बाढ़ के कारण तटबन्ध सिल्टैड हो जाता है । हर साल तटबन्ध के भीतर मिट्टी आ जाती है और परिणाम यह होता है कि भीतर की ज़मीन ऊंची हो जाती है और तटबन्ध नीचा हो जाता है । इस सिल्टिंग के कारण वह तटबन्ध नीचा होता जा रहा है इसलिए तटबन्ध के बगल में आप एप्रोच रोड बनवाइये । एप्रोच रोड्स के अभाव में काम बिगड़ रहा है ।

हालत यह है कि तटबन्ध के भीतर के एक भी गांव में अस्पताल नहीं है और जो एक, आध अस्पताल हैं भी वह अपनी किस्मत पर रो रहे हैं । एक स्कूल के अलावा सब खत्म हो गये हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार क्या 27 सरकारें चली जायेंगी लेकिन इस तरह से तटबन्ध के भीतर के लोग बाहर जाने वाले नहीं हैं । अगर हमारे राव साहब चाहते हैं कि वह केवल एक कट्ठा ज़मीन और 300 रुपये पर वहां कोसी के लोगों का पुनर्वास करना चाहते हैं तो यह उन की भूल है । उन्हें आप को जायज़ कम्पेंसेशन देना पड़ेगा । आखिर हमारी जान को खतरे में डाला गया है, हम को सदा के लिए बर्बाद किया गया है तो यह खाली रिहैबिलिटेशन से काम नहीं बनने वाला है । हमें उस के लिए जायज़ मुआविज़ा क्यों न दिया जाय ? मैं चाहूंगा कि यह पुनर्वास और क्षतिपूर्ति का मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले और जिम्मेदार लोगों को लेकर जांच कमेटी बैठाई जाय । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मामले में डा० के० एल० राव व्यक्तिगत रूप से दिलचस्पी लें और उन को जायज़ मुआविज़ा दिला कर ठीक तरीके से उन के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करायें ।

कोठार डैम का बनाया जाना अतिआवश्यक है और उस के बारे में स्वयं सरकार की रिपोर्ट

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

है। कोठार डैम की आवश्यकता के बारे में सरकारी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :

"The ultimate solution to the Kosi problem lies in the construction of a dam in the upper reaches subject to detailed study being made. There is the possibility of the dam being put up to control the river and to generate 10,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power."

जब तक आप कोठार डैम नहीं बनाइयेगा तब तक आप की कोसी योजना की कोई गारन्टी नहीं होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बस करें बहुत हो चुका।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : बस एक मिनट में मैं समाप्त किये दे रहा हूं। मैं डा० राव से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस डैम के बनाने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें। इस बार कोसी के उस इलाके में भयंकर बर्बादी और विनाश हुआ है। दरअसल उसके तटबन्ध को जो ले जाकर थोड़ा सा छोड़ दिया गया उस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि उधर का ऐरिया भी बाढ़ में बर्बाद हो गया और परिणामस्वरूप महरसा जिले का आलमनगर और चौसा और दरभंगा का विरोल, घनश्यामपुर आदि सब बर्बाद हो गया। जरूरत इस बात की है कि तटबन्ध को आप बढ़ायें और उसे पूरा कीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबुल मैम्बर हैज़ टु कन्क्लूड नाऊ।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : अभी परसों की ही तो बात है कि हमारे श्री गिरि जोकि वाइस प्रेसिडेंट आफ़ इंडिया हैं उन्होंने सेंट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमिशन की एक बैठक में कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों को लिंक किया जाना चाहिए। अगर उन्हें चैनेललाइज़ किया जाये तो आये साल देश को जो सूखे और बाढ़ का शिकार होना पड़ता है और भयंकर बर्बादी होती है उसमें काफी राहत पहुंच सकती है। इसलिए कोसी को भी लिंक करने की कृपा करें। कोसी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच कमेटी बैठायें। मैं डा० राव से कहूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके आप ऊपर से हवाई सर्वे मत कीजिये। आप इंजीनियर हैं, बाकी आप गरीब हैं या अमीर यह मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन आप वहां स्थल पर जा कर स्वयं स्थिति को देखिये और उस की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए राहत कार्य शीघ्र आरम्भ करवाइये। स्थिति की गम्भीरता और आवश्यकता के अनुसार आप वहां पर काम चलाइये।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा-सा टेलीफोन और संचार व्यवस्था कैसी गड़बड़ थी उस का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब वह जमालपुर बांध टूटा है तो वहां की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं थी। इस के बारे में वहां के एस० डी० ओ० को मैं ने लिखा लेकिन वहां के इंजीनियर ने ध्यान नहीं दिया और वह तटबन्ध टूट गया। यह एस० डी० ओ० का सियार के छेद का कारण बतलाना महज़ बहानेबाज़ी और धोका देने वाली बात थी और इस तरह से गैर जिम्मेदाराना व्यवहार के लिए उनको सस्पेंड किया जाना चाहिए था। हमने इंजीनियर्स को तीन महीने पहले लिखा था कि अमुक अमुक बांध पर खतरा है लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और लापरवाही बर्त्ती गई। एस० डी० ओ० ने बतलाया कि टेलीफोन का कोई कनेक्शन था नहीं और 50 मील की दूरी थी हम क्या कर सकते थे? नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह बांध टूट गया। यह जो सियार के छेद की बात घढ़ी गई वह महज बहानेबाज़ी है और धोका देने वाली बात थी। अगर वाकई सरकार कोसी योजना को पूरा करने की शोहरत लेना चाहती है तो कोसी में जो संकट है, कठिनाई है उस को वह व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण से देखे और वहां के स्कूल, कालिजैज़ जो गिर गये हैं उन को फिर से ठीक करा कर खड़े करवायें। हर एक गांव में गोवर्धन की व्यवस्था करें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट आखिर कब खत्म होगा ?

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : बस केवल एक मिनट। सुपोल के बी० डी० ओ० की करतूत देखिये कि जब वह गरीब और पीड़ित रिलीफ़ मांग रहे थे तो उसने उन गरीब लोगों को डंडे से पीटा। इस बारे में वहां की विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष धनिकलाल मंडल ने जोकि जांच पर गये थे और उन्होंने उस बारे में जो लिखा है वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता था लेकिन समयाभाव के कारण ऐसा करने से मजबूर हूं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार वहां के सरकारी अधिकारियों ने उन बेचारे पीड़ित गरीब भाइयों के साथ किया लेकिन आश्चर्य व दुःख का विषय है कि फिर भी सरकार अभी तक उन के विरुद्ध कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले रही है।

मैं अन्त में डा० राव से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस कोसी योजना को ठीक से और शानदार ढंग से अध्ययन करके उस की अनुकूल व्यवस्था करें केवल हवाई सर्वे से काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call Shri Sheo Narain, I would appeal again to Shri P. G. Sen to speak. He must have calmed down now. After all, I do not want anybody to go away with a wounded feeling.

श्री फ०गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि इस साल बारिश काफी हुई और इस बारिश ने हमारे तमाम खेतिहर मजदूरों और किसानों को घर बिठला दिया। वह पहले से ही तबाह थे। कोसी डैम के जरिये जो नहरें बनाई गईं पानी ज्यादा होने की वजह से वह भी भरपूर हो गईं और उधर कोसी में काफी पानी आ गया जिस से उस के पास के सारे धान को खत्म कर दिया। पहले इन्स्टालमेंट में ही हमारे पूर्णिया का सारा धान खत्म हो गया, दूसरा इन्स्टालमेंट अक्तूबर में आया, जो कि आने वाला नहीं था। जो हमारे बूढ़े पुराने लोग हैं वह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी में हस्ता नक्षत्र में 20 इंच पानी कभी नहीं देखा। 24 या 26 घंटों में बीस इंच पानी हो गया। एक तो वहां लबालब पानी भर गया दूसरे कैचमेंट एरिया में जहां पर बैराज डिस्चार्ज 4 लाख क्युसैक्स का था वहां 9 लाख क्यूसैक्स हो गया, जिस की वजह से बैराज को सम्भालना या बचाना मुश्किल हो गया। इसलिये 56 गेट खोल दिये गये और सारा पूर्णिया बह गया। पूर्णिया की 90 परसेंट जमीन अन्डर वाटर हो गई। हालत यह हो गई कि सब के घर के द्वार पर खाना भी नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है। इतनी नावें नहीं हैं। सांप काट रहे हैं, कालरा हो रहा है। सब जगह तबाही ही तबाही है।

इतना सब होते हुए भी मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि जो हमारे पूर्णिया के सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी अधिकारी हैं वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत से और खूबी के साथ इस बाढ़ में काम किया और सारे पूर्णिया के लोग उन लोगों के आभारी हैं। सब लोग यह कहते हैं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट डिस्ट्रिक्ट रिलीफ कमिश्नर और जो भी नान-आफिशल जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के या दूसरे लोग थे उन लोगों ने काफी मेहनत की 40 हार्स पावर का पम्प दे कर जितना पानी फेंकने की जरूरत थी उसे उन्होंने कलेक्टर की कोठी और कमिश्नर के यहां से निकलवाया। कमिश्नर की कोठी में पानी घुस गया था, सिनेमा में पानी घुस गया था, सारे टाउन में पानी घुस गया था।

यह सब कुछ हुआ लेकिन कितने लोग क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं इस का बहुत कम असेसमेंट सरकार ने दिया है। डा० राव की तरफ से जो कागजात दिये गये हैं उन में एक लाख बतलाया गया है सारे बिहार में। मगर मैं समझता हूं कि इस से बहुत ज्यादा होगा। पूर्णिया में ही 20 लाख आदमी ऐफेक्टेड हैं जहां कि इतनी सुन्दर क्राप थी। अफसोस

[श्री क० गौ० सेन]

तो इस बात का है कि अब की लोग सोचते थे कि किस तरीके से वह उस को समेट कर घर लायेंगे, समेट कर ला सकेंगे भी या नहीं, कैसे हेंडल करेंगे, कहां रखेंगे, कैसे उस को तैयार करेंगे, वहीं पर इस तरह की प्राब्लेम पैदा हो गई है। डा० राव ने लास के बारे में जो बतलाया है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूं। उन्होंने सारे बिहार में 9 करोड़ रुपयों का नुक्सान बतलाया है, जिस में से पूर्णिया में 4 करोड़ का बतलाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से कहीं ज्यादा नुक्सान हुआ है।

इतना सब होते हुए आज यहां पर हालत यह है कि अगर कोई सेन्सर मोशन हो तो उस को हम बहुत जल्दी टेक अप कर सकते हैं, कहते हैं कि बोलना चाहते हो, अच्छा शुरु करो। लेकिन जहां लोग मर रहे हैं उस को टेक अप नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई बोलना चाहता है तो उस में रुकावट डाली जाती है। आज सब लोग मानते हैं कि जलपाईगुड़ी और कूच बिहार में लोग सफर कर रहे हैं। सब के घरों पर जाकर तो हार्ड मैनुअल लेवल वर्क नहीं किया जा सकता है। कौन मिट्टी लायेगा और कहां से लायेगा। उन को फ्री सहायता दी जाये।

डा० राव से मेरा यह भी कहना है कि बहुत से हमारे भाई तटबन्धों के बीच में बसते हैं। उन की बड़ी भारी समस्या है। अगर वह लोग वहां से नहीं हटना चाहते हैं। तो उन्हें हटा भी नहीं सकते हैं। आप जो रिहैबीलिटेशन का काम करना चाहते हैं अगर वह उस में नहीं आना चाहते तो आप उन को वहां ला नहीं सकते। मैं समझता हूं कि वह वहां से भागेंगे नहीं क्योंकि जो लोग गंगा के किनारे रहते हैं, वह भूमि कितनी ही कट जाये, वह लोग वहीं रहना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां भी ऐसे लोग हैं। हम लोग नाव पर उनको देखने के लिए गये। वह लोग वहां पर इस लिये हैं कि जो बड़े काश्तकार हैं उन की देख रेख वहां पर नहीं है। जो छोटे तबके के किसान और मजदूर हैं वहां वह घर बना कर रहते हैं। वहां की सारी जमीन उन के ही नीचे रहती है, उन के कब्जे में रहती है। उन को आधी बटाई पर जमीन दे दी जाती है तो ज्यादा उपज होती है। जो मालिक लोग हैं चूंकि वह दूर रहते हैं इस लिये छोटे किसान लोग जो कहते हैं वह उसी को सही मान लेते हैं। चूंकि वह इस से फायदे में हैं इसलिये वह उस जगह को छोड़ कर नहीं जायेंगे। ऐसी हालत में आप रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम नहीं हो पायेगा। इस लिये ऐसी जगहों पर आप एलिवेटेड प्लेसेज बनाइये। जो आप के बैराज हैं अगर उन को कभी खतरा हो, बाढ़ आ जाये और फ्लड कंट्रोल न हो तो वह लोग जा कर वहां पर खड़े हो जायें। जो लोग रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिये जाना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग स्कीम को एन्करेज किया जाये। उन के नाम वहां लिखे जायें और जहां जमीन हो वहां उन को मकान दिये जायें। हमारे यहां की जो लोकल अथारिटीज है वह उन लोगों को कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग स्कीम में रिहैबिलिटेट करना चाहती है। लेकिन जो वहां के बाशिन्दे हैं और वहां से जाना नहीं चाहते हैं उन के लिये कम से कम आठ या दस फीट ऊंची एलिवेटेड जगह बनाई जाये ताकि अगर खतरे का मौका आये तो वह अपने माल मवेशी ले कर उन पर जा कर चढ़ जायें। इस तरह की जगहें हर एक गांवों में बना दी जायें जिस में कि कंट्रोल का इन्तजाम न होने पर वह लोग माल मवेशियों की रक्षा वहां जा कर सकें।

अभी यहां क्षति के बारे में कहा गया। हमारे जितने स्कूल और कम्यूनिटी हाल्स बने हुए थे, म्यूनिसिपैलिटी की जितनी सड़कें और नैशनल हाइवे बने हुए थे वहां पानी भर गया है। अभी तक पूर्णिया टाउन में बसें नहीं जाती हैं। नैशनल हाईवे का ब्रिज टूटा हुआ है। सिर्फ लाइट वैहिकल्स रिक्शा और कारों के जाने के लिये रोड पर गेट रक्खा हुआ है। वहां से ट्रक्स नहीं पास

कर सकते हैं। नैशनल हाई वे 31 की हालत यह है कि आज कल के जो डा० के० एल० राव के इंजीनियर हैं उन्होंने जो पुल बना दिया है उस के नीचे पत्थर बहुत कम हैं। एक बार रेत आई और ब्रिज के मुंह को धक्का लगा कि वह पाया नीचे दब गया और टूट गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की एरियाज में जो ब्रिजेज बनाये जायें उन में बड़े बड़े पत्थर नीचे दिये जायें ताकि अगर एका-एक पानी आये तो वह उस को तोड़ न दे। सारे के सारे ब्रिजेज हैं उन के माउथ्स को भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। वहां पर इरिगेशनल कैनाल्स को बिना सर्वे किये हुये बिना जमीन के लेवल को देखे हुए नक्शे को देख कर बना दिया गया। अभी वहां की गांव की पंचायत ने कहा कि उस को घूम कर ले जाना चाहिये क्योंकि वहां का सारा लेवल डिस्टर्ब हो गया है। इस लिये उस सारी एरिया को देख कर कोसी वैराज के आउटलेट फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिये बनाना होगा। वर्ना वैगरीज आफ नेचर तो हमेशा ही बनी रहेंगी और प्रकृति के प्रतिशोध का खतरा हमेशा बना रहेगा।

आज बिहार में प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल है, बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि उन के पास पैसा नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि वहां की कैनाल्स टूट गई हैं रास्ते टूट गये हैं। म्यूनिसिपैलिटी को कम से कम 8 या 10 करोड़ रु० दिया जायें तब यह रास्ते बन सकते हैं। बेचारे वहां के लोगों ने काट काट कर पानी बहाया है। 40 हार्स पावर के पम्प लगा कर वहां से पानी निकाला गया है: जो कुछ वहां की म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के चेअरमैन, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और कमिश्नर तथा जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी ने किया है उस के लिये वहां का बच्चा बच्चा आभारी है। अगर वहां के सारे कम्यूनिकेशन को जारी करना है तो वहां की सारी बसेज को चलाया जाये, जिस में लोगों को दिक्कत न हो। आज टाउन को जाने के लिये एक एक आदमी को बस फेअर डेढ़ या एक रुपया ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है।

वहां जा कर बस स्टाप बनाया है। टाउन के बाहर जा कर बनाया है। उस बस स्टाप तक जाने के लिए लोगों को डेढ़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि नैशनल हाइवे पर जो ब्रिजिज़ टूटे हैं उनकी आप जल्दी से जल्दी मरम्मत करें। बाढ़ ने नदी का बहाव चौड़ा कर दिया है, नदी के पाट को चौड़ा कर दिया है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो आदमी बाजार करने के लिए आया था शाम को जब वह वापिस गया तो रास्ते में ही मर गया, उसको पता ही नहीं चला कि विल्लेज रोड इतनी कट गई है, इतनी भूमि पानी में डूब गई है। शाम को बाजार करने के बाद जब वह वापिस गया तो गड्ढे में गिर गया। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चहता हूं कि कम्युनिकेशन को आप रेस्टोर करें। हमारे यहां नैटवर्क आफ रिवर्ज़ है। वहां नेपाल का बोडर है। नेपाल से वह इलाका एक दम सटा हुआ है। यहां पर कई बार स्मगलिंग के बारे में सवाल जवाब हुए हैं। इसको किस तरह से रोका जाए इसकी चर्चा हुई है। इसको रोकने में भी सारे कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम को आपको ठीक ठाक करना होगा। नदी के पाट इतने बढ़ गए हैं कि लोग बाजार करने नहीं जा सकते हैं। इस वास्ते ज्यादा से ज्यादा पुल देने की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये। जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का पैसा बिहार के पास बाकी है, उसको दिया जाए ताकि स्कूल, सड़कें और ब्रिजिज़ बन सकें। म्यूनिसिपैलिटी को रुपया दिया ताकि जो सड़कें टूट गई हैं उनको बनाया जा सके। साथ ही जल्दी से जल्दी नैशनल हाइवे के जो ब्रिजिज़ हैं उनको बना दिया जाए और जहां जहां कम्युनिकेशन डिसरप्ट हुआ है, उसको रैस्टोर करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : I would now call Shri Somasundaram. Shastriji wants to ask a question. Shri Sheo Narain—I do not know how long he will take and on what he is going to speak.. I am not in a position to know. Then there is the hon. lady Member who wants to speak; there have

[Mr. Speaker]

been landslides in her area. I wanted to give her some time to speak. It does not matter even if she is late. The flood debate is my choice; I wanted this debate in this House. When the leaders of the Opposition came to me, I told them, keep this flood out on the first day. I sent word from my chamber that it should be discussed. I was anxious that a debate must be had in this House. There must be satisfaction given to everybody, but by absenting themselves, sufficient number of Members will not be here. But still, I thought the debate must go on. I am sorry I have not been able to give more time to every hon. Member. So, I have extended the debate by some more time today. Therefore, do not mistake me. I myself wanted a discussion.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : We are thankful to you for that.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if you want to sit till 8 O'clock, I have no objection. You must be able to get people; that is your job and not my job. Now, Mr. Somasundaram.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur) : Sir, the Minister for Irrigation made a statement the other day, on flood situation in this country. From the statement, it is seen that some of the areas in the country suffer from starvation of water and some other areas from floods. Some of the places have suffered greatly from the damage caused by heavy floods. According to this report, the total damage during the last floods is about Rs. 170 crores. The loss of human lives has been 3,460, and the loss of cattle is about Rs. 1.21 lakhs. These are the losses to the country. The loss can be given in three categories : the loss to the individual, the loss to the Government and the loss to the nation. The loss due to the floods has been given; it is a loss to the country. Now for the loss to the country, what steps have the Government taken ? The floods come every year and create a loss to the country. For the damages caused, only temporary arrangements are made to give relief to the people. We do not know what is going on by way of any permanent relief. We must take remedies towards giving a permanent relief.

Our Irrigation Minister has been a big engineer. He has written many fine books on engineering. For the past 15 years, most of the States have been affected by recurring floods. Why not make a plan for a permanent remedy ? We must calculate the capacity of the river and its velocity. During the maximum flood level reached in the last 15 or 20 years and on that basis, we must plan to control the maximum floods. We must think in that manner and prepare a national plan for it.

18.00 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*].

This report refers to construction and careful maintenance of embankments on either side of the river. By this we can control only 10 or 12 per cent of the flood. For controlling excess floods, we must go to the catchment area and divert water from the catchment area itself. We must provide by-passes also. We can construct a reservoir in the upper regions.

To have a national plan, we must construct a canal connecting Ganges and Cauvery and we must divert all the excess waters into this canal. We can use this canal for navigation also.

From the report I find that Kerala demands Rs. 3 crores for flood relief. Why can they not divert, excess water in Kerala to Tamilnad ? In that way, we must divert excess water from those places where it is in excess to places in other States where they want water.

श्री शिव नरायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, चिराग तले अन्धेरा यहां है, हम दूसरी जगह क्यों जायें। मैं आपकी इजाजत से कहना चाहता हूं कि उस दिन भी हम यहां सात बजे बैठे। आज भी लास्ट में आपने मुझे बुलाया है। हमें यहां भी चमार की तरह से ट्रीट किया जाता है। जो व्यवहार बाहर होता है वही यहां भी होता है।

मुझे बहुत ही दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह सरकार हम सब के लिए जिम्मेदार है। बंगाल के बारे में भी अब आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। डा० राव साहब भले ही बहुत बड़े इंजीनियर हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इनका कंट्रोल अपने अफसरों पर नहीं है।

मैं बहुत ही दुखभरी कहानी आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं । बीस हज़ार आदमी सिलीगुड़ी में मर गए हैं । यह बात अफसरों ने ही हमको बताई है । लेकिन इतना होने पर भी कुछ एक अफसरों को ट्रांस्फर ही किया गया है । इट इज़ नाट एक्सक्यूजेवल, सर । वहां पर पैंतीस घंटे तक लूट मची है । एक परिवार छत के ऊपर बैठा रहा बिना खाने पीने के । लेकिन जब ब्रेड ले कर उनके पास पहुंचे भी तो भी वह परिवार नीचे नहीं उतरा डर के मारे कि कहीं उनको लूट न लिया जाए । एक संदूक ले कर वह छत पर चढ़ गया था । यह थी तब लूट जो वहां मची । इसको भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है । यह डैमोक्रैटिक गवनमेंट है और यह जिम्मेदार है इस सब के लिए । जब वहां पर इतनी भारी बाढ़ आई हुई थी तब गवर्नर साहब दार्जिलिंग में आराम कर रहे थे ।

मैं राव साहब को पिछले छः बरस से एक स्कीम बताता आया हूं । मैं कहता आया हूं कि आप अस्सी करोड़ रुपया खर्च करो और घाघरा नदी को कंट्रोल करो । इसको नेपाल के बोर्डर पर बांधना होगा । आपने इसकी केअर नहीं की है । गवर्नमेंट के कानों पर जूं तक नहीं रेंगी है । क्यों हमारी सजैशंज़ को इगनोर किया जाता है, क्यों हम को टाल दिया जाता है, क्यों हम को अंधकार में रखा जाता है ? छः बरस पहले मैंने इस सजैशन को आपको दिया था । आप तो सभी इंज़ एण्ड आउट्स जानते हैं । अगर एक किसान गांव में पानी लेना चाहता है और उसके बारे में अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को कहा जाता है तो इनके अफसर कहते हैं कि क्यों राव साहब की सिफारिश लाते हो, गांधी टोपी का हम पर असर नहीं पड़ सकता है । कांग्रेस, पी० एस० पी० या किसी और पब्लिक मैन की सुनवाई नहीं होती है । व्यूरोक्रेसी का यहां डामिनेशन है । यह सब अमरीका का क्रियेशन है । डालर के पीछे ये नाच रहे हैं । ये लोग फ़ारेनर्ज के चंगुल में हैं, उन के इशारों पर नाच रहे हैं । मैं इस दर्दनाक कहानी को नहीं भूल सकता हूं । मैं सात नदियों के बीच में बसा हुआ हूं । हम लोग हर साल बाढ़ से तबाह होते हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कान पर जूं भी नहीं रेंगती है । हमारे देश की जनता डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट में विश्वास करती है, लेकिन अपनी समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों के प्रति सरकार की उपेक्षा देख कर वह निराश और हताश हो जाती है । जब हम लोग बिहार की बाढ़-स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देते हैं, तो हमें जवाब दिया जाता है कि अभी बिहार से रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है ।

आज हमारी नदियों में बालू भर गई है । इस लिए सरकार उन को साफ़ करने के लिए ड्रेजिंग की एक स्कीम बनाये । हमारे देश में लाखों मज़दूर भूखों मर रहे हैं । उन्हें इस काम पर लगा कर उन के रोज़गार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

बाढ़ से पचास लाख एकड़ भूमि का नुक्सान हुआ है । अगर एक बीघे का सवा रुपया रख लिया जाये, तो पचास करोड़ रुपये का एक साल में नुक्सान हो गया । मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि सोलह जिलों में हर साल अस्सी करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान होता है । अगर वह अस्सी करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर के घाघरा को बांध दिया जाये, तो न केवल वहां के लोग बाढ़के प्रकोप से बच जायेंगे, बल्कि हमारे अन्नोत्पादन में भी बहुत वृद्धि होगी ।

हमारे प्रोफैसर शिब्बनलाल ने इस सवाल को पार्लियामेंट में रेज़ करने के लिए हमें कहा । हम पिछले छः साल से इस बारे में कहते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है । यह पार्लियामेंट तो एक तरह डीबेटिंग क्लब बन गई है । सब लोग अपनी अपनी बात कह देते हैं । लेकिन उन पर अमल करने वाला कोई नहीं है ।

आज हमारे देश में चालीस हज़ार इंजीनियर्ज़ बेकार घूम रहे हैं । इन निकम्मे लोगों को निकाल बाहर कीजिए और उन नये

[श्री शिवनारायण]

लड़कों को रखिये । इन लोगों ने तो अपने घर भर लिये हैं, लोगों को लूट लिया है । आज स्थिति यह है कि सौ रुपये के काम में सिर्फ़ बीस रुपये खर्च होते हैं और बाकी का रुपया ये लोग ले जाते हैं ।

सहरसा ज़िले में ज़मीन सूख गई है । यही स्थिति दूसरी जगह भी है । वहां पर सिंचाई का उचित प्रबन्ध कर के उस ज़मीन को लैंडलेस लोगों को दे दिया जाये । ऐसी ज़मीनें बड़े बड़े लैंडलार्ड्ज़ और उन के भाई-भतीजों के नाम कर दी जायेंगी और फिर डा० राव कहेंगे कि वहां खेती करो । अगर डा० राव चाहते हैं कि देश में डेमोक्रेसी कायम रहे और ग़रीबों की आवाज़ सुनी जाये, तो वह उचित कदम उठा कर मुल्क को तबाही से बचायें । हम लोग बेगिंग बाउल ले कर अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से गेहूं मांगने जाते हैं । हम गेहूं पैदा कर के देने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि हमारे रास्ते में रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं । हम ग़रीब आदमी हैं । हम तबाह हो जाते हैं । "दैहिक दैविक भौतिक तापा, रामराज्य काहू नहीं व्यापा ।" यहां पर राम-राज्य का ढोल तो बहुत पीटा जाता है, लेकिन काम नहीं होता है ।

वाटरलागिंग के बारे में कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं किया गया है । कोसी के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई काम नहीं किया गया है । वक्त पड़ने पर सरकार के अफ़सरान टेलीफ़ोन पर नहीं मिलते हैं, उन का कुछ पता नहीं होता है । एक इंजीनियर ने मुझ से कहा कि आप ने डा० के० एल० राव से क्यों टेलीफ़ोन कराया । मैं तो भुक्त-भोगी हूं ।

गवर्नमेंट को मेरी सब से बड़ी सलाह यह है कि वह क्राप इनशोरेंस की व्यवस्था करे । मैं श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी की तरह इलैक्शन प्रापेगेंडा नहीं करना चाहता हूं; मैं बंगाल के आने वाले चुनावों को दृष्टि में रख कर भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूं ।

बिजली की तरह रिवर्स का ग्रिड सिस्टम इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि पानी की कमी न रहे । मई में पानी की कमी की वजह से चारों तरफ़ हाहाकार मच जाता है । एम० पीज़० के क्वार्टरों और मिनिस्टरों के बंगलों तक में पानी नहीं मिलता है । एक कांफ़रेंस में भारत के वाइस-प्रैज़िडेंट ने भी ग्रिड सिस्टम का सुझाव दिया था । उन से बड़ी हस्ती कौन है ? वह इस हाउस के मेम्बर रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर रहे हैं । मैं उन पर गर्व करता हूं । मैं मुक्तकंठ से अपने वाइस-प्रैज़िडेंट की तारीफ़ करता हूं । उन में देश-सेवा की भावना है ।

सरकार सावधान हो कर बाढ़-पीड़ितों के पुनर्वास का इन्तज़ाम करे और ग़रीबों की मदद करे, क्योंकि यह उसी की ज़िम्मेदारी है । आज पंजाब से ले कर बंगाल तक डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट नहीं है; आज वहां पर डिक्टेटोरियल गवर्नमेंट है । यू० पी० में प्रैज़िडेंट् रूल है । मैं ने वहां आफ़िसर्ज़ को कहा कि अब यू० पी० में एस० वी० डी० या कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, अब तो वे गवर्नमेंट हैं, इस लिए उन्हें जनता को एक क्लीन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन देनी चाहिए । यह सरकार क्लीन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन देने में फ़ेल हुई है ।

इन में से जो लोग हड़ताल करते हैं, उन सब को बर्खास्त कर दिया जाये । ये निकम्मे हैं । इन्हें बर्खास्त कर के चालीस हज़ार नये लोगों को जगह दी जाये । मिनिस्टर साहब खुद भी इंजीनियर रहे हैं । वह नये लड़कों को चांस दें ।

हमारा सिद्धांत यह है कि स्पीक फार दि पीपल एंड वोट विद दी गवर्नमेंट । हम ही अपनी गवर्नमेंट को ललकारने और उस को क्रिटिसाइज़ करने का दम रखते हैं । (व्यवधान) आपोज़ीशन वाले सदन से भाग गये हैं । जोशी जी भी भाग गये हैं । आपोज़ीशन में सिर्फ़ चार आदमी बैठे हैं । (व्यव-

बाल) मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अपनी रेसपांसिबिलिटी जानते हैं। हम एफ़ेक्टिड एरिया से आते हैं। हम नेपाल बार्डर पर हैं। हम खतरे से खाली नहीं हैं। अगर कल एटैक हो जाये, तो सब से पहले हम ही मुसीबत में पड़ेंगे। इस लिए गवर्नमेंट को पूर्वी हिन्दुस्तान के सब से ग़रीब इलाके की मदद करनी चाहिए। वहां के ग़रीब लोगों को सब प्रकार की सहायता देनी चाहिए। सरकार को ईमानदारी से यह काम करना चाहिए। आज इतनी लापरवाही बरती जा रही है कि भगवान् ही मालिक है।

पंडित नेहरू ने 1935 में गोरखपुर में एक लाख की मीटिंग में कहा था, जब कि बाढ़ आई थी, कि ये इंजीनियर कैसे निकम्मे हैं। आज भी वे निकम्मे इस देश में वर्तमान हैं, जो कि हमारी ग़रीब जनता को तबाह कर रहे हैं। सिलीगुड़ी में लोगों को जो मुसीबतें झेलनी पड़ीं, उस के लिए अफ़सरों को ट्रांसफ़र करना ही काफ़ी नहीं है, उन को पनिशमेंट देनी चाहिए, उन को डिसमिस करना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो सारी ज़िम्मेदारी उन के सिर पर होगी।

सरकार को कोसी नदी को नहीं भूलना चाहिए। उस पर सत्तर करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है। उस के काम को जल्दी पूरा किया जाये।

श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने डिपुटी मिनिस्टर पर चार्ज लगाया। वह तो वहां पर सब से पहले गये। वह भी गये, श्री जगजीवन राम भी गये और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी गये। इस को लेकर उन्हें गाली देने की क्या जरूरत है? उन्हें कहना चाहिए कि वे पैसा दें, खाना और कपड़ा दें। मैं श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस तरह इनडायरेक्ट हिट न किया करें। गवर्नमेंट से मेरी अपील है कि हम ने जो सलाह दी है, वह उस पर ग़ौर करे और उस पर अमल करे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, बंगाल, बिहार और दूसरे सूबों में इस साल जैसी सत्यानाशी बाढ़ आई, यह हम तमाम लोगों को मालूम है। उस से जो बर्बादी और क्षति हुई, सरकार उस का अन्दाज़ा लगाने में असमर्थ रही है। वास्तव में नौ करोड़ रुपये से कई गुना ज्यादा बर्बादी और क्षति हुई है।

अब सवाल यह है कि जो लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं, जो जीवन और मौत की लड़ाई लड़ कर निकले हैं, उन का पुनर्वास किस प्रकार किया जाये। अब सरकार के कार्य और नीति की कसौटी यह होगी कि वह उन लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए क्या कदम उठाती है। बिहार मे पूर्णिया ज़िला, सहरसा ज़िला, मुंगेर ज़िला, दरभंगा ज़िला और मुज़फ्फरपुर का कुछ हिस्सा बाढ़ से काफ़ी तबाह हुआ है। और करोड़ों की क्षति हुई है। लेकिन हमारी सहायता के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या दिया? 50 लाख या 48 लाख रुपये दिया है जब कि पछले 10 अक्तूबर को पटना में संसद सदस्यों की परामर्शदात्री समिति की जो बैठक हुई थी जिस में हमारी सरकार के गृह-मंत्री वहां पर गए थे, वहां बिहार के सदस्यों ने सवाल उठाया था कि जिस बड़े पैमाने पर बिहार के अन्दर बाढ़ आई है अगर उस से लड़ना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम 10 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जाय। लेकिन आप देते हैं 48 लाख या 50 लाख। तो इस तरफ आप को सोचना होगा कि 300 गांव कोसी के पेट में पड़ते हैं और जैसा कि ठाकुर साहब ने आप को सुनाया 50 लाख या 1 करोड़ से समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बंगाल की बाढ़ हो, बिहार की बाढ़ हो या किसी दूसरे सूबे की बाढ़ हो दिल खोल कर तमाम भेद भाव भुला कर हम और आप दोनों मिल कर उन पीड़ितों की सेवा करें। उस के लिए पैसे का जुगाड़ करना होगा और सहायता कार्य ठीक से चलाना होगा।

दूसरी बात जब पीड़ित लोग तकलीफ में रहते हैं उन के सामने विपत्ति खड़ी रहती

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

है तो सब का यह परम कर्त्तव्य है कि तमाम दूसरे कामों को छोड़ कर उन की सेवा में जुट जायं। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? अभी हम ने सुना कि इधर सत्यानाशी बाढ़ से बंगाल और बिहार की जनता जूझ रही थी और हमारे मंत्री राव साहब अमरीका गए हुए थे। खैर, यह तो गए, हम अपने सूबे की बात बताना चाहते हैं, जब हमारे यहां सत्यानाशी बाढ़ आई हुई थी, लोग मर रहे थे, बह रहे थे, उस समय वहां के एक ऐडवाइज़र ऊटकमंड में ठंडी हवा खा रहे थे। इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए और अगर ऐसी बात है तो उन को ऐडवाइज़र रहने का क्या अधिकार है ? उन के ऊपर डाइरैक्ट, सीधे, शासन सूत्र को चलाने की जवाबदेही है और वह ऊटकमंड की हवा खा रहे थे। और जरा राज्यपाल महोदय की बात सुन लीजिए। यहां से भारत की प्रधान मंत्री घड़ियाली आंसू बहाने के लिए बाढ़ क्षेत्रों का हवाई जहाज से दौरा करने के लिए गई लेकिन जिन के हाथ में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से वहां का शासन-सूत्र था, राज्यपाल महोदय, वह एक दिन भी, हवाई जहाज से भी बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का, कोसी के इलाके का भ्रमण करने के लिए नहीं गए। वह वहां राज्यपाल बने हुए हैं। उस समय वह राज्यपाल भवन में रेशम की गद्दियों पर बैठ कर आराम कर रहे थे। आप जा कर देखिए उन के कमरों में क्या है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के राज्यपाल और इस तरह के ऐडवाइजर की क्या जरूरत है जो दुख के टाइम में वंशी बजाते रहें जैसे कहावत है कि रोम जल रहा था और नीरो वंशी बजा रहा था। वही बात है, बिहार की जनता, बंगाल की जनता मर रही थी और दोनों राज्यों के राज्यपाल गुलछर्रे उड़ा रहे थे, आराम कर रहे थे और ऐडवाइजर ऊटकमंड की हवा खा रहे थे। तो इस तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आखिर में बाढ़ और सिंचाई की जिम्मेदारी आप पर है। बाढ़ एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। सिंचाई भी एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। लेकिन एक ही मंत्रालय को दोनों काम दे रखा है। मैं तो यह निवेदन करूंगा कि राव साहब, आप एक बड़े इंजीनियर हैं। आप अपनी सारी ताकत बाढ़ रोकने की योजना बनाने में लगाइए ताकि हमारे देश का भला हो सके, और हमारी जो करोड़ों की बरबादी हर साल होती है, खास तौर से बिहार तो बिलकुल परम्परागत बाढ़ का क्षेत्र है, वह बरबादी से बच सके, इस के लिए आप बाढ़ को रोकने और बांध बनाने के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिए। सिंचाई का काम कोई और मंत्री संभाले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह मेरा निवेदन है। वरना बाढ़ नहीं रुक सकेगी और कोई काम नहीं हो सकेगा। और जो गोलमाल करने वाले अधिकारी हैं उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए, तभी आप कुछ काम कर सकते हैं वरना यहां कुछ कहने से कोई खास फायदा नहीं होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि इस तरफ आप का ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिए।

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the fag end of the day I do not want to enter into the question of comparative intensity of suffering of different States or different districts or different constituencies. I do not want to enter into the dereliction of duty on the part of some of the government officers which has been dealt with properly in Mr. S. N. Ray's report and which is known to everybody now. I do not want to enter into the inadequacy of relief because relief must always be inadequate; relief can never save a nation. I do not want to enter into any other question. But I want to mention a few facts which seem very important to me.

Dr. K. L. Rao is an expert. He has got all the expertise. But his report, I am afraid,—he will excuse me for this—could have been written by the Head Clerk of his Department. There is no spark of any genius in it. I believe, Dr. Rao is a genius, but there is no comprehension of the greatest catastrophe that had taken place in human memory during the day and night of the 4th October in our part of the country. He has merely mentioned

some depressions in the Bay of Bengal. Depressions in the Bay of Bengal are in the weather report; he need not have told us about those things; most of his report has been dealt with in that particular fashion. That is a sort of prosaic report and I am afraid, this sort of report is not going to impress anybody. This is what has hurt us most that, sitting at the top of the organisation, he could have dealt with so many other things but he has not. When he has been talking of training of rivers, he has merely been talking of bunds and guide walls. When somebody suggested in an earlier flood discussion that there must be some dredging of the river, he almost got a fit—'dredging the Brahmaputra' and he almost got a fit there. That means that perhaps dredging can never be thought of in connection with a river....

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar): Kosi can be dredged.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: I cannot say whether Kosi can be dredged. I am not an engineer. I do not know whether Kosi can be dredged or whether Brahmaputra can be dredged or whether River Teesta can be dredged. I do not know which river can be dredged. But there must be some other way than putting up bunds and walls or putting up the so-called barrages and all those things. He has not dealt at all with landslides in particular.

I am not talking of floods because so many other members have talked of floods. I am myself a flood victim, so to say, because I did not go to that area because the floods had occurred; I did not go to that place knowing that the floods were coming. But I just went there before the floods came; the floods met me; I was met by the floods; I was surrounded by the flood water.

One of the things that Dr. Rao has always told us in the earlier flood discussions is that people have settled in lands which are very low and which should not be inhabited and that they should have been somewhere else. I can inform him through you that I was at the top of a small hillock and in a bungalow which was built on stilts; this was no low-lying area by any stretch of imagination. But this was also under water for seven hours. For seven hours we were stranded with 12 families and their children, with no food, no water and nothing. Even small children, small infants, understand these things. There was no grumbling. There was only courage. 7 hours is a very short period. It passes very quickly. The flood water went up surrounding whole town. We could wade through water almost waist deep, almost after 7 hours. I will not speak much about floods. Because, everybody knows what floods have done. Everybody knows what floods have done in Mainaguri, Domahani and Mal area. I specially mention Mal area because that has not got the attention it deserved. The situation of Katambadi has been spoken of today by the Member from Katambadi area. Katambadi area has been fully described here. The biggest and longest breach in the bund is at Katambadi and Kranti area. That has hardly been mentioned even in the press. I have seen the bund that has been absolutely washed away in Katambadi and how the course of the river has completely changed. This river, if it had been pushed back in proper time, would not have done so much damage and lands could have been reclaimed but now one must realise that Teesta silt is full of sand and Teesta silt is not like that of the Ganga. Its character is quite different and when Teesta silt settles over land it cannot be recultivated within a short time. Had it been done earlier then rabi crop would have come up there. But here I finish my discourse on floods. I do not want to say anything more about floods, but what about the landslides, Sir? The landslides have removed the cultivable land from the sites of the mountains for 50 years or 100 years to come. I must say something about the landslides because the mountain people with their courage faced the situation with unprecedented courage and they were there without communications, without water, without light and they were there for days together. Kalimpong was completely cut off. Senada was devastated. So many villages have disappeared and Teesta bazar has been completely wiped off. There is nothing left of this Teesta bazar. 2 petrol stations were absolutely demolished and the petrol tanks got deposited in Mandalghat. The tank was deposited about 100 miles down the river. The whole river water was full of petrol. Nobody could do anything with that water in this area. Still communica-

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

tion has not been established properly. One has to reach Kalimpong *via* Lava and Algada. I had to hang on to a jeep for 10 hours and after that travel only, I could reach Kalimpong—10 hours not from Siliguri, because that would have taken 12 or 14 hours. But from the place called Oodlavari, Kalimpong was reached in 10 hours. This is the position there. I would draw the attention of the Minister who is such a learned man in this aspect. He has not mentioned anything about the young age of the Mountain Himalayas, the geologically young age, and the character of the landslides and all these things. He has not told us about that. He has treated us like children. He has not mentioned the source of the rivers, that is, that the rivers have risen from Sikkim or Bhutan or Tibet and these sources can't be reached. He has not told us anything about that. How can you train a river, how can you take up a training scheme of a river unless you know the character of the river ? But this is not mentioned. Especially it is very necessary to know the nature of the soil of Teesta valley. There are so many landslides there right through the year. This year, 1968, has been a year of landslides from the very beginning, not after the floods, not after the rains, but every time I went there I could see that traffic could proceed only with the help of a bulldozer, otherwise not. Right through the year, from January onwards, every time I have been there, we could proceed with our cars only after the bulldozer had worked. So, all these things must be taken into consideration by the learned Minister before floods can be controlled, before we can understand the nature of the floods and the nature of the landslides. This is my prayer : let us have this knowledge, let us have some sort of understanding of the catastrophe that has occurred. It is hot a mere flood, and it is not a question of calling the Congress Government names or blaming the government officers. The whole thing has to be understood.

Before I finish, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not tell you about the arrogance of some of the Government officers at the top. The Government servants lower down were very co-operative, but high at the top, they could not even recognise us. At better times they would have recognised us but when things occurred like this, people who knew us quite well could not recognise us even from a short distance.

Another important thing is the inadequacy of the equipment of the military. They appeared very early on the spot; in some areas they did well, but in many areas they could do nothing because of lack of equipment. This is a very serious thing. I wish the Defence Minister were here.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, जहां भी बाढ़ आती है, प्रधान मंत्री दौड़ती हैं, उप-प्रधान मंत्री दौड़ते हैं, के० एल० राव साहब दौड़ते हैं, सारा स्टाफ दौड़ता है, लेकिन राजस्थान में अभी हाल में कम से कम 15 दिन तक रेलवे बन्द रही, दिल्ली से जयपुर वाली लाइन क्लोज़ रही, लाखों रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ, लाखों मवशी मर गये, लाखों आदमी बाढ़ग्रस्त हो गये, लेकिन इन का कुत्ता भी दौड़ा नहीं गया ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—चित्तौड़ का आधा स्टेशन डूबा रहा, जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करती रही, लेकिन यहां के केन्द्रीय मिनिस्टर नहीं गये, के० एल० राव के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर तक वहां नहीं गये, 700 गांवों के अन्दर उस बाढ़ का प्रभाव पड़ा, कई हज़ार एकड़ ज़मीन बाढ़ग्रस्त हो गयी, सारी फसलें नष्ट हो गईं, जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करती फिरी, लेकिन हमारे यहां की मिनिस्ट्री ने दो पैसे अनुदान तक के नहीं दिये । अभी हाल में सूखा पड़ा, मैं उस का ज़िकर नहीं करता, लेकिन बाढ़ के समय में सारा भरतपुर डूब गया, 15—20 दिन लाइनें बन्द रहीं, किसी ने दो पैसे अनुदान के भी नहीं दिये । मैं के० एल० राव साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान क्या हिन्दुस्तान से अलग है, क्या यह केन्द्रीय शासन में नहीं आता, क्या राजस्थान पाकिस्तान बन गया है, क्या हो गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान को इतना पिछड़ा क्यों रखा गया है ? जब कि करोड़ों रुपया दूसरी तरफ अनुदान के

रूप में दिया गया है तो राजस्थान को पिछड़ी दशा में क्यों रखा गया ?

श्री कांबले (लातूर) : सभापति जी, यह जो बाढ़ की समस्या है यह एक दैवी आपत्ति है । हर साल किसी न किसी प्रान्त में बाढ़ आती है जिससे किसान और मजदूर परेशान होते हैं और लोगों का जीवन छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाता है । यह हर साल आने वाला संकट है जोकि हमेशा ही हमारे सिर पर मंडराता रहता है । मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार या तो एक बोर्ड बनाए या कोई और कमेटी बनाए जिसके द्वारा हर साल परीक्षण हो सके कि किस इलाके में कौन-सा काम किया जाए । उसमें डा० राव जैसे एक्सपर्ट हों, साथ ही पार्लियमेंट के मैम्बर्स भी उसमें लिए जाएं और उसके लिए अलग से बजट भी रखा जाए । इस प्रकार से कार्यवाही की जाए ताकि हर साल आने वाले इस संकट को हम हमेशा के लिए दूर कर सकें । इतना ही मुझे सुझाव देना है ।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be very brief. I would first thank the various hon. Members for their very valuable suggestions and comments made on the statement. This year, very unfortunately, the drought, floods and cyclone have all come in with great severity and were responsible for a large amount of damage. But the most significant and the most sorrowful event of the year is—we do not mind the damage to property and other amenities—the loss of precious lives especially in Surat and Jalpaiguri.

On 7th of August we had the unfortunate incident first when about 300 people died. What happened was that in the case of Surat the floods came in the middle of the day whereas in Jalpaiguri the flood wave came in the middle of night. Therefore, the devastation was more and many innocent lives were lost at Jalpaiguri. We deeply regret that.

Hon. Members have said very correctly that we have to take into account what exactly should be done to prevent such catastrophies and also take note of what has happened very closely at Jalpaiguri. The river Teesta this year got the maximum amount of floods than any time in its known history. It was known to carry 500,000 cusecs of water and the bridges and other structures have been designed for 500,000 cusecs. This year it has exceeded it by 200,000 more. Therefore, that created a very large amount of excessive flood and another event was that there was an intensive rainfall. As much as 45 inches of rainfall had occurred at Kalimpong in the basin with the result that a large amount of water flowed into the river. From the Anderson bridge to Jalpaiguri, 50 miles below the river descends down as much as 400′. There is a steep gradient and large amount of water carrying sand along with the intensive rainfall—all these factors were responsible for the devastation that has happened. Many hon. Members asked why is it so ? There must have been some reservoir built by the Chinese or otherwise That is why it rose 60′ at the Anderson bridge above the highest flood level. It is a very important point. What has happened was that there was a slip from the banks. There was a sort of small dam at that place formed so that the water rose above the dam to 60′ depth of water above the highest flood level. That really indicates that there was a great obstruction in the bed of the river. This has been confirmed afterwards when the river went down. Even now they find an obstruction there 30′ high.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): At what point ?

DR. K. L. RAO: At the Anderson bridge. Then this water came down only 50 miles from the Anderson bridge. It will take hardly 4-5 hours and when the Anderson bridge broke down and when the highest flood came the obstruction seemed to have collapsed at a certain height. It was originally very high. We did not know; it may be somewhere about 65 ft; it has come down to 30 ft. and when the rains came, all these waters flowed down. This occurred at the Anderson bridge at about 11 O'clock in the night and the Anderson bridge collapsed. I was always doubtful about that, because we had a rickety construction there and there was no foundation. In fact, it was not well

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designed and I always felt that way. Anyway, the whole rush of water came down on it, and then, it reached Jalpaiguri by about 2 O'clock, within three to four hours. At Jalpaiguri, in 1954, there was a very devastating flood and later on, as a result of that, they constructed a bank on both sides protecting the town of Jalpaiguri as also the other side. There are so very important towns in this country which are behind the embankment. Jalpaiguri town is one of them, and is below the river bed. Again, Patna for example, is behind embankments. It is subject to heavy flooding sometime. Similarly, a large number of towns are like that. We cannot help it, except protecting these important towns. They were there by historical accident. Therefore, we accept that, and a big embankment was constructed along the bridge at that point of Jalpaiguri. What seems to have happened is that the discharge of water rose—500,000 cusecs had increased to 700,000 cusecs and the temporary bridge which was built on the river collapsed and the Anderson bridge collapsed; there was a rush of water and the floods could not go through 2,000 ft; the vent-way of the railway bridge and the banks were breached. That breach occurred in the middle of the night, at about 2 or 3 O'clock, when people were asleep and that has resulted in the very colossal loss of life.

Now, the question is, who is responsible for the administrative lapse that has occurred there. There is no doubt about the administrative lapse; there was an administrative lapse. Who is responsible for that and what action is to be taken is really a matter for the Home Ministry and the Government of West Bengal to take up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will you kindly ask the Home Minister to take proper action ?

DR. K. L. RAO : So, immediately I set about, and I went there, and gave instructions that we should now construct a bank. We cannot avoid it, otherwise you must evacuate the town. We have to take measures to see that in the event of an extraordinary flow coming in we ensure that the bank does not fail under any circumstances. Therefore, I gave instructions that the bank must be constructed in such a way that we will have a top width of 50 ft. They said that 10 to 12 ft. would do, but I said that it should be 50 ft. wide with a sufficient amount of slope so that even if anything happens, the bank shall not yield.

Secondly, I wrote to the Railway Minister that the bridge is inadequate and they must provide for the extra vent-way. The third step taken was to constitute a Committee with representatives from the concerned Ministries to go into the question of North Bengal rivers which are very different from the other rivers, because they flow from Sikkim and Bhutan, where there is no control over the waters. In recent years, a large amount of forests has been cut down and a lot of pasture has come up on slopes. The result is that a large amount of silt is coming in. Added to that, the rivers there are flowing down rapidly because the gradient is large. Therefore, these North Bengal rivers are always presenting difficulties and protective measures will be costly, but still, in so far as there is human habitation we have to take care of this, and spend money more extensively than what is normally done in other cases. These are very small rivers compared to those in the rest of India. Still, we have to take them up very seriously. Unfortunately, this aspect has not been dealt with by the Man Singh report either. It confined itself to the south and Central Bengal and this question has not been taken up by anybody very seriously because, for the last 14 years, there was more or less a sort of a lull in these matters. For example on the Teesta river, the flood that occurred last was in 1954. The bank has been standing up till very lately.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Already there is a Master Plan for the North Bengal rivers.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have made it clear that we should not wait for the committee's report. We can modify it later if necessary after the report is received, but immediate action must be taken to see that the various works are started.

After what has happened at Jalpaiguri, we should take extra precautions so far as the embankments protecting Cooch-Behar are concerned.

The hon. lady member found fault with me for not dealing with landslides, They do not come under the subject of flood

control. It is a subject dealt with by the ministry in charge of geology and the question may be addressed to that minister.

There is one other precaution to be taken. In the case of small rivers, there is not much time for giving flood warning. It is only 3 to 4 hours, but still a very effective flood warning system must be established. In spite of our precautions and building extra strong structures, we should not depend on them. Therefore, I am going to insist upon a very excellent flood forecasting station to be established for North Bengal. The only trouble is there floods do not come every year. At least if some floods occur every year, people will be more alert. They come once in a way, but still we have to be very careful.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It can be an automatic system.

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes; automatic system should be there, but unfortunately in our country, automatic things do not work well. Anyhow, it should be wireless. We should not depend upon telephones, etc. I have studied carefully the very wonderfully developed flood forecasting system in the United States and I am going to put in some of those thoughts into this.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Have you considered strengthening the embankments protecting Cooch-Behar town ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes. We are considering it.

An hon. member referred to restoration of power. We have got sufficient amount of power to supply to the consumers. So far we have supplied to 1,000 consumers and another 1,400 consumers have to be supplied. Unfortunately the low tension lines and service lines have been destroyed and they have to be put back. The electric lines in Jalpaiguri are under the control of a private electric licensee. He did not have sufficient amount of money to repair these lines. It is high time we acquired all these private electric undertakings and put them under one Government organisation. West Bengal Government immediately advanced money to the private licensee and they are proceeding with repair work. I hope in the course of the next fortnight, power will be restored.

Shri Mukerjee, a senior member of this House, blamed me, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. I do not want to defend myself. I know I have got a lot of defects and I shall always be benefited by the advice of senior members. But in fairness to the Prime Minister and to satisfy my conscience, I must say that she has been taking a lot of interest in flood control measures in this country. One of the very first things she did as soon as she returned back to the country on 17th was to call me and have a full discussion about Jalpaiguri. He, therefore, is not really fair to the Prime Minister when he says that she has not taken any interest in this matter. Similarly, the Deputy Prime Minister also attached very great importance to this and rushed to the site with the greatest speed than what he did for his own constituency of Surat, where he went much later. These are small things, no doubt, but we only expect that very senior and talented members like Shri Mukerjee need not mention these. He can abuse me any amount of time. I am prepared to hear it because I know I have a lot of defects and I would be very happy if he corrects me so that I can be of better use to my country.

About Jalpaiguri, it is a simple event that occurred. The embankment broke down and Teesta flowed into the river through breaches that have occurred. The river gave a very complete warning. It reached the highest flood level only after very high water level was reached many hours earlier. I really do not know how this catastrophe happened.

But we must realise that the Central Government cannot hold itself responsible for the embankments. There are 7,500 miles of embankment in this country and, even if you want it, it is physically impossible for the government to watch the whole area. What is done in other countries like China and United States of America where extensive embankments have been constructed is that the people are entrusted with the work of watching and guarding the embankments. The works are done by the Central organisation but, then, the people are entrusted with the upkeep, maintenance and watch of these embankments. That is what we have got to do in our country also.

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We have to start with regular drill and regular classes to see that some proper training is given to the local people so that they are enthused and then they must be entrusted with this work. During the war time I happened to be in Bengal. At that time they gave lectures and drill in colleges on a very simple thing like fire fighting. They gave all the training and they repeated the training classes. In the beginning I thought why are they troubling us with all this, repeated training, giving specific instructions as to which men should have the pump and which men should have the hose. Later we came to know that the idea behind it is that at the time of the emergency, when the rush comes in, when the brain does not work, you must work automatically as a sort of habit. Therefore, I will have the training scheme introduced here and I hope that people will co-operate with me in making a fairly good success of it.

The hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee, said that we have done very little. He cited the example of China and said that we have not done much in this country. Many other hon. Members have asked : what have you done ? In fact, the hon. Member, Shri Kandappan, said that the statement makes no mention of any work done in the previous year. I have not done it because it is no use repeating the same thing. That is why I did not do it.

I would like to submit here that I had the great opportunity of studying all the rivers of China at close quarters. That was a unique opportunity that I had when we were very friendly with China. Then I had the opportunity of seeing every one of those rivers from Yangtze right up to Peking. I have studied all those rivers. Seeing all that they have done what I would like to submit is that they have done much less than what we have done. What we have done in this country is remarkable work.

It is only in 1954 that we have taken up the question of flood control at the national level. At that time there was practically no data available in this country. There was not even a survey of the rivers. We did not have any information whatsoever about our rivers. Then we started work. The first thing we did was to establish a large number of rain-gauges. Then we had aerial survey of nearly 52,000 sq. miles and regular survey of the various rivers. First data was collected. Then, we have constructed 4,500 miles of embankments as compared to 3,000 miles for the whole of the earlier centuries.

Then, we have constructed 4,500 miles of drainage. It is this drainage that has made Punjab and Haryana in particular very prosperous. We have protected 150 towns. Dibrugarh is a very famous example of that. Dibrugarh would have gone off if attention was not paid to it.

Then, 4,500 villages have been raised above the water level and rendered free from flood effects in UP and in the Rapti areas. Fortunately, this year the Rapti has not come otherwise Shri Sheo Narain would have been at my throat. The Rapti area is a very bad area from the point of floods.

Then, we have constructed the Hirakud Dam, the DVC Dam and many other dams. They have all helped in regulating and moderating the floods. Therefore we should not belittle ourselves. Quite a large amount of wonderful work we have done with whatever little money we had. We have spent about Rs. 200 crores though this is very little compared to the big problem this country is involved in.

Here I want to submit one simple fact to the House. The entire country of India has got an area which is equal to the watershed or the catchment area of the Mississippi. The total amount of water that we get from the whole catchment area of the Mississippi is 350 million cubic feet whereas in India, which has got the same area, the amount of water comes to three times that water. This is just to show that India is blessed with a large number of rivers and a large amount of water. There are very few countries in this world which have got that wonderful river wealth that we have got.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : You are turning this debate into a seminar. What you are saying is very good but kindly reply to some of the points that we raised about the Subarnarekha, cyclone and floods of Orissa and West Bengal.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am coming to that.

This is a very important point for hon. Members to remember that this country has got a very large number of rivers which

normally a country of this size does not have. Therefore the flood control of these rivers imposes a great strain and great amount of resources are required. This just shows that this is a very difficult problem.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What about the river grid system ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Coming to Orissa, it is true that Orissa has been.... (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Before taking up Orissa, please say if you have in mind giving serious relief to the flood-affected people of the Indian enclaves.

DR. K. L. RAO : Let me finish. Then you can ask about it.

Regarding Orissa, it is really very unfortunate that that very fertile land of our country has been subject to drought, floods and cyclone year after year. It does require some closer attention.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): More money also.

DR. K. L. RAO : Taking up the first point of Shri P. K. Deo, we know that the Chilka Lake has been silting but we had no scheme. Even the High Flood Level Inquiry Committee of Orissa, which went into the various problems of Orissa, have not taken up this problem at all. I was not aware that the silting has been causing extra inundation in that area. I am writing to the State Government to have the necessary survey made to find out how much extra amount of silting is deposited and whether we should open out to the sea more to see that the bar is cleared in time and the water is drained out much earlier. I am asking the State Government to give the necessary information.

Regarding Subarnarekha, it is a river which is a common river between West Bengal and Orissa.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Bihar also.

DR. K. L. RAO : Bihar is higher up. In the area where floods have occurred, these two boundaries are there.

19 Hrs.

I suggested some time back that we should have flood control banks on both the sides of the river because it is the tail-end that suffers. You must have banks because the land is, generally, built up by the river and, therefore, it is much lower and is inundated by water. Therefore, there must be banks in that area. I suggested that banks must be constructed on both the sides. But the Orissa engineers objected and they said that no bank should be constructed on the West Bengal side because their contention was that water must flow through Midnapur district, drainage must go there, and that the bank cannot be constructed on the other side. Recently, I called both the Chief Engineers and I explained the whole problem to them. They have, finally, agreed to construct banks on both the sides. We are going to take it up shortly. Of course I am quite aware, so far as this river is concerned, the maximum flood discharge may be Rs. 4 lakh cusecs or Rs. 5 lakhs and it may even go up to Rs. 10 lakhs. It is also necessary that we should ensure there should be some reservoir higher up so that the banks constructed may prove to be safe and that dam has got to be in the Bihar area. There is no suitable site either in Orissa or in Bengal. This has not been investigated in Bihar. So, I am asking the Bihar Government to investigate and make it a sort of multi-purpose project so that we have the benefit of power and irrigation as also the benefit of flood control. I hope, we will pursue it further...

SHRI S. KUNDU : Don't only ask the Bihar Government. You should ask your Ministry also to investigate it.

DR. K. L. RAO : The Bihar Government was to give permission. If it were Orissa, you could have asked the Orissa Government to give permission.

श्री कामेश्वर सिह : बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासन है ।

DR. K. L. RAO : We will see that.

श्री रबि राय : अभी उड़ीसा के अखबारों में निकला है कि मंत्री महोदय नान दिन में उड़ीसा जाने वाले हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कब जा रहे हैं ।

DR. K. L. RAO : Then, about the cyclones. I want to make it clear that the east-coast of India is subject to cyclones every year. On an average, we have cyclones out

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of which at least 4 to 5 cyclones will be serious. They may strike either Madras or Andhra or Orissa or Bengal. We cannot avoid the occurrence of the cyclones. But what we can do is to have a good forecast. The present technical knowledge has gone to such an extent that we can forecast it earlier, two or three days earlier, the intensity of the cyclone that might occur. But this requires the establishment of the network of radars supported by the reconnaissance aircraft. At least, we must have four stations on the east-coast in Puri, Vizag, Madras and one lower down. Unless these stations are established it will not be possible for meteorologists to carefully forecast the occurrence of the cyclones because these depressions start away out in the sea. We cannot see the thing unless we have got all the necessary equipment. This is subject to approval and sanction. I am writing to the Ministry to see that we try to programme it in the Fourth Plan and establish the net work of radars.

The unfortunate thing is that the cyclones occur in Orissa and Andhra at a time when the crops are nearing fruition. That is the unfortunate thing. These cyclones occur maximum in the month of October and November and these are the two months when these should not occur. That is the main trouble. I do not know whether some change in agricultural practice will also be necessary if we want to escape the damage from the cyclones. This has happened this year in the three districts of Orissa, that is, Puri, Cuttack and Ganjam and in one district of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh. The whole area has been damaged with the heavy downpour.

I want to correct one of the hon. members heavy downpour. One of the hon. members said that the Prime Minister had not sent even her sympathies. It is not correct. She sent immediately a letter of sympathy and also sent the P.M.'s contribution from the Relief Fund.

Coming to Assam. Assam has the most difficult river problem in the country; not only in the country, but it is one of the most difficult problems in the world. The control of floods in Brahmaputra is a big challenge to any engineering that is available in the world now. In fact, the main reason why I went to the United States, which some hon. members have criticised, was for this purpose. I have promised for Assam that I would chalk up some very definite programme and, therefore, I had invited a number of American experts; we have got their report and still we have not been able to make any dent on the planning of proper flood control project for Assam. Therefore, I thought that it was best that I took two engineers with me and go round and discuss the matter... (*Interruptions*). The main difficulty about Brahmaputra is this. We do not have either the beginning of the river nor the end portion of it; only the middle of 550 miles of Brahmaputra are in our country. If the beginning had been with us, we would have been able to construct some dams to hold back the water, but unfortunately that is in Tibet and the latter portion is in Pakistan. Therefore, there is this difficulty in the harnessing of this river from the point of view of flood control. Added to that, it has a very large amount of silt...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Minister concluding? Two members have also to ask questions.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am just concluding. (*Interruptions*)

With regard to Assam, as I said, we have got a difficult flood control problem; it is a very serious problem. We are thinking very seriously of re-organizing the whole system and establishing a good type of authority for an intensive investigation and drawing up of a plan to deal with this problem.

With regard to Kosi, there has been some misunderstanding. It must be accepted that the people who are living between the embankments suffer. But Kosi has done an immense benefit to the nation, specially to Bihar. If the Kosi project had not been done, it would have affected the stability of that party of the country; the river would have gone on to Darbhanga and joined the Kamala Balan. The project has rendered a very valuable service and has been one of our successful flood control works in the country. The main point that has not been understood is that between the embankments there are 300 villages. There are 300 villages between the embankments. Now, the question is, what are you doing with these 300 villages. In case of

Kosi high floods, they are affected. The question is, what are you doing with these people? Now, Sir, my answer is this. Since the banks were constructed there was not any serious flood. The flood was never more than 300,000 cusecs all these years with the result that actually near about 90 villages wanted to go out of the river portion and took the compensation also. But because there was no heavy floods they returned back. They came back to live within the embankments. But this year heavy floods came and people were affected. There is some realisation on their part that they have to go outside the embankment. Therefore, the question of rehabilitation of these people in between the embankment is a matter which has got to be taken up most seriously and steps taken to see how best to evacuate them or to give as much help as possible. Also the question of constructing the embankment nearer will be taken up. At the moment the embankments are 10 miles apart. Some of the hon. Members asked whether you can have it nearer. I am thinking about it. It has got to be done very carefully. Kosi river has got certain characteristics and it moves on from side to side. We have to make a serious study before we can venture to shift the embankment nearer than what they are at present. Unless we satisfy ourselves we should not go in for that immediately. But that is under serious study and I hope we will be able to do something in that matter.

Certain hon. Members have been talking about dredging. It has got very limited use in flood control works. In some areas it can be used like Kosi and Adhwara rivers. It is quite likely that we may be able to use it to useful purposes. We have got one dredger in Kosi area and we are going to use it now, as experimental measure. If we find it useful we will buy many more.

One hon. Member asked about Rajasthan. It is true that we had severe floods this year in areas there where usually there was no water. But the most serious problem of Rajasthan in Ghaggar and we are taking steps to see that the Ghaggar diversion scheme is completed so that the flooding of the Rajasthan areas could be eliminated.

In conclusion, I would say, quite a large number of useful suggestions have been made and many comments offered. All of them will be studied very carefully and I hope in the years to come more and more flood control measures will be taken and we will be able to solve one day this very serious problem. I also want to say that so far only one-fourth of the area that is affected has been covered. We have yet to do a lot. The total lands affected by the flood is 500 lakhs acres. We have done protection for about 1/4 of it. So, there is a large amount of work to be done, and I hope we will take it up in the future. Now, Sir, my answer is this. Since the years.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय ने रिलीफ के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री केदार पस्वान (रोसेरा) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मेरा क्षेत्र बिहार में दरभंगा ज़िले में है। नेपाल से ले कर मेरे क्षेत्र में कोसी तटबन्ध छोड़ दिया गया है। करेह बांध हैयाघाट से ले कर मेरे क्षेत्र हसनपुर में छोड़ दिया गया है और बलान बांध नेपाल से ले कर घनश्यामपुर क्षेत्र में छोड़ दिया गया है। इस से मेरे क्षेत्र में लाखों एकड़ भूमि का नुकसान हो रहा है। हम लोग इस बारे में लिखते-लिखते थक गये हैं। या तो इस बांध को बढ़ाया जाये, नहीं तो सब जगह बांधों को काट दिया जाये।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): The Prime Minister was good enough to promise the other day to send a central team to evaluate the distress and the needs of the people of cyclone-affected Andhra. What has happened to that? The team has not yet reached Andhra, although it is more than 25 days since the cyclone had taken place.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It takes a little time for them to go to all the States. It must suit them also.

श्री रवि राय : क्या एक से ज्यादा टीम नहीं भेज सकते थे ?

SHRI RANGA: Will they go there after all the houses are rebuilt? Do they go

[Shri Ranga]
there in order to see the distress of the people or after the people have somehow or other managed to keep some kind of show of life do these people go there to say that everything is all right ? I did not know the Finance Minister was the villain of the piece. I thought it was the Minister of Irrigation or the Food Minister who had to send this central team of officers.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The team is sent by the Finance Minister and nobody else. The Finance Minister is always a villain, I cannot help it. I am sorry for you that you have to deal with him. It is not a proper thing to talk like that.

SHRI RANGA : I thought I said something nice about him.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The team cannot be sent to all the States at the same time. It must be the same team of officers who must go and do this.

SHRI RANGA : Three weeks.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Three weeks is not a long period.

SHRI RANGA : Are we to understand that the Government is so short of officers that it is not able to send its officers even after three weeks of the cyclone disaster ? I cannot understand this. It is a shameful thing for anybody, and yet my hon. friend is not prepared to offer any apology or explanation. He says it is not proper to talk like that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No apology is required or necessary. My hon. friend does not realise that it is the same set of officers who should go round for the sake of uniformity, they have got to talk and discuss with them and then come to a conclusion as to how much is required. This is what is done, and we have no trouble about it anyway.

SHRI RANGA : May I know how long they are going to take in order to go to Andhra ? What is this absurdity ? You ought to be ashamed of this kind of thing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not after a week, but even after 35 days of the devastation they have not gone there. It is a strange thing.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Let my hon. friend also understand...

SHRI RANGA : Why not the concerned Minister answer, why not the Prime Minister answer ? Why do you unnecessarily come in taking this burden on yourself ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Shouting will not help.

SHRI RANGA : No need for you to answer.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Because it is I who have to send the team, not the concerned Minister.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : You cannot choose the team, you do not know the experts. How do you know them ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : The House is naturally exercised over these things. But I may tell one thing for the information of the House that whenever there is drought or cyclone or floods, relief work does not wait for the Central team to visit that place. The relief work is to start immediately by the State Government and the pattern is there that whatever expenditure is incurred on the relief work, 75%...(*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि राय : वह पैटर्न आउट-मोडिड हो गया है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : सब कुछ, दिमाग भी, आउट-मोडिड हो जाता है ।

श्री रवि राय : आप का दिमाग भी आउट-मोडिड हो गया है ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Therefore relief work is not held up for want of the Central team visiting that place. The Central team visits for extra expenditure over and above what is normally provided for the relief work.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I explain ? Let them hear it in patience and then condemn if they want to.

SHRI RANGA : Let us talk in a responsible manner.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Will you please hear me before you pass a judgment. Instead of that if you only get excited and abuse me, you can do so and I have no objection to that.

SHRI RANGA: You are excited. Only you do not appear to be so.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Where am I to be excited and for what? (*Interruptions*) You can tell me anything. If I explain it, even then you do not want to hear me. If you do not want to hear... (*Interruptions*) All right you become unvirtuous and I become virtuous.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री अपने दक्षिणी अमरीका के टूर से लौटीं, तो उन्होंने बिहार का दौरा किया, परन्तु बिहार का जो सब से ज्यादा बाढ़-पीड़ित इलाका है, उत्तर मुंगेर का खगरिया सब-डिविजन, जिस में बिहार की सभी मुख्य नदियों का भयंकर प्रकोप होता है, जैसे गंगा, कोसी, गंडक, बागमती, कमला आदि, उस का उन्होंने हवाई दौरा नहीं किया। इसी तरह प्रधान मंत्री जब भी बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सदन में बयान देती हैं, वह इस भूभाग को भूल जाती हैं, जैसे कि वह है ही नहीं। बाढ़ से सब से ज्यादा नुक्सान वहां हुआ है। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह वहां क्यों नहीं गईं।

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : मुझे यही कहना है कि हमारी महानुभूति सब क्षेत्रों के साथ है। सब जगह देखना हमेशा मुमकिन नहीं होता है, लेकिन नक्शे के साथ बैठ कर, डा० राव, बिहार के लोगों से, सब अफ़सरों से मैं ने उस की जानकारी ली है।

श्री रवि राय : प्रधान मंत्री उड़ीसा कब जा रही हैं ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No question please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir. Just intervening in the debate the Food Minister used the word 'exercised' saying that the Opposition has been exercised. I think that is a very unkind expression (*Interruptions*) Due to national calamity if the Minister is not exercised, they may remain in their room. They have not attended the debate during the whole discussion. Now for voting all the Cabinet Ministers, all the important Ministers and the Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister, all of them came in an array but none of them was here when an important discussion on a national calamity was taking place.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly take your seat.

Order, order. Take your seats. There are a number of substitute motions. Shall I put them together?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The flood-affected people have got no relief from the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. I am putting the substitute motions to the vote. Shall I take them together?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, Sir. They should not be put together.

SHRI RABI RAY *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rabi Ray, please take your seat first. Let us follow the procedure.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Please resume your seats. (*Interruption*)

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : बाढ़ पर जो बहस हुई है सिंचाई मंत्री ने कोई उस का जवाब नहीं दिया है। लगता था कि सेमीनार में कोई लेख यह पढ़ रहे हों। क्या प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स होंगे, यह कुछ नहीं बताया... (**व्यवधान**).. हम कहना चाहते हैं प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा की तरफ से हर स्टेट के बाढ़ पीड़ितों को मिला लेकिन कोसी के बाढ़ पीड़ितों को कुछ नहीं मिला। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं प्रधान मंत्री कोसी के बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए क्या कुछ मदद देना चाहती हैं ? ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

श्री रबि राय : एक मेकड हम को मूव कर लेने दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I shall now put the substitute motion of Shri H. N. Mukerjee—motion No. 3—to the vote of the House.

The substitute motion No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Shri Samar Guha's substitute motion, No. 4. The question is :

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country, expresses serious concern over the failure of the Government to effectively deal with the problems arising out of such natural calamities, particularly in North Bengal, where the administrative machinery grossly neglected its duty to alert the people by giving timely flood-warning and undertake immediate measures for rescue and relief after the flood disaster, and where assessment of the colossal disaster was inordinately delayed by the Central Study Team, an urges upon the Government that :—

(a) besides providing relief and rehabilitation facilities to all flood-affected areas in the country, North Bengal Flood be regarded as an extraordinary national calamity and thus, a Special Central Fund, without requiring the approval of the Central Study Team, for adequate relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction there, be advanced;

(b) permanent flood control measures with flood-warning system be speedily worked out, particularly in the areas like Midnapur, North Bengal, North Bihar, coastal regions of Orissa and Brahmaputra valley which suffer from the furies of floods almost every year;

(c) Flood Fighting Corps be set up in States, generally vulnerable from recurrence of floods, with Central help; and

(d) a Central National Fund be constituted for providing speedy help to a State which requires to meet on emergency arising out of flood or similar other natural calamities. (4)

19.33 HRS.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 10]

AYES

Amat, Shri D.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Dipa, Shri A.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Guha, Shri Samar
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Kundu, Shri S.
Mayavan, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Ray, Shri Rabi
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Subravelu, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand

NOES

Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ankineedu, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas

Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kamble, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mondal, Shri Jugal
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sen, Shri Diwipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result of the division is : Ayes 26; Noes 50.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi's substitute motion to vote.

Substitute motion No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Mr. Dar's substitute motion to vote.

Substitute motion No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's substitute motion to vote.

Substitute motion No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Mr. Rabi Ray's substitute motion to vote.

Substitute motion No. 8 was put and negatived.

19.36 HRS.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, I beg to present the twenty-fourth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

PEPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

LOAN TO JANSATTA AND LOKSATTA GROUP OF NEWSPAPERS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding Government's decision to give a loan to the *Jansatta* and *Loksatta* group of newspapers in Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2234/68].

19.36½ HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 22, 1968/Agrahayana 1, 1890 (Saka).

59LS(CP)/68—1,010—31-3-69—G IPF.